Workers of the State of New York; the

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SEEK TO RUSSIANIZE NEVADA.

Mine Owners Would Repeat Idaho and Colorado Outrages.

Roosevelt Sends Troops to Help Bosses Cut Wages and Blacklist Federation Men-No Disorder in Goldfield-Causes of

Let no one be deceived. The troops have not been sent to Goldfield to suppress disorder. No disorder has existed there. They have not been sent to maintain order. Order has not been reatened in Goldfield except by the mine owners. By insisting on paying wages in checks which the recipients could cash only at a discount (at a good profit to the brokers, who stand in with the mine owners), instead of ising a part of the gold dug out by the miners to guarantee payment of wages, the mine owners drove the men to strike. The strikers have stood firm; they did not resort to violence; they knew that they have much to lose and nothing to gain by violence; they simply refused to work under such conditions. Then the mine owners, seeing that they could not win by peaceful methods, resolved to follow the example set by their pais of Idaho in 1899 and of Colorado in 1903. The county officers, being honest workingmen, would not violate the law at their behest. Governor Sparks, a capitalist and tool of capitalists, did their bidding. With no facts to justify him, he notified the President that disorder might occur and he had no power to prevent it. General Funston, famous for successful treachery and gloriously bloody victories over half-armed men and women and children in the Philippines, scented a chance for yet more glory, and endorsed Sparks' words. President Roosevelt, always ready to use the Big Stick against workingmen, did not try to ascertain the facts, but ordered the troops sent. And the old-perty dailies, with hardly any excep-tions, joined in a chorus of praise for the military heroes and of denuncia-tion for the Western Federation of

Unless the working class of the nation makes its protest felt quickly and emphatically, we may expect another story of martial law, bull pens, lynching by mine owners' mobs, imprisonment without trial, deportation by military order, and all the other outrages that have made Idaho and Colorado as notorious as the Tsar's do-

Cause of the Strike.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Dec. 5.—The reports that Goldfield is in a state of disorder are absolutely false. There has not been a single act of lawlessness since the strike on Nov. 26. The Mine Owners' Association has inspired these reports for the purpose of influencing public sentiment against the strikers.

Before calling this strike the union pent three weeks in conference with he operators and held three regular and two special meetings during that time to consider the situation. The miners were willing to do anything in reason, but had to insist that wages be paid either partly in money or else in checks guaranteed by the mining in the sending of troops.

"It is openly charged also that a telegram had just been received from Nixon by the Governor's entertainer that the War Department would sanction the sending of troops.

"Of course, these charges come from companies. The latter insisted in pay-ing in checks for which they would give no guarantee. The decision to strike was made by a unanimous vote at a special meeting of the union and unanimously endorsed at a regular

To Blacklist Federation Men.

Special to the "Volkszeitung". GOLDFIELD, Nev., Dec. 9.-Four hundred troops arrived yesterday, Goionel Reynolds commanding. The town is absolutely quiet. The Sheriff nd nine county officials protested to lov. Sparks against the calling in of and the discovery of hidden dynamite All reports of riot, viol are fakes, invented by mine owners to

The operators to-day issued a statement. They propose to cut wages 20 per cent, to establish a "card system" for the identification of miners and alork. The union stands pat.

The operators also declare that unless local business men reduce prices 30 per cent they will establish com-pany stores and boarding houses.

The operators' statement removes the last doubt that they intend to reenact the tragic scenes of Colorado in 1903-'04. Disorder will be fomented by the mine owners for their own sinister purposes and then martial law will be declared. The town is full of Pinkertons, and to them any future turbances may be attributed.

Wholesale Wage Reductions.

A "World" dispatch of Dec. 9 gives talls of the wage cuts announced by mine owners. Men heretofore tine owners. Men beretofore f from \$5.50 to \$7 a day are to to \$5; those getting \$5, cut to \$4, or \$5.50; those getting \$4.50, \$2.50. In \$5 cm cases no change

prices are much higher in Nevada than in the East, so that \$7 a day there is not a better wage than \$5 in New York. These wages will be subject to still further reduction by the discount which the men will have to pay to get

Miners' Statement Suppressed. With one or two exceptions, all the Republican and Democratic daily paper in New York suppressed the state-ment issued by the Miners' Union at Goldfield, which they all received by wire on Saturday. 'The statement is as follows:

"in order to remove any misunder standing from the minds of those who wish fairly to investigate the present trouble and to offset the deliberate misstatements of those who represent the Mine Owners' Association let it be plainly understood:

That the miners do not refuse to accept cashiers' checks simply be cause those checks are unusual, but they do demand that the employers of labor shall back these checks with a reasonable guarantee of their value as

a medium of exchange.

"2. That the mine owners have ab solutely refused, after having been given every opportunity to do what is right, to guarantee that the paper issued by them in payment of their employees' wages will be secuerd by the product of miners' labor, by the property of the mine owners or by any

tangible or long security.
"3. That the cashiers' checks issued in town of Goldfield are not legal tender, and that until they are secured by something more than the mere word of a private citizen they cannot be considered to be a legitimate equivalent of wages for labor performed.

"4. That many mining and leasing companies have given the strike committee a satisfactory guarantee in this matter, and that in all such cases the men have returned to work.

"5. That as showing to what extent the cashlers' checks of this town can be regarded as worth their face value, an advertisement has already appeared in an evening paper offering to pay cash for the checks at a dis-

"6. That a number of the business men of the camp have indersed the action of the miners' union.

"7. That the present fight is not for cash, but for a medium of exchange in this town that will fulfill all the legal requirements of cash and will not be discounted to the injury of its

"8. That if the mine owners want seace they have only to do that which they are legally required to do. to guarantee the wages of their ployees, and that until they do this they will be regarded as the aggress ra

Where Sparks Got His Orders.

The following is part of an Associ-ated Press dispatch dated Goldfield Dec. 9, which was carefully bluepenciled by nearly all the New York dailies, but which the "Awerican" printed in full:

"It is openly asserted that when Governor Sparks called on the Federal Government for troops he was at that moment a guest of representatives of Simon Guggenheim, Senator George Nixon of Nevada, and at the time was

"Of course, these charges come from acknowledged foes of the big mine owners, but Colonel Reynolds, in charge of the troops, acts as if con-vinced that the War Department had peen misled, and it is believed by many he will try to get the troops re-

Simon Guggenheim, as most readers no doubt know, is one of the heads of the American Smelting and Refining Co., which may as well be called the Rocky Mountain Mining Trust and which is closely connected with the Standard Oil group. As for Senator Nixon, he is a banker and mining capitalist, being president of the Winne-mucca National Bank and the Lovelock Commercial Co. and an officer of several mining companies in Goldfield and Tonopah.

MEETING FOR

THE UNEMPLOYED

Every reader of The Worker in Greater New York should make it a point to bring his wife and at least one friend to the Hard-Times Mass Meeting to be held in Cooper Union Thursday evening, Dec. 19. This is the beginning of an energetic campaign on behalf of the unemployed to be carried on by the Socialists of this city. The purpose is at once to show the unemployed the reason for their sufferings and to agitate for measures

Debs and Wentworth Write.

