

The Worker

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WORKERS LIVES SUBORDINATED TO CAPITALIST PROFIT.

Frightful Figures from Pennsylvania's Industrial Center—Writer in "Technical World" Tells of Disease and Death Resulting from Bad Shop Conditions—Adulteration of Foods and Medicines Adds to the Systematic Murder of Toilers for the Enrichment of Parasites.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14.—According to statistics gathered by insurance men, more persons are killed or maimed in Allegheny County in peaceable pursuits in one year than are numbered on the casualty list of some great battles of history. The statistics for the last year for the iron and steel mills and blast furnaces show: Killed or maimed, 9,000; in other mills, shops, and factories, 4,000. The coal miners are 400 more, and the railroads furnish an additional 4,300, making a total of 17,700 persons killed or injured. There are thousands of casualties that are not reported.

According to employers, most of the accidents occur thru the carelessness of employees. The frequency of accidents and deaths in the Edgar Thomson Mills has caused Chief Factory Inspector J. C. Delaney to announce that he will investigate that plant in next month. Of all the enterprises in the last year only ninety-two cases came under the notice of the State Factory Inspector.—Associated Press.

Almost exactly four years ago, in its issue of Jan. 29, 1902, The Worker had an article on this same subject, drawn partly from accounts published in the New York "Herald."

The "Herald" explained the terrible death-roll in the steel works by the property of the trade, saying: "Mill and furnace owners will not close down their plants for proper repairs, because of the enormous demand for products. Engineers who have wished to apply the latest inventions to lessen risks, are told there are too many orders on the books to close down for repairs. Human life is considered of less value than the life of mules, for the latter cost money. There are cases where men have fallen into the furnace, their bodies being consumed, and no inquiry ever made for them, nor was the loss reported. Superintendents warn the workmen not to discuss what occurs around the plant, or they will be discharged."

RISK DEATH FOR A CHANCE TO LIVE.

A Writer Who Speaks with Authority Tells of the Terrible Conditions under Which Workingmen in Many Trades Toil for Livelihood.

In a recent number of the "Technical World" Lawrence Perry writes of the dangers to life and health faced by workingmen in various trades. Almost all of these dangers could be avoided, were it not that the profit-motive of the masters of industry prompts them to run their shops in the cheapest possible manner, not in the manner most conducive to health and safety for the workers. Mr. Perry says, in part: "Self-preservation is instinctively the dominant element in human, in all animal life. All that a man hath will he give for his life. He will struggle to live even after consciousness has departed. What strange paradox, then, do we observe in the fact that several millions of men and women in the United States are to-day engaged in occupations that yearly take their toll of human life and health as inevitably, as inexorably as the seasons roll in their grooves."

In order to live, they sacrifice their lives—no mild indictment against the industrial conditions of modern times. The tremendous mortality in the recent war in Manchuria showed the civilized world how many of us ever give thought to our immense army of industrial martyrs? Certainly their martyrdom is ever before us—in the things we use, the things we do in every-day life.

Evidences of Martyrdom.
We dine—what sort of martyrdom is here involved? Well, many sorts. In our table china—pottery, stoneware, pottery, glass, etc. (The medical profession, you see, has provided specific nomenclature.) In our cutlery—grinders' rot. In our napery—linen workers' disease. And so on might go on citing specific diseases resulting from the production of the ordinary things of life, almost ad infinitum; but the above will serve to impress the point, if we add printer's phthisis, suggested by the morning newspaper, or stainer's blood poisoning, or "bronze lung," or erysipelas, all suggested by the Sunday supplement. All of which is saying nothing regarding the things we wear, the bridges over crossings, or the thousand and one things considered as necessities of life, the production or building or carrying out of which involve the sacrifice of our fellow men.

