
HAYWOOD'S

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LOCAL NEW YORK CALLS UNEMPLOYED CONFERENCE

Representatives of Many Labor Bodies Meet close. and Plan Vigorous Campaign.

State Department of Labor Shows That Over One-Third of Working People Are Unwillingly Idle-That Means Over 250,000 in New York City Alone-Conference Will Demand that State and City Take Measures for Relief.

The East Side Unemployed Confer-

ence, which had aiready been initiated

by the 8th A. D. and which has begun

suergetic work in its territory, will be

-UNWILLINGLY IDLE.

requested to consolidate with the gen

New York State Official Report

Shows that Our Estimates Have

Been Much Too Conservative-

Reports of Shutdowns and Large

Reductions Come from All Cen-

The December Bulletin of the State

Department of Labor, which was pub-

lished last Friday, fully bears out the

claims of this paper as to the amount

of unemployment prevailing in New

The statistics of this subject cover

92 unions in a large number of trades,

no less than an aggregate membership

of 66,120. Out of these, no less than

22,027, or more than one-third, were

without employment at the close of

These 92 organizations may be tak-

en as fairly representative of all the

organized workingmen of the city. As

for the much greater number of work-ing people who do not belong to un-ions, it is certain that the proportion

of unemployed among them is even

greater than among the organized

Four years ago, according to the same authority, the proportion of un-employed among the members of un-ions covered by the investigation was

a little over 23 per cent. Much of this

was due, however, to the great strikes

and lockouts then existing, especially

Three years ago, the proportion of

unemployed was a little less than 18

per cent. At that time, also, a con-

siderable part of the unemployment

Two years ago, the proportion was

A year ago, it was something less

This year, with an almost complete

absence of strikes and lockouts, over

neluded in the investigation are out

The following table shows the per-

entage of unemployment in several of

the principal groups of trades at the close of 1906, and at the close of 1907:

Miscellaneous 5.3 20.1
Frank Julian Warne, writing in "Charities", estimates that the total

number of union working people in the

city now out of employment is not less than 90,000. Mr. Warne's estimate is

in accord with the results of the inves-tigation made by the Department of

of all the organized workingmen and women are unwillingly idle. He notes

that this figure, 90,000, does not in-clude any of the professional or semi-

professional vagrants, whom he es-imates at about 30,000. What is more

mportant, he calls attention to the

fact that it does not include any of the

unorganized mechanics, laborers, and factory operatives, nor the domestic

servants, clerks, sales people, porters and packers, messengers, delivery men, office boys, bookkeepers, stenograph-

ers, typewriters, and various other

It is certain that the ratio of un

employment among unorganized work-ers is rather higher than among-those

who belong to unions. But even if the

make it certain that when we have hable authorities we have cited

said that at least a quarter of a million

wage-workers in Greater New York are now in involuntary idleness, we

Baldwins Discharge Still More.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Still core men have been laid off at the

win Locomotive Works. The full ing force numbers 19,000 men, 10,000 of these have been turned ace December. Mr. Vauciain, one of firm, said to a reperter yester-

put the case much too mildly.

who are not organized in unions.

34 per cent of the union workingmen

was due to strikes and lockouts.

in the building trades.

ess than 7. per cent.

Building stone working,

Pransportation

Food and liquors

Tobacco, cigars, etc.... Restaurants and retail

Stationary engineers ..

etc. 19.6

Printing, binding, etc... 18.5

than 13 per cent.

s, it is certain that the proportion

eral conference now formed.

OVER ONE-THIRD

Disappointed in its hopes that the | Secretary to that effect, addressing ade unions of the city, acting thru, him at 239 E. Elghty-fourth street. frade unions of the city, acting thru the Central Federated Union, would seriously take up the question of unemployment, Local New York of the Socialist Party two weeks ago voted to wait no longer but to take the initlative in the matter. In response to its call, some 90 delegates, representing about 50 workingmen's organizations, met at the Labor Temple on Tuesday evening and organized the Unemployed Conference, which is to carry on the agitation for relief for the unemployed in a manner somewhat similar to that which was used with such good effect by the Moyer-Haywood Defense Conference. T. J. Lewis and George Gelder presided,

with Edward M. Martin as Secretary. Besides Socialist Party organizations there were represented Butchers' Union No. 174; the Wood Carvers' and Modelers' Association; the Machinists' District Council and Machinists' Union Nos. 309, 313, and 402; the Carpenters' and Joiners' District Council and Carters' Union Nos. 375 and 464; the Plano and Organ Workers; Upholster ers No. 39; Plasterers No. 24; the Independent Machinists' Union: Cigar Makers Nos. 90 and 251; Ladles' Garment Workers; Typographia No. 7; Tailors No. 390; Sculptors' and Modelers' Union; Progressive Machinists' Union; East Side Journeymen Barbers; Decorative Glass Workers No. 36; Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, Br. 1 and 158; Turnverein Vorwärts; Arbeiter Lesezimmer; fifteen branches of the party, besides the local and the Yorkville Agitation Committee; and the Russian and Lettish Social Democratic organizations. Many other organizations will send delegates to the next meeting, which will be held at the same place on Tuesday evening,

Algernon Lee and Henry Ortland, for the preliminary organization com-mittee, explained the purposes of the conference and submitted several sugtions made by the committee, all of which were ultimately approved.
Officers were elected as follows:

Omcers were elected as follows: Secretary, Martin; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Ortland; Executive Committee—Lee, Fred Paulitsch, Lew-is, Chas. Stifier, Chas. Price, Boyd, Henry Harris, Raetsch, Mead; Press Committee—James Oneal, Dr. Julius Halpern, Jos. Ziernig, Lee; Auditing Committee—Chas. Gall, Vogelnel, Sara Gordon.

The plans approved in their general atlines at the first meeting and to be the holding of a great initial mass meeting at the earliest possible date, with numerous other meetings to fol-low; a parade and outdoor demonstrahe gathering of lists of the un-red and the presentation of a d on the city and state authorides for measures of immediate relief; demand on the Dock Department for se of the recreation piers for the ag of meetings; the issuance of a t to explain the cause of the hard and state the workers' demands

nds to be made upon the and state authorities, so far as itsed include the immediate under-ing of useful public works on a scale, sil such work to be done arge scale, all such work to be done
by public employment direct, without
the intervention of useless contractors,
who absorb a large share of the money
that should go to pay useful workers,
and all work to be done under union
conditions of wages and hours of
abor; also thore going labor legislation to establish a legal maximum
workday of not more than eight hours
and to abolish child labor, both of
which will give employment to many
men now out of work.

The Conference will need funds to

Conference will need funds to on its work and the Executive uthorized to call on all affiliated as authorized to call on all affilinted aganisations and also on sympathizes to contribute for this purpose. A certaining has already been made by the 22d A. D., which sent in \$5 by its elegates at the first meeting.

contributions to the fund of the ployed Conference should be not all checks and money orders payable to Henry Ortland, ner. 250 B. Eighty-fourth street. Executive Committee desires it comrades the are able and to speak to belong on belong of

day: "No substantial orders have come in since December. Whereas we were formerly turning out 60 locomotives a week, we are now turning out only 20, and we will have finished up all our work in a short time. Then, unless we receive some substantial orders in the meantime, we shall have to

Little Work for Coal Miners.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 6.-All employees in and about the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and fron Co. have been notified that they will be permitted to work only four

Much Suffering in Pittsburg. PITTSBURG, Feb. 6.—It is esti-mated that fully 15,000 persons are in want in consequence of unemploy ment. About 6,000 men have already registered at the City Hall as appliants for public work. Every charitable organization in the city is snowed under with applications for relief.

Trainmen on Short Time. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—Begin-ning Monday the Reading Rathroad will put all its trainmen on a four day-a-week schedule. It is stated that this road now has 160 good locomotives idle; on Jan. 1 the number was 145 and on Dec. 1 it was 28.

Rogers and Cooke Cut Forces.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 9.-In the last week several hundred more men have been laid off from the Cooke and Rogers branches of the American Locomotive Works. Of the 5,000 men ordinarily employed, only about 2,500 are now on the rolls; and most of hese are engaged on repairs, not on new work. At both branches the officers of the company say the same thing: No new orders are coming in. Matters may improve within the next few months." When asked to define their expectations of improvements, they admitted that the last words meant merely that they were trying to keep up their own and their employees

Railway Men's Wages Reduced.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 10.—The Mobile & Objo Railroad has issued an order making a cut of 10 per cent in the pay of all employees now receiving more than \$100 a month and 5 per cent in the wages of all now getting from \$50 to \$100 a month.

Colorado Smeltermen Hit Hard.

DENVER, Feb. 10.—By an order going into effect to-morrow, about 700 employees of the American Smelting and Refining Co. will have their wages reduced by from 10 to 20 cents a day. and one of the smelters at Pueblo is closed indefinitely.

Paper Mills Close.

CLAREMONT, N. H., Feb. 11.-The mills of the Claremont Paper Co. have uspended operations indefinitely.

WILDER, Vt., Feb. 11.—The Inter-national Paper Co. has closed its mill here for an indefinite period, throwing 206 persons out of work.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.-The American Car and Foundry Co. has laid off 3,500 of its 10,000 employees here and will soon lay off 1,500 more.

Unemployed Mass Meeting.

The United Leather Goods Workers Inion, has called a mass meeting to be held at 73 Allen street, corner of Grand, Friday evening, Feb. 14, at 8 8 p. m. The crisis affects the leather workers keenly and the meeting will be devoted to a consideration of the unemployed problem.

11.2 The Wentworth-Littleton

82.9

Debate Is Postponed The debate at the New Rochelle People's Forum between Franklin H Wentworth of the Socialist Party and Martin W. Littleton, Democrat and formerly Boro President of Brooklyn. has been postponed to March 8 at Mr. Littleton's request. "Socialism or Individualism" is the subject for discussion and no doubt the debate will be well worth hearing.

Tchaikovsky Very Sick.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 11-Nicho ias Tchaikovsky, the veteran revolutionist, who has been imprisoned in the Peter and Paul fortress for several months without trial or definite accusation, is reported to be very sick. It is feared that he will not live to be tried—and perhaps that is just what the government desires.

Dominador Gomez Unscated.

MANILA, Feb. 11 .- The Assembly, obedience to the wishes of the Administration, to-day voted to unseat cal and independent of its members and the only one who could be considered as in any sense representing the working people of the Philippines.

Union Labor Bank Closes.

CHICAGO. Jan. 20.-The affairs of be Commonwealth Trust and Favings Bank of Chicago, an institution or ganized two years ago as a union labor bank, are to be wound up and the cor-poration to be dissolved. The experi-ment is said to leave the stockholders about \$6,000. They will receive approximately 60 cents on the dollar. Of the \$200,000 required to do business as a state bank, \$128,000 had been sub-

MEETINGS.

Is Enthusiastically Welcomed Wherever He Goes.

Halls Packed at Lynn, Providence, and Elsewhere-In Boston City Authorities Try to Prevent Meeting, but Only Rouse Greater In-

The mass meeting arranged for Wiliam D. Haywood, in Fancuit Hall, Boston, on Feb. 5, was prevented by interference by the city authorities. It was claimed that the permit was secured under a name different from that under which the meeting was to be held. A crowd of 3,000 people had filled the hall and much indignation was expressed at the dispersal of the meeting. This became so general that it brought the authorities to their senses and they have now granted the use of the hall for a meeting on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18. The action of the officials has given publicity to the meeting and it is expected that Fanenii Hall will be packed to the doors.

Haywood will speak almost every night from now on. He has met thous ands of union men in the East, and made many friends for the Western Federation of Miners. In Lynn he spoke to a house packed to the doors the union men being eager to meet Haywood personally.

Last Monday he spoke to one of the largest audiences ever assembled in Providence, R. I. Over 2,000 people were present and long before the time for opening, the hall was so filled that hundreds were turned away. When Haywood appeared on the platform the people rose and cheered for several minutes. The chairman, W. H. John son of the Machinists' Union, made his emarks brief. Before concluding, however, he turned to Haywood, grasped his hand and said, "we have waited a long time for this meeting, Comrade Haywood," This brought forth another ovation from the audience. Haywood spoke in part as fol-

Pays His Respects to Morgan.

"I read recently of an interview granted by J. Pierpont Morgan, to a newspaper man, in which he stated for publication that the working people of the United States must be whipped into submission and that they wil! be starved until they are willing to consent to what the powers that be wish to offer him. Now I want to say to Mr. Mórgan in no uncertain words that the working people of this country will not submit to a lower stand ard of living, they will not submit to-being starved, they will not submit to the kings of finance, and they will not submit to a reduction of wages, that men of Mr. Morgan's Ilk may buy valuable pictures in Rome. The work ing men of to-day will not submit to buying their wives and children coarser clothes, eating coarser fare, and living more poorly in order that Vanderbilts and other rich people of the land might buy Counts at so much

"Mr. Morgan has thrown down the gauntlet to every laboring man. Are you ready to take it up?

"The working class of this country is at last beginning to awaken and to bestir itself. The great giant of or ganized labor, awakened by the stories of oppression in the West, is stirring. ditions. And I have come from out of that West to urge you on to better conditions and show you the way to power and the full realization of your

The Goldfield Situation.

The President has ordered troop to Goldfield, and has declared his intention of keeping them there until next April. There has never been se much as a fist fight in Goldfield, and the President knows it. There is no insurrection there. There is more revolutionary spirit in this room nov that was ever in the mining camps at

Haywood then discussed the trouble at Goldfield, from its earliest inception and said in emphatic terms that the President was wrong in sending troops to that place. He declared that the mine explosions which have been re ported of late, in which many miners part of the mine operators

A collection was taken up which net ted \$101, to be devoted to the defense of Steve Adams, now being beld in a of Arthur Collins: On the suggestion of Lucila Twining a telegram was sent to President Roosevelt asking him to withdraw the troops from Gold-

Haywood will also speak in Cypres Hall, Cambridge, Mass., on Monday evening, Feb. 17. The meeting is arranged by the Moyer-Haywood-Petti-bone Conference of that city. Squire E. Putney will preside and John Cooper, President of the Central Labor Unon, will act as vice-chairman. Harry Joe vice-president of the Bridge Workers' Union and Lucila Twining, will also speak.

The Worker helps to organize

SOCIALISTS IN MILWAUKEE COUNCIL.

Our Aldermen Introduce Resolutions to Help Ameliorate the Hard Lot of the Unemployed and Are Jeered by Republican and Democratic Members.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.-The Socialist Aldermen at the last meeting of the City Council introduced two measures. for the relief of the unemployed, in addition to the measures for their employment, which are already pending. resolutions introduced by Comrade Melms is as follows:

"Whereas, There are in existence laws which make it a misdemeanor to be without employment or have no visible means of support; and

"Whereas, The present industrial crisis has reached a situation under which thousands of our fellow citizens are unable to get work, strive as they may; and

"Whereas, These fellow citizens, the working class, are in no wise re-sponsible for the present conditions, and yet under the law can be punished for lacking the means of support; therefore be it

"Resolved. That from and after this date and until further notice, all vagrancy laws be and hereby are suspended."

Comrade Bueck introduced the other esolution, which reads:

"Whereas, A great deal of suffering now forced upon the many working cople in this city, because of the lack of employment due to the industrial crisis, many of them are rendered homeless, and reduced to destitution therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be and hereby is empowered to secure the use of suitable builings of sufficient number, and to equip the same as free municipal lodging houses for a period of not less than one year, under suitable and proper regulations, to be approved by this council; and "Resolved, That said municipal lodging houses shall be equipped to furnish dally a bed and simple but substantial

breakfast and supper and also a bath free of charge to all those who may apply for same." Both resolutions were greeted with derisive laughter by some of the oldparty Aldermen, to whom the sufferngs of the unemployed are simply a matter of jest. But when the votes

are counted next Election Day, they

will find the subject more serious

A SOCIALIST

CITY PLATFORM.

Socialists of York, Pa., Reaffirm National and State Platforms and Formulate Municipal Demands.

The Socialists of York, Pa., have berun an energetic city campaign. Their ticket is headed by Warren A. Glat-feiter for Mayor, with Henry C. Wuerthner as candidate for Treasurer, F. P. Gingerich for Controller, Robert B. Flick for Assessor, and Wm. Kelly and H. E. Myers for members of the Select Council from the Fifth and Ninth Wards.

The party headquarters are at Amalgamation Hall, 223 W. Market street. Free lectures are given every Sunday evening. All comers are welcome.

The following is the city platform:

"We, the organized Socialists York City, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirm our loyalty to our state and national platforms.

"We pledge, if our candidates are elected, the following relief to the unemployed of York City:

"1. Employment for all out of work. "2. All city employees to receive \$2

for an eight-hour day.

"3. Alf possible efforts put forth toward the acquirement of municipal ownership of street railways, water works, gas works, electrical plants public slaughter house, bakery, coal and wood yard, and milk distributing gepot, to serve the people at lower prices than they are now compelled to

"4. All revenues derived from the foregoing to be applied to the better housing of the working class at rea-

"5. All municipal printing to bear the union label.

"6. The erection of a labor temple an adequate building, with antercoms, library and large auditorium, free for all when not engaged.
"7. Free medical attendance and

medicine and free legal advice to those unable to pay.
- "S. All taxdodgers to be prosecuted

and forced to bear their equal share of the burden. '9. All vacant lots to be cultivated and foodstuffs raised on same for the

unfortunates."

Debate in Harlem. A debate has been arranged by the

Harlem comrades between Sol Fleid-man and Prof. Raymond S. Perrin, in West End Theatre, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, west of Eighth avenue, on Sunday, Feb. 23, at 2 p. m. The doors open at 1 o'clock. Admission, orchestra and first balcony, Comrades are urged to attend and bring their friends.

