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NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1, 1908

Workers of the State of New York; the

Socialist Party is your party; it advocates

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AGITATION FOR

New York Socialist Party Decides to Call a Conference of Labor Organizations to Take Action.

THE UNEMPLOYED

Mass Meetings in Beethoven Hall and West End Theater--The Agitation in Other Cities Grows---Optimistic Reports in Old-Party Daily Papers Part of the Financiers' Confidence Game-The Situation Not Im-

Most of the old-party dalies are fill-ing their columns with optimistic articles about the industrial situation, printing all the true reports and a few false ones about factories resuming work and suppressing many of the re-ports of new shutdowns, laying-off of men, and wage reductions, and publishing editorials in which the people are assured that the "little flurry" is over and that nothing but "confidence" ded to restore affairs to a normal hasis. But all the cheerful predictions seem to be quite unfounded. Two motives combine to produce them: For e thing, the smaller capitalists are whistling to keep their courage up", sause they do not understand the rhole situation; for another thing, the financiers are working a "confidence game" to draw out any cash that may

The actual condition in New York, was illustrated last Friday and Saturday, when it became necessary to put men to work to clean the snow from the streets. We quote from a source where there is no disposition to make things appear worse than they are-from the "Tribune" of Jan. 25:

Men Fight-for Chance to Do Hard and Ill-Paid Work.

"After an unprecedented crush in siging houses, missions, Salvation Army halls and back rooms of saloans, the thousands of unemployed in this city swarmed the streets in search of employment yesterday. At every place where labor was needed for snow removal ten men were ready to fill one

"A call for one hundred snow shovel lers had been posted at 11 E. Third street. Within half an hour the street was crowded, and the policeman or duty was pulled from the door as the unemployed attempted to get first places in line. On the arrival of Ser-geant Ryan and reserves the crowd had so increased that rough handling was necessary before the men could be driven into a line, which soon stretched four blocks along the Bowery. At some parts of the line the of fifty and a hundred men gathered

on the corners.
"Shortly before the doors of the embureau were opened the crowd had assumed such proportions that the police were compelled to use ir clubs freely to prevent a general

fight.

"When it was announced that no more men would be needed for the time being the unemployed marched down the Bowery and to side streets." where it was reported work was to be and. A large crowd hurried to Cooper Union, but all the men necessary had dready been employed, while another the formed at New Chambers street ed Park Row to wait for hours until ed upon by contractors.

"Twenty men who declared they had wandered in the streets since Decem-ber and were unable to find employ-ment pleaded with Magistrate Droege, in the Yorkville police court, to be committed to the workhouse. They had already taken advantage of the city lodging house for several nights. The men got six months' sentences, ndation for discharge chen warm weather sets in.'

eference to Be Formed.

Executive Committee of the So list Party decided last Monday to il a conference of all Socialist and hor organizations to take up a sysnatic agitation to obtain immediate ief and ultimate freedom from instrial depressions. The call will be ned this week.

New York Meeting.

mass meeting to discuss the and cure for unemployment will in the section of the rish speaker. This meeting is ar-ged by the Second Agitation Com-tee of the Socialist Party. Com-es thrudut the city should help ad the news.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 9, under the auspices of the Harlem Agitation committee, a mass meeting on the un-implement question will be held in the West End Theater, One Hundred d Twenty-fifth street and Eighth

following dispatches give some

Brutal Repression in Chicago.

flight, making a panic among 16,000 spectators, when women shoppers caught in the rush, were accidently felled or fainted from terror. One arrest only was made, that of Dr. Benjamin L. Reitman, leader of the demonstration, a well-to-do physician, once having a large practise and who is not a Socialist.

The parade, under Socialist auspices had been announced for several days, but upon the authorities declaring that it would not be permitted, the Socialists called the demonstration off until an organization strong enough to cow the police had been formed Nevertheless, a crowd of 10,000 had gathered by 2 p. m. about Michigan avenue and Monroe street. Chief of Police Shippy called out 500 reserves. stationing 250 behind him at a point one block from the head of the mob. toward the City Hall, the objective point of the paraders, and sending the others, in plain clothes, to mingle in the march. He ordered Reitman not to attempt to march.

Shippy ordered out the fire engine and hose with the intention of fighting the column with water. The engine took up a position behind the police, connected up the hose and waited for action. News of the manoeuvre was carried to Reltman, who changel his line of march, completely out generaling Shippy. Soon after 2. p. m the marchers turned east in Monroe street to State, and then marched directly away from the City Hall. They were inclosed for blocks by a vast crowd of sightseers. Sh'ppy instantly marched his force after the column. He caught the rear of the column at State and Quincy streets.

There was a sharp conflict, in which the police used clubs, and in a minute the rear of the column was driven in a panic to the sidewalks. The plain clothes men in the midst of the long column, observing that the Chief had attacked in the rear, began smush-ing right and left. The advance had by this time reached Jackson Roulevard and Clark street. For a distance of three blocks heads were broken, ribs jarred and faces marred. Most of the unemployed offered little or no re-sistance, but a few of the plain clothes men were knocked down and four were beaten to unconsciousness

The excited onlookers assisted the wounded and hooted the police. The column was dispersed within ten minutes after the police attack began.

"Might Arouse Criticism."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Accompanled by a committee of three who acted as spokesmen, 100 unemployed carpenters called on Mayor Reyburn at City Hall to-day and urged him to do all in his power to give them work, municipal or otherwise. The Mayor told them that he would do what he could, but that he was sorry they had found it necessary to come to the City Hall in a body, as "It might arouse criticism". The spokesmen told the Mayor that they represent 4,000 unemployed carpenters in the city.

Why Not Use Bloodhounds?

BOSTON, Jan. 22.-For two hours Morrison I. Swift, and an organized crowd of unemployed, estimated at rom 1,000 to 1,500, openly defied the city and state police and persisted in their determination to hold a meeting on the Common. Perhission to do this had been refused Swift at the City Hall this morning. As a last resort, after persuasion and clubs and falled mounted police were called in and members of the crowd literally run out of the Common and up the street until they had passed the city limits.

\$6,000 to "Convert" Heathen,

\$1,000 to Feed Hungry Workers. BOSTON, Jan. 26 .- Trinity, the richest Episcopal Church in Boston, in accordance with the promise of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, the rector, last Sunday when the unemployed invaded the church, gave its collection to-day m. It totalled less than \$1,000. This is just one sixth of the amount collected last Sunday for for-

Chicago Demonstration

Has Some Effect. CHICAGO, Jan. 24.-Altho the unemployed demonstration was roughly broken up by the police, it has had a considerable effect. Prominent busiess men, alarmed by the evidence given of a revolutionary temper among the working people, got together yes-terday and made plans to raise \$100, 000 for the relief of the unemployed.

It developes that the police did not lepend on their own force to break up be demonstration Thursday, but hired a lot of thuss and professional strike-

faced on page 2.

HAYWOOD AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Western Federation Leader Addresses United Mine Workers.

Urges Closer Relations Between Two Organizations --- Should Plan to Give Unanimous Mutual Support-Crowd Cries "Down with Roose

William D. Haywood addressed a large meeting of the delegates to the national convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indian apolis last Sunday. He also addressed the convention on Monday.

He pleaded for closer relations be ween the Western Federation and the United Mine Workers' organizations, that they might at least in Colorado bring opponents of labor to observance of law. The Colorado mining companies, he said, have even said that men are cheaper than the timbers necessary to make the mines safe.

Urges Closer Relations.

"With such a close relationship of these two great labor organizations," he said, "we can bring the coal, gold and other mine operators to understand that men are the dearest commodities in this country. I sincerely hope that at this convention, as President Mitchell urged in his annual address to you, closer reciprocal rela-tions should be established between the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers. It is the thing to be desired more than anything else that can transpire in the ranks of organized labor."

Contracts to End at Same Time.

He nrged the coal miners to have all of their contracts expire at the same me, so that if trouble arises they will e free to give support to one another. He urged that if close relations are established with the Western Federation the United Mine Workers insert a clause in its contracts that will permit it to give, not only financial support to the metaliferous miners in times of strike, but moral support which is, he insisted, of far greater value.

Scores Roosevelt.
At the Snaday meeting Haywood was greeted and applauded by a large crowd that filled Tomlinson Hall. He devoted considerable attention President Roosevelt.

"You will observe," he said, "that my references to the present occupant of the White House are not respectful. I remember that when I was behind fron bars loaded down with chains and shackles, that this man wrote a letter intended to hang me."

He was stopped by cries of "Down with Roosevelt" and "Give him hell." "It is not necessary for me to give him hell," said the speaker. "Let the people of the country have some more of this Republican prosperity and he will find more voices than mine raised.

"I am to-day what I was when I went into jall-only stronger; an in-dustrial unionist-a Socialist." He denounced the Columbia Club as a club "filled with men who don't work and who don't want to work, but who are sipping the wine of luxury while men who don't have work and who wish to work walk the streets. But the days of the palace and the shanty are nearing their end. The red flag means to all the world what the Stars and Stripes are supposed to mean in this coun-

He then made it clear to the United Mine Workers that while the Western Federation of Miners would enjoy close relationship with the United Workers' organization, that if there was ever a bringing together of the two organizations, that the Western Federation would demand strict autonomy in at least the right to continne in its vigorous propaganda of industrial unionism and Socialism, "If not given this freedom, I would not come," he declared. "It is the only method, as we see it, that can bring about the emancipation of the working class." He reviewed the experiences of him-

self, President Moyer and Pettibone, and asked for support to continue the fight for the acquittal of Steve Adams. At the afternoon meeting of the So-cialists in Masonic Hall, about 800

people were present. Socialist speeches were made by John Walker, president of the Illinois miners; Howard H. Caldwell of Dayton and Adolph Germer. Resolutions were adopted criticizing the Chicago police for their methods in breaking up the parade of the unemployed in that city last week.

WE WIN OUR

FREE-SPEECH FIGHT. The Socialist Party of New York has won its fight for free speech. On Tuesday General Sessions reversed the Magistrate's decision and sustained our right to hold street meetings without asking a permit. Details will be given next week.

UNEMPLOYED CONFERENCE

THE STRUGGLE IN GOLDFIELD.

Ida Crouch Hazlett Denies Report of A. F. of L. Supporting Mine Owners.

Miners' Struggle Transferred to the State Capital, Where Mine Owners Seek Laws Against the Western Federation.

Ida Crouch Hazlett writes The Work er of the latest developments in Goldfield as follows:

"The report has been assidously circulated thru the capitalist papers of the country that the A. F. of L. or-ganizations in Goldfield were at deadly camity with the Western Federation, and that a committee waited upon General Funston, and told him they were afraid of their lives and had to work with their revolvers on their bench. The story is false in every respect. Cunningham, the disgruntled Butte Federation man, who has shown such alacrity in connection with O'Brien's scab union, was the orginator of the infamous report.

"Mr. Williams, delegate for Trade Assembly, was the only A. F. of L. man called before the labor commission and he spoke most earnestly in favor of the contention the Western Federation was making. The carpenrogated, disavow any ill feeling be-tween the two organizations. But on the contrary are suffering from the same outrages on the part of the mine owners that have driven the miners to strike, and say that the action of the employers will simply drive labor to-

Capitalists Reduce Wages. "The mine owners have made their

own scale of wages, dropping the carpenters peremptorily \$2 a day, from \$7 to \$5. As a result the men on the new Goldfield hotel quit, and the organizations of carpenters, electricians and others are holding special meetings to reach a decision as to their line of action. The intention of the carpenters is to accept \$6 and the closed shop, or if the open shop is demanded, to insist on the \$7 wage. This would of course mean a strike. The mine owners have become so blindly idlotle that they think all they have to do is to issue an ultimatum, say "presto change", and the unions will disap pear. They seem completely oblivi-ous to the fact that industrial organ zation has become the condition of our civilization and think that out here in the desert they can reverse the whole process of evolution.

Senators Nixon and Newland are on their way to Nevada. They had previously wired Congressman Bartlett that he must remain here during the session, but, as a local paper says. they are now convinced that the occasion demands their own presence to safeguard the interests of the commonwealth.' Much they care for the commonweal. They mean the interest of gold, not the people.

Proposed Measures.

"There are three measures that are supposed to occupy the time of the extraordinary session. The first is the military question; the second the matter of an additional judge for Gold field, and the third a bill for compulsory arbitration.

"In the case of the judgeship, the mine owners declare an additional judge is necessary to take care of the tremendous increase in criminal business piling up in the Goldfield dis-This is in accordance with their set policy to proclaim to the world that a reign of terror exists here because of the unions. The carpenters have been circulating a petition for a compulsory arbitration measure, and this proposition has been taken up by various trade councils thruout the The electrical workers are especially active in the matter. More than a thousand signarures have been obtained so far.

"Numerous conjectures are rife as to the measures to be taken for the 'protection' of the mine owners. Some of the members have already declared that they will insist upon the duly elected peace officers, such as the sheriff of Esmeralda County, doing their duty. This would do away with all military jingoism and legalized mine owners' thugs.

Tools Flock to Carson.

"Sunday morning's train took out the committee of the Chamber of Commerce. With all the corrupt men of Goldfield and all the politicians coming to throw their whole weight against the poor miner, is it any wonguard is in the solidarity of his union? If he realized the importance of the solidarity of his vote as well his troubles would be lessened. "The hearing on the affidavit of the

mine owners asking for a dissolution of the union is going on at present in Carson City. The affidavit maligna the character of the meetings held by the country was entirely ignored and the sed flag of the anarchist had taken its place at all parades and gatherings of the men."

"REPUGNANT TO CONSTITUTION."

Supreme Court Wipes Out Yet One More Labor Law.

Federal Statute Forbidding Railway Corporations Engaged in Interstate Commerce to Discriminate Against Union Workmen is Declared to be an Infringement of Constitutional Liberties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- The Contitutionality of the act of Congress of June 1, 1898, prohibiting railroad companies engaged in interstate com-merce from discriminating against members of labor organizations in the matter of employment was called into vs. the United States, which was deided by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day favorably to Adair. The opinion was by Justice Harlan, and held the law to be repugment to the Constitution.

The court held that Adair, as master mechanic of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., has a right to discharge an employee because he was a member of a labor organization, just as it was the employee's right to quit such employment because of his membership in such organiza-Such a course, the decision added, might be unwise, but, regarded as a mere matter of right, there could be no doubt. Congress could not, under the Constitution, authorize a violation of contracts under the guise of protecting interstate commerce.

Justice McKenna delivered a dissenting opinion favorable to the law in which he said the court's decision proceeds along very narrow lines.

A Clear Case.

The case came to the Supreme Court on a writ from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky. Adair is the master mechanic of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., and he was proceeded against on the charge of threatening to discharge from the employ of the company a locomotive an gineer named Coopage, because the latter was a member of a labor un-The act of 1898, which was one of

the results of the great Chicago strike. was invoked for Coopage's protection and the district court fined Adair \$100. The constitutionality of the act was strenuously attacked in the district court by the railroad attorneys, and when the decision was announced they promptly brought the case to the Su-

Justice. Holmes also expressed the opinion that the new law should be construed as constitutional.

Judges of Both Old Parties

Share the Responsibility. As usual, the Justices composing this infallibly wise court are divided in their opinions. The established rule with regard to labor laws seems to be that a majority of the court shall decide against labor and that the Justices shall take turns in the reputation to be gained by dissenting from the decision. This time the two dissenting Justices are both Republican appointees, while the majority against the labor law includes 4 Democrats and three Republicans.

THE FORWARD BALL. The attention of comrades is called

to the Forward Masquerade Ball in Madison Square Garden, Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, next Saturday, Feb. 1. According to arrangements made The Worker will receive one-third of the net proceeds of the ball if the comrades sell a certain number of tickets. There is usually a large number of comrades who attend "Forward" ball every year and with little efforts the number of tickets taken by the local could be dis posed of. The comrades will not only be assured of an enjoyable time, but will at the same time help The Worker Funds are needed to publish The Worker during the next few months when the receipts will not be as good as in the past and comrades should not neglect this opportunity. Tickets cost 50 cents each, and can be obtained at the Organizer's office or at any district headquarters in New York City. As sembly districts holding tickets will please account for them to the Organizer not later than Feb. 5, so that settlement may be made with the Forward Association.

Debate on Opportunism. The debate between Dr. I. A. Hour-

wich and Morris Hillquit, in which the former will support and the latter oppose the proposition that political com binations between the Socialist parties and other political parties are essential to the progress of Socialism in the United States, which is scheduled for Feb. 13, at Cooper Union, is attracting much attention. Those who wish to get front seats will do well to buy their tickets in advance. They are to be had at 175 E. Broadway or 165 Henry street. ----

IF YOU ARE OUT OF WORK, READ THIS, AND THEN THINK

We commend to the thoughtful at- | make a profit by selling the goods the tention of all unemployed workingmen the following, which is reprinted from a leaflet issued by Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party:

You are out of work

You are trying to get work. There are thousands of you trying to get work. But no work is to be had.

The soup houses are beseiged by an army of hungry working people. The bread lines are long and growing longer. Homeless men wander about the streets at night because the charitable institutions are overcrowded.

The newspapers tell you it is the industrial crisis, the bard times that come every few years.

One of our brother workingmen, at a meeting in New York City the other night, asked Secretary Taft what a man out of work could do in this crisis. Taft told him he did not know. Taft and the Republican party cannot do away with hard times.