Eugene V. Debs and Franklin H. Ventworth have given us articles for ext week's propaganda issue of The

oke only blue-label cigara.

PROMPT PROTEST

New York Moyer-Haywood Conference Raises Its Voice.

Central Federated Union Also Denounces Use of Troops to Help Nevada Mine Owners to Crush Workingmen's Organization.

On motion of Delegate Oppenheimer he New York Moyer-Haywood De fense Conference, at a well attended session last Saturday evening, unani mously adopted the following resolu-

"Whereas, The so-called hero of San Juan Hill and the so-called hero of the Philippines, at the behest of Governor Sparks, the willing tool of the Mine Owners' Association, are rushing roops and machine guns to Goldfield Nevada, for the purpose of overawing workmen now on strike for the redress of just grievances; and "Whereas, According even to the re

orts of the capitalistic press and the official statement of the lawful authoritles of the county, Goldfield, before the arrival of the federal soldiers, is as quiet and peaceful as a Sunday School'; and

"Whereas, General Function's official dispatches show that he is thornly biased in favor of the Mine Owners Association, a body engaged in a conpiracy to destroy the labor organizaion known as the Western Federation of Miners, as shown in the trial of William D. Haywood, who was honorably acquitted by a fair jury of the accusations concocted by the said Mine Owners' Association; therefore

"Resolved, That we protest against the use of federal troops against peaceful workingmen engaged in the defense of their legitimate interests and we hold to full accountability all hose public officials aiding and abetting this attack on the rights of the working class;

Resolved, That we call on working class of this country to orwathers in the state of Nevala as "Resolved. That we warn the publie officiels that American Labor, if confronted by Russian conditions and Russian methods, will know how to answer such deliance and will surely

than the workers in the Tsar's realm: "Resolved, That we remind our plous chief magistrate of the scriptural word about sowing the wind and reaping the whirlwind."

not be less courageous and persistent

Resolutions of a similar tenor were introduced by Delegate Abrahams in the Central Federated Union on Sunday afternoon and were adopted with enthusiastic approval.

WHY THIS DIFFERENCE?

While Troops Go to Peaceful Goldfield, "Night Raiders" in Kentucky Commit Arson and Murder With Impunity.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7.—Anarchy broke toose again in Kentucky's dark tobacco district at 2 o'clock this morning, when a body of 400 night riders, scended on Hopkinsville, a little city of 10,000 iphabitants wearing masks and heavily armed, detown, laid waste property valued at \$200,000, beat a tobacco buyer into in-sensibility, and shot a brakeman.

This sort of thing has been going on for weeks and months in Kentucky. while Nevada has been as peaceful as Massachusetts or New York. President Roosevelt has not sent troops to Kentucky, Governor Beckham has not asked for troops. It is to Goldfield that the soldiers are sent. Why the difference? The "night riders' Kentucky are property owners. The people of Goldfield are union miners. That is the reason.

SOCIALISTS ELECTED.

NORTHPORT, Wash., Dec. 4 .- The Socialists, facing a combination of Republicans and Democrats under the name of Citizens' party, has elected the Mayor, two Councilmen, and City Attorney of this little city. The comrades elected are Charles Adam, Leon Ginetti, C. G. Oelschlager, and J. C.

One-Day Russian Strike.

Fifty thousand mill hands employed in St. Petersburg walked out last week on a one-day strike as a mark of sympathy with the 37 Social Demo-cratic members of the Second Duma, who were arraigned on charges of high treason. Seventeen soldiers and civillans were tried at the same time, students of the University of St. Petersburg also made an attempt to hold a big demonstration, but they were dispersed by troops and police. There was a one-day strike in Moscow of workmen and students also.

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WAR ON UNION.

Masters' Organization Plans to

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers Threatened With Systematic Attack-Bosses will Raise Big Fund

The National Association of Master Sheet Metal Workers has declared war on the workmen's union in that trade, the Amalgamted Sheet Metal Work-International Alliance-or, to speak more accurately, its plans for an aggressive war against the union have been discovered and exposed by the latter. The "Sheet Metal Workers Journal" publishes copies of two confidential circulars recently sent out from the National Association's headquarters at Norfolk, Va., to all the organized employers. These circulars outline the plan of campaign.

According to this plan each employer in the trade is to pay dues to the National Association at the rate of \$1 for every \$1,000 of wages paid to his men. This fund is to be used in fighting the union.

Besides this, it is proposed to organize a reserve army of strikebreakers. who may be concentrated on a day's notice at any point where the employers may need them. This plan is outlined as follows in the second circular, which we quote in part:

fectively in case of strikes. The following is the plan adopted by the Board of Trustees of the National Association, and you ascistance you could render in labor

The plan, as outlined herewith, will im merits of the demands upon the masters.

local organizations, it would be possible within twenty-four lours after a strike takes place to be sending men to the acsistance of the firms in trouble. It is a well known fact that the very best time to break a strike is at its very beginning and

call, but to hold some back for further assistance if necessary.

The employees so sent would not be in the employ of the firm in the city where the strike existed, but would be still in the employ of the firm sending them, and would only be loaned by that firm until conditions were such that they could be recalled.

the rate was not lower than that received In their home city. If the rate of wages is higher in the city to which he is sent than in his home city, the difference would be paid by the local to whom he is loaned, to

It must be distinctly understood that when the call comes for these reserve men, that they must be sent at once, and that they must be sent unless there is a strike which would render their going impossible; in other words, these men are to be considered as "minute men", ready for the emergency immediately.

office. A call for assistance would always see that the reserve men are notified to go

ossible for our national organization, at men on the way to break a strike, you can

best, and we know that should a call be made upon your local for such men, you are probably leaning the best you have, but such is the price that must be paid for the

It remains uncertain whether the

Crush Resistance.

and Mobilize Strikebreakers.

At the Cieveland convention, the Board of Trustees was authorized to formulate a comprehensive plan which would enable the Association to render aid promptly and eflocal is carnestly requested to take this matter up at once and ascertain how much

pose no expense whatever upon the firm employing the men who are to be held in eserve for the purpose of going to cities where labor troubles exist. In nearly every city, there are firms who give certain men steady employment thruout the year. It is proposed to select certain of such men and guarantee them steady work thruout the year, conditioned upon their going when and where they are sent. When labor trouble is about to occur in some city, the National Association will be so advised. An investigation will then be made as to the and whether they are justified in refusing them. If they are justified in refusing the demands made upon them by labor unions, and the strike occurs, the various local organizations nearest the city where the strike exists will be notified to send those men who are held in reserve, as out inch

If this method is adopted by the various

net after it has ran for several weeks.

It is not proposed to draw all the mea
in reserve from any given city at the first

Employees sent to a city in which labor troubles existed would receive the same rate of wages as paid in that city, provided

no excuse of being busy, or it is incon-renient, etc., can be accepted. It is gen-erally impossible to render assistance to some one else who may be in serious diffi-culty without inconveniencing ourselves, and if the cult should come for these men.