Our industrial system, which violates the supreme right of all to live and to insist that society shall be supremed to insist the same shall be su

BIG SIX LATEST VICTIM.

Typographical Union Officers Sentenced to Jail and Fine.

State Supreme Court Holds That Union Officers May Be Punished for Unlawful Acts of Individual Union Members, Tho

Committed without Their Knowledge or Consent.

Six", as it is often called-came in for its share of the judicial assault this

On Tuesday Justice Bischoff of the New York Supreme Court sentenced President Patrick H. McCormick and Organizers George W. Jackson and Vincent J. Costello to serve 20 days in prison and pay a fine of \$250 each and fined Wm. J. S. Anderson and Thos.

Bennett \$100 each. The heinous crime for which these men are punished is contempt of court -alleged contempt of courts which certainly are fast earning the contempt of

all thinking workingmen. .On March 2, 1906, at the plea of the Typothetae or organization of master printers, which was resisting the denand of the workmen for an eighthour day, Justice Blanchard issued a sweeping injunction to prohibit the

Typographical Union No. 6—"Bix from "interfering" with non-union ix", as it is often called—came in for men employed in Typothetæ shops. On April 26, 1906, four officers and

12 members of the union were arrested on the charge of using abusive and threatening language to scabs. On trial, only two of these-Anderson and Bennett-could be convicted on the vidence

Nevertheless the officers were proceded against for contempt of court and are now fined and imprisoned for not having prevented the alleged unlawful acts of the two members in question.

The case will be carried to the Ap-pellate Division, and it remains to be seen whether that court will sustain Justice Bischoff in holding union officers criminally responsible for the acts individual members committed without the consent and contrary to the instructions of the officers.

It may be noted that Justice Blanchard is a Republican and Justice union and its officers and members Bischoff a Democrat.

NEVADA'S "COSSACK BILL"

Establishes State Constabulary Independent of the Courts.

Officers Responsible Only to Governor May Arrest Miners without Warrant and Deport Them from State Without Trial-Moral Record of Prominent Advocate of Cossack "Law and Order."

The bargaining of President Roose- | Ilton made as strong an effort against velt with Governor Sparks of Nevada to retain troops in Goldfield till the egislature could pass a police measure for the mine owners, has borne fruit in the passage of the "Cossack Mill". The bill is thus named by the miners as it legalizes capitalist kidnapping of mine workers. Under its provisions the usual legal procedure of warrants, arrests, arraignment and trial by jury are dispensed with and brute force is substituted.

Ida Crouch Hazlett, representing the Socialist" of Seattle and her own paper, the Montana "News", writes from Carson City, Nev., of the scenes during the passage of the bill. She writes that the bill provides for the establishment of a state constabulary clothed with the power to arrest and dismiss. It allows the governor's Cossacks to arrest any person whom they wish "with or without warrant" and makes it mandatory on any railroad employee to transport persons whenever asked to by these legalized thugs without cost and turn in the bill to the state. This deportation is made a legal act by the state, and the state pays for it. The bill also gives the governor power to declare martial law, the this is in plain conflict with a clause of the state constitution.

The only direct representative of the niners present was one named Hamilton, and he was not a Socialist. Some half dozen amendments were offered, but all were defeated. Hamilton made an amendment to have all special authority subordinate to the civil. It was voted down.

There was not an oraror on the floor. no one who would say one thing to defend a righteous measure. Mr. Ham-

the bill, as he was able to. Hamilto is a member of the Federation has always opposed its Socialist of dencies, so that the union men never felt assured of how much confidence they sould place in him.

A type of some of the men who urged the passage of the bill is seen in one by the name of Fessler. He is one of the lowest characters that the Nevada mining country has ever known. He was vagged out of the country as ex-pimp, gambier and saloon proprietor, but he is chairman of the Nevada committee on moral and has been the mine owners' most faithful and willing prostitute. ler said now that the bill passed, about twenty of those "dynamiters" would be taken out of camp at once so the deportations will probably commence

In Washington, Nevada has long been known as the "most rotten boro in America". It is controlled by speculators, gamblers and mine owners The miners are in a majority, but they gave their votes to the enemy and the mine owners now reward them with Cossacks, with the power to patrol the state and deport the miners at will One Socialist in the legislature wou have been a power and a source strength to the miners. As it is Nevada may be the next rible struggle of labor to live uni lested by legal thugs, to say nothing of winning concessions from the ene my. The times are ripe, and rotten ripe, for a change in Nevada and all states. The coming election ought to see scores of Socialist workingmen elected to legislatures. Let us hope that will be the result.

"NOT FIT TO PRINT."

Daily Papers Which Always Find Room for Resolutions Booming Old-Party Politicians Could Not Give Space to This Declaration of Switchmen's Union. Not a single Republican or Demo-

cratic daily paper in the land-not even those owned by Mr. Hearst, Friend of Labor-has seen fit to publish the following resolutions adopted and sent to President Roosevelt and to the press by Switchmen's Union, No. 117:

"Whereas, In the midst of seeming prosperity and without any apparent cause, the workers of the world are plunged without a moment's waruing into the direct suffering, being denied the right to work, the right to subsistence for themselves and familles, and are face to face with starvation; and

"Whereas, This condition was brought upon them thru no fault of their own and thru no fault of employers, who cannot employ men for whom they have no work, it assuredly remains without question the fault of to insist that society shall

ized as to secure that right; therefore "Resolved, That we, in full sympathy

with our suffering brothers, and be-lieving it to be the first and supreme duty of our government to protect the lives of its citizens against economic want, do hereby appeal to our govern ment not to use the nation's funds for the building of battleships as a means of giving work to the unemployed;

"Resolved, That the funds of our government be used instead bo build factories, equipped with modern mabe manned and operated chinery, to by those in need of employment in which shall be produced all the commodities of life, to be sold to the consumer at the actual cost of productionthereby giving to the workers the full value of their labor and abolishing the surplus value that is impoverishing the

workers of the world; and be it "Resolved, That our organization use every means in its power to further this plan of production and distribution, designed to protect the workers against the loss of employment and the loss of every raise in their wages, by a three-fold increase in the cost of life's necessities; and be it-further

"Resolved, as amended by the local lodge in session, That under present existing conditions we demand the restriction of foreign immics

Entered as second-class matter at the

As The Worker goes to press on Wedness, correspondents sending news, should sail their communications in time to track his office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the edited and Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker 15 Spruce Street, New York.

One of the editors may be seen at the affect every Tuesday and Wednesday between 7 and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

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



THE JUDGES AND THE "MOB".

Announcement comes from Washingon that the Justices of the United States Supreme Court have taken counsel together regarding present day tendencies so far as these "seem to enace the constitution". They have determined that upon them rests the burden of standing between the constitution and popular opinion among workingmen. They intend at every point to meet these tendencies and defeat them. It is stated that the late labor decisions of the court are merely the beginning of a series which will confront the workers at every step. The decisions in question declared unconstitutional the employers' liability act and the Erdman compulsory arbitration act affecting disputes between capitalists and laborers. The Justices, it is said, are not confident that Congress can be relied upon to stand perinenently between the constitution and what one of the Justices calls "the mob", and they are "determined to fulfil their ancient function as a bul-

The Justices are not ignorant of history, but they are only too willing to ignore it. The recent decisions against working class are not the first court rulings in this country that have brought the courts into contempt. The decisions of recent date so apparently ners defeated apitalist class that only the most stupid workingman can fail to understand them. The courts have practically outlawed every method of economic defense by the workers. methods that the ruling class of any European country would hardly dare to question for fear that it would drive the last worker to the polls as a So cialist voter.

The Supreme Court is rapidly coming to be recognized as an instrument of class power to give legal sanction to capitalist aggression in all its forms It always has been admirably adapted for that purpose. It served as a bulwark of slavery for years until a civil war declared its decisions unconstitutional. It serves as a buttress of capitalist rule to-day and will again be declared unconstitutional and finally be abolished.

This is what the robed legal lights on the supreme bench fear, so they prepare for the opposition of the "mob". The mob consists of workers who are weary and heartsick with the legal juggling with their health, hours "mob" is gathering its forces under Socialist inspiration to wipe out this force of class interpretation of an anclent document. Every workingman with a spark of self-respect left in him will endeavor to vindicate his title to being a part of the "mob" for the mob has within it the elements to combat capitalist servility if directed into the proper channels.

After a "labor leader" has been discredited among his own class and is no longer regarded as of any importence, his logical position is to peddle his vanished "influence" before politiclans. Therefore Simon Burns, near of the defunct Knights of Labor, is, treading the right path when he states in a letter to the New York "World" that "Rocsevelt has earned the labor vote". We presume Burns recalls with pleasure Roosevelt's attitude in the Moyer-Haywood affair and commends it to the working class for approval. At any rate the overwhelming majority of union men are already on record on this question and their condemnation of Roosevelt is equally applicable to those who apologize for him.

THE SOCIALIST INDICTMENT.

The suffering of the workingmen who have no employment is acute enough and volumes could be written to portray the terrible results of the present crisis. Some incidents reportthe daily press are sickening.

what the last moments of some must be who put an end to their existence by suicide. This happens so frequently now that it has become an ordinary item in the news columns. They have no special significance for the editorial writers. A fashionable wedding or the fact that King Edward is afflicted with a sore throat, receives more attention from the press than the horrors of working class life.

One peculiarly pathetic incident was recently reported in the suicide of a man and his wife and daughter. He had saved one coin to place in a slot to release a flow of gas that would put an end to the sufferings of all three. The atroclous torture this man suffered as he saw the scant supply of food disappear, can only be imagined, not realized. He died in the midst of plenty and took with him a wife and child. In doing so his last act was one of mercy, for there is less hope for a woman, bandicapped with a child, than there is for a strong man.

Yet it is such horrors as these that spur the Socialist on to renewed efforts. He knows that his indictment is real, that it is not based on fautasy. He knows that every social fact and economic tendency of to-day confirms his indictment of capitalist society. He knows also that Socialism gives the working class an ideal and an inspiration to continue the struggle for the greatest prize men ever fought for-the liberation of their class from exploitation and the use of industrial resources for the well being of all.

A VULGAR DEFAMER.

"Free Riot Law" is the title of a two column advertisement that recently appeared in capitalist journals from the pen of C. W. Post, manufacturer of non-union food roducts at Battle Creek, Mich. It is a general attack on union workmen, ascribing to them all the crimes in the calendar. It is worthy of note that both Republican and democratic journals accepted the the advertisement. These same papers will soon be urging workingmen to support the parties they represent and to their shame and discredit be it said. many workers with union cards will

As to the screed itself, little need be said. Post represents the lynch spirit of the capitalist class, a spirit that would emulate the Black Hundreds of Russia, if there was enough courage in his own dissolute class to carry out their intentions. But the capitalist of his type is at heart a craven. It requires the cowardly bully, who is lost to any sense of kinship with his fellows, to publicly advertise his vulgar ravings against the class whose toil and sacrifice have made his fortune. His charge of violence and murder may be safely contrasted with the sins of his own class who poisoned the food supply of a nation, murdered the miners at Monongah and Jacobs Creek, raised military thugs to power in the west and inaugurated a campaign of swindle and plunder that the "literature of exposure" has revealed in recent years. Post is a rotten pillar to tie to, "There's a reason."

TIME TO ACT.

A law prohibiting the employment of children in factories at night is unconstitutional.

A law rendering railway corporations liable for damages to workmer injured and to the families of work men killed in their services is uncon stitutional.

A labor union is a "labor trust" and may be dissolved by order of a judge. It is unlawful for a labor organization to publish the fact that a non-un-

ion firm is a non-union firm.

It is unlawful for workingmen to agree not to to use goods manufactured by non-union labor.

It is lawful for corporations to es tablish a rule barring from employment workingmen who belong to un-

Officers of a union are responsible and may be punished by fine and imprisonment for the unlawful acts of individual members of the union, althosuch acts were committed without their knowledge or coment and

against their advice and instruction.

A union which, by publishing the truth about an anti-union manufacturer, reduces his profit, may be compelled to repay him three times the profits he would have otherwise made, plus costs of suit and attorneys' fees.

And, by plain implication, such a manufacturer to collect such damages, may not only levy on the union treas lry, but may seize the private property of any individual member of the un-

Such, in brief, are some of the recent decisions of our courts of capitalist injustice, handed down just at the time when the capitalist system has of matters out of em

ployment and is forcing wages down while maintaining rents and food prices, thus causing widespread mis-

It is high time for all workingmen to wake up and think together and act together. It is especially incumbent on the organized workingmen, because they are supposed to be more progressive than Itheir unorganized brothers, and because the obvious effect and intent of these decisions is to paralyze the whole union movement and deliver it over, bound hand and foot, to the capitalists,

Plainly, nothing but independent political action by the working class will meet the emergency. That is what the British labor organizations resorted to under even less provocation, with the result that they have put thirty of their spokesmen in Parliament and have already forced the reversal of the anti-union policy inaugurated by the courts.

Do we need a new party to do this work in the United States? We do not. The Socialst Party is standing in the field, alert and vigorous and aggressive. It has been pointing out the danger for years and predicting the very attacks which have now been made. Already in 1904 more than 400,-000 voters had railied to its standard and if an election were to be held next week the number would be found to have doubled. Here is the nucleus of a powerful movement, with 35,000 of its adherents united in a dues-paying organization to conduct the work, and the number increasing every day.

The British Labor Party tried, in consideration of the conservative tendencies of a part of the workers, to avoid a plain declaration for Socialism. Experience has shown it the mistake, and last month it clearly declared itself a Socialist Party. Boldness, not cantion, is the important thing in such

Any new "independent labor party" which might be launched in the United States at this time would pretty certainly prove to neither truly independent, nor truly a labor party, nor truly a party at all. Any alleged independent labor party backed by Roosevelt and Taft influences or by Hearst Infinences or by Bryan influences would be only an annex to one or the other of the old parties, both of which are equally concerned in the campaign against labor. It might serve to "boom" this or that politician and to land this or that misleader in a comfortable job; but it would almost certainly be quite impotent to do anything for the working class as a whole or even for organized labor as a

Brothers in the unions, the doors of the Socialist Party are open to you We do not only invite you to become Socialist voters, we invite you to become organized party members and take your part in guiding the policy of the Socialist Party. We do not ask you to come as followers; we bid you join us as comrades. Bring the numbers of our organized party membership from 35,000 up to 100,000, and you will see a vote polled that it will take seven figures to express, a vote that will put representatives of the working class in the Legislatures and in Congress and that will induce even the Supreme Court to take a second thought about what it calls "gov ernment by the mob".

A TRAITOR'S SLANDER.

It is a matter of almost common knowledge, that the man who has acquired some prominence in the world by reason of his connection with the labor movement, will prove the most virulent defamer of his class, should he go over to the enemy. There are some who have betrayed their fellows after securing positions of ease, and yet have refrained from adding insult to their treachery. With such there must still linger some recollection of what they owe to the class whose struggles made them prominent, and they at least make no public attack on the working class.

Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration, has not that redeeming quality. We note in a speech last week he referred to the attitude of "unreasonable organizations which attempt to throttle the spirit of independence, initiative and equal opportunity which has made this country great." Then the Commissioner illus

"Suppose Abraham Lincoln belong ed to the Rail Splitters' Union. Why, you'd never have heard of the man!"

The attack is particularly contemptible when it is remembered that Watchorn owes his position and what prominence he has attained to his membership in the United Mine Workers of America. Were it not for his connection with that organization be would have remained an obscure info er, and the public would

BRIEF HINTS FOR THE WORKERS.

Youny Quentin Roosevelt took the duce because the workers themselves part of a clown in a Washington enterdo not claim it. tainment just to show that he is a true son of his father.

A Hearst editorial advises everybody to keep warm. That should be a good suggestion to those who have foolishly stood in the bread lines of late.

Roosevelt's coming message on labor should be accompanied with a history of his official acts during the Croton Dam strike.

Roosevelt never attacked a Spaniard when he was down. Our recollection is that Haywood is an American. The man out of work has now a

Col. Bacon is of the opinion that

chance to figure out how much he would lose by the Socialists dividing The every critics who charge that

Socialism would make everybody dependent upon the government seem to think it all right to make a lot of peo ple dependent upon private charity.

We do not expect capitalists to like Socialism any more than we like capi-

If capital is "timid" and seeks the ank vaults it isn't afraid to exploit child labor when it is profitable

There are two ways to become re speciable. One is to get money. The other is to get more. Senator Foraker will quarrel with

President Roosevelt about everything except the latter's attacks upon or

Socialism will destroy individuality -the sort of individuality that flourishes upon the poverty and suffering of the working class.

A Hungarian noble was discovered to be working as a porter in a New York hotel. It was so unusual to find an aristocrat doing useful labor that several of the papers got out special editions about it.

The capitalists do not believe the workers are entitled to all they pro-

heard of him as a public man unless he remained true to his class and became prominent as an officer of his union. Watchorn is an example, the a poor one, of the falsity of his assertion that membership in a union throttles "initiative and equal opporfunity." The regrettable feature is that he is of a type in the ranks of organized labor that used the opportunity against the movement, that raised him from obscurity. A more shameless exhibition of ingratitude than this is hardly possible.

THE EXPLOIT OF NASIR-EDDIN-KHODJA.

By Tom Selby.

Whene'er I hear the politician claim How that his Party saved the ship of State.

I think of Khodia the of Eastern fame) Who saved the Moon. The tale I

now relate: As Khodja sailled forth one night to draw

A pipkin of cool water, it befel That, stooping o'er the parapet, he say Fair Luna shining in the placid well.

By all the bearded Prophets, 'tis the moon! Quoth eager Khodja, and, with joy-

ous cries,

With rope and book to land the gleaning prize.