Nor does Mr. Bryan, who also wants to be President, tell you how to do away with hard times. There have been industrial crises under Democratic rule, just as there is to-day under Republican rule.

The only explanation the Republican and Democratic newspapers give is that hard times are caused by "overproduction.'

OVERPRODUCTION:

How can that be? Not while one man or woman or child goes hungry can there be overproduction.

What, then, is the trouble?

Why do not the workers toil and produce the things they need to satisfy their wants? Something stands in the way.

The workers have not the right to work. They do not own their jobs. They are not free to work.

The workshops are owned by the capitalists, not by the working peo-

The capitalists do not permit the workers to toll for the sake of charity. The capitalists are in business for profit. And when they cannot

THE BRITISH

workers produce, they close down the PROFIT IS UNPAID LABOR.

If the capitalists got no profits, if the workers were paid in full for their labor, the workers could buy back as much as they created. Then there

would be no overproduction, no unemployed, no hungry working people. Profit-taking must stop if the people are to live!

How? The people must own the work-

shops. Then all will be able to work, and there will be no idle capitalist class living on the labor of the working class. Then you will own your job, and no man will be your master. Then you will receive as much as you create, and there will be no overproduc-

THAT WILL BE SOCIALISM. How can you bring Socialism about?

By uniting with your own party, the Socialist Party.

Elect the candidates of the Socialist

Party to Councils, and they will doyour bidding. They will use the city's money to give work to the unemployed by building additional school athletic grounds and parks. And work would not be done by dollar-a-day launder the union scale and conditions bor as it is to-day. It would be do

and eight-hour day.
Other work would also be done by the city, instead of being given to contractors to make millions out of.

In short, this city will no longer be-long to the idle capitalist class. It will belong to the people. This is the time to think. Do not walt until the pangs of hunger make

you desperate. You have voted the tickets of the Republican and Democratic parties, and they give you hard times. The old parties can do nothing for you in

your hour of distress. Socialism alone will prevent hard times. The Socialist Party is organized to bring Socialism about.

DO YOU WANT A JOB? Your ballot is your only hope and salvation. Then use it right.

COURT DISSOLVES LABOR PARTY

Declares Socialism to Be Its Judge Says Glass Workers' Un-Ultimate Aim.

Decision Strengthens Its Position and Furthers the Demoralization of the Liberals-A Growing Force that May Soon Revolutionize British Politics.

The annual conference of the Britsh Labor Party, held in Hull, England, last week, defeated a resolution definitely committing its members and its elected representatives to complete acceptance of Socialist principles, but adopted another resolution declaring Socialism to be the ultimate aim of the Labor Party. This resolution was passed by a decisive majority, with votes representing more than 500,000 organized workingmen, and the anouncement of the vote was hailed with the most enthusiastic applause.

While some of the mort conservative labor leaders, such as Bell of the Railway Servants, Haslam and Harvey of the Miners, and Greening of the co-operative societies, have given out interviews deprecating the alleged "premature" action, the tone of the dispatches leaves no doubt that the decision represents the feeling of the British labor movement as a whole and that the Liberal party feels that the Labor forces have been strengthened rather than weakened by it.

The New York "Sun" correspondent says that "the demoralization of the Liberals is widespread." The correspondent of the "Evening Post", dis cussing the prospects of the session of Parliament now beginning, says: "The Labor Party furnishes an in-

teresting contrast to the fissiparous tendencies of the Irish. Every seasion seems to bring them nearer together. While the Socialists like Mr. Keir Hardle and the trade unionists like Mr. Bell and Mr. Shackleton are as wide apart as the poles in their theories of life and government, they find no difficulty in working together During the coming session it is now extremely probable that the apparent division between the official Labor Party governed by the Labor Repremount to a Socialist group, and the Trades Union representatives will be losed. The members elected by the Miners' Unions will in a short time cross over the House and sit in formal opposition to the government and foilow the Labor whips.

"While the Irishmen have strict discipline and a permanent leader, the Labor men regard their formal leader as a decorative official. The president's duties are to preside over the party meetings and to speak for the

LABOR UNION.

ion Is a Trust.

On Ground of "Public Policy" He Orders Dissolution of Organization, Which, He Says, "Is in Restraint of Trade"-Real Reason Is, Union Prevented Manufacturers From Cutting Wages by Useof Machines.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24. - Judge George L. Phillips of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court to-day, entered a final decree for the dissolution of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

In his decision rendered on Wednes day, preliminary to this order, Judge Phillips declared that the union was a "labor trust", a combination in re-straint of trade and therefore subject to dissolution "on grounds of public

The suit for dissolution was brought -nominally, at least-by certain cut--nominally, at least ters and flatteners, comprising a small ters and flatteners, who claimminority of the members, who ed that they were "oppressed" by the blowers and gatherers, who constitut the majority in the trade and in th union, in that the regulations estab lished by the majority did not allow the cutters and flatteners to obtain as high wages as they could get if they were independent. It is more than probable that the sult is actually in-stigated and backed by certain of the great manufacturers, who use machine nethods and who have been prevented by the union from taking full advantage of the opportunity which the new machines offer for them to reduce wages for the great majority of the workers ..

The defense offered to compromise by allowing the cutters and flatteners to withdraw from the union, but this was refused.

The defense also showed that the union was in perfect accord with the Ohio statutes. The Judge thereupon ruled that the case had no standing in court except as a case under the o-called public policy rules at common law, and on these antiquated principles of law, he ordered that the unon be dissolved and the funds, alleged to amount to \$110,000, distributed among the members.

the official policy, and, when their line has been decided, that member is selected to speak who best represents the collective views of the committee. Yet, with this loose organization, the unity party on ceremonial occasions. But of the party has been strictly preserv-he by no means leads bis followers in ed and grows steadily stronger. It is opinion. As each question arises the a striking instance of the value of executive committee meet to decide on a striking instance of the value of

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

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

Communications concerning the editoring department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker 15 Sprace Street, New York. race Street. New York.

One of the editers may be seen at the
re every Tuesday and Wednesday beren 7 and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed thra its ird general election. Its growing power indicated by the increase of its vote: 1902 (State and Congressional).....229,762 04 (Presidential)408.230



The rich parishioners of Trinity Church in Boston, subscribed \$1,000 st week toward relieving the sufferings of the thousands of men and women unable to find employment in that city. The week before they cheerfully gave \$6,000 for foreign missions. Why this disproportion? Is it that these business men really believe that the people of India, China, and Africa sermons and prayer books more than the Boston unemployed need bread? We suspect that the explanation is to be found in what we once heard an eminent clergyman say in the course of a sermon preached for the purpose of "boosting" the foreign mission collection. These were the words in which he clothed his most telling argument: "Giving to the cause of foreign missions is a good investment. Every dollar that the business men of the United States give for foreign missions will come back to them ten times over in the shape of increased trade with the peoples of 'Asia and Africa."

HAS THE GENIUS OF SOCIALISM RISENS

We are informed thru advance sheets of a Chicago magazine that 'the genius of Sociatism has not yet arisen". Just what the looked for genius should be is disclosed in the statement that when he comes he will "live in meager quarters, fire his own stove with the cheapest fuel, grind his own cereals and nuts by hand" and in general live the "simple life". The chief complaint of the writer is that many leading Socialists wear white shirts, wear creased trousers and eat at expensive restaurants-habits, by the way, that are formed by the cap-Italist class. They are thus lost to the ideals of sacrifice and until the nut grinding cereal enter arrives, the genius of Socialism has yet to come.

This lecture on the necessity of sacrifice, we confess, does not impress us very much. We remember that the publisher who offers it not so long ago modestly requested his readers to send their names and addresses, together with ten cents, and they would appear in a volume as "heroes of the revolution", or something of that sort. The heroes were then made the grateful offer of purchasing the volume at one dollar per volume. Ten cents per name and a dollar per volume would realize a profit that would make a bucketshop shark retire as an amateur.

We are therefore curious to know whether this disciple of sacrifice wears brogans and overalls and whether the nut dlet has proven a boon to his injured conscience. In short: Has the "genius of Socialism yet arisen?"

If the "Evening Herald" of Binghamton, N. Y., accepts the jury system and its results it is not apparent in its editorial of Jan. 22. Finding itself in disagreement with William D. Haywood it suggests that "Christian people imbued with the teachings of St. Paul" should favor life imprisonment for Haywood, even the he be innocent of the crime for which he was tried. If this is the "Herald's" conception of fairness and decency we can understand why it should declare Haywood also an "undesirable citizen". The should find some way to muzzle the "Herald" or induce the editor to inigrate to Russia, where he will be welcomed by official hangmen

Capitalist publications are just now calling attention to the fact that it remained for Roosevelt, the "civil service reformer", to use federal employees to boost the presidential aspirations of Taft. This notwithstanding that the Washington law-giver a few employees should refrain from partici- parades. nation is politics. A little contradic It is well understood, however, that

tion like that does not disturb one whose public acts have always been in conflict with professions of lofty ideals.

RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES. A Syracuse shopkeeper has been arrested and held for trial on a criminal

charge because he discharged his clerk for leaving the store with no one to take his place in order to participate in the junket known as a summer camp of the militia. Side by side with this, put the fact that the United States Supreme Court has just proclaimed the indefeasible right of employers to discharge workingmen for joining the labor organization, even the they do not in the jeast neglect their work. Truly, rights and liberties even the liberties of capitalists-are funny things, as interpreted by capitalist legislators and judges. As against the liberty of a workingman to belong to an organization of his own class for mutual benefit, the employer's right to hire whom he will and discharge him when he will is absolute and sacred. As against the employee's right to belong to an organization whose principal function is to intimidate strikers, the employer's liberty of action in conducting his own business sinks into nothingness. "It makes all the difference in the world whose ox is gored." The capitalist class, as represented in the government, is willing to violate even the business interests of its own members as individuals in order to maintain its interests as a class. But it is frantic in support of the sacred right of each of its members to "run his own business in his own way" when it is only a question of infringing the liberty of workingmen to improve their own condi-

THE AWAKENING IN PRUSSIA

Our Prussian comrades seem to be abandoning the somewhat too orderly and quiet methods which they have followed for many years past, and the Prussian government is likely to, have its hands full.

Altho the Social Democracy is by far the largest party in Prussia, as well as in Germany as a whole, it has not a single representative in the Prussian Landtag or legislature. This is due to the antiquated electoral system. which Bismarck himself described as the worst in the world.

Under the existing law, the people are divided into three classes according to wealth, the division being so adjusted that each class pays one-third of the direct taxes. In a typical Prussian district there will be a few dozen rich landlords and manufacturers in the first class, a few hundred well-todo business and professional men in the second, and several thousand workingmen, peasants and small shopkeepers in the third. Each class chooses one-third of the electors, and these electors then choose the representative of the district in the Landtag. The first class is, of course, almost unanimous for the Conservative par-The third class, in the greater part of the districts, gives a majority of its votes for the Social Democrats. The second class is more divided in its tendencies, but generally more favorable to the Liberals. But when the clectors meet, the second-class and second-class electors invariably unite to outvote those of the third class, a Conservative of one shade or another, to represent the district. Thus the Landtag is actually elected by a small minority of wealthy men, and the working people are completely shut out.

For years the Prussian Social Democracy relied on coalitions with the Liberals to get this system abolished and equal suffrage established. But the Liberals never kept their word. The policy of fusion was then reputalisted and a straight Socialist campaign waged, with the result that the Social Democratic vote was greatly increased but continued to be entirely unrepresented.

Until the present time the party has refrained from using any but strictly parliamentary methods. Probably this was wise for the time, as it enabled our comrades to educate the workers and establish a strong and solid or-"Christian people" of Binghamton ganization. But now it appears that they have decided that patience has ceased to be a virtue, and have begun to take more energetic measures.

Recent dispatches have reported monster demonstrations in Berlin and other Prussian cities. The comrades and sympathizers gathered in their various district headquarters and then marched by thousands and tens of thousands thru the streets. This, in itself, was a flagrant violation of Prussian law, and the police were used weeks ago announced that federal promptly and brutally to break up the

onstrations will be held, to show the strength of the demand for equal suffrage and to prove to all waverers the shamelessly tyrannical character of Von Buelow's government. In the Reichstag or Imperial parliament, where the Social Democrats are strongly represented, since that body is elected by equal manhood suffrage. the Chancellor, who is also Prime Minister of Prussia, will be subjected to persistent criticism. And, besides, it is not impossible that the political general strike may at last be resorted to, at an opportune moment, to enforce the workers' demands.

Germany as well as Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, is suffering an industrial depression, with unemployment on a large scale, reduced wages, and continued high food prices and rents. This adds to the popular indignation. Last week sev eral great mass meetings were organized by the Social Democrats to formulate the demand for state action to give work to the unemployed. Here, again, the brutality of the police was exhibited. After the meetings some of the men marched thru the streets and were attacked by the police, who wounded many with their sabres.

When the slow-going, patient, but energetic and persistent working people of Prussia get thoroly arousedand the time seems to be near at hand -when the "Teutonic phlegm" gives place to the "furor Teutonicus", we may look for stirring events in the stronghold of reactionary imperialism, bureaucracy, and militarism. If the movement succeeds, it will have an immense effect in strengthening the forces of progress in Russia and other countries.

It is gratifying to learn that the first expedition sent into the interior of the Congo region by the American Congo Co. has been attacked by the natives in such force as to compel an ignominious defeat. We only wish we could hope this good beginning would be kept up. If the Congo natives have suffered horrible oppression under the yoke of King Leopold, still worse awaits them now that Thomas F. Ryan and the Guggenheims nave joined hands with that old reprobate. American workingmen have had their experience with Ryan, the Gugggenheims, and that lot, and know the nature of the beasts.

The announcement in a Washington dispatch, that "Mr. Gompers is not prepared to discuss" the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the act of Congress prohibiting interstate railroads from discharging an employee on the ground that he was a member of a labor organization is rather amusing. President Gompers, we suppose, has to preserve the statesmanlike pose and take time to consider a matter which, to everyone else, is as plain as the nose on Cyrano de Bergerac's face. However, we must give him credit for the fact that-after due connsideration. of course-he has violated the injunction in the matter of the "We Don't Patronize" list and has editorially reaffirmed the boycott against the Buck Stove and Range Company.

It must be understood that the quotation from the "Social Democratic Herald" which we presented in this column last week do not express our own sentiments. The position of this paper on the unity question is report ed in the "Note Comment and Answer" paragraph of Jan. 11, and in the motion of the New York National Committeemen, printed in our "Party News" column last week.

We are constantly told by President Roosevelt and by the rose-water reformers that, while a few of the capitalist fortunes may have been acquired by dishonest means, yet the majority of them represent the rewards of honest industry and signal ability. The Astor fortune is one of those especially acclaimed as having been amassed by legitimate methods under the laws they exist. In this week's issue of The Worker, Gustavus Myers, in ht series on "Great American Fortunes". begins to show the peculiar nature or those much eulogized "lebitimate" methods.

Luther Burbank is not, so far as we know, given to lying on his back with large and libelous label displayed on his abdomen, doing something to the insides of an automobile. Nor has the picture of a gentleman kneeling in a prayerful posture, with a cactus or cabbage or something of the sort in one hand and the other extended either in benediction upon the human race or else to grasp a toy shovel-nor, we say, has this picture anything particular to do with the problem presented When the machine breaks down," All of which is apropos of the achievement of our proofreader (the printer disclaims responsibility, of course, and the proofrender is too modest to name himself) in making "pi" of the two Wilshire ads last week. Anyhow, don't blame H. G. W., but laugh at— well, at X, which represents, in this case, an undesignated personality.

A COLLEGE PRESIDENT'S PHILOSOPHY

By Frank Thompson.

When the paleontologist, or person learned in ancient things, comes across an animal fossil which has been hidden thru the lapse of centuries in a river drift or on the floor of a cave. he can tell by its form and size the age to which it belonged and can re construct in his imagination the wierd world of animals and taings in which it lived and died. The more exactly the specimen conforms to the genera type, of course, the more precisely its place in the evolution of the world can be determined.

Centuries from now-not many, le us hope-when the passions that now move us in the present conflict are stilled and "discontent has been redistributed" some curious searcher for ancient things in the bursting stores of old books will find in President Ellot's brochure on "Great Riches (Crowell & Co.) a fine type of genuine American literary production—espe cially fine because of its naïve and un conscious conformity to the intellectual atmosphere in which it germin ated and matured. The tract is a de scription of the trials and problems of the man of great riches, viewed from the standpoint of a philosophy which appears self-contained and oblivious to all other philosophies. This is just what makes it worth preserving as a scientific specimen of thoroly reputable literature.