The number of such men should be sent from each local organization to the national

Will your local organization take this question up and ascertain how many men for this purpose your city could furnish. It is not necessary that a great number should come from each city, but if it would be day's actice, to have one or two hundred

scarce, and probably not very many of them are in your city, but there are enough of them working at our trade to day to meet the demands. Possibly some will need a little education as to the value of the open shop; then, again, such men are not second or third-class, but of the very maintenance of the open shop and peace in the labor world.

employers intend to make an attack at this time upon the union in New York City. They demand a modification of the agreement, which would permit them to employ a larger proportion of

DON'T FORGET-COOPER UNION, THURSDAY EVE., DEC. 19.

equivalent to a reduction of wages, as it would mean less employment for journeymen at \$4.50 a day. The union is willing to do all it can to avoid a conflict, and negotiations are still pending; but they do not feel disposed to submit to changes which would still further aggravate the situation by reducing the standard of living and the prevailing power of the working class. And the knowledge that the masters are preparing for war against the union on a national scale does not make them any more willing to accept propositions which would weaken

THE PETTIBONE TRIAL.

them in face of future attacks.

Jury Chosen and Defense Urges Speedy Procedure---Judge Wood's Partial Rulings.

The selection of a jury to try George A. Pettibone, member of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners on charges of murder, resting chiefly on the "confessions" of the twenty-fold murderer Orchard and the romances of the ingenious spy Mc-Parland, was finished Saturday.

Judge Wood has shown a strong leaning in favor of the prosecution. Men who have frankly admitted a strong prejudice against the accused have been accepted by the Judge as soon as the prosecution attorneys could badger them into stating that they would try the case according to the law and the evidence. The defense has had to use its power of peremptory challenge in such cases to prevent, so far as it can, the packing of the jury with men ready to hang a labor leader on any pretext.

These rulings have been justified by Judge Wood on the ground of ex-pediting the trial, but they have not passed without energetic protest from Clarence Darrow and others of coun-

sel for the defense.

As a sample of the sort of men whom the prosecution tried to get into this jury, may be mentioned one Goodwho said he "was not especially friendly to the accused, but was willing to acquit him if he could prove his innoceance." The idea of the prosecu-tion seems to be that a labor union officer is legally assumed to be guilty and ought to be hanged unless be can prove the contrary.

Pettibone is sick and so weak that he cannot mount or descend the stairs without help. Nevertheless, he feels confident of his acquittal, not believ-ing that it is possible for a jury to convict an innocent man on the testimony of such proven scoundrels as Orchard and McParland.

The defense is eager to bring the trial to an early close and has cousented to several stipulations which will save time. On Monday the defense was ready to proceed, but a postponement was ordered because Lumher Land Senator Borah, of counsel for the prosecution had not yet come

from Washington. Later.-The trial proceeded on Tuesday, the prosecution stating its case and beginning the introduction of evi-

HOW ABOUT PROSPERITY?

Less Than a Week's Interruption of Wages Brings Miners' Families to Actual Want.

MONONGAH, W. Va., Dec. 9.-Disress and want among women and children dependent upon the men who lost their lives, which was not recognized at first, is now being brought forcibly before the community. It is estimated that between 350 and 400 families are in want. Some will later receive insurance, but many have nothing to look forward to. Relief work was started yesterday, and a general appeal to the public is being

The foregoing dispatch is a striking commentary on the alleged prosperity of the working class under capitalism According to this no doubt true statement, at least seven-eighths of the coal miners live so near the starvation level that less than a week's interruption of wages, as in the present case, brings their families face to face with actual want.

HARD-TIMES ISSUE.

Every Socialist local or club in the country should order a bundle of next week's Hard-Times Number of The Worker. The bundle edition will consist of four pages, chiefly devoted to propaganda with especial reference to the industrial crisis. It should be distributed at unions and in shops and tenements. Order early. Prices: 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 or more, 50 cents a hundred.

THE WORKER, 239 E. 84th Street, New York.

helpers at wages of not more than \$3 a day, which would, of course, be 125,000 UNEMPLOYED IN NEW YORK.

And Each Week That Goes by Is Adding to the Number of Sufferers.

From Coast to Coast the Cry of Workers in Unwilling Idleness Is. Growing Louder-Charity Organizations Report Unprecedented Wang at Beginning of Winter-Masters Seize the Opportunity to Cut Down Wages--Now for a Strong Campaign.

est. While Roosevelt is sending troops to provoke disorder and break the miners' strike in Nevada, while Taft is drinking with the Tsar in honor of the soldiers who have the best record in slaughtering Jews and workingmen, while Congressmen are getting ready to talk interminably over everything that does not concern the working class, and while capitalist corporations are declaring dividends out of the past product of labor, hundreds of thousands of tollers are suffering from hunger and cold, and millions are counting the days till they will be in like priva-

It is time for every workinkman and every working woman, too-to join in an organized and aggressive movement to save themselves from the yet worse sufferings that are yet in store for them if the present tendencies of capitalism go on unchecked.

In New York City,

Next week's distribution of The Worker and the mass meeting at Coop-er Union on Dec. 19 will be the opening guns in a strenuous campaign to be waged by the Socialists of this city.

The New York "World" estimated the number of unemployed in this city at the beginning of the present week at not less than 125,000, distributed as

Bridge and structural workers.	2,0
Carpenters	2,0
Stone masons	1.5
Rockmen	2,5
Sheet and metal workers	1,0
Painters	3,0
Plasterers	2,0
Bricklayers	4,0
Engineers	2.0
Machinists	1,0
Dfillmen	1.0
Wood workers	1,0
Upholsterers	1.0
Capmakers	6,0
Clothing trades	60,0
Ladies' waist makers	20,0
Cigarmakers	15,0
HERETE NEW NOOR WARREN TO SEE HERE NEW NOOR SEE HERE NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW NEW NE	

Total125,000 There seems to be no reason to doubt that the estimate is approxi-

Government Throws Men Out.

More than 1,000 mechanics at the New York Navy Yard got notice of discharge with their pay envelopes last Saturday, and similar notices are said to be in reserve for about 2,000 more, to be served within the next few weeks.

The printing trades in New York are suffering along with others. At the present time about 1,000 pressmen and pressmen's assistant, are idle-about one-sixth of the total number in the city-are idle. Of these, less than 300 are out on strike for the eighthour day, which has been successfully established in all but a few shops. While the shortening of the labor day will do something to relieve the situation, it is expected that still larger numbers will be unemployed for some months to come.

In the building trades also there are more men out of work than there have been at any time in recent years except, of course, in time of strikes or lockouts; at present there are no considerable labor conflicts under way in these trades in New York City, and the existing unemployment is due solete to the industrial depression. In some branches of the building trades it is stated on good authority that fully balf of the men are now idle. This is definitely stated of the bricklayers and the sheet metal workers.