Then, bending low, he gave the line full play And tugged upon it stoutly, but

The hook caught on a stone, the rope gave way. And Khodja landed prone upon his

back. "By Allah!" murmured he with puz zled brow, ... As Cynthia shone upon his upturn-

'I didn't get the moon, but, anyhow, I jerked her back into her proper

Comrade Starck Dead.

Many comrades, especially those familiar with the Russian movement n New York, will be grieved to learn of the death of Vladimir R. Stolechni koff, otherwise known as Starck, which took place sudenly on Jan. 17 at Mobile, Ala., where he had been llying recently. Comrade Starck was about 61 years of age. He belonged to an upper-class family in Russia, but became devoted to the revolutionary movement about 30 years ago, which cut him off from old associates. After some years he had to take refuge in this country from police persecution

Hearst and the Newsboys.

The Hearst newspapers in Boston are engaged in a war with the children who distribute the papers upon the streets. In Chicago they hired a gang of singgers to beat up their rivals and then raised prices and refused returns in combination with the other capitalist newspapers. These

A nation cannot be free where the means of life are not free to all.

When "Big Bill" Taft spoke in New York recently he did nothing but explain to the working class. When Big Bill Haywood spoke in New plain to the working class. That's the difference between a counterfeit Bill and a genuine Bill-one is a capitalist lackey, the other a proletarian spokes-

If the capitalists did not own the machinery of production and distribution they could not appropriate the wealth created by the labor of the working class.

Many people are so accustomed to dirt under capitalism that they can hardly imagine getting along without dirt under Socialism.

The waste of men is less important to capitalists than the loss of profits.

The morals of the working class are always of great concern to the class whose morals are reflected in the Thaw and other cases.

The longer the bread line the lower the wage rate.

Poverty IS a crime when there is plenty for all-and the working class are the guilty ones, for they support the system that makes poverty possible.

A census of all the standing timber in America is to be taken but it does not necessarily include the amount Senator Borah got away with.

Republican workingmen out of work can at least find some consolation in the belief that the tariff affords them "protection."

You may believe all men have equal opportunities but the belief will not bring you up to the food standard

enjoyed by a rich banker's poodle. He who steals the worker's purse to-day will get stung.

Current ## Literature

A new book by George Bernard Shaw, entitled "The Sanity of Art," is about to appear. In 1895, Mr. Shaw wrote a review of Max Nordau's "Degeneration", in the form of an open letter to Beni. R. Tucker, editor of "Liberty", in which periodical the review was printed. It has never been included in any edition of Mr. Shaw's works, the it is one of the most searching pieces of art criticism ever penned The author has revised it and made a few additions, besides writing a characteristic Shaw preface. Preface and review together make a book of more than 100 pages, which will be publish ed in the United States by Benj. R. Tucker, of New York City. It is to appear also in England and in Ger-

He who attempts to be a Plato in the twentieth century challenges com-"The Republic", by N. P parisons. Andersen (Chas. H. Kerr & Co., \$1) resembles its namesake book of wenty-three hundred years ago in that it takes the form of a dialog concerning political and economic ques ions, in which one of the collocutor convinces the others at least to his own satisfaction, of the desirability and practicability of the transformation of our existing capitalist order we find in it little of the poetry and eloquence which give Plato's "Republic" a charm out of proportion to its substantial worth, we can find other points of resemblance with which we would willingly dispense-such as the utopian constitution-making which plans the distribution of the people into a hierarchy of six grades or circles, beginning with the agriculturists and ending with the philosophers, from which last circle only the executive functionaries are to be chosen; and the misleading pseudo-science which assures the reader that "the law of progress is a natural law, which ope rates incessantly through all nature and which prohibits any relapse or retrogression.

In the "International Socialist Review" for February, John Spargo writes of "Woman and the Socialist Movement", Arthur Mororw Lewis, discusses "Benjamin Kidd's Religious Interpretation of History" and J. M. Robbins "The Economic Aspects of the Negro Problem", while L. B. Boudin has an article on "Immigration at Stuttgart."

The table of contents of the "Neue Zeit" for Jan. 31 comprises "Taktisches zur Blockpolitik", dealing with the electoral question; "Das kratie", by Anton Pannekoek; "Metho-den der Kolonialverwaltung", by Karl den der Roionauverwartung, by Rait Kautsky; "Zwei Schriften über Moral" (reviewing Kropotkin's "Mutual Ald as a Factor in Evolution" and Suther-land's "Origin' and Growth of the Moral Instinct"), by G. Eckstein; "Das argentinische Arbeitsant", by German

IBSEN'S "GHOSTS."

People's Free Theater Presents Powerful Drama at the German Theater.

Volksbühne) on Monday evening, Jan.

27. The occasion was a highly suc-

cessful one and the organization has

every reason to feel gratified at its

The play of "Ghosts" deserves spe-

cial consideration from progressive

thinkers. In its depiction of specific

social phenomena compressed within

tremendous. The action takes place

within twenty-four hours, within one

room and with but five characters and

yet the entire lives of these characters

are revealed to us. What is more, the

principal actor in the tragedy does not

appear at all—he is, indeed, dead when

It would be a mistake to assume

from this that there is anything strain-

ed or artificial about "Ghosts". On the

contrary its structure is so perfect and

its dialog so simple that the play is

naturalness itself. It was the gift of

Ibsen-his genius, in fact-to have the

characters in his plays use only or-

dinary language to express the most

striking and searching thoughts. It is

in this that he is the most difficult to

imitate. His technical prowess in con-

struction might some day be equalled

but the ability to project with terrific

force a luminous idea in the simplest

terms, and that without effort or

striving for effect, will probably never

This is particularly true of "Ghosts"

In the hands of anyone but Ibsen the

job might have been bungled. But he

achieves his purpose surely and direct-

ly. Every word is essential; there is

nothing superfluous. The characters

speak and act spontaneously, the sit-

uations follow one another sternly and

logically. The result is that from the

himself carried along toward the cli-max with a fascinated interest which

becomes painful in its intensity. Once

the start is made there is no turning

back; one must see it out to the end

just as if one were being whirled to

ward a fate from which there is no

As for the theme of the play

Bernard Shaw has related it in his "Quintessence of Ibsenism" so much

better than I could possibly do that J

"'Ghosts' is the story of a woman who has faithfully acted as a

nodel wife and mother, sacrificing

herself at every point with selfless

thoroness. Her husband is a man with

huge capacity and appetite for senu-

ous enjoyment. Society, prescribing

ideal duties and not enjoyment for

him, drives him to enjoy himself in

underhand and illicit ways. When he

marries his model wife, her devotion

to duty only makes life harder for

him; and he at last takes refuge in the

caresses of an undutiful but pleasure

loving housemaid, and leaves his wife

his business affairs whilst he satisfier

his craving as best he can by reading

novels, drinking, and filtting, as afore

and by her child. Now the ideal of

wifely and womanly duty which de

mands this from her also demands

that she should regard herself as an

outraged wife, and her husband as a

scoundrel. The family ideal requires

that she should suffer in silence, and,

for her son's sake, never shatter his

faith in the purity of home life by let-

ting him know the truth about his father. It is her duty to concent that

truth from the world and from him.

"In this she only falters for one mo-

love match: she has, in pursuance of

her duty as a daughter, contracted it

for the sake of her family, altho her

heart inclined to a highly respectable

clergyman, a professor of her own idealism, named Manders. In the

humiliation of her first discovery of

her husband's infidelity, she leaves the

house and takes refuge with Manders:

but he at once leads her back to the

path of duty, from which she does

"With the utmost devotion she now

carries out a tremendous scheme of

her husband's affairs and so shields his

good name that everybody believes him to be a public-spirited citizen of

the strictest conformity to current

life. She sits up of night listening to

seduced, and brings up his illegitimate daughter as a maid in her own bouse-

And as a crowning sacrifice sh

lying and imposture. She so man

not again swerve.

said, with the servants.

by her husband for better-for

eginning of the play the auditor feels

be successfully rivaled.

escape.

quote what he says:

accomplishment.

the curtain rises.

By William Mailly.

Before an audience which filled | the flower of his early manhood. But when he comes home, the facts refuse every seat in the German Theater the as obstinately as ever to correspond to regular stock company gave a perber ideals. formance of Henrik Ibsen's "Ghosts" "Oswald, the son, has inherited his for the People's Free Theater (Freie

father's love of enjoyment; and when, in dull rainy weather, he returns from Paris to the solemn, strictly-ordered house, where virtue and duty have had their temple for so many years, his mother sees him first show the unmistakable signs of boredom with which she is so miserably familiar from of old; then sit after dinner killing time over the bottle; and finally-the climax of anguish-begin to flirt with the maid who, as the mother alone knows, a limited area it is nothing short of is his own father's daughter.

"But there is this world-wide difference in her insight to the cases of the father and the son. She did not love the father; she loves the son with the intensity of a heart-starved woman who has nothing left to love. Instead of recolling from him with pious disgust and Pharisaicai consciousness of moral superiority, she sees at once that he has a right to be happy in his own way, and that she has no right to force him to be dutiful and wretched in hers. She sees, too, her injus-tice to the unfortunate father, and the iniquity of the monstrous fabric of lies and false appearances which she has wasted her life in manufacturing.

"She resolves that her son's life, at least, shall not be sacrificed to joyless and unnatural ideals. But she soon finds that the work of the ideals is not to be undone quite so easily. In driving the father to seek his pleasures in secrecy and squalor, they had brought upon him the diseases bred by such conditions; and her son now tells her that those diseases have left their mark upon him, and that he carries poison in his pocket against the time, foretold to him by a Parisian surgeon when he shall be saruck down with softening of the brain.

"In desperation she turns to the task of rescuing him from this horrible apprehension by making his life happy. Paris for him: he shall have as champagne as he wishes until he is no longer driven to that dangerous resource by the duliness of his life with her; if he loves the girl he shall marry her if she were fifty times his halfsister. But the half-sister, on learning the state of his health, leaves the house; for she, too, is her father's daughter, and is not going to sacrifice her life in devotion to an invalid...

"When the mother and son are left alone in their dreary home, with the rain still falling outside, all she cando for him is to promise that if his doom overtakes him before he can poison himself, she will make a final sacrifice of her natural feelings by per-forming that dreadful duty, the first of all her duties that has any real

"Then the weather-clears up at last: and the sun, which the young man has so longed to see, appears. He asks her to give it to him to play with; and a glance at him shows her that the ideals have claimed their victim, and that the time has come for her to save him from a real horror by sending him from her out of the world, just as she saved him from an imaginary one years before by sending him out of Norway."

So much for Shaw. I may suppl ment this with the following conc ions of my own which have appeared elsewhere:

"'Ghosts'" goes to the heart of existing social morality and lays bare the wickedness and horror which lie be-neath the surface of the prevailing code of ethics and morals. It is a stir ring indictment of the social cor which dwarf and cripple noble natures that seek a legitimate outlet for their The gloom that surrounds Mrs. Alving's home and which drove Captain Alving to excess and brutality, his son is the gloom that ancient customs and ing it of joy and hope and driving it to physical and moral degradation. traditions throw around youth,

"'Ghosts' was denounced as 'Immoral' and 'indecent' when it was first produced. It is called that yet by the bourgeois moralists who see, but who will not admit, that "Ghosts" is but the logical summing-up of their own doctrines and who are made to realize that it is their own standards of life which are immoral and indecent as well as demoralizing.

The German Theater company presented "Ghosts" very effectively. Eugen Burg deserves praise for his natural and touching impersonation of Oswald. Herr Burg is an exceptionally versatile and satisfying actor. Ernst ideals of respectability and family his lewd and silly conversation, and even drinking with him, to keep him from going into the streets and be-traying what she considers his vices. "She provides for the servant he has Sauermann made Engstrand a deli-cious old scoundrel, revealing the clous old scoundrel, revealing touches of business which were never false nor exaggerated. Henrich Marders, making him too fussy and childlowe was not at home as Pastor ! sends her son away to Paris to be educated there, knowing that if he stays at home the shattering of his ed, bigoted, shallow cierical that Ibser intended. Hedwig Reicher was strikingly realistic as young Regina, a most unpleasant character. Elizabeth Aarideals must come sooner or later. Her work is crowned with success. She gains the esteem of her old love, the ians hardly met requirements as Mrs. Alving, failing to convey the s long-sustained suffering and re clergyman, who is never tired of hold-ing up her household as a beautiful

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

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

PART II.

The Great Land Fortunes. (Copyright by Gustavus Myers, 1907.)

CHAPTER III. THE GROWTH OF THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

While at the outposts, and in the depths, of the Western wilderness an armed host was working and cheating for Astor, and, in turn, being cheated by their employer; while, for Astor's gain, they were violating all laws, debauching, demoralizing and beggaring entire tribes of Indians, slaying and often being themselves slain in retaliation, what was the beneficiary of this orgy of crime and bloodshed doing in New York?

For a long time he lived at No. 223 Brondway in a large double house flanked by an open plazza which was supported by pillars and arches. In this house he combined the style of the ascending capitalist with the fittings and trappings of the tradesman It was at once residence, office and salesroom. On the ground floor was his store, loaded with furs; and here one of his sons and his chief heir William B. could be seen, as a lad. assiduously beating the furs to keep out moths. Astor's disposition was phlegmatic and his habits were extremely simple and methodical. He had dinner regularly at three o'clock after which he would limit himself to three games of checkers and a glass of beer. Most of his long day was taken up with close attention to his many business interests of which no detail escaped him. However execrated he might be in the Indian territories far in the West, he assumed, and somewhat succeeded in being credited with, the character of a patriotic, respectable and astute man of business in New York.

Astor Superior to Law.

At, taking a wide survey, in the same series of years that he was diecting gross violations of explicit laws upon the observance of which depended the very safety of life of men, women and children, white and red, and which were vested with an importance corresponding with the baneful and bloody results of their in--Astor was turning other laws to his distinct advantage in the East. Pillaging in the West the rightful and legal domain, and the possessions of a dozen Indian tribes, he, in the East, was causing public money to be turned over from the public to his private treasury and using it as personal capital in his shipping enterprises. As we have noted, his profits from his shipping expeditions were not only exorbitant, but, in addition, by the instrumentality of a Government which reflected property interests, he had the free use of at least five million dollars of the public funds.

As applied to the business and landowning class, law was notoriously a flexible, convenient, and highly adaptable function. By either the tacit peron or connivance of Government this class was virtually, in most instances, its own law-regulator. It could consistently and without being seriously intefered with, violate such laws as suited its interests, while calling for the enactment or enforcement of other laws which favored its deigns and enhanced its profits. We see Astor ruthlessly brushing aside, like so many annoying encumbrances, even very laws which were commonly held indispensable to a modicum of fair treatment of the Indians and to the preservation of human life. These laws happened to conflict with the civilization ruled by the trading class. laws which do this are either uncereusly trampled upon, evaded or

For all the long-continued violations in the West, and for the horrors which resulted from his ferocious exploitation of the Indians, was Astor ever prosecuted? To repeat, no; nor was he disturbed even by such a triviality as a formal summons. Yet realize the full enormity of acts for which he was responsible, and the ete measure of immunity that he enjoyed, it is necessary to recall that at that time the Government had aiready begun to assume the rôle of looking upon the Indians as its wards etically of extending to them the shield of its especial protection. If Government allowed a people whom it d to signify as its wards to be indered and shin what kind of treatment could be expected was not even the fiction of Govent concern, not to mention ward

Law-Breakers and Law-Makers.

But when it came to laws which, it motest degree, could be used or plated to swell profits or to ess property, Astor and his class untiring and vociferous in deessfully ignoring or circumventing aws objectionable to them, they, at me time, insisted upon the passage and exact construction and djusted to their interests. Lawe-makers on the other. They caused be put in statute and intensified by dictal precident the most rigorous as is favor of property rights. They

virtually had the extraordinary power of choosing what laws they should observe and what they should not. This choice was invariably at the expense of the working class. Law, that much sanctified product, was really law only when applied to the propertiless. It confronted the poor at every step, was executed with summary promptitude and filled the prisons with them. Poverty had no choice in saying wha laws it should obey and what it should not. It, perforce, had to obey or go to prison; either one or the other, for the laws were expressly drafted to bear

heavily upon it. It is illustrative, in the highest de gree, of the character of Government ruled by commercial interests, that Astor was allowed to pillage and plunder, cheat, rob and (by proxy) slaugh-ter in the West, while, in the East, that same Government extended to him, as well as to other shippers, the free use of money which came from the taxation of the whole people-a taxation always weighted upon the shoulders of the worker. In turn, this favored class either consciously or unconsciously, voluntarily or involunta rily, cheated the Government of nearly half of the sums advanced. From the foundation of the Government up to 1837 there were nine distinct commer cial crises which brought about terrible hardship to the wage workers. Did the Government step in and assist them? At no time. But during all these years the Government was busy in letting the shippers dig into the public funds and in being extremely generous to them when they failed to pay up. From 1789 to 1823 the Government lost more than \$250,000,000 in duties, 1 all of which sum represented what the shippers owed and did not, or could not pay.

Astor's Monopolies.

This, however, was not all that the Government did for the favored, pampered class that it represented Laws were severe against labor-union strikes, which were frequently judicially adjudged conspiracies. Theoretically, law inhibited monopoly, but conopolies existed, because law ceases to be effective law, when it is not en-forced; and the propertied interests took care that it was not enforced. Their own class was powerful in every branch of Government. Furthermore they had the money to buy political subserviency and legal dexterity. We have seen how Astor had as one of his regular attorneys Benton, a leader of the then all-powerful Democratic party and an eminent and highly influentia figure in the United States Senate.