Of course it may be said that Presi-

dent Eliot is a college president and

ought not to be held responsible for his public utterances. I frankly admit that the college president has his trials of all big men in America he has undoubtedly the most difficult position to hold. He is expected to be a moralist because he is the lineal descendent of the old-time president, who was usually a parson; he is expected to be a philosopher because his predecessor usually taught moral science to senior classes. And yet he is expected to get an increasing endowment from men who are not so careful about their financial morals as one would like, and to devote every working hour to financial and administrative duties. He must get money; the competition of other colleges requires this; pressure of his professors for increased salaries comes heavily upon him with the rising standard of life; and new equipment must be constantly added-the jawbone of a Dinosaures has been found in Patagonia and should be added to the museum and a new edition of Tertullian has appeared and should be secured for the library at all costs, and so on without end. Verily, the college president is a man of many woes, and no thoughtless person should hastily speak harshly of him or his utterances. This paper therefore is not a disapprobation President Eliot, but a warning against unthinking criticism"—as our esteemed contemporary the "Times" would felicitously put it. No, President Eliot must not be criticized, but understood, according to the celebra-

ted maxim of Bacon. What are the advantages enjoyed by a rich man? Let the President speak: "His wealth will not procure for him greater personal comfort than persons of moderate fortune can com (p. 2). "The young lawyer who is fond of riding may easily get more pleasure out of his single sad dle horse, kept at a club stable than the multi-millionaire gets from his forty horses and twenty different car-

riages" (p. 4). "Strawberries in Janu ary are not so good as strawberries in June, and strawberries for two months in the year, changing to raspberries, currants, blueberries, and blackberries may give more gratification on the whole than strawberries for six months of the year." (p. 7.) "Lord Rosebery has pointed out that the freedom to spend money for aids in case of sickness or accident is the chief advantage which the rich man has over the poor man; but it should be observed that one need not be very rich in order to procure these advan-tages in case of illness or accident. (p. 10). "It is interesting to build a palace and it affords some temporary occupation: but it is incredible that this achievement sould give as much pleasure to the owner as a young mechanic gets who has saved a few hundred dollars and then builds a sixcottage largely with his own hands to which he brings a young (p. 14). (I cannot resist breaking the splendid array of facts by stating here that 12.1 per cent of the familles in New York City own their own homes-how many workingmen is not told. See Goodnow, "City Government in the United States", p. 15-15). To resume with President Eliot: "There is, however, a serious drawback on the satisfaction very rich men can Gerive from improving their estates. namely an uncertainty with regard to the maintenance of the improved estate in the family of its chief creator" (p. 18). "The most serious disadvantage under which very rich people labor is in the bringing up of their children. It is well nigh impossible for a very rich man to defend his

of very rich people. often unable to keep their inherited treasures" (p. 37). President Ellot holds out some hope for the miserable rich man: "The wise father will try to put his sons into those beneficent professions and occupations which have strong intellectual and moral interest, and in which pecuniary independence is a distinct advantage. Such are the public service in elective or appointive offices, the ministry, scientific research, social service, and the management of charitable and serviceable endowed institutions. . . One of the best tests of the worth of free institutions is their capacity to produce a numerous class of superior persons-rich, welloff, or just self-supporting-a class larger in its proportion to the mass of the people and more meritorious than any other form of government has produced" (pp. 37-38).

children from self indulgence, laziness,

and selfishness" (p. 25). (How much

better to send them to the factory or

breaker at ten.) "It is quite unneces-

sary in this country to feel alarm

about the rise of a permanent class

Here endeth the reading from President Ellot-probably something like his final philosophy. It is not to be criticized-from one point of view it is unassallable—but that is the rub. The learned author is just as innocent of other philosophies and the forward streamings of our age as the Dinosaurus, whose rock-encased jaw-bone the paleontologist found was innocent of the place he occupied in the might life struggle that has borne us upward and onward thru the ages past. It is interesting-very interesting- if your income is derived from gilt-edged se-

peace!' when there is no peace"-and doing it all with a tone of sublime Current # # superiority which is very irritating to men in the thick of the fight, for Literature whom the points at issue are not matters of abstract theory, but life-anddeath questions. Not only do we not find that Dr. Smith has set a new

The "Appeal to Reason" has issued as a 10-cent pamphlet (\$5 a hundred) standard in writing on this subject the late Father McGrady's article on but we do not even think that he has "The Catholic Church and Socialism", made a valuable contribution to the originally written for the "Arena" acalready large literature companied by a few pages of com-ment by Eugene V. Debs, and also Under the title "Marx on Cheapness Comrade Debs' little prose poem.

mental point of view" is neither new

nor profound; it is just the view of

issue, inspired with no strong convic-

a dislike for extreme tendencles in any

would say, eager to admit, as prima

facie and sufficient evidence of his im

partiality) that hbuses exist, but full

existing society, the practical business

man, satisfied that, on the whole,

things are pretty well as they are, and

ready to find an easy middle course in

direction, ready to admit (even, w

Chas. H. Kerr & Co. issue as a 5-cent pamphlet a translation by Robert Rives LaMonte of portions of the The Fleming H. Revell Co., pub famous "Discourse on Free Trade" lishers of Dr. Samuel G. Smith's "The read by Karl Marx before the Demo Industrial Conflict" (\$1 net), announce cratic Association of Brussels on Jan. 9, 1848. In this discourse Marx subit as treating the labor problem "from tected to destructive criticism a new and fundamental point of view with which future students will have arguments of the English Radicals in to reckon". The author agrees with the Anti-Corn Law movement, who them, for he divides all previous claimed that free trade would bring works on the subject into two classes prosperity and economic liberty to the —those which treat of a theoretical world in a scientific and somewhat working classes. He concluded that, from the point of view of the working abstruse manner, and those which are class, free trade is desirable simply briefs either for the employer or for because, "in general, in our days free trade is destructive; it dissolves the the employee and are characterize by "noise and fury"-and explains that his own book is unique in that it old nationalities and develops to the uttermost the antagonism between the deals with the real world and is quite bourgeoisle and the proletariat; in a word, the system of commercial lib-erty hastens the Social Revolution." impartial. Such an extravagant claim naturally prejudices us at the outset; and further examination of the book only confirms the prejudice into a set tled judgment. The "new and funda-

A Berlin dispatch states that Max Perl, a leading bookseller of that city, will soon offer for sale the copy of Karl Marx' "Zur Kritik der Politisc the superficial bourgeois student, not Oekonomie" which was owned and read by Ferdinand Lassalle. The mardirectly interested in the questions at gins, it is said, are full of comments tion nor with a strong feeling except | in Lassalle's handwriting.

The Irish Socialist Federation has stablished a monthly paper called "The Harp". In the January number we note "The Coming Revolt in we note "The Coming Revolt India", by James Connolly; "So of respect for the dominant type of ism, Nationalism, and the Clergy", a symposium; "A Political Party of the Workers", signed with a pseudonym and "Labor Conflicts in Irish Hiscrying "A pest o' both your houses!" and "Labor Conflicts in Irish is and counselling moderation to all combatants, counselling caution to all who advise change, telling everybody to be good, and, in general, "crying Peace, fools the world.—Brisbane Werker.

TAFT WARNS CAPITALISTS.

By Harvey Russell.

With the Boston speech on December 30, Secretary Taft fired the opening gun of his campaign for the Republican nomination for the Presidency Parts of his talk were interesting, especially the statement that "the com ibnation of capital is just as essential to progress as the assembling of the parts of the machine, and hence corporations, however large, are instru-ments of progress." Taft sees the impossibility of going back to the days of small production, with that foolish "busting of the trusts", but of course he thinks that the evolution of industry can be regulated by the Republicar party. In this connection he said, There are certain limitations in the use of capital and the exercise of the right of property that are indispensible to prevent the absolute control of the whole financial system of the country passing to a small oligarchy of indi viduals." He pretends that he thinks the Republican party, whose campaign funds come from this very oligarchy of trust magnates, really intends to

limit them. The next subject he takes up is government ownership of railways, and to this he expresses decided opposi-tion, because, he says, this "means state Socialism, an increase in the power of the central government that would be dangerous." We are not told what it would be dangerous to, wonder what it could be? Maybe it would endanger the livelihood of the great army of unemployed. Maybe it would endanger our sacred right to look for work and starve if we can't find it Maybe it would endanger the Pennsylvania coal barons right to have a tSate Constabulary. Maybe it would endanger the government's right to be overcharged for transporting mails. be it would endanger Rockefeller' "divine right" to rebates on carrying oil. There doesn't seem to be anything concerning the working class in danger by the government owning the railways; we will have to wait for the next speech of the sympathetic friend of labor to find out where the danger

Then, having given Socialism a rap, Taft gets down to business, the ren ss of his speech-warning the capitalist class of the error of their least desired by Taft, was ways. Like a nurse frightening a bad behind his Boston speech.

child with the tales of spooks and gob-lins, he practically says, "The Social-ists will get you if you don't watch out." To quote his exact words—"if the abuses of monopoly and discrimination cannot be restrained, if the concentration of power made possible by such abuses continues and increases and it is made manifest that under the system of individualism and private property the tyranny and oppression of an oligarchy of wealth cannot be avoided, then Socialism will triumph and the institution of private property will perish." We know that Taft does not predict the coming of Socialism because it is agreeable to him, but as a warning to the capitalist class, intimating to them that they must co-operate with Roosevelt and himself in the bluff of curbing the trusts or the people will get wise and turn to Socialism as the real remedy for the evils of capitalism.

In the next breath he appeals for middle class support, stating "The administration has been thus far successful in showing that the dangers from individualism can be effectively regulated and that abuses in the exercise of private property can be restrained. Thus a great conservative victory has been won and the coming of Socialism has been stayed." We will not discuss the truth or falsity of this statement but leave it to your judgment how much of a "victory" for conservatism can be found in the past or present antics of Teddy. The only Rer rictory has been the continued deception of the nation's voters, many of whom have been deluded by Ro velt's hot air into thinking that he really intended to do something in their interests against the trusts.

The value of Taft's speech lies in his expressed intention to stay the coming of Socialism and his solemn warning to the capitalists to be good, for he knows that if they don't they will awaken the sleeping giant, Labor; he will stretch himself, look around, get up, and throw them off his back they have ridden comfortably for so long, and then-Socialism. And Taft knows that they will then all have to go to work for their living, their graft will be at an end. This, above all things, the consum east desired by Taft, was the motive

UNEMPLOYED. Continued from page 1.

breakers to mingle in the crowd, with "billes" concealed under their coats and to strike right and left as soon

us the signal was given. Among them

were men who scabbed in the last teamster's strike.

WELLSTON, O., Jan. 25,-The unemployed of Wellston, numbering several hundred, led by Harry B. Wells a local Socialist, and by John Davis, marched to the City Hall, called upon Mayor Jones and presented a petition arking for work. The parade followed a Socialist street meeting at which Wells was the principal speaker.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25.-The Social ist Party has called a meeting of the unemployed to be held Monday evening, Jan. 27, on the Public Square near the City Hall.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27.-In order to

give employment to men who have thrown out of work during the last few months, the City Council this evening passed an ordinance author zing a bond issue of \$2,523,000 for city improvements. The funds will be available immediately. Of the issue, \$1,200,000 will be spent for extending the filtration plant to the old city of Allegheny, which recently became a part of Pittaburg; \$665,000 for repay ing streets, and \$658,000 for extending water mains. One of the provi-sions is that Pittsburg firms shall obtain the contracts and that only Pittsburg workmen shall be employed.

Chicago Jury Rebukes Police.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28 .- Dr. Benjamir L. Reitman, who led the big parade of unemployed men which was dispersed by the police, was to-day acquitted by a jury of the charge of disorderly conduct. The jury verdict seemed based on the feeling that there was involved the constitutional right of the people to hold meetings whenever they like.

Swift Under Arrest.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.-A warrant for the arrest of Morrison I. Swift, who has been agitating a movement in favor of the unemployed was granted to-day by Judge Wentworth in the Municipal Court, the charge being a violation of the city ordinance in distributing circulars without a license. Swift was locked up to be held for a hearing tomarrow

Relief Promised in Detroit

DETROIT, Jan. 28.-After holding neeting at which resolutions were adopted asking Mayor Thomp help them find work, about 2,000 unemployed workmen marched to the City Hall to-day. The mayor promised to urge the Council to un municipal work to give employment and would also try to induce private employers to increase their forces.

San Francisco Demands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.-The "Organized Unemployed League" has been made a permanent organization with C. D. Knight of Local No. 22 Brotherhood of Carpenters and Join-ers, as president. The league has re-torved to make a formal demand upon the Board of Supervisors for the is-mance of \$22,000,000 of small bonds.

which were voted four years ago for the benefit of the unemployed working men in the city. It was unanimously decided that the organization do all in its power to urge the acceptance of the bonds as payment for labor.

While a number of factories that vere closed have now resumed operations-often with a reduced wage scale—there are many more contractions which are not so prominently reported in the daily papers. Some re ports follow:

B. & O. Cuts Wages.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.-The Baltiore and Ohio Railroad announces, to go into effect Feb. 1, a reduction of 10 per cent in the pay of all officers and employees receiving more than \$106 a month. All salaries between \$150 and \$166 are reduced to \$150. The reduction places salaries as in 1905.

8.000 Discharged.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 28.—The Baidwin Locomotive Works announced to-day the reduction of its working force by 8,000 men-

The street car company has withrawn 100 cars from service and will take off about 40 more in a day or two, dismissing several hundred work-

Reduce Hours and Wages.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad posted at Easton to-day a notice reducing the n week, which follows a cut made a week ago to 40 hours, and the sussion of all construction work in that section.

The Philadelphia and Reading road closed to-night its collieries and repair shops at Pottstown and will reopen them on Monday on an eight-ho stead of a ten-hour schedule, with a corresponding cut in wages.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 28 .- To meet ie unsatisfactory condition of railroad business thruout the country, the plant here of the American Locomotive Works will shut down indefinitely the first week in February. The force, numbering 1,800 in December, is now only 500.

Wage Cut for Steel Workers.

PITTSRURG, Jan. 24.—It is stated n Homestead to-day that orders have been received from New York for a been received from 10 to 80 per wage reduction of from 10 to 80 per cent, affecting the entire Homester steel works, to take effect Feb. 1.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—In the pay envelopes of the 100 employees of the J. Lang Electrical Co. last payday was a notice to each that beginning this week there would be a reduction of 15 per cent in wages.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 27.-The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has announced a general reduction of lines. Many men were dropped to-day from the shops at Mobile, Pensacola, Montgomery, Birmingham, and De catur.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 27.-8 plementing the order of Saturday sued by Vice-President Mohler, re ing work in the Union Pacific a to five days a week, an order was of here to day inducing work further to three days a week.

Astor knew nothing of what his agents

were doing is a palliation not worth;

of consideration; he was a man who

knew and attended to even the petti

Government officers.

est details of his varied business.

Col. J. Snelling, commanding the

garrison at Detroit, sent an indignant

protest to James Barbour, Secretary

of War, under date of August 23, 1825

'He who has the most whiskey, gen-

erally carries off the most furs," wrot

The neighborhood of the trading house where whiskey is sold, presents a disgust

ing scene of drunkenness, debauchery and

For the accommodation of my family I have taken a house three miles from town.

and in passing to and from it, I have daily opportunities of seeing the road strewed with the bodies of men, women and chli-

dren, in the last stages of brutal intoxica

tion. It is true there are laws in this

territory to restrain the sale of whiskey, but they are not regarded. * * * *

Col. Snelling added that during that

year there had been delivered by con-

tract to an agent of the North Ameri-

can Fur Company, at Mackinac (he

meant the American Fur Company

which, as we have seen, had one of its

principal headquarters at that post

and maintained a monopoly there),

3,300 gallons of whisker and 2,500 gal-

lons of high wines. This latter liquor

was preferred by the agents, he point-

ed out, as it could be "increased at

pleasure." Col. Snelling went on: "I

will venture to add that an inquiry

into the manner in which the Indian

trade is conducted, especially by the

matter of no small importance to the

Violation of Laws.

A similar report was made the next

winter by Thomas L. McKenney, Su-

perintendent of Indian Affairs to the

Secretary of War. In a communication dated Feb. 14, 1826, McKenney says

that "the forbidden and destructive

article, whiskey, is considered so es-

sential to a lucrative commerce, as not

only to still those feelings [of repug-

nancel but lead the traders to brave

the most imminent hazards, and evade

by various methods the threatened penalties of law." The superintendent

proceeded to tell of the recent seizure

by General Tipton, Indian Agent at

Fort Wayne, of an outfit in transit con-

faining a considerable supply of whis-

key, which was owned in large part,

he says, by the American Fur Com-

pany. He then continued: "The trader with the whiskey, it must be admitted,

is certain of getting the most furs.

high-minded citizens in this trade, but

expediency overcomes their objection

profits of the trade.'

and reconciles them for the sake of the

In stating this fact, McKenney was

unwittingly enunciating a profound truth, the force of which mankind is

only now beginning to realize, that the

pursuit of prefit will transform natures

inherently capable of much good into

sordid, cruel beasts of prey, and accus

tom them to committing actions so

despicable, so inhuman, that they

would be terrified at their own dark

descent, were it not that the world is

under the sway of the profit system

and not merely excuses and condones

but justifies and throws a glamou

about, the unutterable degradations

and crimes which the profit system

The Times to Be Considered.

Living in a more advanced time, in an environment adjusted to bring out

the best, instead of the worst, Astor

men of supreme goodness and gentle

ness. As it was, they lived at a period

when it was considered the highest

trade to resort to any means, however

base, to secure profits. Let not too much

ignominy be cast upon their mem-

ories; they were but creatures of their

time; and their time was not that

'golden age", so foolishly pictured, but

a wild, tempestuous, contending strug-

gle in which every man was at the

throat of his fellowman, and in a vor-

tex which statesmen, college profes

praised and sanctified as "progressive

* Document No. 58, U. S. Senate Docs. First Session, 19th Congress : 7-8.

(To be continued.)

No Wonder Bosses Are Shocked.