Much Destitution Already. Secretary Devine of the Charity Or-

ganization Society stated on Monday that the month of November brought an increase of 10 per cent, in the num ber of families dependent upon it and that the need for relief is increasing daily, while contributions from the rich and comfortable classes to the charity funds are falling off heavily. The "bread lines" at Fleischman's

and the Bowery Mission are growing longer every night. They are not composed simply of the unfortunates commonly branded as "buurs" and "hoboes" but are constantly recruited by honest, hard-working laborers and mechanics whose manly repugnance against receiving charity has overcome by actual hunger and who stand shivering for hours in the hope of getting a bit of bread and a cup of The greatest suffering is on the East

Side, where the largest number of poorly paid working people are congregated. At the present time, besides the tens of thousands who are out of work, there are many more who do not get their wages regularly, but have to walt in the hope that their exployers can and will pay them later. numbers are already behind with their

The hard times are upon us in earn- | rent and are running accounts at the

grocery stores, and look forward with

fear to the day when the grocers will

trust them no longer and the landlords will begin to serve dispossess notices. Suicide and Crime.

"More Suicides in New York than Ever Before" is a headline in Monday's "World", and under it comes a long and detailed account of the increase in the number of persons mostly poor working people, despairing after years of faithful labor-who have ended their own lives. And this is followed by a dispatch from Chi-cago stating that there also the number of suicides is on the increase, many cases being directly traceable to loss of employment. A similar report

comes from Berlin. With this must be mentioned an article in the "Times" of last Friday headed "More Thieving than the City Ever Knew". The only remedy the bourgeois can think of is—Hire more policemen and let the judges impose heavier sentences. To remove causes for this wave of crime and sulcide never enters their heads.

Yonkers Hit Hard.

John Killeen of Yonkers writes: "Yonkers is having its share of the hard times. The Otis Elevator Co. has laid off about 200 hands and reduc hours and wages of the rest. The Smith Carpet Co. has laid off 500 em-ployees for a month. The National Conduit and Cable Co. of Hastings has laid off 200 hands and cut down working time and pay for those re-

tained." Not one of these incidents, we be-lieve, has been reported in any old-party daily paper in New York.

The Long Island Railroad last Sat-urday drouped 24 trains from its and schedule, thus enabling it to discharge at least two or three hundred men and add several thousand dollars a month

to its "net earnings".

MISSOULA, Mont., Dec. 4.—A reduction of about 25 per cent of the clerical and operating forces of the Northern Pacific went into effect yesterday.

Several hundred men were laid off here from the roundhouse, the car shops, and train crews. On Short Time in New England. BOSTON, Dec. 6.—While some of the

milis which closed or went on sh time a few weeks ago are resum operations, others are curtailing. At Monson, the No. 3 Ellis mill is be emptied of machienry and stock. At Palmer, the running time of the Bondsville duck mill has been reduced to 40 hours a week, and at Charlt half the force in the Putnam box fac-tory has been laid off. Outside Massachusetts, similar conditions hold. The F. E. Rogers Excelsior mill, at Milton Vt., has been closed, and at Wipo Vt., the Stevents Machine Works have

been placed on three-quarter time.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The America Woolen Co., which operates 30 plants in seven states, has put into effe short-time policy in the majority of its employ more than 30,000 hands. The Atlantic Mills of Olneyville, R. L., have cut the running time by 154 time and the night work by one-fifth. hours each week in the

They employ 2,400 operatives. Until further notice the Whitin Machine Works will run five days a week. They employ about 1,000 men.

The American Wringer Co. of Woonsocket, with 450 on the payroll, will reduce the schedule to 45 hours a week until Jan. 1. The Eaton Hurlburt Paper factories

in Pittsfield, beginning to-morrow, will go on a schedule of 35 hours a week. About 800 are affected. No Revival Yet in the

Iron and Steel Trades. The "Iron Age" of Dec. 5 estimat that the iron and steel mills of the country, taken all together, were then running but 40 per cent of their capacity. Two weeks earlier the "Iron Age" reported 60 per cent being operated. And yet the daily papers have been assuring their readers that the crisis was practically over. The some trade journal predicts that even a greater curtailment will be made, as

A Pittsburg special to the "Evening Post" of Dec. 7 says that "the senior partner of one of the oldest and most prominent banking houses in Pittsburg stated unqualifiedly that the country will be fortunate if it recovers from the depression within year." Others are quoted to much the same effect. The correspondent says further: "Careful analysis of the sitnation, and a canvass among representative interests, give convinc evidence that iron and steel plants, for the most part, are likely to be run

very few new orders are coming in.

Continued on page

THE WORKER.

E. Elght-fourth St., New York.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 15 Spruce Street.

Entered as second-class matter at New York Post Office on April 6, 1801.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednes-lay, correspondents sending news should mail their cammunications in time to reach his office by Monday, whenever possible, Communications concerning the editorial repartment of the paper should be adiposed to the Editor of The Worker 15 price Street, New York.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed thro its led general election. Its growing power indicated by the increase of its vote:



During the next six days cards advertising the Cooper Union meeting to be held next Thursday should be distributed all over New York City, in the shops and factories, in the tenements, on the street cars and wherever people congregate.

WHAT THE FEDERAL CONSTITU-TION DOES NOT BAY.

It is not true, as the old-party papers pretend, that under the Constitution President Roosevelt had no option out to send troops to Nevada when vernor Sparks called for them. The itution (Article IV. Section 4) says that the United States "shall proet each of the states against invasion and, on application of the Legislature (or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened) from domestic violence." It does not say that the President must take the word of the Governor and comply with his demands, regardless of the facts. It does not deprive him of the right nor relieve him from the duty of exercising his discretion in this as in other matters. Let no one think the responsibility can be shifted. This invasion of a peaceful community at the beheat of organized capitalists avowedly intent on reducing wages and destroying the organization of labor is not merely De Lact of Governor Sparks. It is equally the act of President Rooserelt, and both must be held account-

A MEANINGLESS PHRASE

An odd phrase has been and still is cerrent among workmen and is repentell in many conservative labor journais. And like many other phrases this one serves as a catch-word with an appearance of wisdom, but which, when analyzed, is seen to have no particular meaning. How often have we not heard the advice to "vote right, irrespective of faction or party." Even the most conservative union men and leaders will repeat this phrase time after time, the latter often doing so as a mild concession to those who insist on the workers using their ballots in unity for the common interests of their class.

But for such as these the advice when offered convicts them of no definite stand on the necessity of political action, and at the same time leaves the impression of strict impary so far as "faction or party" is concerned. This impartiality, however, generally disappears in an election when capitalist parties are rounding up the voters. Those who decry "faction or party" are often found giving support to factions and parties allied with capitalist interests and if questioned as to their action will insist that they are taking their own advice and are "voting right".

On the other hand the opposition to "party" will become so violent as to take the form of mania the moment it is suggested that the workers' interests are partizan and are represented only by the Socialist Party. Here it is seen that the phrase is meaningless. as it can be reconciled with the delivery of the workers' votes to capitalist parties as well as be employed against any gentine political party that boldly esponses the interests of all workingmen. The phrase assumes that the workers' side of the class war cannot be silled with any party and at the same time advises the necessity of "voting right" and leaving each one to guess what is meant.