Extra Hazardous Employments.
A year or two ago, a corps of expert statisticians compiled figures showing the mortality in trades and occupations commonly classed as dangerous. The census in ten eastern states and in eighty large cities throughout the country, including New York and Chicago, involving a total population of 39,650,440, was taken. Of this population, the mortality for twelve months in manufacturing and medical industries, was 15,136; in that of the transportation, agricultural industries, 12,623; of this population, also, 648,072 and cap makers per 100,000 succumbed to pulmonary and respiratory diseases; cigar and tobacco workers, 654.45; and marble and stone workers, 598.73. Other occupations in which the mortality was very high were those of quarrymen, masons, carpenters (one carpenter in every 1,212 of all the car-

force—bottles of aerated water blowing up. Serious injuries usually attend such explosions, especially among the men and women who paste the labels on the bottles. Many an eye is blown out each year in the labeling rooms, and often a laborer is totally blinded. There were 136 accidents in Boston last year resulting from the explosion of bottles filled with aerated waters, and you may estimate from this what the ratio must have been in other large cities.

How Hatters Pay the Toll.
Hatters, brickmakers, wig-makers, suffer and die from multifarious bronchial and pulmonary ailments, caused by the inhalation of dust composed largely of fine pieces of hair. Hatters are also victims of dye poisoning and of the disease germs hidden in over-heated rooms. In the sweat shops of New York City, where hundreds of thousands of garment workers are crowded in a comparatively few filthy East Side tenements, the mortality from many number of diseases is sufficiently high to give pause to those who love to practice our ultra-civilization.

Tobacco workers are prone to deadly nervous diseases. . . .

The foreman in a stone-cutting yard was questioned as to the evils of his trade. "See those dust-clouds all over the yard," he said—"Consumption there; and quick at that."

Victims of the Subway.
Probably those who use the subway in New York City never pause to consider the fact that in the process of construction there was a victim for every square of ground above that remarkable tunnel. Not every victim lost his life; but some did, among them a prominent contractor; and numbers were injured permanently. Of course no one thinks of such things; in the first place, no one knows them; and if they ever were known, they have long been forgotten. This busy world has other things, vastly more important to its own interests, to ponder upon.

The average working life of an iron worker is ten or fifteen years at best, with good chances that he may not survive this period of usefulness in his trade. If he does he must turn perforce with wrinkles and crippled and weakened body to street-car conducting or something of the kind, or perchance to begging. Yet buildings, monuments rise, and tens of thousands of men are willing—nay, anxious—to engage in the work of erecting them. All we can do is to be happy we are not of their profession.

Divers, too, are short-lived. It does not help the functions of the heart greatly to work for hours under water at a depth of from thirty to sixty feet. Yet there are plenty of divers in the country, and they seem happy enough and supremely contented with their lot.

Death in the Powder Flash.
Going thru Brooklyn on the way to Coney Island one may notice rows of queer-looking, zinc-sheathed structures near Homecrest. Within these buildings are made a large proportion of the fireworks used in the country. Not infrequently the neighborhood is started by a series of detonations, indications that men have perished, victims to the death that lurks in the powder flash. And what an epitaph for the fireworks-maker—he died that his countrymen might play with fire-crackers or Roman candles! It sounds grotesque when you put it in that way. In the great powder mills up in New Jersey mountains, men are blown to atoms month by month to the end that their fellow men may be provided with the means of exterminating one another. About 700 in the Indiana flats who use nitro-glycerine for the oil-shooters, three plants have gone up in the past two years. . . .

Tunnel Diggers Get "The Bends."
The sappers and miners and others who prepare the foundations of large buildings and bridges and the like are notably short-lived. Their work carries them in places far below ground or under water, where the overhead walls must be kept up by pneumatic pressure. Sometimes this pressure is ten feet to the square inch, sometimes more. Workmen must enter these subterranean or sub-aqueous tunnels thru airlocks or caissons by means of which they encounter an air-pressure equal to that in which they must work. Standing at the entrance to the hole under the North River between New York and New Jersey, the writer saw three men brought to the surface, suffering from the dreaded "bends." The "bends" result from the forcing of blood into cells of the body designed for other purposes, by the high air-pressure. Often the malady is fatal, but not so often as in the case of disease, to which these men are also liable.