A New York daily is deeply shocked

by the discovery of the fact that the

Socialists are corrupting the minds of

the young, which fact it proves by re-

porting at a meeting of the East Side

a little boy of eight recited a poem of

which the following are the first and

He fed the mule on hay. He cursed the man and kicked the mule, And worked them ev'ry day.

I think that both that man and mule

And I believe to go to school
They'd better both commence.
And some day when they both find out

That they are in one boat, Perhaps that mule will learn to kick, The man will learn to vote.

-The Worker makes Socialists.

My muster had a workingman, He also had a mule.

To save my life I couldn't tell
Which was the biggest fool.

He fed the man on liver:

Find mighty little sense;

7 Document No. 58 : 10.

last stanzas:

sors, editors, political economists, all

nost astute and successful form of

calls forth, like furies out of hell.

There are many honorable and

North American Fur company, is

tranquility of the borders."

Col. Snelling, and then continued:

ALL STREET, NAME OF THE PARTY OF

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

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

PART II.

The Great Land Fortunes.

(Copyright by Gustavus Myers, 1907.) CHAPTER II.

THE INCEPTION OF THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

The founder of the Aster fortune was John Jacob Aster, a butcher's son. He was born in Walderf, Germany, on July 17, 1763. At the age of eighteen, according to traditional acounts, he went to London, where a brother, George Peter, was in the siness of selling musical instruments. Two years later with "one good suit of Sunday clothes, seven flutes and five pounds sterling of money", he emigrated to America. Landing at Baltimore he proceeded to New York City.

Here he became an apprentice George Dieterich, a baker at No. 351 Pearl street, for whom he peddled cakes, as was the custom. Walter Barrett insists that this was Astor's first occupation in New York. Later Astor went into business for himself. For a long time," says Barrett, "he peddled [fur] skins, and bought them where he could; and bartered cheap jewelry, etc., from the pack he carried on his back." Another story is that he got a job beating furs for \$2 : oek and board in the store of Robert Bowne, a New York merchant; that while in this place he showed great zest in quizzing the trappers who came in to sell fors, and that in this fashion he gained considerable knowledge of the fur animals. The story proceeds that as Bowne grew older he entrusted to Astor the task of making long and fatiguing journeys to the Indian tribes in the Adirondacks and Canada and bargaining with them for furs.

Astor's Early Career.

Astor got together enough money to start in the fur business for himself in 1786 in a small store on Water street It is not unreasonable to suppose that at this time he, in common with all the fur dealers of the time, participated in the current methods of de frauding the Indians. It is certain that he contrived to get their most valuable furs for a jug of rum or for a few toys or notions. Returning from these strokes of trade, he would ship large quantities of the furs to London where they were sold at great profit. His marriage to Sarah Todd, a cousin

of Henry Brevoort, brought him a good wife, who had the shining quality of being economical, and an acces n of some means and considerable family connections. Remarkably closefisted, he weighed over every penny. As fast as his means increased be used them in extending his business. By 1794 he was somewhat of an expan sive merchant. Scores of trappers and agents ravaged the wilderness at his command. Periodically be shipped large quantities of furs to Europe. dest, even niggardly ways of living in rooms over his store were not calculated to create the impression that he was a rich man. It was his invariable practise habitually to deceive others as to his possessions and But when, in 1800, he removed to No. 223 Broadway, at the corner of esey street, then a fashionable neighborhood, he was rated, perforce, as a man of no inconsiderable means. He was, in fact, as nearly as can be gathered, worth at this time a quarter of million dollars-a monumental fortune at a period when a man who had. \$50,000 was thought rich; when a good house could be rented for \$350 a year and when \$750 or \$800 would fully defray the annual expenses of the aver-

The great profits from the fur trade naturally led him into the business of being his own shipowner and shipper, for he was a highly efficient organize and well understood the needlessness of middlemen. A beaver skin bought for one dollar from the Indian or white trappers in Western New York could be sold in London for six dollars and a quarter. On all other furs there were the same large profits. But, in addition to these, Astor saw that his fits could be still further increased by investing the money that he re-ceived from the sale of his furs in England in English goods and import-ing them to the United States. By this process, the profit from a single heaver skin could be made to reach lars. At that time the United states depended upon British manufacturers for many articles, especially certain grades of woolen goods and cutiery. These were sold at exorbit-ant profit to the American people. This Astor carried on in his own

It is of the greatest importance to ascertain Astor's methods in his fur trade; for it was fundamentally from this trade that he reaped the enormous sums which enabled him to become a sums which enabled him to become a large landowner. What these methods were in his earlier years is obscure. definite is embodied in any ever regarding the methods of the gathering enterprises, the Ameri-For 'Company. Hendrick says the circumstances of Astor's fur g activities are well known.

ontrary, they are distinctly

By Gustavus Myers.

not well known nor have they ever been set forth. Not one of Astor's blographers have brought them out, if, indeed, they knew them. And yet

these facts are of the most absoltue significance in that they reveal the whole foundation of the colossal fortune of the Astor family. His Spreading Activities.

The pursuit and slaughter of fur animals were carried on with such indefatigable vigor in the East that in time that territory became well-nigh exhausted. It became imperative to push out into the fairly virgin regions of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and of the Rocky Mountains. The Northwest Company, a corporation running under British auspices, was then scouring the wilds west and northwest of the Great Lakes. Its yearly shipments of furs were enormous. With that broad foresight for which he was noted and which was ever employed in the gratification of avarice. Astor realized the inconceivably vaster profits which would be his in extending his scope to the domains of the far West, so prolific in oppor-

tunities for furs. In 1808 he incorporated the American Fur Company. Altho this was a corporation, he was, in fact, the company. He personally supplied its ini-tial capital of \$500,000 and dictated every phase of its policy. His first ambitious design was to found the settlement of Astoria in Oregon, but the War of 1812 frustrated plans well under way, and the expedition that he sent out there had to depart. this plan succeeded. Astor would have been, as he rightly boasted, the richest man in the world; and the wealth of his descendants instead of being \$450,-000,000 would be a thousand millions.

Monopoly Based on Force.

Thwarted in his project to get a mon opoly of the incalculable riches of furs in the extreme Northwest, he concentrated his efforts on that vast region extending along the Missouri River, far north to the Great Lakes, west to the Rocky Mountains and into the Southwest. It was a region abounding in immense numbers of fur animals and, at that time, was inhabited by the Indian tribes, with here and there a settlement of whites. By means of government favoritism and the unconcealed exercise of both fraud and force, he obtained a complete mon-opoly, as complete and arbitrary as ever feudal baron held over seign estates. Nominally, the United States Government ruled this great sweep of territory and made, and professed to execute, the laws. In reality Astor's company was a law unto itself. That it employed both force and fraud and entirely ignored all laws enacted by Congress, is as clear as daylight from the Government reports of that period.

The American Fur Company main tained three principal posts or depots of receiving and distribution-one at St. Louis, one at Detroit, the third at Mackinac. In response to an order from Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, to send in complete reports of the fur trade, Joshua Pilcher reports from St. Louis, Dec. 1, 1831:

About this time [1823] the American Fur Company had turned their attention to the Missouri trade, and, as might have been expected, soon put an end to all opposition. Backed, as it was, by any amount of cap-ital, and with skillful egents to conduct its affairs at EVERY POINT, it succeeded by the year 1827, in monopolizing the trade of the Indians on the Missouri, and I have but little deubt will continue to do so for years to come, as it would be rather a as busine

to rise in opposition to it. '
In that wild country where the Government, at best, had an insufficient force of troops, and where the agents of the company went heavily armed, i was distinctly recognized and accepted as a fact, that no possible competi-tor's men, or individual trader, dare intrude. To do it was to invite the severest reprisals, not stopping short outright murder. The American Fur Company overawed and dominated everything: it defied the Government's entatives and acknowledged no representatives and acknowledged authority superior to itself and no law other than what its own interests demanded. The exploitation that ensued was one of the most deliberate, cruel appalling that has ever taken place in any country.

The Debauching of Indians.

If there was any one serious crime at that time it was tile supplying of the Indians with whiskey. The Gov-ernment fully recognized the baneful effects of debauching the Indians, and enacted strict laws with harsh penalties. Astor's company brazenly violated this law, as well as all other laws which conflicted with its profit interests. It smuggled in prodigious quantitles of rum. The trader's ancient then swindling them of their furs and land was carried on by Astor on an unprecedented scale. To say that

The extent of its operations and the *The extent of its operations and the rapid slaughter of for animals may be gathered by a record of one year's work. In 1703 this company enriched itself by 136,000 beaver skins, 2,100 bear skins, 1,500 fox skins, 400 kit fox, 16,000 muskrat, 22,000 martin, 1,800 mink, 6,000 lynx, 6,000 wolverine, 1,600 fisher, 100 raccoon, 1,200 dressed deer 700 clk, 500 buffalo robes, etc. *Pocument No. 90, U. S. Senate, First Bertlen, 230 Congress, Vol. 8, 35.

CONDITIONS OF LABOR IN PANAMA.

Spanish Paper Says Spanish Labor-Moreover, the liquor was despatched by his orders direct by ship to New Orleans and from thence up the Missres There Are Held in Virtual Serfdom to Work on Canal.

issippl to St. Louis and to other fron-The following is translated by Ben Lichtenberg from "El Socialista", the tier points. The horrible effects of this traffic and the consequent spolia-Socialist paper of Madrid, the issue of tion were set forth by a number of

Despite the sentiment stirred up by the press reports of the suffering of the Spanish laborers working on the Panama Canal for the United States government, and despite the deciaration of various members of Parliament and of the Institute of Social Reforms, our government has not taken any steps toward restoring liberty to our

ntrymen in Panama The greater part of the Spanish laborers now on the Isthmus are being kept there against their will. Some wish to go to other countries, but most of them desire misery: it is the fruitful source of all our difficulties, and of nearly all the murders committed in the Indian country. to return to Spain, but the United States government deales them the right of satis-fring such legal desires.

These workers were cajoled into leaving their native land by the glittering reports being spread throut Spain by American agents who infest this country in order to ecure cheap labor for the United States They do and say everything to create the bellef that Panama is the workingman's belief that Panama is the workingman's paradise, and thus succeed in getting thousands of them to sign themselves for work in that fever-ridden country. On reaching the Isthmus these man were rude; distillusioned. They found that the quarters consisted of large single-room buildings filled with bunks (technically known a "Standage berthal", standing three high. as "standee berths"), standing three high, without any regard to ventilation; that they were being charged exorbitant prices for unwholesome food and that the cost of all the necessities of life was exceed-ingly high. They found themselves subject to all sorts of persecutions and impo-sitions at the hands of the chiefs and subchiefs of the various departments. They learned that if a man did not go to work he was ordered to the hospital. If he refused to go there or was found in the street, he was sent to the jall and there forced to work. Hundreds of them were thus arrested on refusal to work.

Upon learning how things stood, hun dreds decided to return to Spain, but the United States officials intervened at this point, claiming that they owed for their passage from Spain, and could not leave the Isthmus until ther had worked that "debt" off. Thus it has remained for the arch-democratic and arch-progressive States of America to honor of having called into requisition a barbarous penalty that is condemned by twentieth century culture. Beautiful ex-

ample of bourgeois democracy! There is still more to say on this sub-set: The lives of these men are in daily peril. Scarcely a day passes but a number of men die. The climatic conditions are such as to undermine the healthiest constitutions; add to this the poor food and poorr lodgings, and one can easily account for the large death-rate among the Spanish Our government knows all about these evils thru its consuls, and yet, what have our brothers in Panama of re these workers be liberated at once, even the our treasury be emptied of a few bun-dred thousand dollars to repay the United States, the country of multi-millionaires who spend fortunes to satisfy their vices, the country in which the Steel and Oil

Kings reign.

Every day that is allowed to go by without effective measures being taken to lib-erate these thousands of our countrymen means so many more names added to the long list of those who died in Panama; and we repeat, it is the duty of this government to come to their rescue, no matter at what cost. This government, in permitting the American agents to spread their lying reports about conditions on the Isthmus, lays itself open to the charge of wil-fully betraying its citizens into slavery; and if it takes no action, or limits itself to establishing negotiations thru its consuls stands condemned as an abettor of this monstrons crime. To be sure, the cost of the liberation of our compatriots would mount up to the tens of thousands of dollars, but is that to be considered as against the lives of fellow men? And Spain spend-

OLD PARTIES TO FUSE.

Republicans and Democrats Will Probably Unite in Milwaukee

The Milwaukee "Free Press" (Reform Republican) contained this statement on its front page last week: That the Republicans and Democrats will

fuse in a movement to elect Aldermen at large against the Socialists in the spring appears to be a certainty. One conferenon the subject between Peter J. Koehler. Republican County Chairman, and W. E. Graebner, Democratic Chairman, already has been had and others have been arrang ed for. Mr. Koehler and Mr. Graebne both believe that the large number of can-didates who will come out for Aldermenwill so split the votes that the Socialists will win, if some arrangement is not made. It is said that twelve men in each party are to be decided upon and that the word is to be passed to the voters to cast ballots for them. After the nominations, it is said, if there seems a disposition among the Democrats to vote for some Republicans, and vice vresa, that six Demo cratic nominees and six Republican nomi-nees will be selected and the voters urged to concentrate strength upon them to keep the Socialists from electing their men.

The Milwaukee Socialists are not much alarmed by the announcement. They rather hope it will prove true. If the old parties fuse, that fact will cause many followers to desert them; and it will demonstrate the truth of the Socialist claim that the old parties are not opposed in principle, but both represent the capitalists.

Definitions.

Here is a definition by Professor Seligman of Columbia University: "A crisis is an attempt to reduce

overcapitalization in industry." Would not this be a wider and yet shorter definition: A crisis is pay day,-Wall Street

Journal. Better still: A crisis is the failure of

GOLD BRICK REFORM.

By Jos. E. Cohen. The Pennsylvania farmer is invited to come to town.

This is how it comes about: The Philadelphia "North American"

charges that the Republican gangs in Allegheny County and Philadelphia have these many years combined to ignore the wants of the farmer. And so the "North American" declares relentless war against the head of the Philadelphia gang, United States Senator Penrose.

But how are the reformers going to

smash the Allegheny gang?
That's easy: By joining forces with the head of the Allegheny gang, ex-State Senator Flinn!

Who is Flinn? He is one of those noble-minded patriots who has never thought it worth while to become naturalized. But, owning a majority share in the Allegheny courts, he instructed the judges to make him a citi-

zen, which they did. As long ago as July, 1905, Flinn said that the politician pure and simple would have to go, that the captain of industry would run his state government himself.

But Flinn and the "North Amerian", after building their machine all this while, are not strong enough to lick Penrose. So they resort to some old-party political astuteness by digging up a little of Mat Quay's wisdom from the grave. Enter upon the scene Farmer (?) Creasy and his personally conducted Democratic party. Quite concealed behind Creasy's great straw hat is Democratic State Treasurer Berry, building his fences for a place on the national ticket.

The gold brick is now shining like the genuine article. The country jay is invited to come to town. To pre-pare the way, the "North American" prints heart-rending editorials to show that everything from the invention of gunpowder to the discovery of canals upon Mars is due to the work of the farmers' grange.

Flinn-"North American"-Creasy! Slogan: "I was a stranger and they took me in.' There is a ray of hope thru it all.

The Philadelphia "Public Ledger", in editorial comment upon the failure of the Democratic party, says: "Independents begin to fear and deplore the fact that another quadren-

nium must pass before there is an opposition party able to offer national This is very short-sighted. The So-

dalist Party, the party of the useful lass, the wealth producers, offers national oppostion to the idle privileged class and its hired gang and reform politicians. At the last presidential election the vote of the Socialist Party was third. There are good prospects of its coming in a little stronger this year. And even the "Public Ledger" cannot be sure that the Socialist Party will not be better than third in 1912. The wage worker is grownig wise to

his interests and joining the Socialist Party.

Will the farmer buy another Democratic-reform gold brick?

WORKERS LAY BLAME WHERE IT BELONGS.

The following resolutions concerning the Monongah mine disaster were adopted by Local Portsmouth, O., of the Socialist Party and by Lodge 108, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Local No. 437 of the Brotherhood of Carpenfers, and Locals Nos. 1976, 1977, and 1979 of the Knights of Labor, all of the same city:

"Whereas, We learn by press reports that the lives of more than 300 of our fellow-workmen have snuffed out in an instant; and

"Whereas, Positive proof is not want ing that this and almost all accidents of like character can be nearly or entirely prevented by the use of proper safeguards in the matter of fans and ventilation; therefore be it resolved

"I. That we deem it wholly within Elections to Keep Socialists Out. the province of good government to protect its citizens in the peaceful pursuit of life, liberty, ad happiness, as well from a profit-worshipping plutocracy as from pestilence or the invasion of foreign foe.

"2. That we urge upon the attention of the proper authorities:-viz, the Governor of West Virginia and the President of the United States-to institute at once a rigid investigation as to the cause of this murderous accldent, and if found culpable, the guilty parties be immediately brought to jus

tice. That we place this accident as well as all other industrial murder at the door of the private ownership of mines, railroads, mills, factories, and machinery, where the only incentive is profit, regardless of the lives of the dividend creators-the tollers of the earth."

TO ORGANIZE THE DUTCH AND FLEMISH.