The capitalist class have no illusions in this matter and practise no selfdeception of this kind. This class knows that its interests are partizan and contributes to both espitalist parties so as to be sure its interests will be guarded. It leaves to the workers what comfort they can gather from they are being deprived of their liberplaying with cheap phrases that can ties. The gentlemen composing these only lead to their undoing. Can strikes.

low wages, child labor, military outrages, bull pens and the whole list of evils identified with the workers' life be said to be non-partizan questions; Are not their existence due to the power possessed by a class that has imposed them "impartially" thru the Republican and Democratic parties? To vote with either party is neither "voting right" nor voting "irrespective of faction or party". It is voting wrong. Worse still: it is voting with and for the enemy. It is voting for every wrong the workers protest against.

The phrase is illusive, misleading and false. The working class must force its wrongs as a distinct partizan issue in politics in order to "vote right". It must recognize that a faction-a capitalist faction-rules to-day and that so long as support is given that faction the repetition of a faise phrase will bring them what it has always brought-no relief.

The defense of George A. Pettibone is not less important than that of William D. Haywood, which was carried on with such splendid success. The capitalist press is paying little atteution to the case; but, so far from this meaning that the case is not important, it rather means that the capitalists wish to avoid public agitation such as spoiled their plans last summer.

A CHANCE FOR THE A. F. OF I

The Nevada Mine Owners Associa tion has announced that it intends to reduce wages and establish the openshop rule; but, to explain what it means by the words "open shop." it states further that it will blacklist all members of the Western Federation of Miners and the Industrial Workers of the World, but is willing to give employment, under the conditions stated, to members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor who may apply.

This is in accord with the tyrants' maxim of "Divide and conquer." Certainly the mine owners are playing the game pretty stupidly in some respects. The outrages committed by them or at their instigation in Idaho and Colorado, and especially their infamous conspiracy against Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone, have done much to open the eyes of the whole working class, whether organized in tho W. F. of M., the I. W. W., or A. F. of L. unions, or not organized at all. And the announcement of reduced wages (to be paid partly in checks that can be passed only at a discount) and of so-called open-shop conditions is not calculated to attract many men to their mines. Moreover, the sense of honor of organized workingmen, in whatever union, will help to deter them from going to work for the Nevada mine owners at this time.

Still, it must be remembered that this is a time of depression, that many are out of work and in fear of want, and that some may not fully realize what It would mean for them to respond to the mine owners' invitation. For this reason, as well as for the moral effect it would produce, it is up to the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated unions to take prompt action demonstrating their spirit of solidarity and putting it into practise. A brief but clear statement from the officers of the A. F. of L., to be sent to the daily tion, and thru the regular channels to all affiliated unions, warning all loyal workingmen against accepting employment under existing conditions in Nevada, would not only help to defeat the capitalists' attack on the miners of the Rocky Mountain states, but would reflect lasting credit upon the American Federation and help materially toward doing away with the internecine quarrels which all honest workingmen so much regret. We hope that the Federation officials will not be slow to act. Meanwhile, local and national unions and city central bodies amiliated with the A. F. of L. can take such action on their own responsibility and get it before the public.

Why is it, we wonder, that Nevada has no militia as all other states have? Is it because the great majority of the men there are wage-working miners and there are not enough of the nondescript would-be gentlemen and "workingmen with capitalist minds" who can be depended upon by the capitalists to shoot workingmen to order?

LIBERTY AND LIBERTY.

If there is anything more conical than the Sunday closing farce enacted in this city last Sunday it is the howling against it being done by various bourgeois organizations who declare societies are greatly agitated when lockouts, finjunctions, unemployment, their rights to entertain or to be en-

tertained is infringed upon, but they are dumb as clams when an outrage like that committed by Roosevelt in sending federal troops into Goldfield at the request of the mine owners is committed. We have no sympathy with the few fanatics who, in the name of religion, seek to adjust the private affairs of the mass of the people to the ideas prevalent in witchcraft days, but we have also no sympathy for those whose conception of liberty does not rise above what they consider interference with their personal affairs.

the head when, in the course of an interview on the Goldfield situation, he said: "Nevada bas no state troops. There was no danger of a riot. Sparks seemed to know this, and my impression was that he would hesitate to permit government troops to enter Nevada, because their entrance might mean riot." The two facts are closely connected. Of course, riots sometimes occur in the absence of troops. But the whole history of labor disputes shows that there is nothing so likely to precipitate disorder and violence as the bringing in of a body of professional killers, unused to productive labor and out of sympathy with useful workers, demoralized by military discipline and barrack life, and trained to believe that the highest virtue is to shoot marmed men whenever the word is given.

TAFT AND THE TSAR.

Secretary of War Taft dined with the Tsar at Tsarkoe-Selo. A press dispatch reports:

"In the course of the luncheon Emperor Nicholas toasted the Semenovsky Regiment and thanked the officers for their loyal services in recent trying times. He made especial reference t the work of this regiment in putting down the Moscow insurrection.

And the corpulent representative of Roosevelt sat and listened and never protested-nay, he probably nodded and smiled approval and cheerily drank the toast with the blood-stained Tsar to the uniformed assassins of women and children and workmen struggling for freedom. This is the man, too, who is being boomed for President of the United States with the expectation that the people will vote for him!

What is worse than all is the fact that no word of protest will come from the American people against this national official hobuobbing with the Tsar and drinking toasts to the murderers of fighters for liberty. There was a time indeed, when to be a fighter for liberty against old-world tyranny was to be a hero in the eyes of the American people, when there was a cordial greeting for the Garibaldis and Kossuths who in their day invited death or exile or imprisonment for political freedom. Ther the public official who publicly identified himself with despotism against republicanism ended his public career with the act. Now it is heralded as an honor when a high public official associates with red-handed butchers who perpetuate despotism and drown progress in blood.

The "ideals of the fathers" have passed away and in their stead are exalted the ideals of the commercial pirate and the mailed hand of might. Only the Socialist movement inspires the ideals which would cherish liberty and make democracy a reality instead of the foul sham it is to-day.

MR. CANNON SHOOTS OFF AGAIN.

At the very outset of the new Congress, Speaker Cannon takes occasion to announce to a union labor committee, which for some inscrutable renson presented him with resolutions of commendation, that President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor should not dictate how the workers vote and intimates that he (Cannon) will do as he pleases about labor legislation in this Congress. As Mr. Cannon has done as he (and the corporations) pleased heretofore about labor legislation, there is nothing startling in this intimation. In a sense, too, he is correct when he says that Mr. Gompers ought not to dictate to the workers how to vote-no man should exercise that power, however trustworthy and well-meaning he may be. Only the workers themselves should dictate the disposition of their own ballots. What Mr. Cannon really means,

however, is that Mr. Gompers, as president of the Feedration of Labor, should not take part in politics and that he ought to confine his energies to organizing labor on the economic field. This is misleading and puerile. It is perfectly proper and it is highly necessary that President Compers be active politically on behalf of the working class. What we criticize in Ma Gempers' activity in this direction,

as so far displayed, is his nerveless futile and foolish policy of continually beseeching politicians like Cannon to permit fabor legislation to be enacted, thus giving them a chance to snub him and his constituency for his pains. And Cannon can afford to snub the president of the American Federation of Labor so long as Mr. Gompers provides the opportunity for it.