Astor profited richly from his mon opolies. His monopoly of furs in the West was made a basis for the creation of other monopolies. China was a voracious and highly profitable market for furs. In exchange for the car goes of these that he sent there, his would be loaded with teas and silks. These products he sold at exorbitant prices in New York. His profits from a single voyage sometimes reached \$70,000; the average profits from a single voyage were \$30,000. During the War of 1812-15 tea rose to double its usual price. Astor was invariably lucky in that his ships escaped capture. At one period he was about the only merchant who had a cargo of tea in the market. He exacted, and was allowed to exact, his own price.

II.

Meanwhile, Astor was setting about making bimself the richest and largest land owner in the country. His were not the most extensive land posses-He aimed at being a great city, not a great rural, landlord. was estimated that his trade in furs and associated commerce brought him a clear revenue in all of about two million dollars. This estimate palpably inadequate. Not only did he reap enormous profits from the fur trade, but also from banking privileges

in which he was a conspicuous factor.
It was on one of his visits to London, so the recital goes, that he first became possessed of the idea of founding an extraordinarily rich landed family. He admired, it is told, the great landed estates of the British nobility, and observed the prejudice against the caste of the trader and the corresponding exalted position of the andowner. Whether this story is true or not, it is evident that he was impressed with the increasing power and the stability of a fortune founded upon land, and how it radiated a certain splendid prestige. The very definition signified the awe-compelling and auhoritative position of him who owned land-a definition heightened and en-forced in a thousand ways by the

The speculative and solid possibilitles of New York City real estate held out dazzling opportunities gratifying his acquisitiveness for wealth and power-the wealth that fed his avarice and the power which flowed from the dominion of riches.

Not An Exception.

It may here be observed that Astor's methods in trade or in acquiring of and need not be indiscriminately con-demned as an exclusive mania. Nor should they be held up to the curiosity

of posterity as a singular and perniclous exhibition, detached from, and independent of, his time and genera-Again and again the facts dis close that men such as he were merely the representative crests of prevailing commercial and political life. Substantially the whole propertied class obtained its wealth by methods which, if not the same, had a strong relation-ship. His methods differed nowise from those of many cotton planters of the South who stole, on a monstrous scale, Government land and then with the wealth derived from their thefts, bought negro slaves, set them-selves up in the glamour of a patriarchal aristocracy and paraded a florid display of chivalry and honor. And it was this same grandiose class which plundered Whitney of the fruits of his invention of the cofton-gin and shame-lessly defrauded him.* Neither was there any essential dif-

ference between Astor's methods and those of the manufacturing capitalists of the North who remorselessly robbed Charles Goodvear of the benefits of his discovery of vulcanized rubber and who drove him, after protracted litigation into insolvency, and caused him to die loaded down with worries and debts, a broken-down man, at the age of 60. As for that pretentious body of gentry who professed to spread enlightenment and who set themselves high and solemnly on a pinnacle as dispensers of knowledge and moulders of public opinion-the book, periodical and newspaper publishers-their methods at bottom were as fraudulent as any that Astor ever used. They mercilessly robbed and knew it, while making the most hypocritical professions of lofty motives. Buried deep in the dusty archives of the United States Senate is a petition whereon appea the signatures of Moore, Carlyle the two Disraelis, Milman, Hallam, Southey, Thomas Campbell, Sir Charles Lyell, Bulwer Lytton, Samuel Rogers, Maria Edgeworth, Harriet Martineau and other British literary luminaries, great or small. In this petition these authors, some of them epresenting the highest and finest in literary, philosophical, historical, and scientific thought and expression, implore Congress to afford them protec tion against the indiscriminate theft of their works by American booksellers. Their works, they set forth, are not only appropriated without their consent but even contrary to their expressed desire. And there is no re dress. Their productions are mutilated and altered, yet their names are retained. They instance the pathetic case of Sir Walter Scott. His works have been published and sold from Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, yet not a cent has he received. "An equitable remuneration," they set forth, "might have saved his life, and would, at least, have relieved his closing year from the burdens of debts and destructive tolls."

How fares this petition read in the United States Senate on February 2. 1837? The booksellers, magazine, periodical and newspaper publishers have before succeeded in defeating one copyright bill. They now bestir themselves again; the United States Senate consigns the petition to the archives; and the piracy goes on as industriously

as ever. Legalized Piracy.

What else could be expected from a Congress which represented the com-mercial and land-holding classes? No prodding was needed to cause it to give the fullest protection to po sions in commerce, land and negro slaves; these were concrete property But thought was not capitalized; it was not a manufactured product like

"Stole on a monstrous scale". The land frauds, by which many of the Southern planters obtained estates in Louisiana. Mississippi and other states were a national candal, Benjamin F. Linton, United State Attorney for Western Louisiana, reported to President Andrew Jackson on August 27, 1835, that in seizing possession of Govern-ment land in Louisiana "the most shameful frauds, impositions and perjuries had been Sent to investi gate, V. M. Garesche, an agent of the Gov-ernment Land Office, complained that he could get no one to testify. "Is it surprising," he wrote to the Secretary of the Treasury, when you consider that those engaged in this business belong to every class of society from the member of the Legislature (if I am informed correctly) down to the quarter quarter-section set titler!" Up to that time the Government held title to immense tracts of land in the South and had thrown it open to settlers. Few of these were able to get it, however. uthern plantation men and Northern cap italists and speculators obtained possession by fraud. "A large company," Gareeche reported, "was formed in New York for the purpose, and have an agent who is con-tinually scouring the country." The final report was a whitewashing one; not one of the frauds was sent to jail.—Doc. No. 168, Twenty-fourth Congress, 2d Session, Vol. ii : 4-25, also Doc. No. 213, Ibid.

"America," admits Houghton, "never presented a more shameful spectacle than was exhibited when the courts of the cot-ton-growing regions united with the piratical infringers of Whitner's rights in rob-bing their greatest benefactor. * * * In spite of the far-reaching benefits of his invention, he had not realized one dollar above millions of dollars to the cotton-growing states, he had opened the way for the es-tablishment of the vast cotton-spinning interests of his own country and Europe and yet, after fourteen years of hard labor and yet, after fourteen years of nard taken, he was a poor man, the victim of wealthy, powerful, and, in his case, a dishonest class." * * *—Kings of Fortune: 537. All other of Whitney's biographers relate like-

. "No Inventor," reported the United "No inventor," reported the United States Commissioner of Patents in 1838," probably has ever been so haraseed, so trampled upon, so plundered by that so-did and licentious class of infringers known in the parlance of the world, with no exag-geration of phrase as pirates. The spolia-tion of their incessant guerills upon his defenseless rights have unquestionably amounted to millions."

THE RHETORICAL QUESTION.

The rhetorical question is a danger: | he told Hawthornthwaite just what he ous weapon. So long as it remains uns answerable, and unanswered by the orators of the opposing side, it is one of the most efficient weapons in the hands of the public speaker. If however, the enemy takes a mean advantage and replies to what is supposed to remain unanswered, the weapon is liable to prove somethting of a boomerang, rebounding to the confusion of its wellder.

One of the best examples of this was given in the British Columbia Legislature a few years ago, when Hawthornthwaite, the great exponent of Socialism in the Pacific province, first took his seaf in Parliament.

Hawthornthwaite had been giving some foretastes of that uproarious line of rhetoric which he was to develop later, and which has by this time made him one of the best known public men of the West. Used as it was to stormy scenes-for these were the good old days of British Columbia politics. when the Government changed every three weeks, more or less, the Hous was shocked at Hawthornthwaite, and Ralph Smith, one of the bright shining lights of the Government side, rose to tell him so. Smith, who represents all that is staid in politics, as opposed to the vagaries of Hawthornthwaite, was from Nanaimo, which constituency had also elected the rampant Socialist; and this lent a peculiar significance to his

Smith laid on and spared not. In strictly parliamentary language, which only differs from ordinary speech in that it requires more circumlocution.

fron or soap. Nothing can express the pitying contempt or the lofty air of patronization with which the dominant commercial classes looked down upon the writer, the painter, the musician, the philosopher or the sculptor. Regarding these, on the one hand, as easy, legitimate and defenseless objects of prey, and as incidental and impractical hangers-on in a world where trade was all in all, the commercial classes, on the other, affected a certain air of encouragement of the fine arts, which encouragement, however, never attempted to put a stop to piracles of publication or reproduction. How sordidly commercial that era was, to what extremes its standards went and how some of the basest forms of theft were carried on and practically legalized may be seen by the fate of Peter Cardelli's petition to Congress. Cardelli was a Itoman sculptor, residing in the United States for a time. He prays Congress in 1820. to pass an act protecting him from commercial pirates who make casts and copies of his work and who profit at his expense. The Senate Committee, on Judiciary, to whom the petition is referred, rejects the plea. On what ground? Because he "has not dicovered any new invention on which he can claim the right." Could bourgeois stupidity go further? All of the confluent facts of the time

show conclusively that every stratum

of commercial society was permeated with fraud, and that this fraud was accepted generally as a routine fixture of the business of gathering property or profits. Astor, therefore, was not an Isolated phenomenon, but a typically successful representative of his time and of the methods and standards of the trading class of that time Whatever yielded profits, that act, whether cheating, robbing or slaughtering, was justified by some sophistry or other. Astor did not debauch spollate and incite slaughter because he took pleasure in doing them. Perhaps-to extend a charitable judgment -he would have preferred to avoid them. But they were all part of the formulated necessities of business which largely decreed that the exercise of humane and ethical considerations was incompatible with the zealous pursuit of wealth. In the West, Astor, operating thru his agents, could debauch, rob and slay Indians with impunity. As he was virtually the governing body there, without fear of being hindered, he could act in the most high-handed, arbitrary and forcible ways. In the East, however, where law, or the forms of law, prevalled, he had to have recourse to methods which bore no open trace of the brutal and sanguinary. He had to become the insidious and devious schemer, acting thru sharp lawyers instead of by an armed force. Hence in his Eastern operations he made deception a science and used every instrument of cunning at his command. The result was precisely the same as in the West. except that the consequences were not so overt and the perpetration could not be so easily distinguished. In the West, death marched step by step with Astor's accumulating fortune: so did it in the East, but it was not open and bloody as in the fur country. mortality which accompanied Astor's progress in New York was of that ow and indefinite, but more agontzing, kind which ensues from want, destitution, disease and starvation.

Doc. No. 134, Twenty-fourth Congress Doc. 129, State Papers, Vol. II, 1819-21

(To be continued.) Hard on the Trusts.

Senator Frazier would give the Presi dent power to suspend the duties on any article "whenever the same be comes the product exclusively of Trust." Would it not be enough to con

firm the present constitutional power

of the Chief Magistrate to write as

open letter to the head of that Trust?
New York Evening Post.

Smith, thought of him-just what the

House thought of him-and the people

at large. He closed his oration with a grand peroration. "Once more," he cried, "I should like to ask the honorable gentleman one question. Let him tell the House why he became a Socialist. Let him explain whence he gets these wild and atterly irrational doctrines which he has been expounding. Come, let him answer, I say."

Smith sat down amidst loud applause and Hawthornthwaite, who had listened with interest to the declamation. arose.

"I can tell the honorable gentlemen," sald he, "how I came to be a Socialist, and I hope the explanation will be satisfactory. My conversion was rather sudden. One day, when I was out of work, and wondering what I was going to do. I happened to wander into the Nanalmo Free Library. There I saw a row of books, all nicely bound in leather, with gilt edges, and all that, gentlemen. Having nothing better to de, I took one of these books and commenced to read. It was on Socialism, and in it I found many answers to many questions which I had been asked myself. I read on and became more and more interested. Finally I thought to see who presented such splendid books to the library. I turned to the fly leaf, and there I found written these words:

" 'Presented to the Nanaimo Free Library, by-by whom do you think, gentlemen?-why, by Ralph Smith, M. P. "-- Toronto Saturday Night.

THE RED FLAG.

Comrade Stokes Replies to Some Criticisms of Socialist Emblem.

The delivery of a speech some weeks ago by Rose Pastor Stokes to a gathering of rent strikers on the East Side called forth a number of newspaper criticisms of her defense of the red flag. Comrade Stokes, in a letter to "Tribune", answers as follows:

I ask the courtesy of your columns for few words suggested by a letter published in your paper on Jan. 13, signed "F. F.," in the hope that F F, and such of the Tribune's readers as share his point of view may see more nearly the point of honoring the Stars and Stripes. The red flag of Socialism is a worldwide flag, and its color signifies the common red blood which flows in the veins of all humanity. Those who understand its meaning love it, and those who understand Socialism's message to the world throw their entire being into the movement that has grown beneath its folds. In the last national congress of the Socialist Party 68 per cent of all the delegates present were native born Americans, and in the opinion of a large and ever in reasing number of Americans, both native born and naturalized, the Socialists stand second to none in good citizenship because of their vigorous protest against the widespread condition of wage slavery existing

our midst. There are many earnest people who foud ly believe that slavery was utterly abol-ished in our country by the War of the Rebellion, and these, reading, may take exception to the above declaration. For nch reference may be made to Spargo's The Socialists" (Kerr & Co., Chicago). Its fifty pages are sufficient, I believe, to con vince of the truth of the declaration in question any man who does not allow imediate material self-interest to blind him to truth.

There were four million chattel slaves among us, and the country rose in rebellion against the injustice. To-day there is a lave class of seventy millions out of the eightyfour millions of people in our coun-try, and the beautiful rebellion of the balot is growing which some day will put an end to wage slavery.

When a revenue cutter steamed out of Boston Harbor to bear back to slavery a fugitive black brother, the New Tribune" published the following verses:

All hall the flounting lie! The Stars grow pale and dim; The Stripes are bloody scars, A lie the flaunting hymn It shields the pirate's deck It binds a man in chains t yokes the captive's neck And wipes the bloody stains.

Tear down tile flaunting lie! Half-most the starry flag. Insult no suppy sky With hate's polluted rag Destroy it ye who can; Deep sink it in the waves

It bears a fellow man To groan with fellow slaves Last February a great mass meeting was seld in Grand Central Palace to protest against the action of certain state offi-cials, who smuggled William D. Haywood out of Colorado into Idaho. The Worke published the following verses:

Ye boast of all your liberties, Ye wage slaves yet asleep; Altho your helpless servitude Makes even strong men weep Awake! arise with us, fike men,

On each election day,
And make your claim in Freedom's name
And end the Tyrant's sway. We love the Red, the White, the Blue The dear old Yankee flag. But love we more the single bue

Of one desidsed "rag." For while the Yankee bunting Pleats o'er a single slave

DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE.

mally complete body.

tudied the matter, must have satisfied

himself that the two old parties were

one and indivisible in 1904. The two

parties were not only identical in the

expression of views constituting their

platforms, but even by their candi-dates did they certify that they be-

lieved in crossing their i's and t's the

same way. As an evidence that they

considered Wall Street the hub of the

nation, New York men were candi-dates for president on both tickets.

And, as a clincher, the candidates for

vice-president were both millionaires.

Democracy was not the Bryan silver-tongued Democracy. There was a

them-so we were told. Well, even that impassible chasm has been

spanned, without so much as the

anism that rules and the Democracy

that fawns before the petting of its

master in order to-rule are all one

They themselves acknowledge this

Roosevelt Republican organs accuse

Bryan of trying to ride into power on

Roosevelt policies, while Bryan returns

the compliment by charging Roosevelt

with having appropriated the whole

Democratic program. Verily the babies

have been badly mixed! However.

both are right. Each is a Dr. Jekvil

in its opinion. Each writes the other

down a Mr. Hyde. Both are right.

the drug that either quaffs has long

been known to the politico-economic

fraternity. Their having or being without "Political Power" stimulates

them to diametrically opposite antics.

The Modern Alchemy.

Yet these are only surface indica-

tions. Personal ambitions do not de-

termine the makeup of political par-

ties, but are rather determined by

them, or in conformity with them. It

is because the fires burning beneath the two old parties have reached the

same temperature that the two parties

are inspired by the same feelings, thoughts and programs, that they

blow hot or cold together, and that the

kettle is calling the pot black. And

the fuel of the fires that is the breath

of life to the parties-that fuel is noth-

ing more nor less than changing eco-

It is the changing economic condi-

tions that makes the ideal practical.

This is the alchemy that converts what

is political dross into pure gold. An

instance in American history is the

manner in which the rising capitalist

class used the abolition agitation to

wrest the mastery over the worker

from the Southern oligarchy. More re-

cently, we have seen the prohibition

agitation, to which such able men as

Henry Ward Beecher devoted their

lives in vain, seized by the dominant

class as an economic asset, stripped of

all moral garments, and promulgated

as a prostitute thruout the length and

breadth of the land to secure sober

slaves. And no less so have the one-

time wild demands of the Populists

become the stock-in-trade of the "pro-

gressive" element in both old parties

for the avowed purpose of offsetting

the sentiment toward Socialism-with

Tom Watson, spokesman for the de-

funct People's party, acquiescing in this unboly deal to defraud the "peo-

ple".

When the victims turn about

nomic conditions.

wide and deep difference

the Parker gold-standard

By Jos. E. Cohen.

In 1904 Engene V. Debs character- | and insist upon having their stoles ized the Republican and Democratic property restored, thieves stand gether. parties as Slamese Twins. Since that

Speaking of the change in time the ties binding them together conditions that accounts for the make are found to be more secure than even ing of strange bedfellows in the politi-cal parties of the vested interests, prominence should be given at this those, the most intimate of blood relationship. The two parties are not only of the same flesh and bone; taken to-gether only do they constitute one nortime to one of the most remarkable of Karl Marx' predictions. In a speech on "Free Trade", delivered in 1848, Anyone of ordinary intelligence, who

Karl Marx declared that the ultimate commercial relations of capitalistically developed countries would be towards free trade. This was sixty years ago, when, for example, America west of the Mississippi was still an undiscov-ored country with resources and industrial possibilities of undreamed-of magnitude. Even ten years ago, the idea of free trade, or "tariff for revenue only", as it is euphonistically called, was laughed out of court. Clay improvised the name "American" to the tariff system be pleafed. the tariff system be plagiarized from across the water, and the name has stuck. But now Republican and De cratic statesmen (save the mark) talk blandly of "reciprocity" as if it were an axiomatic truth in social science. The fact of the matter is that the point now reached in economic development is dangerously near the pinnsquiver of an eyelash. The Republicle indicating the complete ascer of the capitalist class that immediately precedes its fall. Free trade_international free trade—presupposes inter-national commercial relations of such sweeping character as is possible only thru an international monopoly of the world's capital or a gentleman's b ness agreement that combines b of such tremendous proportions to none of the barons would dare tam with it for his own advantage for fear of bringing down the whole structs and which, consequently, amounts to world monopoly.