Fate of Human Flies.
Perhaps no band of men in the world suffer such constant injuries, if not death, as the corps of building wreckers to be found in every large city. They visit a building which has been gutted by fire, the tottering walls of which are still standing, and which, accordingly, are a menace to pedestrians. It is the business of these wreckers to pull the walls down, and a half-hour spent watching them at this work brings the quick thrill as nothing else in our hum-drum urban civilization can. They swarm over the swaying walls with reckless impudency; fastening ropes here and there, preparing for the long and strong pull. Frequently the walls go in simply because of the weight of the men at work upon them. The bodies are dug out of the mass of iron and brick, and the work goes on as if nothing had happened.

Many Workmen Blinded.
The visitor to a bottling establishment is liable at any time to be startled by an explosion of more or less

ferocious than war. The question arises: Why do men and women engage in such occupations of hazard? Ah, why? The question formulates its own answer. They are necessary to the life of the civilized world, and necessarily know no law of safety, of health, of anything else. Life to exist must destroy life; and the fittest survive. Fate, environment—what not?—puts these industrial martyrs where they are; and only from age, illness, or accident, may they turn to some less strenuous, less dangerous, and always less gainful occupation. Many descend to that sad lot of those who are described as having no settled employment. It is from such ranks that street sweepers, cab drivers, and the like are recruited.

ADULTERATION OF MEDICINES.
Physicians Tell How Impure Drugs and Short Weight Endanger the People's Lives.

Dangerous proprietary medicines and impure drugs were discussed by the New York Academy of Medicine last week. Startling information was brought out as to the adulteration practiced by both small druggists and wholesale dealers.

Dr. H. M. Biggs of the City Department of Health gave results of the work of his department. He was of the opinion that all drug stores should be put under its supervision.

"We don't realize," he said, "how completely at the mercy of the pharmacist is the physician. In a very large number of the drug stores the drugs sold are either inert or adulterated with active poisons. Even the large houses are not clear. What can be expected of small dealers?"

His assistants, Dr. S. Hirschman and Dr. James Atkinson, gave some results they had obtained from samples bought in the city. The acetone was only half and the tinctures only one-quarter or one-fifth as powerful as they were supposed to be. Things have already improved, it was said. In 1903, out of 373 samples of phenacetin examined by the department, only eight were pure. The others were adulterated with sugar, starch, soda, and other ingredients. "Even the deadly acetanilid was common, to repeat the dose of which is most dangerous."

In preparations of alcohol for external use wood alcohol was common. The tincture of iodine was often mixed with methyl alcohol, and cocaine hydrochloride was a frequent ingredient in catarrh powders. One gargle for the throat was found to be nothing but a composition of sulphuric acid and sulphurous acid.

Short weight is now the principal trouble. Carelessness, incompetence, or inert ingredients diminish the value of preparations by a half or three quarters, and there is no safeguard that a powder will have the value it is supposed to have.

Dr. George L. Peabody emphasized the harm done to the public by the secret preparations so widely advertised. A certain kind of predigested beef tase analyzed at Harvard contained 30 per cent of alcohol, and if the bottles directed had been taken, the patient would, in the course of a day have absorbed one and a quarter ounces of nutrient and six ounces of whiskey. A peppin preparation, declared to be the very thing for a typhoid patient, contained 30 per cent of alcohol, and in 61 sorts of tonic and bitters the proportion of the same ingredient ran from 21 to 42 per cent.

Victims of alcoholism were invited to buy a "Gold Cure," and received two bottles containing 41 and 28 per cent of alcohol respectively and a little box of pills, made of nux vomica, covered with a very thin layer of gold foil. This was the only gold in the cure.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson asked the support of the Academy for a bill compelling the selling of all preparations with a statement of the quantity and character of the ingredients. The bill would be a warranty for the preparation, and a heavy fine is provided for any infraction of the provisions of the bill.

The Council of the Academy was invited by resolution to take action in the matter. It was asked to watch all legislation dealing with secret preparations and support such as seemed advisable. It was requested to recommend that doctors should not prescribe or write testimonials for such medicines, and should carefully prescribe advertisements of "dangerous compounds" appear, and physicians were asked to use their influence to have them removed.