Incidentally, we have not heard of Speaker Cannon protesting against President Van Cleave of the National Association of Manufacturers getting into politics and influencing the cause of legislation for or against the capitalist class. And this is because what Cannon considers impertinent in the labor official he accepts as quite the proper thing in the representative of that class he has so long and faithfully served.

THE HISTORY OF GREAT

AMERICAN FORTUNES.

We again call attention of our readers to the series entitled "The History of the Great American Fortunes" now running in The Worker. Comrade Myers has spent years of research in gathering the material for this series and every reader should endeavor to interest his friends in these articles and induce them to become subscribers to The Worker. The fiction still prevails in this country that the great fortunes of to-day have their basis in the thrift, sacrifice and saving of their founders. Marx and other writers have shown that this "primitive accumulation" is pure fiction and that capital came into the world "dripping with blood and dirt from every pore." They have shown that the foundations of the capitalist system, instead of being laid by the savings from the puny incomes of workers who afterwards became capitalists, were laid by the wholesale confiscation of the lands and pastures of the peasants and by legislation that transformed them into penniless industrial proletarians. The basis was laid in fraud, force and mur-

But the examples of this historical truth have been drawn from European sources and American Socialists have been prope to forget that American history is rich in material showing that the same methods were employed in laying the basis for the great fortunes of to-day. These facts have been glossed over, ignored or concealed by American historians until within recent years. But even the orthodox historian who may give them serious consideration cannot, or will not, give them that importance which they deserve. The Socialist, understanding the influence of these facts on history, gives them the consideration they deserve. A knowledge of these facts show that capitalism here has the same history of fraud and violence that it has in the old world. It is the same everywhere. Volumes have been written and magazines deluged with special articles to show that the reigning house of lumber, sugar or steel was a monument to genius, thrift and saving. To dispel this illusion a series like that of Comrade Myers should have a wide circulation.

Every reader who values important work of this kind should give what publicity he or she can to these articles and secure for them as many readers as possible. They serve as ers who read them will certainly have their faith shaken in the popular history which they have been taught to

"NEWS" FROM EUROPE. "Portugal Has No Charms for Queer

Amelie. "Corsets New to Princess Marie."

"French 'King' Angers Guests." "Old King Looks to the Future." "Singer Who Charmed Spain's Young King"

"Empress and Queens Do Not Wear Huge Hats. "Flash of Gems Sets Women Al-

most Mad." Queen Amelie and King Alfonso Enjoy Luncheon at Fifty Cents Each."

"New Orleans Beauty Charms Dip-These are the headlines from a single page of a New York Sunday news-They are descriptive of the

sort of "news" cabled over in special dispatches for the edification of demo-It seems incredible that many peo le read such disgusting stuff but they

do and among them working people who should be interested in matters concerning their class and not in the stories of parasitic squandering and scandal. Not a word is reported of the fearful misery and poverty that scourges Europe this winter like a plague nor of the questions affecting the lives and conditions of millions of workers, but every detail concerning the gluttony and debanchery of the useless class is faithfully re-

The fact that newspapers would dare give so much space to this sort of thing indicates the depraved appetites of the people who read it.

IS IT WAR?

By Jos. E. Cohen. They're a-gittin' awful solemu in each edi-

terial column, And they're floatin' forty fleets in ink-Will Japan raise up a holler and git red around the collar When she sees us spinshin' water in her

sink? Won't the entire British nation die nervous strangulation?
(As the Admiral remarks to me

Jones." says he, "the honest fact is, Truth depends on target practise— "Talk is cheap, but powder's dear," says

The above is one stanza from some doggerel entitled "A Voice from the Fleet", which appears in the current number of "Collier's Weekly".

It may have been merely another one of those unaccountable whims on the part of President Roosevelt. abetted by the Secretary of the Navy. to order American men-o'-war out for an airing just at this time and just to the Oriental waters. And Taft's personally conducted tours may have no significance other than to complete his sadly neglected education. then again, as Jones says -. But, why speculate?

The capitalist class has every reason for desiring a war. There is "overproduction"; hard times are upon us, and there is a growing discontent in face of a presidential campaign. Wars dispose of surplus wealth and eatch the unwary with the fife and drum appeal to the wage workers to accept a \$13 a month job with Uncle Sam. Incidentally, a war eliminates tens of thousands of wage workers from the population, patronizes hospitals and insane asylums and grants a new lease of life to the pension bureau. All this is entirely satisfactory to the capitalist class. War is a good business proposition for them. But how fares t with the wage-working class? While they have no voice in the making of war, they alone, as a class, are sent out to feed the cannon's mouth. They have no quarrel with the workers of other lands. On the contrary, their interests are the same—to free themselves from economic oppression.

If war be necessary, let those who make it do the fighting. On the authority of Seth Low, speaking at a convention of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, al modern wars are commercial. The capitalist class reaps the benefit and the working class should refuse to do

the fighting. The only ray of hope penetrating the darkness of modern barbarism is the ever growing Socialist movement. The

Socialist movement, teaching the workers of all countries that a common blood flows thru the veins of humanity, is the only force making for universal peace. To the extent that it been entrusted with political power, as in Germany and France, Norway and Sweden, and in the state of Wisconsin, it has prevented wars

and military displays of strength, The day the Socialist movement is victorious, the day the hands of the workers the world over are clasped in fraternal embrace, that day will established the era of "peace on earth and good will among men."

THE CONFESSION OF THOMAS W. LAWSON.

After more than three years of the greatest publicity ever given any reformer in this country for his special plea, Thomas W. Lawson has an nounced his retirement as a reformer. The statement announcing his with drawal from the field closes as follows:

"I have devoted three and a half years of my time and some millions of my fortune to reform work in the interests of the public. Beginning Jan. 1, I shall allow the public to do their own reforming, and I shall devote my time and capital exclusively to my own business of stock 'gam-bling' in Wall and State streets-parof recouping the millions I have donated to my public work.