Socialists Small but Powerful. The knowledge that this point has

been reached in America is very grati-fying to the Socialist. The Socialist Party is, on first observation, a me Lilliputian when compared with the giant capital, not only the most pow erful ruler of all times, but most fi ly entrepched behind rampants that would be inconceivable to the ruling classes of other epochs. And yet ti little band of 30,000 Socialists h made the president tremble with f and utter such mad ravings about imperative necessity of reform t one would imagine the Socialist Parts would not even wait till next No ber to carry the country, but do trick before he was finished with twentieth charges of twentieth chapter of his mess

The Socialist Party, only 30 strong, can do still more wonder things this year. The two old year are now one. Mutual inter pledges of support against their mon enemy, the wage-slave, as well economic conditions, have worked t transformation. The coming campa will be a duel with bared blades tween the capitalist and wor

classes for political supremacy, We may expect the ve change attained to precipitate el in both old parties onto ground. Unless all signs fall, men in both parties will sever relations and throw in their for with the party of revolt. And, a all signs fail, there is going to closing up in the ranks of labor. differences will be dispelled by the it of the rising sun. The forces of labor will stand as one man in the coming struggle for the conquest of bread and

The air is brisk and portention curtain rises upon the culminat in a world-drama. A new civili is about to be born. Every man to

Cotton Workers' Wages Cut.

Despite Enormous Profits.

Cable dispatches report the lo

te, England, has been averted

the workers yielding to the emplo

The employees had threatened a out which would have directly as

probable that the great trade dision in England affected the wo

150,000 cotton mill workers. It

decision to accept a reduction.

It is interesting to note that the year

1907 was the most remunerative

the mill owners) ever experienced

the Lancashire cotton industry.

sular and Trade Reports on this ject: "1905 and 1906 were good ye

ary profits have been officially

mills, with a total profit, after parin

employs 160,000 operatives. The profit for 1907 works out at 3.86 per cent per

share capital and loan capital works

out at 24.57 per cent per annum. The

average profit per mill was \$65,698, against \$31,875 in 1906, \$37,472 in 1905,

and \$1,713 in 1904; 1902 and 1903 were

years of serious losses,"
In the face of these gigantic profits

loan interest, of \$4,270,553. The to number of spindles is 6,099,672, white

but in the past year most extra

knowledged. The list compris

annum. The profit on the ed

the words of the United State

less many who cried shame and would have ! haps, in a psychological moment.

Garrison was mobbed in Massachusetts not by those who understood him, but by those who did not understand him. He was mobbed by Southern sympathizers. Those who beard the addresses made in Clinton Hall last Saturday understood the speakers well, and, so far from being aroused to feelings unworthy of true citizenship, were, I believe, awakened to a deeper sense of responsibility toward their fellowmen It of an emblem and a cause should be stirred to unworthy emotion. On is to serve the world in such ways Our desire stirred to unworthy emotion. Our desire is to serve the world in such ways as we can: Whether we are Americans by accident or Americans by choice (and this is said in an earnest spirit), we feel we are benefiting more largely the country we live in and love by including in our love the countries of all the world than we could if we confined ourselves to a narrower patriotism.

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Worker:—I wish to express my riews upon the question of emigration, leaving it entirely with you whether you publish it in The Worker.

It looks to me to be a fundamental fact that so long as a single since is allowed to exist, my liberty is in danger. My freedom is not an assured thing until every human being is free. The essence of slavery is the dealal to others of rights claimed by one's seif. deulal to others of rights claimed by s wif. claim the right to move to any other

I claim the right to move to any other state in the country and live there, if I want to. I claim the right to go and live in lingland, if I wish to. I claim the right to go to Russia and live there if it sous my convenience. I claim the right to go te China, or Japan to live if I wish to do

Floats o'er a single slave

We'll dearer hold the Red Flag.
The people's life to save.

Here in the land of plenty, sir,
For masters, not for slaves:
A prosp'rous, unjust country, sir.
O'er which a stained flag waves
The Tyrant Powers which rule the land
Have cast the stains thereon,
And ne'er shall we contented be
Till every stain is gone.
One must know to exactly what extent the people were aroused against the injustices thus expressed in verse in the immediate period of their respective publication to know which showed the most fearless partiotism. The "Tribune" took a just stand. Yet at the time the "Tribune" took a just stand. Yet at the time the "Tribune" took a just stand. Yet at the time the "Tribune" took a just stand. Yet at the time the "Tribune" took a just stand. Yet at the time the "Tribune" took a just stand. Yet at the time the "Tribune" took a just stand. Yet at the time the "Tribune" published the verses quoted there were doubt.

the mill owners demanded a wage reduction in the middle of winter! And what is worse, they got it! Is it any wonder that the workers of England are turning to independent political action for relief from existing conce tions? -The editor of a comic fournal in

Germany has been sent to fall for caricaturing the Kaiser. Hard is the lot of William's subjects-to be governed by a standing joke and prosecuted for laughing'-Brisbane

-The Worker makes Social

the first step in the new campaign

Austria.

for the legislature, as given in the So

cialist organ, "Pravo Lider" of Prague

is the name of a woman, Comrade

Karoline Paper Zenske Listy. She has

been chosen, not as is asserted, purely

as a demonstration, but because, ac

cording to the Bohemian election regu-

lations, she is entirely eligible. This

regulation states that every person is

some suffrage class, is thirty years old,

is an Austrian citizen and not excluded

The National Committee of the So

cialist Party has decided to exclude

from the party Deputies Devege, Pas-

tre and Fournier because they have re-

fused to give three thousand francs to

the party treasury. It was further de-

cided to propose to the next Congres

the exclusion of Deputy Breton, be-

The National Committee in its meet-

ing on Jan. 25 adopted a platform for

the local elections to take place this

year. It contains the following de-

mands: Proportional election and local

autonomy; etxension of the right to or-

ganize to all employees of the munici

pality; proposals to protect working

pation by the Commune in the insur

men against cessation of work; particl-

ince of mothers, children, old men, the

sick and the unemployed; free text

books, establishment of free lunch

rooms in the schools, founding of in-

dustrial schools and public libraries

abolition of impost taxes; municipali-

zation of monopolies committed to the

care of financial corporations. The

platform closes with the statement of

the class struggle and the goal of So-

There are 250 fraternities belonging

to the French Socialist league of fra-

ing 1907 a fund of about 28,000,000

francs. The number of members has

increased from 66,000 to 78,000. Forty-

two of these fraternities handled wine,

brooms, brushes, shoes, chocolate, bis

cuits, wine flasks, etc., to the amount

of about 10,000,000 francs. The largest

are in Belleviloise in Paris, which

numbers 6,500 members and in 1907 ac-

quired a fund of nearly 4,000,000

Italy.

rico Ferri to the Party Executive Com

mittee, in which Comrade Ferri states

that he is laying down the chief editor-

ship of "Avanti" in order to make a

lecture tour in South America, and

asks that a successor be appointed.

However, as Comrade Ferri received

his commission from the party in con-

vention, so only by the same body can

"Avanti" publishes a letter of En-

francs. It employs 135 persons.

ternities. These fraternities had dur-

cialism.

cause he voted for the budget.

from the suffrage of Austria. No ex-

ception is made in the case of wom

so eligible who is entitled to vote in

In the list of Bohemian candidates

The strike of the dock laborers at Peru, which sas been in prog-ince Oct. 21, has been declared A great loss was sustained by antile companies, but as to r the strikers won any concesns the dispatches do not state.

were killed by an explosion Port Hood coal mine at Halifax. 8. las week. The cause of the acciodles have all been recovered. Work fill be resumed, profits will be pro-need and the Canadian mine-lords ill render thanks for the blessings towed upon them.

stralian Printers' Conference. The ninth triennial conference of the ian Typographical Union was eld at Hobert, Tasmania, in Decem-er. It was decided to appoint an orinher who should visit Queensland and the local society and also to vor to secure for Hobart printers aneration as their cones in Launceston. A motion was d recommending the organin of the allied trades thruout Ausin, namely, the letterpress machin-the bookbinders, the paper-rulers, stereotypers and the lithographers proposal of the Queenshind delete that the next conference should ald in Brisbane in May, 1910, was ed to by all but the Western anstralian delegates

Governor Sparks of Nevada received message from President Roosevelt t week announcing that federal cope will be withdrawn from Gold-eld on March 7. It is expected that te police force will be organized by that date so that the state will have ts own special police to assist the

The Interstate Commerce Commiss been deluged with letters proting against the proposal of the rail-ids that the commission suspend the ment of the law providing that telegraphers shall not be peritted to work more than nine hours a day. They come from telegraphers employed by the ranroads and from r-leaders. The law in ques on will become effective March 4

Three union members of the clothing rades of Chicago have begun to serve a four month's term in the Cook County jail for contempt of court. They lated the injunction of a contemptible court.

Militant Russian Printers.

The installation of the first linetype in Russia caused a strike in the office of 'the St. Petersburg "Gazette". It ins that they are also afflicted with "free and independents" in that try, for the proprietor of the paper had a gang of strikebreakers on nd, and therefore thought he could with union labor. During one week be suffered all the ills that the n-smashing flesh is helr to, from the gang within and from a boycott on outside. This word is even used in Russia, and the weapon as well. At the end of a week the affair was setfled by the publisher paying a fine of 3,000 rubles to the union printers, and the boycott was removed.—Typo-

proposes that enid into said hat and lated in the District of Columbia and the territories. It provides that no the territories. es that child labor shall be reguchild under 15 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in or in connection with any factory, workshop, mercantile establishment, telegraph office, restaurant, hotel, apartment house, or in the distribution of merchandise or messages.

Pennsylvania Miners Strike.

Three thousand miners in ten mines of the Pittsburg Coal Co., in the vicinity of Pittsburg. Pa., have quit work cause ordered to use smokeless pow-The order will become general all over the Pittsburg district and a general strike is threatened.

In an effort to prevent mine disasters, ed. mine inspectors have ordered the use The bill of smokeless powder. It does not flash introduced and set off pockets of gas—the cause Judge I of so many accidents. The miners charge that there is collusion between the operators and inspectors. They say smokeless powder tears the coal. allowing a large percentage to pass thru the screen, for which they are not

The Russian Famine.

A bill appropriating \$3,563,000 .for famine relief in addition to the same already voted by the Russian Duma for this purpose has been submitted to the Cabinet and soon will be introduced in the Duma. The estimates of the amounts needed for relief during the coming year are increasing steadily on account of the unfavorable news regarding the condition of the winter crops, which are reported to be almost a total loss. The administration of reof funds is most difficult, as the The Worker educates Socialists Vork

and that President Roosevelt | tion of grain to vast numbers of the people in widely separated districts.

> A meeting for the unemployed was held recently in Wichita, Kans. The local editor took effense at the statement of the spenkers, declaring there was plenty of work. An ad was placed in his paper without his knowledge, calling for the services of fifteen carpenters, the street number given being that of his newspaper. Early the next day 120 men applied for jobs, and that editor had his own troubles getting rid of the 120 "out of works"

A special committee delegated to visit Springfield, Ill., in the interest of the "qualification bill" reported failure during the ninth day's session of the convention of the United Mine Workers of America. The report was rerefyed in silence. It occasioned no comment beyond a motion to accept the committee's report. The convention did not expect results from the "lobby". Members or the committee so expressed themselves after adjournment. On all sides it is recognized and admitted that wherever the interests of capital and labor conflict the Illinois legislature will protect capital at the expense of labor.

In Finland the printers, for a week's work of 50 to 79 hours, get a wage varying from \$3.15 to \$12.50. Twentytwo per cent of the men in the trade and forty-two per cent of the women earn less than \$100 a year. Seventeen and a half per cent of the former and forty-two and two-tenths of the latter get from \$125 to \$250.

The United Mile Workers of America will hold their next convention at St. Louis. The conference between the miners and operators will take place at Indianapolis, Feb. 27. This will allow each state to settle any local differences the operators may have with their miners and was practically for the benefit of the Illinois miners.

The members of the Cleveland Lathers' Union have decided to work only six hours a day and four hours on Saturday, so as to give every member of the union some of the work. That is practical unionism.

AGAINST CHILD LABOR.

Some Incidats of the Campaign in Oklahoma, Ohio and Washington. In comformity with the desire of

Mrs. Kate Barnard, commissioner o: Charities, and Secretary McKelway of the National Child Labor Committee, a bill has been prepared regulating child labor in Oklahoma. It provides that children under 14 years of age shall be forbidden to work in shops, factories and similar places of employment; children under 15 shall not work in places that are injurious to nealin or hazardous to life; children under 16 shall not work at any gainful occupation until they can read and write, and shall not work more than eight hours a day; no boy under 18 shall work at any employment, except agriculture and domestic service, between 6 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m.; no child under 16 shall work underground; and no boy under 10 or girt under 16 shall sell-papers on a public street. Certificates showing school attendance shall be furnished by parents and kept on file in offices of ers. Violations of this act are declared to be misdemeanors, and penalties of \$25 to \$50 and 10 to 30 days in jall, or both, are attached.

The Child Labor Bill has been passed by the Ohio House of Representatives by a vote of 78 to 20. When the vote was announced, labor leaders Another child labor bill has been gave vent to applause from the spec-

> The bill reduces the number of hours children between 14 and 16 may be employed from 55 to 48 hours a week, or not to exceed eight hours a day with no night work. The fight was the most interesting of the session. The opponents accepted a campaign of amendments. Some were unimportant: others would have vitally affected the measure. The first provided that parents be made equally hable with employers. Then came an amendment providing that the eight-hour provisions should not apply where any adults worked more than eight hours or where there would be serious derangement of business.

> The chief arguments were that widows needed the support of children. and boys would be better off employ-

The bill was passed practically as

Judge Huneke of Spokane, Wash, ipheld the constitutionality of the child labor law when he overruled a demurrer of the City Messenger Co. The proprietor was fined in the police court for employing messengers under age. C. G. Reath, the proprietor, appealed to the superior court on the grounds that the state law was a violation of the United States constitu-tion, and was defeated.

Insularity a Mistake.

The Irish, to whom our capitalist politicians are forver preaching an ag gressive insularity (as if a man could not love his own without buting his neighbors, can count as cousins and blood brothers practically all the fin tions of Europe. We have received and we have given the best and the worst.-The Harp.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

against Finland.

Germany.

Napoleon said: "The best means of solving the labor question are cartridges." The Germans have applied this to themselves and therefore order reigns in their midst. So speaks the central organ of the Black Hundreds in Russia apropos of the recent Prusslan demonstrations. The Freethinkers are walling about the "illegal, dangerous and childish" street demonstrations of the Social Democrats.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" writes: There are times and situations when the people have no other possible way to raise their voices with the emphasis, that lies in an an open demonstration. Worthy citizens have no reason to fear such demonstrations. . . . In England, Austria, Belgium and other places many such demonstrations have taken place without causing the state to tremble, and we may well answer that Prussia-is nothing behind in stability."

In the great Magdeburg meeting, Dr. Barth spoke as follows: "In other countries nothing is thought of street demonstrations. Nothing can happen if our works are left in peace. Only the behavior of the police is apt to cause disturbance. Our workers are so dissatisfied that they know how to hold political demonstrations in peace. Street demonstrations are a weighty means to make known the will of the people."

The Social Democrats have brought a resolution into the Reichstag asking the Imperial Chancellor to present to the Reichstag at its next ses sion the plant of a law by which, in the German Empire, the federal states, and in Alsace-Lorraine, the federal and state elections shall provide universal, equal, secret and direct suffrage for all citizens of the expire over twenty years of age without distinction of sex.

Au overflow meeting of the unemployed of Magdeburg protested against the brutal speeches of the City Councilmen at the last meeting of the councll of that city. Thousands were unto gain admission. After the meeting some twenty-seven "disturbers" were arrested, resulting from an order to "disperse the disturbers"

Finland.

A clash may occur between the Finnish Diet and the Russian Emperor. The Diet, which at its last ses sion passed an appropriation of 20,000,-000 marks as the grand duchy's contribution to the military defense of the empire in lieu of recruits, with a rider declaring that this was the final payment under the agreement of 1905 abolishing military service in Finland. Nicholas aunounces that the disposition of the military funds of Finland are exclusively his prerogntive, and he orders the money to be turned over to the state bank without reference to the action of the Dist. The decision is regarded in well-informed circles as

ing forces.

ing officer of a battalion says:

and twelve men, respectively."

This announcement is interesting for

two reasons: It shows that the work-

ing class is avoiding military service

and that the navy still has attractions

for it. An explanation for this may

be found in the fact that it is the mill-

tary that is employed against the

workers, while the navy is not avail-

able for that purpose. When desperate men in search of employment

good indication that the military spirit, once rampant in the United States,

of the workers of the old world.

disappearing as it has among most

Minnesota Socialists Nominate.