ANOTHER LABOR LAW DECLARED UNCONSTITUTIONAL.
The child labor law enacted at the last session of the California Legislature has been declared unconstitutional by an Oakland judge on the ground that the statute "discriminates between children who have parents and those who have not; and between those who have parents and have been abandoned, and orphans." The only discrimination that the courts recognized is that against the children of the working class and in favor of the profit-takers.

PLAN MONUMENT TO JOHN SWINTON.
The "Weekly Bulletin" of the clothing trades is pushing the plan for a monument to John Swinton, to be paid for by one-dollar contributions from workmen. J. W. Sullivan, editor of the "Bulletin," acts as custodian of the fund. He may be addressed at the Bible House, New York City.

WORKINGMEN DEPORTED.

Outrages Against Key West Strikers Repeated.

"Citizens' Committee" Forcibly Exclude Cuban Cigar Makers Because They Insist on Better Wages—Similar Crimes in 1901—Will Roosevelt Act?

HAVANA, Jan. 18.—Seventeen Cuban cigar makers, comprising the second group of strikers, who were expelled from Key West Wednesday, say their clubroom was surrounded by a hundred men, some of them armed, and that the latter compelled them to sign a statement that the strike of cigar makers was ended. After they had been held captive eight hours they were escorted on board the steamer Olivette, bound for Havana. They were told that if they did not appear to the press their families would be cared for, and they would be permitted to return; otherwise their families would be abandoned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representations were made to Secretary Root to-day by Senor Quesada, the Cuban Minister, concerning the forcible deportation from Key West of a number of striking cigar makers of Cuban nationality. It was asserted by the Minister that this act of the Citizens' Committee was in violation of treaty rights. Secretary Root promised to make an immediate investigation.

This is not the first time such a crime has been committed by the "respectable citizens"—i. e., the capitalists—of the cigar-making towns of Florida, under the very shadow of the American flag, against members of this same union.

In our issue of Sept. 29, 1901, we told how thirteen members of the Cuban cigar makers' union La Resistencia of Tampa had been forcibly abducted—one of them torn from the bedside of his wife, who had just given birth to a child, and who later died from the shock; how they were put on a vessel, under armed guards; were taken across to the coast of Honduras and there landed with one day's provisions; how it was only the hospitality of savage Indians that saved them from starvation and enabled them to survive after several weeks, to regain their American citizenship.

Yet neither Mr. McKinley, then President, nor Mr. Roosevelt, who soon after succeeded to that office, lifted a finger to protect these poor workmen against these lawless capitalists. Every appeal to the Capitol or the White House was met with silent contempt.

The question is: Will it be different now? Or, will the promise of "immediate investigation" be the end?

MORE GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Federal Judge at St. Louis Says Labor Organizations Must Not Ask Contractors to Refrain from Buying Materials from Unfair Manufacturers.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A decision of much importance to employers and organized labor has been rendered by George D. Reynolds, Master in Chancery, in which five union leaders are held to be in contempt of court for violation of a restraining order issued nearly two years ago by the late Judge Amos Thayer.

The case is of long standing, growing out of an order issued April 25, 1904, by Judge Thayer, of the United States Circuit Court, upon the application of the Huttig Sash and Door Company, restraining the Carpenters' Union from carrying on a boycott against the concern.

The injunction was still in force in July 1905, when George J. Bohnen, National Organizer for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, came to St. Louis.

As a result of the campaign inaugurated against non-union planning mills, the Huttig Sash and Door Company applied on Sept. 18 for an attachment for contempt against five of the officers and agents of the union.

The matter was referred by Judge Finkelnburg of the Federal Court to Master of Chancery Reynolds, to take testimony and report findings. The hearing continued at intervals from Oct. 16 to Dec. 16.

The testimony was voluminous and was taken under advisement by Judge Reynolds until yesterday, when he found in favor of the plaintiffs. The findings will be certified to Judge Finkelnburg for consideration.