To the Editor of The Worker:--I know come to this country during the last tw years, and we think we can do some eff cient work among them. I request comrades to send me the addresses of their Dutch and Flemish friends. A branch has been formed in New York, known as the been formed in New York, known as in Dutch Branch of the 22d A. D., for the purpose of assisting in the party's work, a studiar branch in Brooklyn; and an acita-tion committee for Greater New York for propaganda among the Hollanders Fiemish. In these branches English spoken as well as Dutch, with the provi sion that any request for translation shall be immediately compiled with. The result is that those whose knowledge of English is limited are enabled to participate fully in the preceedings, and at the same time the meetings become a course of practical

education in the English language.
P VLAG, Organier.
112 E. Ninetecuth street.

THE ISLE OF CRISES.

A Fable.

By Rufus W. Weeks in the Independent.

In a quarter quite out of communi- | commodities left for The Owner's cation with the rest of the world there lies a large and populous island, hav- In times called "good", most of the ing institutions singular and unheard of. In the first place, all the land belongs to one man; and not only so, but all the workshops, which are many and large, belong to him, as well as all the machines in the workshops. This great man is called "The Owner"; such title being a proper noun, as in fact the language of the island pos-

sesses no common noun meaning

owner". In spite of the fact that everything the people must use in getting a living pelongs to The Owner, those same peode emphatically deny being his slaves; they say they are free, and as a matter of fact, they do ninke the laws. Then why, the reader must ask, do they alow The Owner to own all their means of livelihood? . For a reason which the reader may believe or not as he chooses—to me it does sound incredible -for the reason that the people of that island have a fixed idea that it would be wicked to deprive The Owner of any of his possessions; and I believe that The Owner himself sincerely shares this conviction.

In this island the people are all wage-

workers; they work for The Owner whenever he gives them work; otherwise they do not work, for they cannot, as they have neither land nor tools of their own. Consequently, the second title of The Owner is The Employer, and as such he is held in reverence by the people. They are fond of kissing his hand on all occasions, and easy perform this affecting rite with even more fervor at those times when, for rea sons of his own, he withholds livelihood from them, than, at those other times when, equally for reasons of his own, he grants them the privilege of work. They show toward him that constant fidelity for which man's faithful companion, the dog, is lauded by poets. I ought to tell you that the full title of the great man is, His Righteousness The Owner, and His Beneficence The Employer; and that the people always capitalize the nouns or pronouns they use in writing of him. This custom, so far as the pronouns are concerned, is not followed in the present account, since so to capitalize in this country would be profanity and would grieve Bishops and such.

All the commodities raised or made by the people of the island are, of course, the property of The Owner, and are at once deposited in his immense storehouse for food and other commodities necessary for life. The remaining commodities produced-those not necessary for life but only for comfort or for luxury-are kept in a separate section of the storehouse, and are given out only to The Owner and his family. The wages paid are suf ficient to keep the workers alive and to give them strength to work during the most efficient years of their life: but not enough to allow them to store up anything from year to year.

The Owner has a numerous family, or clan, including his relatives to a remote consinhood; and none of these work, but they all receive from The Owner orders on the storehouses for commodities of subsistence, of comfort and of luxury, in great quantitlesthese orders being of the nature of rightful title derived from relationship to The Owner of all. The members of this great Family are considered as forming no part of "the people" as that term is used there; and for convenience I will follow in this account the same mode of speaking.

Of course the workshops and machines must be kept in working condition, and therefore The Owner always keeps a part of his hands at work at replacing machines, at enlarging plant, and at installing newly invented machines. These he calls his "plant-hands", while the majority whom he keeps at work producing commodities to be consumed he calls his "commodity-hands." It is manifest that the commodity-hands produce all the commodities used not only by themselves but by the plant-hands and by The Owner's Family: It is therefore manifest that, after the commodity hands have received their wages in the form of orders for their own subsistence, there is only a given bulk of

countless others already lie. ingmen. With the capitalist it may be "a virtue to break the law;" but for all that it remains a crime for the

LAW ABIDING CAPITALISTS.

The three days' convention of the agency directors and officers of the New York Life Insurance Co., held at the Hotel Chalfonte, Atlantic City, at the expense of the policyholders, ed forth an interesting speech from James H. McIntosh, the general solictor of the company. Advising the directors and officers regarding the le gul phase of their work he said:

"As the legal man of the company I am employed to tell the officers what they can do in spite of the law; not what the law is. There is no need of paying any attention to the law limiting the amount of business. Go back to your homes and get every dollar Q! business you can write.

"It is a virtue to break a law which prevents and hampers the welfare of the people. A bud law should not be respected any more than a pad manwill belp you at all times."

This statement merely reveals the ontempt the capitalist class have for the laws of their own making. I'ttered by a legal retainer of that class it is reported with no adverse comment by capitalist journals. If spoken representative of a labor organization it would be quoted to show the disregard for law field by work-

people are at work, the greater pa of them as commodity-hands, and smaller part as plant-hands. Every one is contented, and the talk is all of prosperity and of the excellence of the

institutions. The volume of inxuries rolling lato the homes of The Owner's Family becomes enormous; and The Owner is in an increasingly confident and expansive frame of mind. Every day he thinks of some new enterprise he could undertake in the way of rebuilding workshops and machines on a vaster scale and on more effective lines; accordingly he starts a multitude of these fine enterprises, and to carry them on, he transfers more and more of the commodity-hands to the rank o the plant-hands. He pays this growi army of plant-hands in orders on the store-house for commodities, with general sense of boundless prosperity and without thinking of the limit which exists to the bulk of commodities available for his Family and his

One morning, as he lies in bed thinking, he says, "By Jupiter Mammon! I am giving out too many of these orders to the plant-hands! If I don't stop, there won't be stuff enough left in the storehouse for me and my family!" The more he thinks of it, the worse panie he gets into; why, if he doesn't stop, the storchouse won't be able even to honor the orders.

plant-hands

That day word goes forth to stop work in this and that new establishment or machine, to lay off this and that gong of plant-hands; until, in a few days, half the late plant-hands are idle, and are drawing no orders on the storehouse. Instantly the pressure on the storehouse for commodities stackens, and The Owner, still in the mood of contraction and caution, says to himself: "Now I don't need so many commodity-hands! I will discharge a lot of them!" And he proceeds to isy off a considerable fraction of the com-modity-hands-not so large a fraction, however, as he has laid off of the plant-hands.

What is the effect on the people? One-fourth of them no longer received orders on the storehouse, while the remaining three-fourths receive sub tence orders as before out the one fourth still feel the necessity of living, and the three-fourths want them still to live; and so the four-fourths go on living on a three-fourths subsistence to each.

This state of things lasts a certa length of time; it is looked upon by The Owner's Family, not altogether an evil, since the slight check on their own consumption of luxuries improve their digestions; and besides, the peo-ple are apt, at such times, to get into a religious mood, and this, The Ov er's Family feels, is good for the of the people, which are infinitely a recious than their bodies

But, after a doleful space of suffer ing for the people, The Owner & that he runs no risk in putting small gangs of commodity-hands and even of plant-hands back to work; gra confidence replaces terror in his min and normal times return, with me the people employed. Then the cyc is ready again to begin at the p of balance. But, the inquiring a must ask, why need there be any so cycle; why need there be this perio unbalancing of the normal equ between volume of commodity-prod-ing and of plant producing? Why do not His Righteousness The Owner His Beneficence The Employer, some of his brain-hands to work of the arithmetic of this equilibrium; a why does he not fix his canon again his own transgressing of the balan so established? I do not know why: I only know he does not

Moral. This fable teaches us that we no

not be so proud of our goodness-bringing all our wages home, a spending all our evenings am children; seeing that, from the outside affairs which we so virto neglect, disaster may even now b loosening itself to sweep that lit nest of ours down into the ruln where

Charity No Answer to

workers to follow that advice.

the Cry of the Poor. Nearly \$120,000,000 was given to charitable, educational, and causes during 1907, in the United States alone, according to figures pre-pared for the Chicago "Record-Herald" by Warwick J. Price. Of this huge total, miscellaneous charities received 815, 186,300), while hospitals, homes, and asylums were the recipients of further

bounty aggregating \$7,882,500. All these "gifts", of course, came from millienaires who own things that are necessary to the life of human be ings and who extract from industry the coloseal fortunes that mean pover ty for many. The return of a part of the loot to those who produce it swer to the cry for emancipation. So-

but are deprived of it, can never a lasting substitute for the ownership of wealth by those who produce it Charity to the starving may ease the conscience of the giver but it is no ancialism is the answer which will some day be realized in all the institutions ork- of society.

"We should be recreant to our duty did we not do all in our power to point out to the people the serious inasion of their liberties which has taken place. That this has been done ige-made injunction, and not by statute law, makes the menace all the greater. The matter of attempting to suppress the boycott of the Buck Stove and Range Company by injunction, die important, yet pales into insig-leance before this invasion and alal of constitutional rights. We ss this injunction and feel obligas a matter of conscience and prine, to protest against its issuance ciple, to protest against the desire it to be clearly understood that the edior of the American Federationist not consider himself thereby vioating any law of either state or na-

Professor Silbergleit, director of the pal bureau of statistics in Bern, is of the opinion that the number unemployed persons is far larger han it was a year ago. Those receiving relief form the city and from private sources on December 31; 1907. bered 102,510, or 12,500 more than were receiving aid on the same day of

ident Roosevelt will be petitioned by the labor bodies of Butte, Mont., to pardon Lenihan and Pjunkett, line n imprisoned for violating an in-action granted the Rocky Mountain ell Telephone Company, protecting ir non-union employees from interence by the unions.

The Western Federation of Miners na, Alaska, have secured control of the Tatana "Miner" and the peper will henceforth appear as an organ of the Western Federation.

Delegates in the Detroit Federation of Labor last week denounced strikes as out of date and the boycott and label as ineffectual, these things colectively being characterized as "an old ken down wagon not equal to the ad that union labor wanted it to

It was the sense of the meeting that radical changes in the government of nation and state would accomplish labor's object better than the internal

The failure of Gov. Hughes to apdons any representatives of organized railroad labor as such is sharply criticized by the Legislative Board of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. The board sent a resolution to the Governor declaring that his reply is "decidedly unsatisfactory." The Governor must have been shocked at this unusually severe rebuke.

The annual report of the Labor Comcrease of all labor organizations of missioner of Missouri, shows an inari from 600 to 642. The membership of labor organizations showed an increase of nearly 5,000. One strange thing about the report is a decrease in female members of labor organizations. The total decrease was i, of which 312 was in St. Louis. Kansas City shows a decrease from 181 to 96 female members, and St. eph furnishes an increase from 415 The amount paid out of the organizations for benefit funds wn to have been \$322,646.85 in 1906, an increase from \$305,985 for the previous year. The amount paid out on account of strikes and lockouts \$129,433.

President Roosevelt has asked the Department of Justice to provide bim with some special information as to the use of the injunction by Federal Judges against labor organizations. If he makes any recommendations on the subject he should quote his own words in a magazine article that un-ion men who object to injunctions are on a par with the savage who slew the cave bear and ate the wootly

Nevada Legislature to Provide Police

Legislature claim that a meeting had been held by prominent members of the Mine Owners' Association and that the abolishment of the card system of the means of subsistence; bankhad been agreed to, In view of this ruptcy, execution upon execution. The reported action members of the Assistantion lasts for years; productive sembly announce that the state police measure will be passed by the Assembly. The Assemblymen have field an impromptu caucus en a law to do with blacklisting and boycotting in any form. These it is planned ually begin to move again. Little by to make feloules, with severe penal- little the pace quickens. It becomes The Governor has not mentioned such a measure to the Legislature, and if he does not it cannot come up for action. As the session is limited twenty days, there may not be time for any legislation except the po-

United States Senator Culberson, of Texas, has introduced in the Senate r resolution directing the Senate Judictary Committee to inquire into the ju-dicial conduct of U. S. Judge Al-ston G. Dayton, of the Northern Disconduct of U. S. Judge Ali. Dayton, of the Northern Disf. West Virginia, in Issuing a reing order against John Mitcheil

The Stave.

I would not have a slave to till my ground.

To carry me. to fan ms white I sleep.

And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth

That shews bought and sold have ever extract.—Cawper. trict of West Virginia, in issuing a re-

Injunction to Be Fought. and others, of the United Mine Work-ers, in behalf of the Hitchman Coal and Coke Co., on Nov. 24, and asking that the committee report whether additional legislation is necessary protect the rights and privileges of workingmen." The United Mine Workers wanted to unionize certain of the miners and were prevented by the injunction.

> The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs in speaking for the government, states that Japan will restrict the emigration of taborers to this country. Many laborers have emigrated as students, and the legislation will be enforced to prevent this.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has decided to investigate the growing custom of capitalist organizations to employ detectives to act as sples in the unions. Miss Annie Fitzgerald, of Chicago, was appointed an organizer. President Gompers was also directed to confer with representatives. of the various farmers organizations of the country with a view of estab-Hishing more fraternal relations.

Mitchell's Last Report.

The annual report of John Mitchell, to the United Mine Workers of America, shows the union had failed to organize · Virginia, · West · Virginia, Maryland and some of the Pennsylvania districts; but had succeeded in Washington, Wyoming and Montana. The growth of the organization is shown by the following extract from

"When I assumed the responsibilities of the position, in 1898, there were less than 40,000 members in the union and only \$12,320.72 in our national. treasury. The miners of those states constituting the central competitive field, were but partly and inperfectly organized; there was little organization west of the Mississippt River. south of the Ohio River, and only a few scattering locals in the central bituminous and anthractte fields of Pennsylvania. To-day we have over 360,000 in our union. We have now accumulated a fund of about \$900.-

Mitchell spoke unfavorably of the proposal of uniting with the Western Federation of Minera.

The carpenters district council at San Juan, Porto Rico, is preparing for a contest for the eight-hour day. The railroad car employees and the marine workers of San Juan, are organizing. Other unions are being formed in Bayamon and Veja Baja.

THE TÜBERCULOSIS EXHIBIT.

The exhibit of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society of New York City opens its campaign for the year in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building on Twenty-third street, between Fourth and Madison avenues. The exhibit has just returned from

the Jamestown Exposition, where it was shown to thousands of people. Last year it traveled about the city of New York, showing mainly in the pubschools and libraries, parochial schools, and settlements in the poorer parts of the city.

The show is made up of photographs. of hospitals, sanatoriums, day-camps, tenements, diet kitchens, etc., and models of a sweatshop, a dark interior bedroom contrasted with a light clean interesting models of tenement blocks -an actual East Side block, old and unimproved; a typical dumb-bell tenement block under the laws in force prior to 1901; and a block built in accordance with the laws of 1901, with no dark rooms and no narrow airshafts.

Informal talks are given at noon in connection with the exhibit, by doctors and other persons conversant with the subject. Stereopticon views are used in the evening.

Capitalism Breeds Crises.

Since 1825, when the first general crisis broke out the whole industrial and commercial world, production and exchange among all civilized peoples and their more or less barbaric hangers on, are thrown out of joint about once every ten years. Commerce is at a standstill, the markets are glutted, products accumulate, as multitudinous as they are unsaleable, hard cash dis-Several members of the Nevada appears, credit vanishes, factories are closed, the mass of the workers are in want of the means of subsistence, because they have produced too much stagnation lasts for years; productive destroyed wholesale, until the accumu lated mass of commodities finally filters off, more or less depreciated in value until production and exchange grada trot. The industrial trot breaks into canter, the canter in turn grows into the headlong gallop, of a perfect the headlong ganger, or steeplechase of industry, commercial credit, and speculation, which finally, atter breaknock leaps, ends where it began in the ditch of a crisis. so over and over again. - Frederick En-

The Slave.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Finland.

A Finnish correspondent "Manchester Guardian", writes as follows regarding the work or the nine teen women members of the Parliament in Finland:

"Those who see in the enfranchise ment of women a great step towards social reform will find nothing to damp their hopes in the conduct of Finnish women legislators up to the present. Setting aside the probability that the unexpected victory of the Socialists was due in large measure to the doubting of the workingman's vote, the twenty-six mations and peritions introduced by one or another of the nineteen women are almost entirely in the direction of social and comes: reform. Among other topics dealt with I may mention married women's property, the right of a mother over her children, raising the legal age of marriage for women, the legal posttion of illegitimate children, houses of protection for unmarried mothers and their children, state-supported instruction in domestic duties, co-education, the servant question, and the drinx question. The last problem, which has developed into a law for the absolute prohibition of all alcoholic drink-a law, by the way, which has not received, and never will receive, the sanction of the Tsar-has attracted the attention and sometimes the deriston of the European press. But the important point to be noticed here is that the drink question is sargely a woman's question, and that the Prohibition Bill represents the parred of tue mother and wife toward that which so often ruins the home."

Denmark.

The Socialist members of Parliament have introduced a bill for universal suffrage for men and women at the age of 21. The bill will be reported from committee before the present session ends.

Comrade Christian Knudsen has been, since 1882, chairman of the Social Democratic Federation of Den-Then the federation was very small, now it numbers 30,000 members a great achievement for such a small country as Denmark. Besides that there are 80,000 trade unionists. The "Social Democrat", our daily organ, had then only 3,000 subscribers, and now has 56,000. Then only 1,600 Boclailst votes were cast, now, in 1900, 77,000 votes were given. in Parna ment, we have 24 representatives, and in the Upper House 4, and in the Municipal Council of Copenhagen 18 councillors, 2 magistrates, and 1 mayor. Comrade Knudsen was born in 1848, and in 1872 when the military was called out against workers fought with the workers. He has sat in the Upper House as a Social Democrat from 1890-98, and in the Lower House from 1897 on. He has been a most active member of the party all his life.-London Justice.