An enthusiastic State Convention of

held recently at Minneapolis.

the Socialist Party of Minnesota

The report of State Secretary Nasa,

showed a healthy growth of the

organization. The comparative state-

ment of dues purchased from the Na-

tional Office covering the last three

years is as follows: 1905, \$952.14; 1906, \$1,660.05; 1907, \$2,249.40. The

full quota of Presidential electors were nominated, together with the follow-

ing state candidates: Beecher Moore

of Minneapolis, for Governor; J. E. Nash, Robbinsdale, for Lieut.-Gov.;

John LeFevre for Secretary of State: John Kolu of Hibbing, for Treasur-er, and A. W. Uhl of St. Paul, for

Lectures by Indian Socialist.

Dr. N. Krishna of Rombay, India, member of the Socialist Party of America, is in a position to make a number of lecture enginements, during the next few weeks for locals or societies between Philadelphia for locals of societies between Philadelphia in Survices should address him in care of Organizor U.

Attorney General.

TO THE RESERVE TO THE

MILITARISM ON THE DECLINE. | TO RELIEVE VICTIMS OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

his successor be appointed.

The hard times that have driven into the Marine Corps and the navy nearly The Rellef Society for the Political Vic-tims of the Russian Revolution makes a all of the men needed to fill the autherized quotas have not helped the financial report for the year ending Dec. 1, 1907, which shows receipts of \$3,648.08 and expenditures of \$3,565.03. Of the latter, army,-thus far, in the matter of recruitment. Reports still flow in upon the War Department of failure to se-\$2:02.96 was sent to Russia and \$985 wa used to help political refugees in this coun-try. The Society makes also the following cure recruits; of privates buying their discharges; of non-commissioned offireport for the period from Dec. 1 to Jan 15: cers refusing to re-enlist, and of resulting skeleton organizations that are little more than travestles cpon fight-

Ralanco, Dec. 1, \$81.45; receipts—from Bronx Br., \$29 dues; do., \$10 add. from entertainment on Nov. 7 (\$175 baving been previously acknowledged); Brownsville, \$15.55 dues and \$69.50 entertainment on Dec. 6; Manhattan, \$48.75 dues; entertainment in German Theater, \$720 still outstanding, \$32.65; mass needing in Manhattan Lyceum, Jan. 15, \$77.55; donations—san Francisco Prog. Circle, \$35; Nathan Rijar, \$5; M. Oppenheimer, \$5; Miss Kalnes, \$5; Klev Rev Br., \$5; German comrades thru "Jewish Forward", \$4; Mr. Berdy, \$1; Mr. Rabinovitch, \$2; Br. B., \$1; Jos. Barondess, \$1; Miss Webster, 75c. A typical report is from Fort Mc-Intosh, Texas, in which the command-"I have present to-day in the four companies fifty-six men, and twenty-nine of these are to be discharged this month. At the end of this month, if we get no recruits, one company will Berdy, \$1: Mr. Rabinovitch, \$2: Br. B. \$1: Jos. Barondess, \$1: Miss Webster, 75c. Sympathizer, 55c.; Mrs. N. Oho, 60c.; thru Miss Aronstern, \$1.25; Miss Sakhoff (Bronx), \$0: books sold, \$3.05; total, \$1.041.45; expenditures—sent to Russia, \$560; to refugees in New York, \$225; ex-pense, \$200; bal., Jan. 15, \$317. have three men and another four, The other two companies will have eleven

Contributions for this fund should be sent to Dr. Fanny Dembo, Treasurer, 1223

TO AID SENTENCED

MEMBERS OF DUMA.

Secretary Rubinow and Trensurer Romn of the Russian-American Social Democrati refuse to enlist in the army it is a Lengue acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the fund for the of the Second Duma whom the Tsar's gov ent has sentenced to impriso

and exile:

John Heinrichs, N. Y., \$1; A. W., \$1; X. \$2; H. Sehl, \$5; M. R., \$5; X. Treuton, Y. J., \$2; H. Sehl, \$5; M. R., \$5; X. Treuton, Y. J., \$2; H. Sehl, \$5; M. R., \$5; X. Treuton, Y. J., \$2; Fred. Slichknoth, Forstville, Conn., \$1; I. & A. Huber, Brocklyn, N. Y., \$10; German Br., \$8, P., Colmbius, O., \$1; H. Burger, Brocklyn, \$1; H. H. Vrfs, N. Y., \$1; H. Sen, Brocklyn, \$1; T. Zeldis, N. Y., \$1; Ross Sati, N. Y., \$1; T. Zeldis, N. Y., \$1; Ross Sati, N. Y., \$1; Comrade M. \$1; Dr. Pinegin, Yonkers, N. Y., \$1; M. Derendt, Savannah, Ga., 50c; Dr. Berendt, Savannah, Ga., 50c; Dr. Berendt, Savannah, Ga., 50c; Dr. T. Berendt, Savannah, Ga., 50c; Dr. T. Berendt, N. Y., \$2; Dr. Raitnewitz, N. Y., \$2; T. Friedland, Brooklyn, \$1; coll. by Comrade Miss Hankin, \$1,80; Dr. R. Dr., Savannah, S. S. Dr. L. L., \$10; coll. by Comrade Kamedf, \$25; M. T. Cooper, N. Y., \$10; Dr. T. P. Binotile, Orting, Wash., \$1; coll. by Comrade Silbert, \$1,70; coll. by Comrade Tock, Newark, N. J., \$2; W. Wasserin, \$1; Z. K., \$5; total to Fels, 1), \$15,4,90.

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Contributions for this fund should be s to Dr. Maxim Romm. Treasurer, 306 Fifteenth street, New York.

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The Print Goods Trust recently cu The Print Goods Trust recently cut the price of cotton prints from 74/ cents to 6 cents. The price ruling since September was the highest in the last forty years, and even the present cut leaves the price much above the aver-age for that period. SOL FIELDMAN. OPTICIAN



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

National Committee Motions Nos. 21 and 25, 1907, provides for one assessment of 35 cents to be levied upon each member of the party, the same to be paid during the

mouths of February and March.

The special assessment stamps have been shipped in bulk to the respective state secretaries. It is suggested that the greatest care be exercised in handling these stamps, as the state committees are held responsible for the return of either the sponsible for the fother of either the tamps or the amount represented thereby. John C. Chase, National Organizer, reorts the largest Socialist meeting over eld in Grand Rapids, Mich., collection,

\$36. a good local organized at Muncle, Ind., and a rousing welcome by the striking street-car men. On Jan. 29, 14 new members joined Local Ft. Wayne, Ind.
National Organizer Work reports splend-did meetings at Bingham Canyon and Park

City, Utah, and Evanston, Wyo. William Thurston Brown has agreed to fill a number of engagements in Utah under the direction of the State Committee.

Finnish locals have been organized at Prederick, S. D., 13 members, and Newmort N. H. 24 members, and Newmort N. H. 24 members.

port; N. H., 24 members.
C. C. Ross of Oklahoma City and A: 8. Loudermilk of El Reno have been elected members of the National Committee, and O. F. Branstetter of Norman re-elected State Secretary of Oklahoma. W. R. Snow of Huntington has been elected State Secretary of Arkansas.

J. E. Nash, State Secretary of Minnesota, reports the following locals organized since Jan. 1: London, 6 members; Byron, 9 members; Staple, 9 members; Holdin, 7 members; Saint Hillaire, 7 members; Greenbish, 10 members; Nora, 11 members; Shevilu, 5 members: Goodland, 10 members; and Weme, 10 members. In the meantime five locals have renewed activity and paid back

The National Committee is now voting on Motion No. 6, which provides for the permanent employment of one woman speaker and organizer; Motion No. 7, to defer further action on the Nebraska situation until the national convention; Motion No. 8, providing for uniform subscription lists to be used by all divisions of the party to raise fands for the presidential campaign; Motion No. 9, to appoint the National Executive Committee a committee on conference with the S. L. P. in accord with the propo attlen for unity recently submitted by that organization; Motion No. 16, that the National Committee elect seven of its own Metion No. 11, that individuals and section of the S. L. P. be invited to join the So-cialist Party, making application to the re-spective locals of the latter; Motion No. 12, to instruct any Conference Committee to wicer ail propositions involving any questhus of policy and tactics, the settlement of the same to be left to the united party.
The National Office is sending out, thru

the state offices and the locals, blanks which every party member is requested to fill out and return thru the same channels curing the next two months, for the pur-pose of providing the party organization with statistics which will be of value in di-

recting its future activities. This should not be ignored or neglected.

National Committee Motion No. 1, dualing with the Nebraska situation, failed of action by the following vote: Voting res. 0; voting no. 14; not voting 45.

Motion No. 2, dealing with the Nebraska situation, was defeated by the following vete: Voting yes, 7; voting no, 31; not vot-

Motion No. 3, which provides for omit ting the statement of assets and liabilities in the monthly financial reports from Janunry to November, 1908, except in case three months or more clapse between the meetings of the National Executive Committee, was adopted by the following vote: Voting yes, 47; voting to, 3; not voting,

Motion No. 4, which provides for secur-

ing data necessary for a campaign hand book, was adopted by the following vote: Voting yes, 46; no. 4; not voting, 13. The second ballot by the National Com-mittee for the selection of a date for holding the national convention closed Feb. 4, and resulted in the choice of May 10 by a vote of 23. The combined votes cast for all other dates numbered 222.

Every delegate to the national conven-tion or candidate for delegates should be equipped with a copy of the proceedings of the sational convention of 1904. This document contains a stenographic report of the proceedings of the entire session, and upon every question which was dis-cussed the entire argument is prosented. a number of the same issues will be raised in the coming convention, and the determining factors of the past aboud be known to the delegates; besides this book will have an historical value equalled by few publications extant. Organizations desiring publications extant. Organizations desiring to instruct delegates, will find it a valua-ble guide. Fifty cents a copy. Address the National Office of the Socialist Party. National Committeeman Van Brook of Louisiana submits the following motion to the National Committee:

move you that the Socialist Party standing against any comprounts of principal or of the solution or alliance with any other try at present or in the future, and the try at present or in the future, and the try at present or in the future, and the socialist party ghally invite all one who believe in its principles to be me affiliated weighters.

COMMENT—The Socialist Party has been too well grounded in the proper principles to Socialist Party cannot be wenty of Socialist Party cannot be wenty of Socialist Party cannot be wenty of the socialist Party of the socialist Party of the socialist Party or along the interest of the socialist Party or along it will injure the Socialist Party or along it in several to do nothing set will injure the Socialist Party or along its lay aside all prejudice and it or she join any Socialist Party to join any Socialist Party to join setronsest.

he atrongest.

Comrade Sladden, State Secretary of Pregon writes as follows:

I am glad to state that the last month, samary, has been the most prosperous hat has been encountered in this state, here being paid on over cleven hundred, while every indication would offat to February keeping up the same state.

Pauls, State Secretary of Missouri,

will ask you to kindly publish the same in will salt you to kindly publish the same in the Weekly Ballstin.

One Dr. Steiner, a resident of Seatt's, had slied papers with the proper city authorities of Seattle as a candidate on the Socialist tieket as an allerman in the 13th Ward of the city, paid his fees of \$10 and was about to go before the people as such candidate at the approaching primary election. The regular party organization applied for an injunction on the ground that said Dr. Steiner was not a regular party member, because he was one of those former members of the party, who suffered applied not be revocation of the charter from Level Seattle. Altho he presented to the court a membership book stamped up to date, and, in every other respect was qualified to be a candidate and waged a difference contest against granting of injunction, Judge Morris of the Superior Court decided after the case had been fully presented in all its phases by the introduction of national constitution, as well as state constitution and the party records, that said Dr. Steiner is not a member of the regular party organization and therefore not entitled to have his name appear as a candidate of the Socialist Party. In granting the injunction asked for, the indee pointed out that in a case of this kind the only remedy is to make new application for membership, the same as others have done, who were expelled from the party when the charter had been revoked. NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGAN-

IZEZRS.

James H. Brower: Oklahoma, under di-John C. Chase: Feb. 10, Quincy, Iti.; Feb. 17, Hannibal, Mo.: Feb. 10, Spring-

field; Feb. 20-22, Joplin. Stanley J. Clark: Louisiana, under direction of the State Committee.
Geo. H. Goebel: Feb. 16, New Britain. Conn; Feb. 17-22, Massachusetts, under di-

rection of State Committee. Lena Morrow Lewis: Feb. 8, Waterloo, Ia.: Feb. 9, Des Moines; Feb. 10, Creston; Feb. 11, Clarinda; Feb. 12, Council Bluffs; Feb. 13, St. Joseph, Mo.: Feb. 14. Wathe ka: Feb. 18, Halstend; Feb. 19, Newton; Feb. 20, Larned, Kans.

John M. Work: Utab, under direction of State Committee

Massachusetts.

The Speakers' Club met last Sunday at t Headquarters, 090 Washington R. A. Harold delivered a discourse on the Attitude of Socialists Toward Trad Unions, and discussion followed. A. Hollgen acted as chairman. A. S. Zartaria: will speak on Immigration next Sunday at

2 p. m. Prof. Thomas N. Carver of the Department of Economics of Harvard University delivered an address on Opportunity for Economic Growth in America before the Labor Lyceum at 694 Washington street last Sunday. His lecture was interesting and produced a very lively discussion in which several comrades took part.

New Jersey.

The State Committee has directed its National Committeemen to vote no on moand all motions which may hereafter be submitted which seek to effect organic the event of an invitation being extended to members of that party to make individual application for admission, in con-formity with existing party rule. It was further ordered that the Recording ary advise the Socialist press of these

facts and to request their publication.
On Jan. 22, Comrade Hopings read the first of a series of papers on "Some Facts About Currency Legislation" before the Liberal Club of Hackensack.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

A rally will be held March 15 in com memoration of the Communards of Paris and of the death of Karl Marx. Morris Hillquit will be the speaker, and I. Levit-sky will be chairman. An elaborate pro-gram has been arranged. Tickets, 15 cents.

Party members and sympathizers should vote at the election on Tuesday, Feb. 13. We must maintain our official standing for the November elections, Comrades are warned to see if any other name besides Sam Sadler and John P. Clark appears on the ballot as candidates for Magistrates. and if so, not to vote the ticket straight, but to make a cross back of these two names. This will save any trouble for the due to the peculiarities of the primary laws.

M. W. Wilkins has been holding success-

M. W. Wilkins has been holding successful meetings since Feb. 8.
Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee reports donations to the Campaign Fund as follows: Previously seknowledged, \$50; Buspender Makers' Union, No. 10342, \$5; Joint Local Executive Board, United Brewery Workers, \$25; total todate, \$60. Receipts for Campaign Fund from Feb. 2 to Feb. 9, inclusive, \$75.50.
Two legifiets nrinted by the Organization

Two leaflets printed by the Organization Committee, "How to Do Precinct Work" and "Why You Should Join the Socialist Party", will be ready for distribution soon. Branches should send to headquarters for Rranches their quota.

week. Ten thousand more of the leaflet, "Do You Want a Job?" wil be ready this week. These have a fine cartoon on the present crisis. Comrades, when voting on Feb. 18.

comrades, when voting on Feb. 1s, should look closely at the candidates for division officers. In several wards Republicans have nominated their own people on our ballots at the primaries. Put your cross back of the names of the Socialist Party members instead of a single cross for the straight ticket. for the straight ticket.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The Lewis-Brown dehate on "Individual-ism vs. Socialism" will be held at Pitts-burg in the Jeard of Trade Building, 205 Shady avenue, Friday evening, Feb. 23. Reports from branches for December show 300 members in good standnig, and 406 on the books, 12 branches reporting.

This is the best report for a long time.

Swissynic will have a series of semimonthly lectures and Duquesne a similar
series, but monthly. Turtle creek will
start a similar course.

Wisconsin.

Alderman Emil Seidel (Socialist) finally you out in the Milwaukee Council meeting in his long fight for closing a notoriously won out is the Milwaukee Council meeting on his long fight for closing a notoriously disreputable saloon. For this fight he has been much ridiculed by the same capitalist press which has so much to say about So-cialists wanting to break up the home! But when the Socialists try to clear up the places where the sons and daughters of the working class are being brought to ruin, then these same capitalistic "moral-ists" have nothing but abuse and sarcasm for the men who are really trying to pre-tect the home. tect the home. Kings County.

The Central Committee met Peb. 8. Communications received from 18th A. D., Kerr & Co., Brooklyn Federation of Labor, and S. Solomon. Bill from The Worker, Sill-Do, ordered paid. A committee from Rr. 3 of the Ladies' Socialist Liedertafei saked for support in the fight for woman suffrage at Albany. Motion that Kingsbend a delegate to Albany, carried. Committee Tunderportan slacted. Delegate from line and IIIh A. D. seafed previousnily.

the Financial Secretary of districts notified to send in his semi-annual report by next meeting. Motion that all districts that have not yet sent in their erports must do so by the next meeting or their delegates will not be sented; carried. A committee of five was elected to act with Brooklyn Federation of Labor in organizing a demonstration of the unemployed. Committee consists of Comrades Gerber, Hill, Behringer, Hilbreth, Timme, The following divi-sion organizers were elected: East New York, Chas. W. Wealthie; Ridgewood, Comrade Timme; Williamsburg, Comrade Nieman. Comrade Schaefer reported belance of \$450.98 in Williamsburg Trust Co. and that we can secure 40 per cent by May Organizer reported meeting of Executive Committee, but only two members appeared. Bas copies of the City Record; \$5 donated to Dutch Branch. Organizer in. structed to confer with Executive Commit-tee in regard to Philadelphia leaflets. Organizer requests all branches to have their vote for State Committeenson in by Feb. 16. State Committeeman Pauly reported two committeemen from up state rejected on account of small locals. Communicaon account of small locals. Communica-tion from National Secretary in regard to special stamps for assessments for delegates to national convention. Comrade Crimmins resigns management of The Worker on account of Ill health: \$1 nomina-tions received for National Committeemen. Worker on Deficit of The Worker, \$07. Motion car ried that we recommend to State Commit-tee that sub-committee be elected to man-age The Worker: \$25 donated to Lecture Committee for Hart's Hall. Daily Call Fair Committee reported progress and urges all comrades or sympathizers who are willing municate with them. A meeting of the ladies will be held on Friday evening, Feb. 11, at to attend: 18 applications accepted. # Finan cial Secretary reports receipts, \$14.80. Comrades Lewis and Schwarz elected delegates to The Worker Conference.