The decision is regarded as especially important because it establishes a precedent. The main grounds upon which the decision is based are two.

One is that certain circulars issued by the defendants, containing a list of firms considered "fair" and notifying contractors not to purchase material from firms not enumerated in the list, was a violation of the restraining order.

The decision also holds that the act of the defendants in calling on building contractors and seeking to obtain from them a signed agreement not to purchase material from houses not in the list of "fair" concerns, was a violation of the order, whether the contract was given or not.

—If the fight with the state printers keeps on, the hoped-for copy of the insurance testimony may become almost as expensive as a volume of "Fads and Fancies." The same leading characters are to be found in some books.—New York Evening Post.

CLERGY OUT OF PLACE IN C. F. U.

Architectural Iron Workers Object to These "Fraternal Delegates."

Point Out that the C. F. U. is Supposed to Represent Organized Wage Workers and that the Organized Church has Almost Without Exception Stood for Class Rule.

The Worker commented last week on the seating of two Presbyterian clergymen as "fraternal delegates" in the Central Federated Union of New York. Our protest against such illogical action evidently voiced the sentiments of many workmen. Among other organizations that either have entered their objections or contemplate so doing is Architectural Iron Workers No. 42. On Tuesday evening this union adopted the following resolution.

Whereas, The Central Federated Union of New York, at its session of Jan. 14, sent two clerical delegates from a church organization; and

Whereas, The Central Federated Union, as the central delegate body of organized wage-workers of New York, claims to represent the working class of this city and in certain cases a record of delegates from a church organization; and

Whereas, The record of the organized church of all sects and denominations, in this and in other countries, in this and in other class conflicts, has almost without exception been a record of complete subservience to the ruling classes and opposition to the just demands of the oppressed toiling classes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Architectural Iron Workers, Local No. 42 of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, at its meeting of Jan. 25, two weeks ago, emphatically protest against the intrusion of representatives of a parasitic class into the councils of the organized workmen of New York, and calls upon the Central Federated Union to reconsider its action and return to the established rule of seating only delegates of bona fide labor organizations.

If the statements made in the preamble to this resolution are challenged, it will be easy to substitute them by citing facts from the history of the labor movement in this country and in Europe, from that of the Abolition movement in the United States, and from that of the struggles against feudalism in Europe in earlier days.

CO-OPERATION VS. LOCKOUT.

Something over two years ago the Glass Bottle Workers' Union of Italy found itself engaged in a desperate struggle with the associated employers. Many of the members were locked out and blacklisted. To provide for them, the union established a factory of its own, under the control of a co-operative association composed of union members. Most of the employers soon gave in and signed an agreement with the union. The co-operative shop, however, was kept up and succeeded so well that when a surplus of \$2,800 had been accumulated it was resolved to start another branch. The manufacturers' association took alarm at this and declared a lockout in the private shops to compel the closing of the co-operative branch. Over 600 men were thrown out of work; but the union responded by opening another factory to employ 300 workers, and leasing yet another from an independent boss, who was not doing well, and running them in the co-operative plan. The experiment has not yet gone far enough to make prediction as to its ultimate success or failure safe. If it is kept strictly on the co-operative basis, however, there seems to be good hope for it.

SPANISH UNEMPLOYED AGITATION.

Feb. 4 has been fixed as the day when the Socialists and unionists thru-out Spain will hold public mass meetings at which the speakers will discuss the problem bread and work. The government and local authorities will be called upon to provide the necessary means for relieving the pitiable condition of the Spanish wage-workers.

RENEGADE BURNS' IDEA OF RELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYED.

A deputation from the Central Unemployed Committee for London, consisting of the chairman, Rev. H. Russell Wakefield, the Bishop of Stepney, and Mr. Kier Hardie, waited upon Mr. John Burns, the President of the Local Government Board, recently, with reference to some of the regulations of the Board under the Unemployed Act. Three points were gone into. . . . The President reminded the deputation that it was essential that the work provided for the unemployed should be less remunerative than for labor under ordinary conditions.—London Justice.