At the last party congress August Bebel said that the importance of agitation among women and children must not be overlooked by the Social Democracy now that their opponents were directing attention to them. They had to reckon with the possibility or a general anti-Socialist coalition at the next elections, and must be ready at all points. The Socialists, moreover, must carefully observe and promote the growth of what had been described room, and so forth. There are three as the "clean collar proletariat" of the middle classes. The huge army of clerks and shop assistants were often hungrier than many an artisan, and they were gradually coming to realize their position against their employers. Rent and the cost of living were rising, and the pursuit of "national" policy would require an additionar revenue of some \$62,500,000, which would have to be supplied by new taxation. These fresh burdens would chiefly fall upon working class and the lower middle class. The price of land was also rising, and peasant farmers were gradually being ousted for their native soil. Bebel further denied that the Social Democracy desired to exclude the "intellectuals" from its ranks.

Great Britain.

On Jan. 15, demonstrations were held in London to protest against the refusal of the London County Council to put into effect the act of 1906, providing for a raise of one cent in the rates for the feeding of underfed school children. The largest meeting was that of the Social Democratic Federation at which Robert Blatchford presided. The speakers were J. O'Grady, Victor Grayson, Mrs. Bridges Adam and IL. M. Hyndman. There are 122,000 chudren in London, who go to school witnout anything to eat.

D. J. Shackleton has announced that he will not accept the chairmanship of the Labor Party in Parliament. As Kier Hardie had declared that he would not serve as chairman again, Shackleton was expected to succeed Hardle. There is now much speculation as to who will be chosen in Hardie's place.

South Africa.

A correspondent to London "Jusreports: "In accordance with the resolution of the Stuttgart Congress on Colonial Policy, a Socialist committee was formed to protest against the action of the Natal government in tryer to rob them of their lands and in ord em into wage slavery. A meet-

Finland | ing was held for this purpose on Sunday, Dec. 22. Two thousand copies of the Stuttgart resolution were circulated among the audience, mother res

olution being printed on the back as

"'In view of the fact that the greater part of South Africa's population is black, and that these people are essentially workers, we, the white workers, who have had better oppor tunities of learning the meaning or capitalistic exploitation, pleage ourselves to support the black races by the executives of capitalism, such as the Colonial governments, in attempting to coerce them into rebellion with the view of having an excuse roa dispossessing them of their ands, and making of them more submissive wage slaves of the capitalist, who, like leeches, fatten upon the blood of all workers, irrespective of color."

"There were many natives present as well as Europeans. Those natives who understood English took a keen interest in the proceedings; and the printed resolutions given them will ifter the native custom, be discussed fro mone end of South Africa to the other.

"This is the first time the question has been taken in hand here. A vigorous campaign in the same afrection as badly needed."

Australia.

The New South Wales labor conference, which is meeting this week, rejected a resolution in favor of socializing the means of production, distribution and exchange. The vote stood 118 to 27. There is increasing dissaisfaction with the Labor Party because of its uncertain policy.

Spain.

On Jan. 15, appeared for the first time a fortnightly review entitled "Es Socialismo" devoted to economic and social questions and an exposition of Socialist doctrines. Among its contributors will be some of the foremost Socialists of Spain.

Turkey.

Turkey seems to be a pretty hope-less place for Socialism to take root, nevertheless a Socialist organization has been formed at Vana, following upon strikes of silk workers and peasants. Even in Darkest Turkey the Socialist light appears.

Government Department

Alliance with Capitalists. Delegates from chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other capitalist organizations recently met in Washington, D. C., to effect closer relations between them and the department of commerce and labor. formation of a permanent advisory council, representing the commercial hodles of the country, is regarded as probable result of the conference, and it is suggested that the co-operation of the council might extend to other departments of the government that come in close touch with the commercial interests of the country.

In this way a department of the government, said to have been created in responce to the demand of labor organ izations, has been closely affiliated with the capitalist class. The alliance is an open one too. Yet there are workingmen who deny that government to-day is a committee to provide for the wants of the capitalist class

A PUBLICITY BUREAU.

Beside being the greatest metropolitan enter in the world, New York is the most wonderful city in the entire United States. It is a leader in numerous things, and par concerned. This medium of news distribudifferent types of people who were raised in a large variety of environments and who are possessed of many different ideas and opinions. In consequence, New York has a string of newspapers of several language representing almost all phases of constitve ideas and opinions.

Most of these newspapers allow their renders to discuss various topics of inter-est, and as would naturally be supposed, most contributors to these discussion col-umns reflect the policy or policies of the papers themselves. Consequently the posi-tion of Socialism and of Socialists generally is in a great many instances falsifi

The question immediately raised is, what are the Socialists of Greater New York do-ing to clear themselves of the false postilon in which they have been and are being con tinually placed publicly? While protesting that an injustice is being done them three the newspapers, what are these militant Socialists of the metropolis doing to clear this fog of ignorance and villification? In

Socialists of the metropolis doing to clear this fog of ignorance and vilification? In the past nothing noteworthy has been done. A suggestion is made occasionally that a publicity bureau be established, but the idea is given a small corner pigeonhole. Here is an excellent opportunity to prove the efficacy of combined action—of co-operation. A great opportunity for a cheap yet effective propaganda is in our path. Are we going to be on the job. The daily newspaper reaches the people we want to convert. The discussion column is always open if the editors are properly approached in a politic and easy manner. Are the contrades of Greater New York willing to see themselves continually insuited without even raising a voice of protest? Are we to be the scorn of the Socialists of the rest of the country? Or are we going to enter the arean ourselves with one great grand noble effort to test our true metal—to show our true color.

Let us begin to set a proper example for the enemy to defeat the enemy tru its own medium. The opportunity is here.

Establish a Publicity Bureau for Greater New York to start all sorts of economic discussions. Let them nawer all onslaughts against Socialism. Let there compile small articles on different economic topics of immediate interest. We have the material to do it. Our movement is the most educational in the world and has good reason to be proud of its endightened membership. Why this apparent laxity, company of the pour duty?

HARRY D. SMITH.

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Flies on the "Tribune."

The Chicago "Tribune" had about decided that the milk trust was a hideous monster that ought to be ster several hard slaps on the wrist. Then came the nice large profitable advertisement of the Bowman Milk Com-The leading editorial in the "Trib-

une" on the day the advertisement ap-peared was on the terrible danger of infection of milk by flies. This was on

Are there any files on the "Tribune?" Not in November.—Chicago Daily So

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John M. Wors, Agricum Committeeman or Iowa, has submitted a draft of a national platform. He states that the other two members of the special committee appointed for this purpose have neglected to act, so that he is forced to offer his own draft as a minority report. The draft is as follows:

principles:
The seconomic factor is the dominant factor in the Rfe of society and in the lives of individuals. Existing evils are mainly due to the imperfections in the system of production and distribution. To effect a cure of these evils that system must be chanced.

changed.

In the early decades of this nation the country was new and opportunities were unusually abundant. Industry was for the most part carried on with simple and inexpensive tools. Handleraft prevailed. Men worked separately on their own account. Small industry was the rule. All men had approximately equal access to the means of production and distribution. The wealth was somewhat equinbly distributed. Since that time the simple tool has developed into the greaf labor-saving machine. Handleraft has developed into machine production. Isolated industry has developed into associated industry. Small industry has developed into associated industries. The workers and combines have monoplized the industries. The workers are dependent upon the capitalists for an opportunity to carn a living. The capitalists as such are parasites. In so far as individuals who are capitalists render useful sacts as such are parasites. In so far as individuals who are capitalists. The capitalists, as such are entitled to the full value of the day far their wages and the rest for nothing. The value of the surplus labor is appropriated by the capitalists. There are more workers than jobs. The capitalists coulent for low wages. They contend for long work days. They contend for bad conditions of labor. The workers contend for a larger portion of the value of their labor. The contend for shorter work days. They control for a larger portion of the value of the inhorted of the inhorted has a result, the working class is now in the overwhelming majority. It is constantly growing in unbers. It is constantly growing in the determination to translate that conviction

cie will cease. Class feeling will fude away and disappear.

The primary object of Socialism is to abulish exploitation and secure to the men and women whe do the necessary and useful mental and manual work the full value of their labor. To do this requires the public ownership and the democratic management of those ladustries which when privately owned can be used by the privately owners to secure for themselves a part of the value of the labor of others. The Socialist Party will make these industries public property. All property not necessary to the carrying out of the above named object will remain private. If the public needs any property which represents the labor of its owner, due compensation will be given.

The farmers are constantly exploited out of the bulk of the value of their product by the trasts, the railroads and the other great industries. The public ownership and the democratic management of the trusts, the railroads and the other great industries will stop that exploitation and enable the farmers to secure the full value of their product. It is therefore to the interest of the farmers to secure the full value of their product. It is therefore to the interest of the farmers to secure the full value of their product.

will stop that exploitation and enable the farmers to secure the full value of their product. It is therefore to the interest of the farmers to secure the full value of their product. It is therefore to the interest of the farmers to secure the the proble of the farmers with the wage workers in the struggle for Socialism. The entrying out of the object of Socialism deep not require the public ownership of farm land that is used by its ownership of farm land that is used by its ownership of farm land that is used by its ownership of farm land that is used by its ownership of earliest socialism will work them an injustice. Socialism will work them the public and leased or sold to actual users, except such portion as may be needed for public and leased or sold to need for public users, except such portion as may be needed for public purposes. Justice to those who have by their own labor acquired land for rent requires that they be paid for such land when it is acquired by the public.

The smaller business and professional men are being crushed by the capitalist class. They have no hope of eacape under the present applicable by the capitalist class. They have no hope of eacape under the wage workers in the struggles for Socialism. They present application and professional men are being workers in the struggles for Socialism. They present application and professional men and evolution of society. It has now outlived its usefulness, it is a nulsance. It is inpracticable. It is wasteful, it has reduced the wage workers to slavish dependence upon the explitalists for an opper unity to earn a living. It has reduced the people into wastef

PARTY NEWS

the masses of the people to develop their individuality. It has destrayed most of the good incentives. It has multiplied the had incestives. It makes it impossible for the best to survive. It compels the sudestrious to divide up with the idle. It makes it limpossible for the masses of the people to own any private property worth mentioning. It makes it have a living a make it impossible for the people to rive any private property worth mentioning. It makes it have to wrong, It compels the people to divide up with the idle. It makes it limpossible for the people to develop their individuality. It has destroyed most of the people to severally individuality. It has destroyed most of the people to severally individuality. It has destroyed most of the people to severally individuality. It has destroyed most of the people to severally individuality. It has destroyed most of the people to severally individuality. It has destroyed most of the people to severally individuality. It has destroyed most of the had incestives. It makes it impossible for the people to own any private property worth mentioning. It makes it impossible for the people to own any private property worth mentioning. It makes it impossible for the people to own any private property worth mentioning. It makes it impossible for the people to own any private property worth mentioning. It makes it impossible for the people to own any private property worth mentioning. It makes it impossible for the people to own any private property worth mentioning. It makes it impossible for the people to own any private property worth mentioning. It makes it impossible for the people to own any private property worth mentioning. It makes it impossible for the people to own any private property worth mentioning. It makes it impossible for the people to own any private property worth mentioning. It makes it impossible for the people to own any private property worth mentioning. It makes it impossible for the people to own any private property worth mentionin

socialism is the natural and the only remedy for these evils. It will give all the people a full and free opportunity to develop themselves and avail themselves of all the higher things of life. It will make their lives worth living.

their lives worth living.

While thus always aiming at the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism, we declare that in the meanime it is the purpose of the Socialist Party to use all political powers entrusted to it to relieve as far as possible the hardships of the workers under existing ecomonic conditions, and to assist them in their conflicts with capitalists. To that end, we pledge to give our undivided upport to all measures which will benefit the working class, and to oppose to the limit of our powers all measures contrary to their interests.

As measures for the relief of the works.

port to all measures which will benefit the working class, and to oppose to the limit of our powers all measures contrary to their interests.

As measures for the relief of the workers, operating to weaken the hold of capitalism upon them, we advocate and pledge our candidates for all offices to work for legislation providing for the insurance of all workers against accident, sickness and old age; public industries for the unemployed; equal suffrage for both sexes; shorter work days, not more than eight hours in one day in seven; the protection of labor union funds from liability for loss sustained by the protection of labor union funds from liability for loss sustained by employers liability; the employment of convict labor for public purposes only; the prevention of the use of the police, militia and regular army to break strikes; the abolition of government by injunction; the abolition of government by injunction; the abolition of the contract system on public work; the abolition of the sweatshop system; sanitary inspection of factory, workshop, mine and home; the free administration of justice; reformation in place of punishment; juvenile courts; the proper housing of the people; the abolition of child slavery; the proper education of the young; free text books; suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities; public baths; the establishment of postal savings banks; the abolition of the national banking system; the issuance of money exclusively by the public; the abolition of the real was unconstitutional; the abolition of the veto power; the abolition of the United States senate and the state senate; the power to amend the national and state constitutions by majority vote; the election of federal judges by popular vote; the introduction of the initiative and referendum, the recall, and municipal bome rule; the public ownership of the railroads at the senate; the power to amend the national and state constitutions by majority vote; the election of federal judges by popular vote; the introducti

The National Office desires to secure the names and addresses of secretaries of Scandinavian locals or societies. Those in

Recently a number of requests have been made for copies of "The Labor War in Colorado" by Ben Hanford. The National Office has about 100 copies; price 5 cents. On orders received for these in excess of the supply, other literature will be subsul-

Seventeenth street, Oakland, Cal., was re-elected State Secretary, and the following were elected members of the National Committee; Wm. McDevitt, 139 Albion avenue. San Francisco: N. A. Richardson, Sar Bernardine: and Josephine R. Cole, 74 So. Fifth street, San Jose. Wm. Applegate, 48 Clinton arenue, New Haven, has been elected a member of the National Commit-

tee for Connecticut. National Committeeman Moore of Penn sylvania has made the following motion to be submitted Feb. 4:

be submitted Feb. 4:
That the National Secretary shall be instructed to issue subscription lists to the locals for the purpose of raising money to conduct the presidential campaign.
One-half of the money collected on these lists shall be retained by the local, 30 per cent of it shall be sent to the state organization and 20 per cent of it shall be sent to the National Secretary. COMMENT.

COMMENT.

Confusion, embarrassment, and a small return for the efforts made result from state, local, and national organizations issuing separate subscription lists.

Systematic and concentrated effort will be attained by the National Secretary issuing the subscription lists, and all the organizations will have more money to do the work in their field.

The National Committee is now voting on the motion of Lee of New York to these

tion and immigration.

Motions 33, 34 and 35, dealing with the Motion No. 35, which provides for the election of a subcommittee of three to arrange the rules and order of business for the national convention was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 48; no. 3; not voting, 10. Motion No. 37, which provides that our representative to the International Socialist Bureau submit a report on economic conditions in the United States to said bureau, was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 45; no, 1; not voting, 19.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGAN-IZERS.

John C. Chase: Feb. 2, South Bend, Ind. Feb. 3, Muncie; Feb. 4, Kokomo; Feb. 5, Anderson; Feb. 6, Indianapolis; Feb. 7, Linton; Feb. 8, Evansville. Stanley J. Clark: Louisiana, under direc

Ia.; Feb. 6. Freepost, Ill.; Feb. 7. Chl-cago; Feb. 8. Huntington, Ind. John M. Work: Utah, under direction of

Massachusetts. BOSTON.

BOSTON.

The Speakers' School met at 60) Washington street, last Sunday, Jan. 28. The following members were in attendance: Zartarian, Hodgin, McBride, Moore, Westhall, Sterin, Molley, Powers, and Fennell. Comrade McBride read a paper on the "Immorality of the American Ideal", after which the class participated in the discussion. McDonald presided. At the next session Comrade Westall will read a paper on the "Socialist Attifude Toward Trade Unions."

Connecticut.

Connecticut.

State Committee met Sunday, Jan. 12 at 746 Chapel street. New Haven. Delegates present were Bock of Waterbury. Hummel of Ansonia. Applegate and DeStreen of New Haven, Oliver of Hartford, Klapproth of Hamden, Hull of Naugatuck, and Bearnisley of Shelton. Also Comrade Elia Reeve Bloor of New Haven.

State Secretary reported receipts of 522.50; paid to State Treasurer, \$22.50; total State Treasurer reported balance of \$12.89; received from State Secretary, \$22.50; total receipts, \$22.50; total receipts, \$22.50; total receipts for Oct. 1 to Dec. 81, Magazir; mid to State Treasurer, \$165.37.

MASQUERADE AND CIVIC BALL Arranged for the Benefit of THE JEWISH DAILY FORWARD THE WORKER

By the Forward Association. MADISON SOUARE GARDEN Saturday Evening, February 1, 1908. Music by Union Double Brass Band. Admission, 50 cents. \$400 Cash Prizes.

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

State Treasurer's quarterly report: Bal-ance, Oct. 1, 1907, \$6.14; received from State Secretary, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, \$145.27; total receipts, \$151.41; expenditures for quarter, \$146.86; balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1908, \$4.55. Reports referred to auditors.