"P. S .-- One of the oldest of human laws and as immutable is 'the devil

This pessimistic tone is to be expected from one who viewed the swindling of dupes by stock gamblers as the main problem for mankind to solve. The unpaid labor of men, women and children on which is reared the whole system of exploitation, did not figure in Lawson's scheme of reform. He figured that the solution of modern problems lay in "honest" deals on the stock exchanges and in the banks and insurance companies Just what improvement this would never bought or sold stock and who are too poor to have a bank account or insurance policy, was left to them to guess. Lawson never explained

If Lawson's demands for "honesty"

in the business and financial world were realized this would still leave the question of labor exploitation untouch ed. Labor power would still be bought and sold at a market rate determined by the cost of living and the compe tition between the workers for jobs. What the workers produce above keep would go as before to the capital ist owners of industry. What consola tion would it be to the suffering millions to know that instead of the surplus millions being possessed by "dis-bonest" financial and stock dealers, they were now possessed by "honest" men?' Would a knowledge of that en large the home comforts, reduce the rent or pay the doctor's bill? Hardly. The working class would not only have the same economic conditions to c tend with, but would find that a mand for aborter hours or increa pay would mast with the stubborn

and they never knew.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Two weeks ago I directed

Hour" as an example of how a play

can be made the medium of propagat

ing a doctrine. I had intended giving

play, as much for its own sake as for

the lesson it conveys, but limited space

this week will not admit of my doing

I can only say that while the plot

round which the play revolves is not

extraordinary, nor the characters in it

very unconventional, yet it is so skill-

so distinctly drawn, the dialog is so

forceful and effective, and, above all,

the idea exploited is so full of sugges-

tion and interest, that a real, live

thought-provoking and satisfying

The idea propounded by Mr. Thomas

is that "thought is a dynamic force".

or telepathy, as it is commonly known

incidentally, hypnotism is also intro-

duced. He shows the influence of a

man of intellect upon the lives and

thoughts of others, first unconsciously

and then with well-directed discrim-

ination, as he has learned to cultivate

this psychic power. At the same time the development of this man's charac-

ter, thru the conscious exercise of this

power, and its refining influence upon

If I have any adverse criticism to

make of Mr. Thomas it is that he did

not employ a larger motive or circum-

stances of wider social significance

with which to project his idea. As it

is he has manipulated the antiquated

tools of an individualistic stage era

to evolve a modern thesis for social

Of the acting, which is on the whole

very good, Mr. John Mason fulfils all

the requirements as Brookfield, giving

an impressive and dignified perform

ance, Mr. Russ Whytal plays the old

Judge with rare intelligence and fine feeling, and Mr. William Sampson is

"The Witching Hour" deserves the

success which it has achieved. Those

who like a good play for the play's

theatre to think, as well for entertain-

ment, will be pretty sure to be satis

as an advance over the ordinary play

which gains popular success, and it can

also be taken as the forerunner of

more plays dealing with subjects of vital social interest and possessing

a value quite apart from and above

their dramatic workmanship and en-

"The Witching Hour" is being play-ed at the Hackett Theatre, and it will

tertaining qualities.

graphically racy and humorous Brookfield's gambler friend.

consumption and assimilation.

himself, is clearly set forth.

drama is the result.

constructed, the characters are

this.

By William Mailly.

probably remain there for some time in this department to Augustus Thomas' new play "The Witching

The People's Free Theatre.

The Freie Volksbühne (People's Free Theatre), organized by the German Soclalists of New York, will give its second performance on Monday, Dec. 30, at the German Theatre, Fifteenth street and Irving place. Three one-act plays will be presented, all by Arthur Schnitzler, the gifted Socialist of Vienna and author of "The Reckoning". which was produced so successfully at the Berkeley Lyceum last season. The other three plays are "Literature", "The Last Masks", and "The Green Cockatoo". The last named one is an episode of the French Revolution. It contrasts the proletarians and bourgeols of that time and shows that the fight between the two classes must go on until freedom is won. The other two plays show how differently death is met by human beings.

As usual only members of the organization will be admitted. The dues are 50 cents a month, admitting each member to one performance. Initiation fee is 10 cents. Applications for membership may be registered at the "Volkszeitung" office, 15 Spruce atreet; Rud. Zahn, drug store, 1624 Second avenue: Weidekaff, 720 E. One Hundred and Forty-ninth street; F. Derscheidt, One Hundred and Seventieth street and Franklin avenue, drug store; Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

Mrs. Fiske in Rosmersholm.

The interesting announcement is made that Mrs. Fiske will appear as Rebecca West in "Rosmersholm of the most powerful of Ibsen's plays, at the Lyric Theatre on Monday, Dec. 80. Ibsen has so many admirers

among readers of The Worker that they will be especially interested in this announcement

Mrs. Fiske was the first to make a determined effort to introduce Ibsen to the American stage and she has always given his plays productions which did fustice to him and credit to herself. "Rosmersholm" will undoubtedly receive the same conscientious treatment which Mrs. Fiske gave to "A Doll's House" and "Hedda Gabler" and an artistic and memorable per-formance may be confidently antici-

Mdme. Alla Nazimova is again giving her fine impersonation of Nora in "A Doll's House" at the Bijou Theatre, and those who like Ibsen and appreclate first-class acting should see this performance, if possible. It will only run a short time longer, prior to the production of "The Comet", a new play written especially for Mdme. Nazimova by Owen Johnson.

THE TRUTH OF SOCIALISM.

Our opponents complain that we "reuse to accept battle on a plain issue"; that week by week goes by and not a word is to be found in the columns of the Socialist press in reply to any of the criticisms of anti-Socialists; "only repetitions of old untruths, grotesqu exaggerations, and the most violent, the most vulgar, and, therefore, the most stupid abuse of political oppo-

Well, the anti-Socialists should good judges of violent, vulgar and stupid abuse, because that is the only answer they have to make to the attack of Socialism upon the existing social order. They know that the present system is indefensible, and therefore they resort to the old device of

abusing the plaintiff's attorney. For ourselves, we do not indulge in vituperation or abuse, we simply point to self-evident facts as irrevocably condemning the capitalist system. do not say that capitalists are a set of scoundrels, atheists, libertines, desimply say that capitalism is fundamentally immoral. Capitalists, as men, are just as good as anybody else; with

that we have nothing to do. A system of society, however, which permits any body of men, any class, large or small, to monopolize all the means of existence and thereby to hold the lives and liberties of the whole people in their hands, must manifestly be inimical to the general well-being.

Those who own the land, the mines. the railways, factories, and all the means of producing wealth are obviously the masters of the whole community; and the more wealthy these the more prolific the means of production; the greater the output of wealth; the more powerful and independent are these masters, and the more powerless and dependent become the rest of the commu

By their possession of the material essentials of human existence the capitalist class hold the rest of the community in their hands, and are able to dictate their own terms. As a result, the largest class in the communitythe working class, the class which produces all wealth—is compelled to work day by day for a mere pittance; all over and above that belongs to the

sistance of the "honest" capitalists. The class struggle would still remain. Workingmen would still be working-men earning a precarious living or begging it as many will have to during the present crisis.

No. The financial system and the stock exchanges are reared on the un-

ers are poor and multitudes among them are plunged in squalor and misery, not because they have been lazy, but because they and their class have produced too much wealth for others.

Socialism and Free Love.

That is the fundamental injustice of the existing social order. But instead of defending this, or showing how it can be got rid of except by Socialism. our opponents fall to abusing Social-

ists. Instead of attempting to show that it is right and equitable for a comparatively small class to be absolute lords of life and death over the rest of the community, they complain that Sobers, vagabonds, scoundrels, who wish to destroy religion, break up the home, annihilate the family, and institute a system of free love-all of which, of course, has nothing whatever to do with the fundamental economic princiment of the fraudulent and immoral

basis of modern society. It may, however, be admitted with-out hesitation that Socialism would involve very considerable modifications in human relations, and does mean "free love" in the sense that when women are economically free the bourgeois property marriage must necessarily disappear, and coercion in

sex relations will be impossible. And what, after all, is assumed in the attitude adopted by our opponents in this connection? Simply this, that, in the words of Pope, "every woman is at heart a rake", and that but for physical or material coercion marital fidelity or chastity would be impossible. Well, we Socialists have not so bad an opinion of women as that.