NEBRASKA SOCIALISTS SAVE MINORITY RIGHTS.

State Secretary J. P. Roe of Nebraska, in a circular letter addressed to the locals of that state, points out the fact that our party stood alone in the contest against the obnoxious features of the primary law, which, had they not been eliminated by our efforts, would have destroyed all minority parties. The Prohibition and Populist parties uttered not one word of protest. This fact once more proves the utility of workmen placing any confidence in reform parties of whatever name.

—Where we first realize our ignorance, there our intellectual awakening begins. The more we learn, the more we realize how little we know and how much more we ought to know for the good of ourselves and our fellow men.—St. Louis Labor.

NEW YORK'S DEMONSTRATION FOR BLOODY SUNDAY.

Thirty Thousand Men and Women Respond to the International's Call.

Wonderful Manifestation of World-Wide Solidarity of Labor Against All Oppressors and Exploiters—All Expectations Surpassed—Many Tongues Spoken, but One Idea Expressed in All of Them.

It is impossible to give exact figures, but it is safe to say that between 25,000 and 35,000 persons participated in the demonstration of sympathy with the Russian revolution held in New York City last Monday evening, under the auspices of a conference called by Local New York of the Socialist Party. The turnout exceeded the expectations of any of its promoters.

It was a magnificent affair. The capitalist papers did all they dared do to conceal its magnitude and its significance from such of their readers as had not seen and understood. But it had its effect.

The Sight of a Lifetime.

To one standing on the "Cottage" platform in Union Square as the parade entered, marching and countermarching so as to bring the crowd without confusion into the closest proximity to the speakers, until at last the great expanse, to Seventeenth street in front, to Fourth avenue at the right, and to University place at the left, was one sea of close-packed heads, every face upturned in eager interest, the sight was one to stir the heart and to be carried in memory to one's dying day.

Torches and red lanterns lighted up the scene. Red banners of party branches, clubs, and progressive trade unions waved on every side, intermingled with the stars-and-stripes to indicate that it is a peaceful revolution that we seek and with black flags to signalize our mourning for the martyrs of the struggle in Russia. Besides the flags there were scores of transparencies, bearing revolutionary mottoes or indicating the presence of labor organizations.

From the cottage and from two temporary platforms on either side speakers addressed the crowd. Not a half of those present could hear, even so. But they strayed to the end. They felt the spirit of the occasion and they instinctively knew what was being said and joined in tumultuous cheers and the speaker's slogan. Our support to the Russian brothers and hurled defiance, not at Nicholas alone, but quite as much at Morgan and Rockefeller.

On the Line of March.

The procession formed in two divisions—that of the East Side organizations at Rutgers Square, the other on Fourth street. It was late in starting, of course—parades always are. But when it moved, it commanded respect. Along the whole line of march, with the exception of a brief space in the aristocratic district above Union Square, the sidewalks were crowded with sympathetic onlookers. At many points red flags were waved from the windows—the reporter observed and his blanket serving for a banner at one point—and rockets and red Bengal lights were set off. In the aristocratic district mentioned, it was interesting to observe the observers—the masters and mistresses at the upper windows, cold and sneering, the servants at the basement doors, in open-mouthed wonder. Both snobs and flunkies will remember and understand, in time.

John C. Chase acted as grand marshal, with E. S. Egerton, M. Steltzer, and G. Christian as marshals for the first division, and S. Shapiro and H. Golden for the second, R. Jovanovitch, H. Baussan, and Edward Meyer were banner bearers in the first division.

No less than eighteen bands played the "Marseillaise" and other songs of the revolution as the parade advanced. Among them we may mention the Carl Salm Club and the Socialist Band, which headed the two divisions.

It is impossible to give due credit to all organizations participating, but some deserve special mention. The Bund was out in force—that goes without saying.

The Arbeiter Ring made a good showing. Two bands kept its members in step.

The "Vorwärts" Association was there with a band.

The Cap Makers' Union turned out 1,500 strong, with a band. The Jewish Actors' Union also had a band, and so did the Cigarette Makers' Union.