William Applegate is elected National Committeeman. Committee voted to extend sympathy to Comrade Richardson and wife n the loss of their child. Resignation of Comrade Cedarholm accepted. Arrange ments will be made for a tour for George R. Kirkpatrick in April. State Secretary was instructed to investigate alleged pur chase of anarchist literature by the Jewish branch of Ansonia. Dennis Hayes of Ansonia was elected auditor. A charter was granted to Local Norwalk. George H. Goebel will speak in February as follows: Shelton, Feb. 3; Feb. 4, Danbury; Feb. 5, Waterbury; Feb. 6, Norwalk; Feb. 7, Ansonia Feb. 9 (afternoon), Bridgeport;

evening. New Haven.

The Socialists of Stamford have organ-ized a Socialist Sunday School. The school will meet every Sunday morning at 11 a. m. at West Brooklyn Hall, Thirty-seventh street and Fort Hamilton avenue.

Pennsylvania.

Arrangements have been made to place National Organizer M. W. Wilkins in Luthere appears a good opening for effective organization work, and the comrades of that county have agreed to bear a large part of the expense. His dates: Harris-burg, Jan. 20 to Feb. 3; Lancaster, Feb. 4 to 7; Philadelphia, Feb. 8 to 15; Pottstown, Feb. 16; Reading, Feb. 17; Royersford, Feb. 18 and 19; Ephrata, Feb. 21 and 22;

In reply to numerous inquiries as to s state we have written for terms and dates, and as soon as the information is received will notify all organizations that have ap-

State Organizer Thomas F. Kennedy has begun work in Fayette County. He will probably be at Connellaville and vicinity work in Westmoreland County. We would like to arrange with counties in the west-ern end of the state for him to work their territories and to this end invite corre-

Ballots for election of delegates to national convention and place for holding state convention were sent out Jan. 23. Secretaries will notice they are to be re-

turned not later than Feb. 25.

Date of state convention is set for April
28. Secretaries are urged to push the sale
of special stamps to cover delegates' expenses to state convention. The time is drawing short and very few returns have

been made as yet.

Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick is to tour the state in March and April. Applications for dates are in order. Terms, \$3.75 per day and local expenses.

Branches organized last week at Besse-mer, Lawrence County; Westland, Washington County, and Proctor, Lycoming

PHILADELPHIA.

The vote of Local Philadelphia on Na-ional Executive Committee resulted as Morris Hillquit, 143; Daniel K. Young, 127; A. M. Simons, 94; James A. Maurer, 88; Geo. H. Goebel, 85; John M. Work, 85; V. I. Berger, 77; John Spargo, 77; J. G. P. Stokes, 68; A. H. Floaten, 62; Carl D. Thompson, 56; Jas. F. Carey, 53; Lena Morrow Lewis, 45; C. H. Kerr, 42; H. F. Titter, 47; H. F. Titus, 37; A. M. Lewis, 35; C. F. Foley, 29; J. W. Slayton, 22; P. L. Schwarts, 19. The vote in full will be sent to branches and posted on bulletin board in headquarters. For National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes got 193 votes and H. F. Titus, 22. Others scattering

Committee reports donations as follows. Previously acknowledged, \$25; German Machinists' Union, Lodge No. 670, \$10; Julius

Branches and individuals, please settle at once for Wentworth tickets; the tickets fo the rally on Feb. 15 are in headquarters. Don't forget prize of \$2.50 worth of books for the comrade selling the most rally

The monthly meeting takes place Sunday, Feb. 2, at 2 p. m. Ward organizers should have their lists of watchers for the Febru-

ary election at the meeting.

M. W. Wilkins speaks Feb. 8 to 15. Halls announced next week. At the rally on Feb. 15 Wilkins and Fieldman will speak. Miss Helen Ware will render violin solo, and Miss Grof will sing. Chas. Sehl, our candidate for City Solicitor, will be chairman at rally.

There have been 30,000 leaflets entitled There have been 30,000 leaflets entitled "Do You Want a Job?" printed for immediate distribution. Twenty thousand of them will have an appropriate cartoon, and will also advertise the rally. Call at head-quarters for them.

Kirkpatrick's dates are as follows: March 5, Germantown, subject: "Economic Crises"; March 6, Kensington Labor Lyceum, "Think or Surrender"; March 7, Southwark Labor Lyceum, "Hypnotism of the Working Class".

Comrades out of work, come to headquar-

ters and help distribute platforms and leaflets.

All party members are asked to do their

share towards organizing en unemployed demonstration. Get busy in your unions.

Wisconsin.

Many Milwaukee trade unions have vot to devote one evening every month to an open meeting to be addressed by a Social-ist speaker. This plan has been followed for open meeting to be addressed by a Socialist speaker. This plan has been followed for years by some Milwaukee unions, and the hard times are waking up the rest. Judging from the results of this plan in the past there will soon be few if any union workingmen left in Milwaukee who are not thore Socialists.

The Hippodrome, the largest hall in Milwaukee, was too small for the Social Democratic mask carnival. Altho the hall was overtrowded the best possible order prevaled. As usual many of the group

had a political significance and contained the Twilight Club in Fond du Lac las

The opponents of Socialism were

week. The opponents of Socialism were well answered by our Fond du Ldc com Washington.

Henury Laurens Call will enter the state about the middle of February to fill lec-ture dates. D. Burgess and Emil Herman are speaking in the state and State Organizer Wagenknecht is at work organizing

In spite of all opposition from without, but principally from within the party or ganization and all "the little gigantic" schemes to disrupt, the National Secretary in his report to the National Committee credits this state with an average dues-paying membership of over a thousand mem-bers. Looking for information bearing upon party matter, party members should look only upon official records as the only cor-

The financial report for December shows receipts of \$307.44; expenditures, \$125.50 balance on hand, \$271.04.

Here and There.

Comrade Hauser of Winston Salem ! making a tour of North Carolina and is doing effective work. Comrades who de-sire a meeting should write Comrade Hau-

The South Baltimore Socialist Club was organized Jan. 9 at 1635 Jackson street, Beltimore, Md. Local readers of The Worker are urged to communicate with the secretary, Chas. Kemper, at the above ad

ress.

A weekly paper, "The Public Ownership idvocate", which advocates the cause of Socialism, has made its appearance in Duluth, Minn. Publication office. 119 E. Michi-

New York State.

Local Buffalo has elected the following new officers: Organizer, John Vogel; Secr Henry Moses: Literature Agent, Augus

Local Watertown has elected the following new officers: Organizer, W. E. Kaley Secretary, Jas. A. Darrow; Financial Secre tary, Arthur Carpenter; State Committee man for Jefferson County, Wm. E. Kaley

Local Tarrytown accepted 8 new men bers at the last meeting.

Mrs. Mabel Kennon of Rochester was elected member of the State Committee to

epresent Monroe County.

Locals are reminded that the State Com-

mittee has a good supply of the leaflet by Comrade Wanhope, "A Tip to the Jobless Man": It is very suitable for distribution at this time. The leaflets will be sold to locals at the fate of \$1.50 per thousand, but locals unable to pay may order whatever quantity they can distribute and pay then able to do so.

Local Rome has elected officers and

adopted resolutions demanding that Roose-velt retract his slanders of Haywood. A ommittee was also elected to prepare reso utions on the unemployed pro

The first meeting of the newly organized Westchester County Committee will be held Sunday, Feb. 2, at 12 North Broadway. Yonkers. The arrangements made by the Organization and Propaganda Con of Local Yonkers are as follows. Meeting called to order at 10 a. m.: recess from 12:30 to 1 for light lunch, provided by the Yonkers comrades. It is hoped that the whole of the business will be over by five o'clock and the visiting delegates and local comrades will dine in a restaurant, cost not to exceed fifty cents a plate. At 7:30 p. m. there will be a reassembling of head gates are urged to be on hand promptly at

Prof. David Saville Muzzey spoke at Yonkers last Saturday evening on "Socialm an Ethical View clared for Socialism. There was a good attendance and a fine discussion.

The next meeting of the State Commit Tuesday, Feb. 4, and the members are reuested to attend.

New York City.

The old Executive Committee met Jan. 20. Twenty-two applications were referred to the General Committee. Two were referred back to the districts because of in-definite addresses. One application from a compositor who is not a member of the union was referred back to the district to ascertain the reasons for the applicant not being a member of his union. 'Comrade Koft was seated as a delegate from York ville. Decided to apply to the State Committee to refund 49 due stamps lost by the secretary of the 35th A. D. First, Bronx, and West Side Agitation District, delegates absent. Yorkville, decided to have a Ger man lecture every Sunday; every three-months a joint party meeting, at which all progressive and labor organizations will be invited to send two delegates; Organizer instructed to send letters to enrolled voters of the 20th, 22d and 24th A. D., calling a mass meeting. Also have a balance of \$189.11. Harlem will hold a lecture in the West End Theater on Feb. 9. Decided to notify the First A. D. that it has not been represented in the Executive Committee stace November, and call upon it to send a delegate as soon as possible. Organizer Solomon reported sending letters to the 72 Solomon reported sending letters to the a-nominees for the various offices and com-mittees, that the returns show that many nominees will be in the field; that the semi-annual report will be ready in about a week; that a communication had been sent to the Anti-High Rent League; that 5,000 copies of the Wanhope leafet had been distributed at the Haywood meeting; that 3,000 copies of The Worker had been General Committee of error in enreliment lists of City Record. Carried. The 19th could not be distributed, as they were not prepared. The Organizer was instructed to and 20th A. D. will have a Commune Fes prepare leaflets for all committees where there are more nominees in the field than the required number to make up the commit-tes. I committee of two was elected who Comrade Wey was elected delegate to The Worker Conference from the 20th

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"Thomas Paine".

should, in conjunction with the Organizer, work out a report of the business of the committee for the last six months. Decided to recommend to the General Committee to elect a committee of five who should take charge of the unemployed question. A vote of thanks was extended

to the recording secretary.

At the last meeting of the 20th A. D. Solomon resigned as delegate to The Worker Conference and J. Oppenhelm was elected to succeed him.

A special meeting of the 6th A. D. will take place on Friday, Jan. 31, at 8 p. m. sharp at our clubrooms at 293 E. Third street. Every member is requested to be present as business of great importance will be transacted.

The Bronx Boro Agitation Committee met Jan. 22. The following officers were Recording Secretary, B. Lichteuberg; Financial Secretary, Gall; delegate to City Executive Committee, Raetsch. Committees were elected to arrange for lecture mattees were elected to arrange for fecture to be given by Dr. Krishna on "The Re-volt in India" and for Haywood meeting to be held in February and \$5 were do-nated to the Bronx Socialist Sunday School. Comrade Ractsch reported several successful "Hard Times" discussions held in Bronx labor organizations. Delegate to City Executive Committee was instructed to bring before that body the importance of organizing the city's unemployed and

arranging a monster street demonstration.

Branch 54 of the Arbeiter Ring, has adopted resolutions favoring unity Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party.

The General Committee met Jan. 25 with Fred Paulitsch as chairman and Dr. L. Lichtschein as vice-chairman. Comrades Ramm, Berlin, Lewis, and Lee were elected two applicants for membership were admitted. The Dutch branch was recognized and the uncontested delegate seated. Communications were received from Secretary of 8th A. D., enclosing resolution ratifying election of delegates and declaring the opinion of the district that the delegates opinion of the district that the delegates elected were its rightful representatives; from S. Kaplan, requesting permission to belong to 6th A. D., and P. Vlag, requesting to be transferred from 25th and 27th. A. D. to the Dutch Branch (both granted): from Secretary of 25th and 27th A. D., protesting against form in which motion approving organization was passed by General Committee, and asking that the whole territory of the 25th A. D. be assigned to 27th and A. D. Branch (referred to Executive Committee); from Secretary of Uptown Finnish Branch, asking that two me be expelled for six months (instructed that charges must be preferred in writing); from Secretary of 32d A. D., seking that the established rule of the General Committee in respect to adjourning at twelve o'clock be enforced. Delegate from 1st and 25th A. D. reported instructions to protest against action of the General Committee in granting permission to 25th and 27th A. D. to take part of its territory. Officers and committees for the ensuing term were elected as follows: Organizer, U. Solomon; Recording Secretary, Frances M. Gill; Fi-nancial Secretary, U. Solomon; Treasurer, nancial Secretary, U. Solomon; Treasurer, Henry Ortland; Controller, Robert Raphnel; Sergeant-at-Arms, Morris Stelzer; Execu-tive Committee, S. Berlin, M. Oppenheimer, Henry Stahl, Alextron Lee, Erull Scholler Henry Stahl, Algernon Lee, Emil Spindler, Wm. Edwards, and G. B. Staring. Owing to lateness of hour ballots for Grievance, Credentials, and Auditing Committees were sealed to be counted later, vote to be an mitteemen from the state: Ben Hauford. Wanhope, Morris Hillquit, Wm. d. Committee on representation of 6th, 8th and 17th A. D. reported; report re-ceived; recommendations referred to com-mittee on by-laws. Organizer instructed to make a strong appeal to comrad-tickets for the "Forward" ball. Kings County.

The Central Committee met Jan. 26. Delegates from 6th, 10th and 12th A. D. seated. Comrades Lee, Vanderporten, Fur-man, and Gerber were nominated for Na-tional Committee. Letter from the 221 the State Committee to recommend to the National Committee that a committee of seven be elected to confer with a like co mittee of S. L. P. in regard to unity. From Comrade Lagaborn of the 10th A. D., ask ing for information in regard to leaflets. Organizer's splary of \$10 ordered paid. Organizer reports a Dutch branch of 16 nembers organized and a successful Hay wood meeting in spite of short notice Amendment to motion that Kings County prefer charges against Comrade Solo acting State Secretary, of Incompetence and delinquency in Haywood arrangements Carried. Organizer instructed to prefer charges. State Committeeman Pauly reports State Committee adopted Comrad-Lee's resolution. Solomon reported 4,000 more due stamps sold this year than last. Average weekly deficit of The Worker about \$60. Subscribers number 10,100. Lec-ture Committee, for Hart's Hall, report deficit of \$56.72. Lectures successful. Fideneit of 8-0-12 Lectures successful, Fi-nancial Secretary reported receipts \$50.20; expenses, \$20; cash on hand, \$10.20. Also bill for \$20. Applications received 31, 16 of which form the Durch branch. Election of officers: Financial Secretary, Com rade Hartelious; Organizer, Comrade Ger ber: Recording Secretary, Gco. Lewis Treasurer, Comrade Hopkins: Credentials Committee, Comrades Pauly, Dinger, Jr., and Hopkins: Auditing Committee, Conrades, Well, Hammond and Johanns; Ser geant at Arms, Comrade J. Heuer; "Daily Call" Fair Conference, Comrades Compton, Eagan and Lipes. Lecture committee empowered to select assistants when neces-sary. Organizer instructed to secure a copy of the leaflet, "A Tip to the Jobiess Man". Motion that communication from 22d A. It be placed on file and extract of minutes be sent to assembly districts. Car-ried. Motion that Organizer notify the

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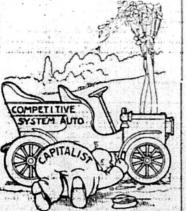
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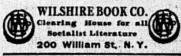


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ence. Delegate to County Committee re ported that the County Committee decided to instruct our National Committeemen to vote in favor of electing a committee to S. L. P. The action of the County Committee was approved. by three-fourths of the members present. It was the unanimous opinion of the comrades that we ought to stand by the resolutions adopted at the Stuttgart Congress. At the next meeting Feb. 5 the subject for discussion will be Woman Suffrage. L. Lore will open the discussion with a 45-minute talk. Comrade Gererd is elected seretary of Branch 2 of the 25d A. D. Comrades Brandes, Miss Pried and Gererd were elected a "Cail" ticket committee. Motion prevailed in favor of publishing "Daily Cail" on May 1. Decided to stay in the Jewish Agitation Bureau and pay dues as soon as possible.

Proletarian Society.

Proletarian Society.

The above society has been formed for the purpose of securing, thru the medium of some social function, preferably a monthly dinner at small cost, an occasion for the meeting of comrades and their families. This society will be thorely proletarian in its direction and personnel. Besides its social features it will aim to create an internal propagnada for the conservation of the true principles of Social issu, to extend education, to foster self-development and to encourage facility of expression on the part of comrades of the rauk and file. Future anacumement will be made of time and place of its first dinner. Temporary officers have been elected as follows: Fipancial Secretary, Comrade (fill: Treasurer, Comrade Openhelimer, either of whom will receive applications for membership.

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rade Engene Debs. \$2 per 100; 80c. per dozen; 5c. each.

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Musical Benefit.

Musical Benefit.

Miss Any Grant and Mr. Adolf Gloss will give a musical rectical at Miss Grant's studie. IS W. Fifty fifth street. Saturday evening, Fels. 5. for the benefit of the fund to establish the "Socialist Theater Migazine". The first part of the program will include selections from Chopin. Wagner, Edmonsdorter, Stanley Hawley, and Mr. Gloss. The second part will be excepts from "Salome" by Oscar Wilde and Richard Strauss. Tickets at 25 and 50 ceuts can be had from Julius Hopp, 125 W. Twenty-third street.