Continued on page 6.

RAND SCHOOL SOCIAL.

A social gathering, under the auspices of the Itand School Students' Association, will be held at the School, 112 E. Niueteenth street, on Saturday evening, Peb. 15. varied program has been arranged, includ ing a churacteristic talk by Eugene Wood, recitations, comic and serious, by Henry Engel and others, and an authors' game, in which all those present will be asked to participate. A prize, Franklin H. Went-worth's book, "Forgings of the New", will be served. All persons interested in the work of the School are cordisily invited to attend, and all who have attended any of the Instruction courses during any of the terms are requested to join the Asso-

"VIVE LE PROLETAIRE."
To the Editor of The Worker:—The Proletarian Society disclaims modesty in annonneing its birth, editorial selection be ing accountable for its unpretentious ap-pearance, as probably belitting its lowly origin. It should have been featured in flaming headlines: Born to Local New York, a vigorous man child. Its birth hav-York, a vigorous man child. Its birth hav-ing been properly attested, after the man-ner of royal infanta, it was named "The Proletarian Society". As Minerva sprana-from the head of Jove fully armed and equipped, so also did this proletarian child come forth from the proletarian brain-fully accourted and ready to do battle for-proletarian rights.

Is it not very like "bringing coals to Newcastle" to enlighten Comrade Hillquit as to the meaning of "Internal Propaganda", which gives him so much concern tion to his own satisfaction? Can it be pos sible that Comrade Hillquit predicates his opinion of the "internal propaganda of the proletarian intellectuals" on what he would do in their place? Would Comrade Hill-quit regard such a society, if established under the auspices of the Rand School, as a workable instrument for the purposes he However that may be, Comrade Hillquit

is hereby respectfully informed that the "internal propaganda" in contemplation will follow the lines laid down by Kautsky in the closing chapter of his "Social Revo-lution", who says: "The proletariat will require high intelligence, strong discipline. long to spread from ocean to ocean) as will the end that it may hasten the coming of the "Social Revolution". The development of other "high intelligence" being amply provided for elsewhere, the Proletarian ciety claims its own field. That it will be "proletarian in its direction and person-nel" means that it will bose its own job and do its own intellectual chores, time it may even graduate an "intell tual", or at least a "semi-intellectual". We "thank thee for the word", comrade. As to "safeguarding the purity of the move-ment", while that is also a bit of Comrade

ment", while that is also a bit of Comrade Hiliquit's own cerebration, and not in present contemplation by the Proletarian Society, it will not ablirk whatever may appear to be its manifest duty.

The cryptic words "facility of expression" which so disturbs the sweet serenity of the Hiliquitian mind are as open as the noonday sun. "Bendered in English" they mean that the protestarians will dispense with the customary after diffuer orators, speakers being taken from the ranks of the society, who will express their own views, whether in fluent or haiting words, on matters selected for discussion. In other words, they themselves will orate, How profoundly simple when you know the answer! No, they will not wests their energies on "cussing" snybody. There's a better way.

rr way.

The society will also endeavor to extend ducation and foster self-development thrube adoption of La Monte's virile alogan; Workers, trust your own brains.

Are we open to censure so far, Comrade Workers, the self-ducate of the self-ducate of the self-ducate of the society of the self-ducate of the self-duca

Are we open to censure so far, Comrade Hillquit?

The writer stands corrected on "rank and file", and bogs to substitute therefor the SILENT MAJORITY is a convenient descriptive term to designate those who habitually take no active part in the direction of the movement, but who are a "tower of strength" when it comes to doing work, without which the movement would be nil. This does not imply that they are "dead ones" especially when it tomes to voting Or, to use a dolleate expression recently coined, the servicestic out mascientific "chumps"

Another function of the Proletarian Society, somehow overlooked by Comrade Hiliquit in his comprehensive summing up of its possibilities, will be to reaffirm the doctrine that party standard bearers, sometimes misaned "leaders", and little banner carriers, yea, even petty officeholders like Oppenhoimer, Gill. Bapheel, et als., are the SERVANTS of the collective body; that LEADTINS are foreign to the spirit and teachings of Socialism; that the power temporarity felegated to any officeholders remporarity felegated to any officeholder or party representative, is any capacity without and the collective body; that LEADTINS are foreign to the spirit and teachings of Socialism; that the gover temporarity felegated to any officeholder or party representative, is any capacity without and the collective body; that LEADTINS are foreign to the spirit and teachings of Socialism; that the gover temporarity felegated to any officeholder or party representative, is any capacity without and the collective body;

NOTICE.

All Organizations, Unions and Priends of the Labor

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY --- JUBILEE FESTIVAL ---

New Yorker Volkszeitung will take place at

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE 43d St. and Lexington Ave.

On Saturday, Feb. 22 (Washington's Birthday) The New York Symphony Orchostra, led by Walter

Damrosch, and Selections by Members of the Opera will be some of the features of this great attraction. DETAILS LATER.

ROOSEVELT, DICTATOR.

Henry Watterson is contained in the tiny. We shall have a king-uitimately January number of the "Cosmopolitun". The written in the form of fietion it excites the suspicion that the story is a clever attempt to predict the outcome of the Roosevelt policies by culminating in the dictatorship of the Strenuous One. Followed as it is by Roosevelt's latest message to congress, the predictions made have a peculiar interest at this time. Watterson chooses an aristocratic woman of the South as the medium thru which the "strange prophecy about Roosevelt" is told. Speaking of her faith in Roose

velt she says: "His election-or, rather, his second election-will be yet a greater triumph than the election he has just achieved so gloriously; the foolish tradition once broken down, there need never be another, except as a matter of form, a phebiscite, for in 1912 and 1916 and 1920, if he lives so long, he will have the whole power of the Congress and the army and the navy at his backyea, and the South, too, heart-sick of democracy and the shams and frauds of shameless, venal politics, naturally preferring a strong, aristocratic government based upon the blood-royal and the purple, and not upon moneygettings and the vote-buying, where the most successful must be the

"Republican form of government is a failure. Even you ought to know that. The people are a huddle of sheep meant for the shambles. Look at the rottenness of your political fabric. Look at the rottenness of the omnium gatherum of the nouveaux riches which you call society. Do you think these things bode nothing and can go on forever? They require a strong hand; but it must be the strong hand of a man of genius and a gentlemana blooded man—and Theodore Roose-velt is that man.

"He wears not yet the purple on his back, only in his heart! With one hand he feeds the cattle with the commonplaces which they best like, while with the other he holds the reins of power

An article of infinite suggestion by | to drive the steeds of manifest desan emperor-and a rebel king and a rebel emperor, Southern to the marrow of his bones! That is why my youth has come back to me, my friend, for the stars assure me that the cause was not lost, as you thought it, in 1865, and that, in the last equation, it was I who was right, not you, in 1861.

> "No. I shall not live to see it. Nor may you. But this I can see, that the elements are ripe for drastic deeds. You talk of your constitution. It is the same rope of sand it always was. It binds nobody. The generation that has grown to manhood since the war knows it not-too busy money-making. The South should hate it, for it carries those dreadful amendments. · · · Your resounding talk about the constitution is chatter, idle chatterforgive my plainness of speech; between you and me there can be no offense. It is the same unmeaning echo was when you thought you were trying to save the Union. Now you call it the Republic. It went out in smoke and spirit long ago. The president has more power than any sovereign on earth. The splendid government your patriots in ruffled shirts and knee-breeches affected so much to

> dread, which was the merest fad of the time, is here. Last winter I was in Washington, and tho I did not go about much it was plain that nothing was wanting to a regal court but the name of it. The cabinet members are only the lackeys of the president. He tells them to go and they fly. He bids them come and they kneel. He has but to touch a button and it is done. That is as it should be. The small politicians who label themselves Democrats are but empty bottles on the shelf. The small politicians who label themselves Republicans weakly fancy themselves in power. Theodore Roose velt will show them all a thing or two when he is ready. You imagine that you are defending the constitution when you are, as Disraeli once said to

a Roebuck, only a lone sentry guard-

ing a vacant and dismantled fortress.

PERSONAL FREEDOM?

It is officially announced that here-

after employees of the Baltimore &

Ohio Railroad having anything to do with the direction or running of trains

will not be permitted to use intoxi-

cants at any time, either when on or off duty, and no person using such

beverages will be employed. A gener-

al notice to this effect was sent out

by George L. Potter, third vice-presi-

dent and head of the operating depart-

The strange thing about this order

is that it did not come from a Socialist

official representing the tyranny of a

Socialist society. This regulation of

appetites is assumed in capitalist so-

ciety under "freedom of contract", in-

dividual initiative and all the other

blessed institutions of to-day. It would

be interesting to know how many of

the employees of this company oppose

Socialism on the ground that it inter-

A VICIOUS "CRIMINAL."

Turned out, in the midst of the storm last week with his sick wire

and a three-months-old child, William

Munner, 23 years old, one or the vast army of the unemployed, could not

see his family suffer, and was locked

up in the West One Bundred and

Twenty-fifth street station charged

Munner did not deny the charge, but

when he had told his story Lieutenant

John O'Leary remembered that he had

to look up some data in another part

of the station, and reporters and oth-

ers experienced a sudden tightening of

their threats. Munner lost his place

as a clerk two months ago, just after

his child was born, and, altho he

searched high and low for work, ne

Shortly before midnight Munner was

passing a grocery store at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street and

Lenox avenue, and he said afterward

that the good things he saw made him

desperate. It was only the work of

a minute to break the window with

a paving stone and crawl thru the

opening. He was caught and arrested.

When he told his story in court next day, the magistrate wished to dis-

charge him, but the grocer insisted

on pressing the charge, so that Mun-

feres with their "freedom".

with burglary.

was unsuccessful.

his beinous "crime"

ment.

body, which is the LEADER of its own forces, the MASTER of its own destinies. Admission to the Proletarian Society is not restricted to "only one class of members". Every party member is eligible for membership, the the society may, in its wisdom, snfeguard its intercests by adopting the rule that has been found to were so well in the American Socialist Society. Yes, Comrade Hillquit, the word proletarian is somewhat superabundant use for its somewhat superabundant use berein. Yet 'twas Marx set the fashion. In the Communist Manifesto he uses it about fifty times. But what will you, my lords? Shall it he as the secret name of the bigh priests of the cuit?

The writer deales any essential hestility against the so-called "intellectuals". When the ethical principle: "Would any he great among you, let him be your servant" prevails all distinctions between intellectual and other proletarians will disappear, and to the stablectual arrogance there will

all distinctions between intellectual other projectarians will disappear, not intellectual arrogance there will be hostility. Can Comrade IHilquit forgotten a letter which appeared in ecolumns on Nov. 287 They who have m, the sword must perish by the

drawn the sword must perish by the sword!

Truly the Socialist movement will remain "proletarion in its alms, character and methods" as long as based on the Marxian philosophy. For Marx god down to the very springs of life, to the lowly social molecule, which renews the social cells as does the physical molecule the cells of the body. Let us uncover and be reverent in the presence of this feeder of the social body—its Life Force.

And how, Comrade Hillquit, can a movement be "strong" without the "preservation of its purity"? Big, perhaps, but, bigmess is not strength. A big party may have all the essential elements of weakness. A "pure" party will ever be strong. "Twill be the aim of proletarian societies everywhere to conserve the "true princt-ples of Socialism", and thus enable the "real strong movement" to avoid alike the rocks of reaction and the maelstrom of opportunism.

And just of all, Comrade Hillquit, fore-

porturism. of all, Comrade Hillentt, fore-poing the retort courteous to the gentle innendo of chaperonage, in the name of the Prolentian Society, and of proletarisms everywhere, we say anto you. "Let the galled lade wince, our withers are in-wrung."—Preternally, FRANCES M. GILL.

Report of Philadelphia

The Socialists of Philadelphia have ssued a statement reviewing their fight for free speech. The report shows that in each case where arrests were made for speaking on the streets the cases were either never heard, or were dismissed by the magistrate or the district attorney declined to prosecute The persecution was evidently in the interest of capitalist politicians. financial report shows donations from unions, \$195,20; societies, \$77.57; personal, \$72.85; Socialist Party, \$264.10. Expenses were \$516.80, leaving a balance of \$93.37.

-A paradox.-It isn't till you put a politician in that you find him out.— Brisbane Worker.

EDITORIALS BY

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THE "BETTER CLASSES." According to capitalist papers the

drunken orgies indulged in on New Year's by the swell women of New York was something great. In all the fashionable hotels and cafés they were scattered promiscuously about premises in various stages of beastly intextention. Their slightly less drunk en lords and masters in many cases experienced much difficulty in sorting their personal, feminine baggage from the job-lot that booze had east into the same pile. In many instances the wrong goods were carted away, the mistake not being discovered until the next day. This, however, is an unimportant matter. It was no particularly radical departure from the usual custom prevalent among the "better classes", even when sober. These orgles were by no means vulgar, as the participants got drunk on wine, high-priced wine at that.-Western Clarion.

Not Quite Correct.

Reporter: Senator, I have heard that you got your start in life by selling newspapers. Senator Lotsmun: quite correct, my boy. The fact is-but this is confidential, you knowthat I got my start by buying one of two newspapers.-Chicago Tribune.

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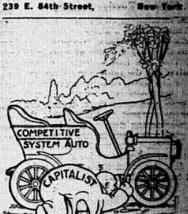
Divisions. By W. J. Ghent. 250 pages. Paper, 20c.; original price, 25c. The Communist Manifesto, By Kart Marx and Frederick Engels. 10c.; 20 copies for \$1.25; 100, \$5. Introduction to Socialism. Only 5c. a copy; 50c. per dozen; \$3 per 100.

Merrie England. A Plain Exposition of Socialism. By Robert Blatchtori. 10c.; 12 copies for 85c.; 100, \$6. The Pinkerton Labor Spy.—Expose the system used by employers to break up labor organizations. 200; \$2.50 per

Unionism and Socialism. By Com-rade Engene Debs. \$2 per 100; 50c.

per dozen; 5c. each. Confessions of a Drone. Also c tains "Marshall Field's Will" The Socialist Machine", \$1 per 190; 5c. each; 25c. per dozen:

THE WORKER.

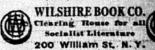


When the machine breaks down when your fellow workingmen their jobs or have their wages cu then they will listen to Socialism

Your "stand pat neighbor" will re Socialist pamphiets now all right-Lave some that hit the nations the head every word.

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

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



Bill to Disfranchise

the Oklahoma Negroes. A bill has been introduced in the Oklahoma legislature that alms at the disfranchisement of the negroes. The following is the text of the bill:

"Refore a hallot shall be issued to

any elector he may be required, pro-vided a majority of the precinct election board so desires, to read and construe any section of the present State, or Federal Constitution that the said majority may designate, and should said person be unable to properly readand construe such section, altho he possesses all other qualifications of un elector, he shall not be allowed to vote, provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply person whose grandfather or grandfathers enjoyed the right to

ner will have to pay the penalty or -Patronize our advertizers.

ee commodious halls have been d, for this festival of music, art and entertainment. The labor organmeeting in the Labor Temple, have set aside their May-Day week gs, thus making it possible for the fair conference to secure these

The Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band, will make the opening on May Day night, and also celebrate a grand sucsful finale on the last Sunday night. The Socialist Band of Greater New the Jersey City Drum Corps. al orchestras, planists, solo and cert singers are secured.

Board of Management will issue an invitation to all journalists and writers, who are interested in the ly Call," to a conference with the d, for the purpose of securing advice in launching the daily.

ery one who can favor the Board ggestions is urged to designate the time most convenient for such a in a note to the secretary, J. Chant Lipes, 880 Bedford avenue,

der to discuss ways and means w the women comrades can aid, a rence of all Socialist women of the two boros will be held on Friday g, Feb. 14, 8 p. m., at the Brook Labor Lyceum, 949-953 Willoughby but New York, Bronx, Staten and, New Jersey, and even Philaare working for the success ds fair, and the Socialist women ings and Queens should give a ng hand, for the "Daily Call" will for all Socialists no matter they are located.

All labor and Socialist Party orizations in the United States, are circularized in behalf of the By Call" and are urged to purchas on tickets, donate prizes and h, and take subscriptions to the paper. Address the secretary.

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.

FRIDAY, FER. 14. LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broad-Marriage and Womanhood".

Marriage and Womanhood".

MTH A. D., 1533 Madison avenue, 8:15

MTH A. D., 1533 Madison avenue, 8:15

MTH A. D., 1543 Madison avenue, 8:15

MTH Mott

its Social Development".

MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB, Mott Hall, 64 Madison avenue, 8 p. m.—Moses Oppenheimer. "Origin and Development of

SATURDAY, FEB. 15. OTH A. D., 203 E. Third street, 8 p. m.— Fegenbaum, "Unity", Admission, 10 SUNDAY, FEB. 16.

McKINLEY HALL (Bronx), One Hundred of Sixty-ninth street and Boston Bosd, 15 a. m.—Alexander Bosen. "Socialism of Education"

and Education"
RAND School, 112 E. Nineteenth etreet, 11 a. m.—William Mailly. "The Socialist Party: Its Methods of Organization and Propaganda" is T. LUB, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, s. p. m.—W. B. Killingbeck. "The Red

Card".

WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 583

Bighth avenue, 8:30 p. m.—Capiath W. F.

French, U. S. A. "Milliatry Socialism".

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Tenth
street and Fifth avenue, 8 p. m.—Alexander Irvine. "Campanella's City of the
8mn" RONX HEADQUARTERS, 3309 Third us, 2:30 p. m -- Dr. N. Krishna. "The

avenue, 2:30 p. m.—Dr. N. Krishna. "The Bevoit in India". STH A. D., 313 Grand street, 8 p. m.—W. J. Ghent. "Objections to Socialism".

Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, FEB. 16.

PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates avenne and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—James M. Reilly. "An Analysis of Hard Times".

FLATRUSH FREF FORUM, 1190 Flatbush avenue, 8 p. m.—Eugene Wood. "A Final Appeal to the Single Taxer".

PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road, near Platbush avenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D. Long. "A Period of Plenty".

Newark.

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 230 Washington street, 8 p. m.—Meta L. Stern. "Socialism from a Woman's Point of View".

Philadelphia.

MONDAY, FEB. 17. VERNON PARK LIBRARY, German-town, 8 p. m.—William E. Singlebach, Pro-fessor of European History in the Univer-sity of Pennsylvania. "Imperialism and Scolalism". LABOR LYCEUM, Sixth and Brown treets, S p. m.-M. W. Wilkins and Sot Mass meeting.

Boston.

EUNDAY, FEB. 10.

LABOR LYCEUM, 694 Washington street,
8 p. m.—George H. Goebel. "Hard Times
and Their Cure".

Bayonne.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

WAKE'S HALL, Avenue D and Fortysixth street, 8 p. m.—George H. Goebel,
National Organizer. "Panics and Their Effect on the Workingman".

Trenton.

ARCADE HALL, 7:30 p .m.—Sol Fleid-an of New York, speaker.

THE MOYER-HAYWOOD

PROTEST CONFERENCE.

PARTY NEWS.

Continued from page 5.

New Jersey.

New Jersey.

A meeting will be held under the ausolees of the Socialist Frauen Verein, Br. t. at Liberty Hall, West Hoboken, Peb. 7. Sp. m. The purpose of the meeting is o consider the "Woman Sufrage" question. The principal speakers are Mrs. Bosnan Wells of England, representing the Progressive Woman's new Terror of the yoman's nage of the "New Yorker Volkseltung", and also representing the Frauen Jersen, and Charles Urort, and the States the German, dr. Ladwig Lore, representing the Socialist Party, and Charles Ufort, representing the Hudson County Socialist Party, and liss Anna Maley.

Local Essex will organize an orchestra not gice club. Interested persons should ritle to Alex. Socit. 230 Washington street, lewark. N. J.

The dramatic club intends to produce a

k. N. J. dramatic club intends to produce a "The Trial of Capitalism", which a novelty in the way of stage pro-

ductions.

The Monday night lectures have proven very successful. Twenty new members have been geined this month.

Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania.

The tour of M. W. Wilkins so far has been very satisfactory. Good attendance and encouraging results from all the meetings. The cold weather has interferred some with his work, so that the good reports are all the more encouraging. State Organizer Thomas P. Kennedy reports good meetlings and very encouraging conditions in the way of symmathetic listeners and readers of Socialist literature in Fayette County. His work for the country week will be along the borders of Fayette and Westmoreland counties. Places desiring his services should apply to the State Committee.

The National Secretary has sent the

Committee.

The National Secretary has sent the assessment stamps for delegates to national convention. Local secretaries are urged to make the collections, 35 cents from each member, and forward to the State Secretary, who will promptly forward stamps.

Secretaries should also attend to sale of sneedal stamps of delegates to state consequences.

Referendum on delegates to national convention and place for state convention should be returned by Feb. 25.

Attention is called to the "Precinct Books" for systematic organization. Two cents each, postage included. Also a number of copies of the state constitution that should be in the hands of secretaries.

Indications of tremendous activity by the Socialist organizations in the state are inspiring and should encourage every member of the nerty to do his nart.

ALLECHENY COUNTY.

The County Committee meets Sunday. Feb. 16 at 204 Sixth street. Pittsburg.

A woman's organization will soon be formed. A meeting will be field Thursday evening. Feb. 20, at headquarters and all-women comrades are urged to attend. Referendum on delegates to national con-

New York State.

New York State.

New York State.

New York State.

The State Committee met Tuesday, Feb. 4, with Wm. Koenig in the chair. Comrade Lewis recorded his vote raghist the resolution adopted by the State Committee in the unity matter. A credential was received reporting election of W. S. Clapp as State Committeeman from Tompkins County, Secretary instructed that Tompkins County not having the required number of members is net entitled to a State Committeeman from Eric County. The Secretary was instructed to investigate the credential of George Mansell and ascertain whether Fulton County in the committee of the county worker for new manager, Commade Crimmunist to act until a sneessor is elected, Cammunications regarding orders of due stamps, literature, etc., were rend from Locals Rochester, Buffalo, Corning Trev. Synacuse Geneva Albany, Ithaca Trev. Synacuse Geneval Synacus Geneval Synacus Geneval Synacus Geneval Synacus Geneval Synacus Geneval Geneval Synacus Geneval Geneval Synacus Geneval Geneval Synacus Geneval Geneva

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scriptions remaining unpaid for one mouth will be cancelled.
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Whe renewing subscribers are requested to mark their subscriptions "renewals."

Manager Wanted.

The position of business manager of The Worker is open to any comrade, of experience and ability. The ill health of Comrade Crimmins for several weeks, with no immediate prospect of improvement, necessitates his resignation.

Send applications to the Acting State Secretary, U. Solomon, 289 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York.

A comrade writes: "I never realized how I falled in my duty to The Worker, until I read the article with the caption 'Your Duty' two weeks ago, I attend few meetings and did not know how necessary it was to get new read-However, I believe I have started the month right. I visited my neighbors as you suggested, and to-day there are seven readers of The Worker

in my apartment house," + I am pleased to see that the comrades are awakening to their duty. There is no better time to reach the thinking workingman than now. Everyone desires to know the causes of the industrial depression and the remedy.

With a presidential campaign near at hand, political events will be the main topic for discussion and the old party politicians and newspapers will seek to befuddle the minds of the people so as to perpetuate the capitalist system. It is the duty of every comrade and party organization to distribute such literature as will open the minds of the people to the iniquity of the wage system and to the necessity of sup-porting the Socialist Party.

See that every voter in your town receives a copy of The Worker, during the presidential campaign, and the result will be increased party membership and a swelling of the vote that will disturb the dream of our mighty industrial kings, who imagine that their reign will be eternal.

-Comrades, get busy and roll up the circulation of The Worker. This is the best way to realize the Socialist

Those who cannot find time to canrass for new readers, should contribute in some other way. Select a reading room, barber shop or public meeting place and send a paper; of course, you have neighbors to whom you could send the paper.

Then you may join the bundle brigade. Have five papers sent to you every week for a year, so that you may have a copy at hand to give to your co-worker. A bundle of five will cost \$1.75 for one year; \$1 for six months.

Among the Workers.

Comrade Gustave Strebel of Syracase, beats the record in this state for the number of subscriptions sent in. He sent \$25 the other day for a batch of cards.

Comrade Sam Rothman of the 24th 1. D., left eight half-yearlies with us. Comrade Koehler of Boston, sent \$16 for a bunch of cards.

Comrade Myers of York, Pa., calls for 1500 Workers this week and sends along a check for \$7.50.

Comrade Levine of Chelsen, Mass. sent in \$1.50 for six half-yearlies. Comrade Kennedy of McKees Rock, ent in two yearlies.

Comrade Lemmer of Ballard, Wash. sent in three half-yeariles.

Comrade Miller of Saginaw, Mich., would "sooner miss his breakfast than The Worker," so he sends along a dollar for two years. Comrade Verplaetse of Garretson, N.

Y., says: "Enclosed find a dollar, Send me two papers." Comrade Philip Martin of Brooklyn.

sent a dollar for a renewal and two Comrade Eberlein of New York, sent

in \$1 for subs. Louis Reils of Ferndale, N. Y., subscribed for two years, sending \$1. Dr. Caplan of St. Louis, renewed for

two years and sent in two yearlies. Comrade Sadowsky of the 2nd A. D. in renewing sent in two haif-yearl'es. Comrade Rosenblatt of Cliaton street, in renewing took two half-year-

ly cards. Comrade Lelansky of Akron, Oh'o. ent a yearly and called for sub card Comrade Ivers of Graniteville, Vt. enewed for a year and sent another. Comrades Henessy and Froelich of

Brooklyn, sent in \$1 each for two Comrades Dow of E. Longmendow Mass., and Wassung of Paterson, sub-

scribed for two years. Comrade Siniboldi in renewing sent two half-yearlies and subscribed for a

Comrade Moerch of Jersey City Heights, sent in two yearlies. Comrade Gitler of Newark, sent in

dollar for sub cards. Comrade Konatooski of Dover, N. J. sent two yearlies. Comrade Sussman sent in a yearly

and a half-yearly. Comrade Olga Long sent in two vearlies. Comrade Dosenberg of Roxbury,

Mass., sent for 100 copies, and gave in a new reader at the same time.

Comrade Spranger of New York, sent in \$2, subscribing for two papers

and a new reader. "Medico" of Washington, sent in two yearlies.

Comrade Newmark of New Bruns wick, N. J., sent in a yearly and two

half-yearlies.

New York City.

New York City.

The General Committee met Feb. 8. Comrade Kohn chairman. Delegates from the schein vice-chairman. Delegates from the sidth A. D. were seated. The following delegates were also seated: Sth. A. D., Xaihan Vogel, in place of Simon Liphowitz, 22d. A. D. A. Hippe; 32d. A. D. (Williamsbridge), I. E. Ihekert: Dutch Branch of the 22d. A. D. M. De Young. Ninety-seven applications were received. Motion passed for Isane of four-page propaganda edition of The Worker about once a month. districts to pay for copies assed. Matter of using the "Parable of the Water Tank" referred to Executive Committee. Resolution of Commide Oncel in regard to he dilly maiss meeting of protest by Socialist Party and processive almor organizations against recent infiguitous decisions of the United States Supreme Court and other courts adopted and referred to Executive Committee with authority to add whatever it may deem necessary to further strengthen the resolution and instructions to send copy to secretaries of trade unions in secting to the Associated Press. 2d. A. D. reported that at last meeting it was decided to resonamend that the Organizer hereafter be elected by referendum; 4th A. D. reported that at last meeting it was decided to resonamend that the Organizer hereafter be elected by referendum; 4th A. D. reported that at last meeting it was decided to resonamend that the Organizer hereafter be elected by referendum; 4th A. D. reported that at last meeting it was decided to resonamend that the organizer hereafter be elected by a the reported continuent of organizer. 17th A. D. reported that the unity question would be discussion of unity, also preparation of resolution on future election of organizer. 18th A. D. reported that the unity question would be discussion of unity at last meeting. 18th A. D. reported that the unity question would be discussion of the Orthodomy of the Orthodomy

bers joining at every meeting. At the opening of the new headquarters, Feb. 16, Comrade Spargo was present and delivered an address which was received with great enthushasm. Preparations are being made to hold a big mass meeting on Sunday, March 1, when the County Committee meets in Tarrytown. By manimous vete the local endorsed the resolution of the last County Committee meeting on the unity question.

Local Yonkers is manifesting great activity. A strong women's movement had been been under favorable auspices. Miss item Leaddon gave an inspiring lecture last week on "The Social Motive in Modern Drama", and the interest was so great that there is a general demand for its early repetition before a larger audience. The local held a well-attended mass meeting on "Unemployment and Hard Times" hast Sunday afternoon, with Mrs. Meta Stern, John Spargo, John State Committee was given permission to vote. Motion carried that all members who have come in previous to the line of closing the referendum be given permission to vote. A record audience turned out to hear Join Spargo's lecture in Cooper Union last Sunday evening on "The Spiritual Significance of Modern Oscialism". Hundreds of persons had to stand during the whole the close.

New York City. with Executive Committee report, rades Oncal and Lewis elected additional members of committee to represent the local at Uncomboyed Conference. Members of the Dutch Branch who have not already voted on State Committee was given permission to vote. Motion carried that all members who have come in previous to the time off closing the referendum be given permission to vote.

A record audience turned out to hear Join Sparco's fecture in Cooper Union last Sunday evening on "The Spiritual Significance of Modern Socialism". Hundreds of persons had to stand during the whole of the evening and there was an animated discussion at the close.

The 20th A. D. has delayed removal to new hear quarters and will hold the usual lecture Friday evening at 1533 Madison avenue.

The 35th A. D. cleared over \$50 by its entertainment for the benefit of The Worker. The work of the ladies who arranged it was heartly appreciated. The comrades are working enthusiastically to visit curolled voters and distribute leafets on the memployed question. The branch meets on the first and third Thursday of each month at 230 Third avenue.

Cucens County.

At the last meeting of Branch Wrekoff Heights it was reported that the Christmas festival yielded a surnius of 448.71, with a number of felects still out, which should be accounted for at once. In response to an invitation the Branch voted to attend in a body the ball of the Damenchor to be held Saturday evening. Feb. 15, at Lobieux Hail, Cryness arcune and Grove street. Tickets for the entertainment on Feb. 23 at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum for the benefit of the inbor press were accepted. The Old officers were all reelected. The Treasurer reported 471 on hand. The next meeting will be held on Fell 25 at Bleecker street and Onderdonk avenue. F. Walter will open the discussion on the question "Should the Socialist Party Endorse the Industrial Workers of the World?"

RAND SCHOOL NOTES.

KAND SCHOOL NOTES.

The American Socialist Society, which owns and operates the Hand School, held its annual meeting on Feb. 3. Twenty members were present. The old directors were re-elected, with the exception of Leonard D. Abbott, who was succeeded by John Spargo. Edmend Kelly was elected to membership in the society.

The report of the secretary showed an attendance in the regular courses for the first four weeks of the term of 1.018, against 611, for the corresponding period last year, is gain of 71.5 per cent. The average attendance in each of the eight classes for the corresponding period last year was 35; for such of the ten classes of the present term 20, a sgin of 422 per cent per class. Six of the classes averaged more than 20 attendance, such per week.

Lectures and Social Affairs.

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FINANCIAL.

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any to sell or do you want to buy? Send offers to Box SSS. Frankfort. N. Y.

tioni. 24.5: Harry (rhesoric and composition). Z: Montague (psychology). 39: Hill-quit (Socialism), 49. and Giddings (sociology). 36.

The total attendance for the present term is but slightly better than that for the last preceding term, but since there are now but 10 classes against 12 last term, a gain of 22.4 per cent per class is shown.

In addition to the attendance in the require classes, there was a total of 1,401 visitors to the 18 Sanday morning lectures given since the beginning of October, an average of 92. It is probable that the total attendances for the year will exceed those of last year, in spite of the phanomenal records made during the first weeks after the opening of the School. The present attendance is steadler and more regular than at any previous time in the history of the School.

The expenditures for the facal half year ended Jan. 31 were reported as \$6,141.35, an increase of \$6.09 over those of the corresponding period last year. The receints tother than the Rand School showed a decrease of \$276.22. The Rand Fund has heen steedilly increasing from a rate of \$6,080.74 per year at the beginning to a prevent rate of \$0,075.90.

The secretary reported that the class in pedagogies, for the training of teachers for the Socialist Sunday Echools, has been revived. This class was originally intended for one term only, but the interest taken in the work by the students made necessary the continuance of the class for another from the section and overedens of the Roman from the section and

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 11/4-inch button, \$2 per 100; \$1 for 50; \$15 per

1,000; sample, 5c. Express prepaid.

The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone souvenir button (1% inches) goes like wild. 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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286 Franklin Ave., near DeKalb, Brooklyn, N. Y. PERSONAL NOTICE. A letter from J. J. Lawrence is awaiting ac addressee at the general delivery win-ow of the General Postoffice in New York

THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

At the last meeting of the Conference thiss (filson was sented as delegate from the 25th A. D. and Jacob Hilburger from the 11th A. D.

The delegate from the 35th A. D. reported that the party branches of the Bronx had realized \$85 from their entertainment for the Sustaining Fund of The Worker. Decided that the money should be turned over to the treasurer of the State Committee. The delegate from the 11th A. D. reported that his branch will send The Worker for three months to enrolled Socialist voters in the district.

The Lectaire Committee reported that \$52 was realized from the Cobden-Sanderson lecture. Money will go to the Sustaining Fund.

As it was difficult to obtain meeting rooms in the Labor Temple it was decided to meet every first and third Wednesday in the headquarters of the 25th A. D. S. Solomon and Henry Harris were elected a committee to ask for the use of the rooms.

A. Chess resigned as Financial Secretary and S. I. Block was elected in his place.

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DR. CH. SCHWARTZ, 275 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK Telephone: 1632 Orchard.

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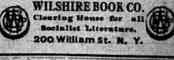


Luther Burbank, the wizard of plant breeding, has succeeded in producing a thornless cactus. You, comrades, can elp produce a Panicless Pro Just dispel the ignorance in the ninds of your daily associates, furnish

them with Socialist pamphlets. Order a special propaganda outfit and get busy. SPECIAL PANIC OUTFIT. CONSISTING OF Reg.

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be held Wednesday, Feb. 10. Delegates will be notified by mail of the place of meeting.
Districts that have elected delegates should send credentials to the organizer's office so that delegates may be notified in time of date and place of meeting.

Brooklyn Moyer-Haywood Protest Confer

At the last meeting dover Haywood Protest seeded to communicate selected to communicate selection of Miners to make the to the communication as to the Prestonawer to this communication makes to the conference and to be conference and to be

HAYWOOD SOUVENIRS.