The United Hebrew Trades delegates were on duty, with a band of 60 pieces.

The Finnish Branch of Local New York must not be overlooked. Fully 500 men and women were in line, with torches and red badges and transparencies. The singing of Finnish Socialist songs on the line of march and at the square was a striking feature.

The Finns had a separate platform at the west side of the square, where several speakers, of both sexes, expounded the ideas of Socialism.

Polish, Lithuanian, Lettish, Bohemian, and Hungarian Socialist organizations were there, too, besides the Russian Social Democratic Society.

Meetings in the Square.
Comrade Chase presided at the central platform in Union Square, and Morris Hillquit, Abe Cahan, Algeron English, Hillquit's speech is printed elsewhere in this paper. As before stated, a Finnish meeting was held on the left, and from another platform on the right, with Thomas J. Lewis

LABOR MEN ELECTED IN CANADA.
A number of labor candidates were successful in the recent municipal elections in Ontario, two being elected in Hamilton, three in Ottawa, three in Stratford, and one each in St. Catharines, Berlin and Galt.

The Worker.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1900 (Presidential) 99,961; 1902 (State and Congressional) 429,762; 1904 (Presidential) 808,930.

The Independent asphalt contractors of the United States are organizing in opposition to the Asphalt Trust.

The tremendous success of the Bloody Sunday demonstration in New York augurs well for our coming May Day celebration.

Lewis Nixon says the Tear is all right and the Russians who are making trouble for him are all wrong.

The native American comrades in New York did not show up last Monday in anything like such numbers as we had a right to expect.

If you have any printing to do, insist that it must bear the union label.

The Chicago "Socialist," calling attention to the fact that the railway corporations have pretended to shut down on the practice of giving passes to legislators.

The elevated, surface, and underground railways of Greater New York during the last year collected something over a billion nickels.

The Socialist meetings held all over Germany in commemoration of Bloody Sunday went off without serious disorder.

The organized drug manufacturers have declared their intention to fight "the principle" against the passage of the Pure Food Bill.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society made a curious spectacle of itself by choosing for chairman of Jack London's meeting in Grand Central Palace a man who is known as a political opponent of the Socialist Party.

It would be idle for The Worker to attempt to give even half-way adequate reports of the Bloody Sunday parades and mass meetings all over the country.

The Prince of Montenegro has voluntarily renounced his autocratic powers and granted his people a liberal constitution without their asking it.

We are glad to find in the columns of so goodly a paper as the New York "Evening Post" an admission that in at least one case—in a foreign land, of course, and in a past generation (else the "Post" would not admit it)—revolutionary methods carried to the extreme of attempted assassination have produced good results.

A Pennsylvania judge has ruled that an alien injured thru the fault of a railway company has no standing in the American courts and therefore no redress.

"Under the amended act of the Legislature known as the prevailing rate of wages law, James J. Carey, a painter employed in the Fire Department, alleges that he is entitled to back pay amounting to \$175.

The Socialist meetings held all over Germany in commemoration of Bloody Sunday went off without serious disorder.

are in the habit of considering themselves the only portion of humanity that counts for anything.

It is only a question of time till timber is exhausted. Our public domain is all gone, and the nation cannot longer boast that it has homes for all.

THE APPROACHING CRISIS IN GERMANY.

Germany, as well as Russia, seems to be a storm-center. The Socialist movement is steadily growing and the masses are becoming impatient in face of the reactionary measures by which their peaceful methods are being rendered futile.

A few years ago Saxony adopted a system similar to the three-class election law of Prussia. This was avowedly done to shut out the Social Democrats.

The Social Democratic Party is beginning a gigantic agitation for universal suffrage in all elections.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER. In the course of a private letter Comrade Obrian speaks earnestly of the need for a daily Socialist paper in the English language.

"SINews of War" TO FIGHT AUTOCRACY. The Socialists of the United States evidently realize that the revolution in Russia is neither dead nor asleep.

Business Department. The following statement shows in detail the circulation of The Worker for the last two weeks.

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