The upper classes are absolutely the superiors of the people they have surpassed, and one is disposed to say that God made the reason. The difference between the upper and lower is that the upper classes are who have exhibited the highest legree of ability, worth, and charac-er. Anywhere in the world the upper s are the cream of society. Those by reason of sloth, degeneracy. ess, or imcompetence, do not erve to maintain themselves in the rivileged upper classes, sink to the lieged lower classes, where they

This is the best that a leading proor of an American university It is, perhaps, the first word that come from an institution of learnng in this country in defense of the apper classes" of all countries. It is been the custom of the defenders of our own ruling class to always lify their defense by offering a mild mnation of the "upper classes" copesn countries. But even this n to democracy is withdrawn by the Harvard professor who boldly ns the idlers of all kinds and the workers as drunkards, rates and incompetents.

A more comtemptible crawler can dly be imagined than this Massa-

Darrow and Pettibone Sick.

in Los Angeles suffering from an af-fliction of the ear that is both serious

Los Angeles. He is a very sick man,

recovery. Under the laws of the land there is no redress for the ruln of his business and his health for a man who

as been kept nearly two years in jail

without trial and then acquitted by a jury of his peers.

Telephone Merger Planned.

sideration by a committee represent-ing the United States Independent

affect Rochester, Buffalo, Syracus, Jome, Schenectady, Albany, Utica.

Panic Promotes Trustification.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Jan. 25.-As

result of the panic a comb trust is

looked for. There are signs that sev

eral of the 75 comb shops in the city

have wholly or partly passed under

the control of a certain man prominent

in the comb business, as well as in

Many Bankruptcies.

Bradstreet's reports 408 failures in

the United States during last week,

against 252, 276, 228, and 242 for the

corresponding weeks of 1907 to 1904.

About 80 per cent of the total number

of concerns failing had capital of \$5,000 or less and 14 per cent had from

Steel Trust's Enormous Profits.

The Steel Trust's report for 1907

shows that to have been the most

prosperous year in its history. October was the record month, with "net earnings" of \$17,000,000. November

000,000. In 1906 they were \$155,000,000.

FOR SOCIALIST UNITY.

mast-for all time travel along the same road.

Now the peculiarity of political travel is that unless we travel together we cannot travel at all. And it is because we fall to take recount of this that by our division we yearly vote the clique into power. I hag therefore to arga upon our Socialist leaders that they recognize the good faith of those who differ upon matters of theory and—leaving every group to organize with their own uniform, their own music, and their own arms—signe to make common cause against the common cheen so that of flection Day we may no longer countif the felly of splitting a vote which if united, will sweep into outer darkness the continguity and so long allowed to exploit at—Tours traily. EDMOND KELLY.

\$5,000 to \$20,000 capital.

and other cities.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 27.—A in to unite all the operating inde-

ent telephone companies from the on River to Buffalo is under com

phone Co. and the Consolidated phone Co. of Buffalo. This would

over 20 companies and would

ie, is still confined to his bed

tibone and his wife are also in

shadow of his former self. only a shadow of his former self. Grave apprenhension is felf for his

ests in this country to rush to the defense of every oppressive ruling class thruout the world. He can be consistent in support of those who own and rule the United States without volunteering aid to the others. As Wendell has given such aid he must stand as the peer of all those who favor the rule of property in this country.

If his praise of the idlers is fulsome, so are his slanders of the patient, exploited wealth producers unjust. Whatever culture or refinement he and others of his kind possess has been due to the wealth producers whose toll and sacrifice form the basis of civilization. If useful workers had not laid the material basis for education; if they did not continue to pre serve society by producing the essentials of human existence, this Harvard teacher would lack the learning which

he now employs against the workers Wendell owes a debt to them and he repays it with insolence. So it is with most defaulters. But the working class will yet press their claims for payment. They will demand a share in all the education that is now denied and used against them. They will demand the free use and opportunity that Socialism guarantees to all men. And they will so remodel society that the shameless exhibition of an "educator" insulting his humble benefac tors will no longer be a possibility. They will yet save the cultured heelers of capitalism and make them some chasetts "educator". There is no real thing better than intellectual brawlers

Closer Combination of Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel in the defense of Moyer, Haywood, and

Western Mining Interests. The Utah Consolidated Mining Co. an Amalgamated Copper-Standard Oil enterprise, completed arrangements Tuesday for the smelting of its ores by the American Smelting and Refining Co. The transaction establishe closer relations between the Amalgamted and the American Smelting interests than have heretofore existed

THE "DAILY CALL" FAIR CONFERENCE.

The Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band, Mr Frank Houts, leader, has consented to play on the first and last nights of the ten day's fair. The Socialist Rand of Greater New York Richard Morton, secretary, has voted to lend a hand towards making the fair a success on Monday, Thursday and Saturday nights of the fair.

Contrades Herman and Lee, high class vandevile artists, will render their straight and eccentric cemedy acts' Julius Hopp has consented to assist with his company.

R. Barclay Spicer, editor of the "Friends, intelligencer" of Philidelphia, is materially helping, by urging als local to-give prizes for the fair, and in furishing talent for the catertalament feature. He says Phiadelphia is auxiously awaiting the appearance of the New York "Dally Cail" which will receive hearty moral and financial support.

The next meeting of the Conference is

port.

The next meeting of the Conference is Saturday, Feb. 1, at 8 p. m., and a full delegation should be 'in attendance.

All comrades desiring to take an active part in the entertainment or in the solicination of prices should address the secretary, J. Chant Lipes, 880 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. 1.

"DAILY CALL" MEETING.

"DAILY CALL" MEETING.

The adjourned "Daily Cail" meeting at the Labor Temple hast Sunday was opened with N. S. Reichasthal in the chair, and J. Chânt lâpes as secrétary.

The attendance was not as large as hoped for, but those present decided that all had had a fair chance to voice their sentiments by previous vote. The time being short for perfecting the numerous details preparatory to issuing a daily paper, no more meetings will be called, and the hoard of mang-ament is instructed to proceed in their arrangements to publish the New York "Daily Call-"on May 1. The meagre returns from the assembly districts showed SI per cent in favor of publishing the paper on that date.

Julius Gerber, financial secretary of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, reported the following resources for the Unity Call-"official available fund about \$20,000 from various sources, less \$11,000 paid for a linotype plant, leaving \$3,000 cash on hand. Funds will be realized from 4,000 outstanding bedges as soon as the paper is started, from the tendays' fair new being arranged for next May, subscription lists which the board of management will send out immediately, and from the sale of five, i.u. fity and one humbrard dollar bonds which the board of management will send out immediately, and from the sale of five, i.u. fity and one humbrard dollar bonds which the board of management will send out immediately and from the sale of five, i.u. fity and one humbrard dollar bonds which the board of management on May 1, 1808, the announcements to be placed on the first page of The World and all other Socialist napers of the various languages in the United States. Voinniteer committees were appointed to cisit the various party branches in string entities and raising funds. It the placed on the first page of the various languages in the United States. Voinniteer committees were appointed to cisit the various party branches in string entities and in all other Socialist mapers of the various party branches in string entities and ra

and December were far below the average, the latter month giving only \$5,000,000 net. The total "net earn-" for the year amounted to \$161,-

To the Editor of The Worker:—The request of the Socialist Labor Party for a conference with a view to united action with the Socialist Party cannot. I think, be dismissed summarily as proposed by the Miwaukee "Social Democratic Herald", A clique of bankers so few that they can sit on a single sofa governa this great nation became the unwealthy majority allows itself to be divided. At this very moment over a hundred self respecting workingmen are tramping sie-plessly night after aight in the snow became this rique will not buy sity bonds and thereby furnish our Controller with the money necessary for public works.

Do we not owe it to these unemployed to make some little sacrifice even of opinion in order to get the great majority to gether?

And the task is neither improvable nor STOKES AND NEW ERA CLUB. J. Phelips Stokes has resigned from membership in the New Era Cub, to which reference was made in his letter in The Worker of Jan. 11. The president of the cath has emphatically denied that it is in any sense a political city or that it has taken a position or used its influence in favor of the Republican or any other party. In view of the fact that such an impression exists, however, and also of the fact that he cannot at present take active part in the city is work. Comrade Stokes has thought it best to adhere to his decision to withdraw. ion in order to get the great majority to serber?

And the task is neither impossible nor even difficult: it is made easy by recognizing the encomous distinction between unity of theory and unity of action. Men are born with temperaments that commit them to diverging political opisions; some, for cample, see furthest of all and is impatient therefore of any program that fails short of the ultimate goal. The trade union man does not see far, but is more effectial owing to his better grisp of detail than the Socialist. These two differ in theory, but they should not for that reason be dismitted in action. They both want the same thing and can—indeed must—for a considerable distance travel the same road.

The Socialists themselves are divided in theory, some believe in concerted action with existing trade unions; others believe in a different organization of unions; but both want the same thing and can—indeed must—for all time trave; along the same road.

Now the peculiarity of political travel is

Giddings' Lectures in Newark.

Franklin Henry Glddings of Columbiality of the street of learners at Wellace Hall, 197 Halsey street work, N. J. The subjects announced as Newark, N. J. The subjects announced are as follows. Jn. 31. Jefferson and the Pight Against Privelege. Peh. 7. "Jackson and the Rise of Individualism": Fab. 21. "Lincoln and the laited People": Feb. 28. "The New Economic Questions": March 6. "The Outlook for the Future". Single lectures are 25 cents course ticket, \$1.50. 81.50.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer Romm
of the Russian Social Democratic Society
acknowledges the following receipts:
Obsol meeting, Chicago, \$15,81; Lithuanian Obsol meeting, Pittslang, \$25 German
do, do, \$25; Turnvereth, Yurwitts, Webster, Mass., \$3; Dobetzki Group, X. T. \$27;
Red Cross, \$186,68; Waterbury Group,
\$8.65; Lithuanian Social Democrats, Boston, \$5; New Year's Ball, X. Y. \$500,
\$6, New Year's Ball, X. Y. \$5, do,
\$26; Torissow S. D. X. Y. \$10; John Heinfelbs, \$1; A. W., \$1; X., \$2; H. \$64, \$5;
M. B., \$5; X. Trenton, \$2; previously acknow sleed, \$16,71,27; total to Jan. 20,
\$11,728,41.

The seum of \$72 credited to Comrady

The sum of 572 credited to Comrada Michailow in the last report should have been credited to the Roston Group. Contributions should be sent to Dr. Maxim Roums, Treasurer, 306 E. Fifteenth street, New York.

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weeks are required to make changes vert your neighbors. in nddresses.

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Acknowledgement of receipt of individual subscriptions is made by changing the date on wrapper.

Whe renewing subscribers are requested to mark their subscriptions "renewals."

The State Committee will continue the management of The Worker and the subscription price will remain at 50 cents per year. The vote on the questions submitted to the membership has so decided. As we cannot at present raise the subscription price to one dollar, we will need the help or every comrade to aid us to meeting the increased cost of printing The Worker.

YOUR DUTY.

The Worker has more reading marter than any Socialist paper in the United States, and in the quality of its contents and treatment of current questions will compare favorably with any other paper. With a presidential campaign in sight and a lively interest displayed in the debatable questions it will be easy to get the factory wage slave and the "small business to subscribe.

Approach the prospective subscriber in the same spirit you would if your daily bread depended on landing him put vim into your arguments and do not get, mad, if he evinces no desire to investigate the Socialist position on public questions. Do this, and in nine times out of ten you will succeed.

comrade whose activity is shown by the payment of nominal party dues and occasional attendance at branch meetings should interrogate his conscience. Party organization is for the purpose of concentrating the activity of members, so as to reach the voters and convert them to Social ism without waste of energy. But there is great room for individual work. If you have not a convert to your credit you should search deep for

Have you spoken to your shopman in the noon hour? Have you visited your neighbor in the opposite flat and given him a copy of The Worker? Of course not. You have passed him on the stairs, given him the "ley stare", shown no interest in his welfare, and retired to the seclusion of your room.

The men and women whose names are most bonored are those appearing

in this column—comrades untiring in their efforts to bring about the Sociar-

I want you to send in a bunch of subscriptions. Start the month of February right. If you increase the volume of subscriptions you will lessen our deficit, show your interest in The Worker and aid in the upbuilding of a strong and compact organization.

If you can spare a dollar we will send you five copies every week for six months, which can be used to con-

Another way is to see that every barber shop in your vicinity has a copy. Six barber shops can be covered six months for one dollar.

If your name does not appear in this column it is because you have failed in your duty. Get a new reader to-day.

Among the Workers. Comrade Rumpler of Brooklyn gave

as 2.50 for sub cards. Comrade Michelson of Brooklyn sent

Comrade Gallivan of Malone renewed and sent in a six-month sub for a

Comrade Featherson of New York subscribed for two papers. Comrade Ricker of Philadelphia sent

in three yearlies. Comrades Hunt of Schenectady and Osls of Paterson subscribed for two

years. Comrade Fisk of Weston Mills, N. Y., sent in three half-yearlies Comrade Perry of Vancouver, B. C.

sent \$1 for a new render. Comrade Clara Schnehter has three

more to her credit this week. The barber shops in every town neer The Worker. Send in a dollar and we will send the paper to six shops for six months.

Comrade Lang of Ansonia, Conn., renewed for two years.

Comrade Ullman of Paterson sent in a dollar for subs. Comrade Klotz of Montclair, N. J.,

sent in two yeariles. Comrade Levowitz of New York sent in two half-yearlies.

Comrade McDevitt of San Francis co paid for nine yearly cards.

Colonel Larnet of West Point in renewing sent in a yearly sub for a friend.

Comrade Britze of Garwood, N. J. renewed for two years.
Comrade Boyce of Fall River, Mass., sent \$2 for sub cards, Comrade Hitts of Hartford sent in

two yearlies. Comrade Young of Rockland, Me., says: "Enclosed find \$2 for a subscription to The Worker and the Chicago

"Daily Socialist". Comrade Rother of Philadelphia

took \$5 worth of cards. Comrade Merkle of Tonapah, Nev. has two to his credit

Comrade Pat Donohue of Rochester sent in two more this week

COOPER UNION. Third Avenue and Eighth Street. THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1908, at 8.80 sharp

DEBATE

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LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.

PRIDAY, JAN. 31.

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—James Morton. "Can a Professional Man Be nu Honest Radical at Present",

MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB, Mott Hall, 64 Madison avenue, 8 p. m.—"Moncure D Conway", "Thomas Paine", Speakers: Edwin C. Waiker, Thaddens B. Wakemin, John Rossell Coryell, and Alex. C. Ferm.

man. John Russell Coryell, and Alex. C. Ferm.

SUNDAY, FEB. 2.

WEST SIDE HEADQFARTERS, 585
Eighth avenue, 8:30 p. m.—J. B. Gearlety.

"The Class Struggle of To-day".

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W.
One Hundred and Twenty-fith street, 8
p. m.—Ex-Assemblyman Barrly J. Wright.

"The Fisancial Situation".

LIBERTY CONGREGATION, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street, 11 a. m.—John Russel Coryell. "Can We Be Good Without the Big Stick"?

RAND, SCHOOL, 112 E. Ninetcenth street, 11 a. m.—John D. Barry, "Walt Whitman and Bemoeracy".

"CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth avenue and Teuth street, 8 p. m.—Alexander Irvine. "More's Liopia".

Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

PEOILE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—James Oncal. The Fall of Capitalism.

FLATAISH FREE FORUM, 1196 Flatbush avenue, 11 a. m.—Mrs. Mary E. Craigle. "An Extended Citizenship".

PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road near Flatbush avenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D. Long. "The Co-operative Age".

Newark.

MONDAY, FEB. 3.
SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 230
Washington street, 8 p. m.—Algernon Lee"Our Immediate Demands and Our Utilmate Alm".

SUNDAY, FEB. 2.
POST OFFICE HALL, Bioomfeld avenue
and Prospect street, 3 p. m.—Maurice Korshet. "Will Socialism Destroy Individualtsm".

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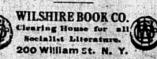
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Don't borrow money on your Bishop stock from irresponsible brokers who intend selling your stock as soon as you put it in their hands and who may not be able to replace it when you pay your note. Don't buy Bishop on installments from people buy Bishop on installments from people who have no stock to deliver. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, 200 William Rt., New York. The City Record containing the list of

The City Record containing the list of enrolled voters is out and the districts should make arrangements to visit all enrolled voters. Cravassing cards have also been printed and the district secretaries are urged to report to the Organizer how many ciria they need so that they may be sent without any delay. It is important that the districts should report to the Organizer the names and addresses of enrolled voters who have moved from the addresses given in the City Record so that applications may be made to the Board of Electrons to strike these names from the list of enrolled voters and prevent them fact of the controlled voters and prevent and the strike these names from the list of enrolled voters and prevent and the strike these names from the list of enrolled voters and prevent them for the latter than the latter

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Wm. D. Haywood is holding remarkable meetings all over the country and wherever he speaks these souvenirs are sold by the thousands. In exact likeness of Haywood on a 14-inch button, \$2 per 100; \$1 for 50; \$15 per 1,000; sample, 5c. Express prepaid.

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fire. It has a beautiful picture of our three comrades sitting under a large tree, thru which the sun is shining, and in the background a small body of water. The Western mine owners tried to railroad these men to the gallows, and for many months they were deprived of their freedom. This is a great souvenir, and which every one will be anxious to get; \$3 per 100; \$1.50 for 50; \$25 per 1,000; sample, 10c. Express prepaid.

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