We do not believe that the chastity of half the human race can only be maitnained by their economic der dence upon the other half, and the prostitution of thousands of their own sex. We believe that women can be trusted with liberty, and that when they are economically free not only will prostitution be impossible but all sex relations will be based upon the only moral bond, mutual affection.-London Social Democrat.

gambling and graft will disappear when there is no longer a class rob-bing and a class robbed in industry. It is that knowledge that makes the more intelligent workingman hopeful of the future, just as ignorance of it makes the reformer a pessimist and a failure.

for the men who have misap tunds of confiding depositors prison has gotten so fired was then.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

PART I.

Condi ions in Settlement and Colonial Times. (Copyright by the Author, 1907.)

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

Land Seizures. III.

The seizure of these vast estates and the arbitrary exclusion of the many from the land produced a combustible situation. An instantaneous and distinct cleavage of class divisions was the result. Intrenched in their possess the landed class looked down with haughty disdain upon the farming and laboring classes. On the other hand. the farm laborer with his sixteen bours work a day for a forty-cent wage, the carpenter straining for his fifty-two cents a day, the shoemaker drudging for his seventy-three cents a day and the blacksmith for his seventy cents," thought over this injustice as they bent over their tasks They could sweat through their lifetime at honest labor, producing something of value and yet be a constant to poverty while a few men, by means of bribes, had possessed themselves of estates worth tens of thousands of pounds and had pre-empted great stretches of the available lands. consulting extant historical works it is noticeable that they give but the merest shadowy glimpse of this in-tense bitterness of what were called the lower classes and of the incessant struggle now raging, now smouldering between the landed aristocracy and the common people. Contrary to the rosente descriptions often given of the independent position of the settlers at that time, it was a time when the use misuse of law brought about sharp divisions of class lines which from artificially created in equalities, economically and political-With the great landed estates came tenentry, wage slavery and chattel slavery, the one condition the natural generator of the others. The rebellious tendency of the poor colonists against becoming tenants and the usurpation of the land were clearly brought out by Bellemont in a letter written on Nov. 28, 1700, to the Lords of Trade. He complained that "people are so cramped here for want of land that several families within my own knowledge and observation are remov'd to the new country (a name they give to Pennsylvania and the Jerseys) for, to use Mr. Graham's exession to me, and that often repeated, too, what man will be such a for as to become a base tenant to Mr. Dellics, Colonel Schuyler, Mr. Livingston (and so he ran through the whole rôle of our mighty landgraves) when tor crossing Hudson's River that man can, for a song, purchase a good free-

hold in the Jerseys." If the immigrant happened to be able to muster a sufficient sum he could, Indeed, become an independent agriculturist in New Sersey and in parts of Pennsylvania and provide olf with the tools of trade. But many immigrants landed with empty pockets and became laborers depen lant upon the favor of the landed proprictors. As for the artisans-the carpenters, masons, tailors, blacksmithsthey either kept to the cities and towns where their trade principally bonded themselves to the lords

Attempt at Confiscation Thwarted.

Bellemont fully understood the erious evils which had been injected into the body politic and strongly ap-plied himself to the task of confiscatng the great estates. One of his first proposals was to urge upon the Lords of Trade the restriction of all governors thruout the colonies from granting more than a thousand acres to any an without particular leave from the king and a quit rent of half a crown on every hundred acres, this sum to go to the royal treasury. This suggestion was not acted upon. He next attacked the assembly of New York and called upon it to annul the great grants. In doing this he found that the most powerful members of the assembly were themselves the great land owners and were putting obstacle after obstacle in his path. After great exertions he finally prevailed upon the assembly to vacate at least two of the grants, those to Evans and Bayard. The assembly did this probably as a op to Bellemont and to public opinand because Evans and Bayard had lesser influence than the other anded functionaries. But the owners of the other estates tenaciously held them intact. The people regarded Bellemont as a sincere and ardent re-former, but the landed men and their following abused him as a meddler and destructionist. Despairing of getting a self-interested assembly to act. Bellemont appealed to the Lords of

"If your Lordships mean I shall go on to break the rest of the extravagant on to break the rest of the extravagant grants of land by Colonel Fletcher or ther governors, by act of assembly. I shall stand in need of a peremptory order from the King so to do." A month later he insisted to his supes at home that if they intended the corrupt and extravagant should be confiscated—"(which will be bold to say by all the rules of reason and justice ought to be done)
I believe it must be done by act of
Parliament in England, for I am a lit-

hi's "Industrial Evolution in the States": see also als article in Johnson's Encyclopædia, stat Documents, Vol. iv : 333-

tle jealous I shall not have strength enough in the assembly of New York to break them." The majority of this body, he pointed out, were landed men when their own interest was touched, they declined to act contrary to it. Unless, added Bellemont, "the power of our Palatines, Smith, Living ston, the Phillips, father and sonand six or seven more were reduced

* * * the country is ruined." " Despite some occasional breaches in its intrenchments, the landocracy con tinued to rule everywhere with a high hand, its power, as a whole, unbroken

How the Lords of the Soil Lived.

A glancing picture of one of these landed proprietors will show the manner in which they lived and what was then accounted their luxury. As onof the "foremost men of his day", in the colonies Colonel Smith lived in befitting style. This stern, bushy-eyed man who robbed the community of a vast tract of land and who, as chief justice, was inflexibly severe in dealing punishment to petty criminals and ever vigilant in upholding the rights of property, was lord of the Manor of St. George, Suffolk County. The fluest silks and lace covered his judicial person. His embroidered belts, costing £110, as once attested is great wealth and high station. He had the extraordinary number of one hundred and four silver buttons to adorn his cloth-When he walked a heavy silver headed cane supported him and he rode on a fancy velvet saddle. His three swords were of the finest make; occasionally he affected a Turkish scimeter. Few watches in the colonies could compare with his massive silver watch. His table was embellished with heavy silver plate, valued at £150, on which his coat-of-arms was engraved. Twelve negro slaves responded to his nod; and he had a large corps of bonded apprentices and dependant laborers. His mansion looked down on twenty acres of wheat and twenty of corn; and as for his horses and cattle hey were the envy of the country. In his last year thirty horses were his. fourteen oxen, sixty steers, forty-eight cows and two bulls." He lived high, drank, swore, cheated-and administered justice.

One of the best and most intimate

descriptions of a somewhat contempo-

raneous landed magnate in the South s that given of Robert Carter, a Virginia planter, by Philip Vickers Pithian, " a tutor in Carter's family. Carter came to his estate from his grandfather, whose land and other possessions were looked upon as so extensive that he was called "King" Robert Carter luxuriated in Nomini Hall, a great colonial mansion in Westmoreland County. It was built between 1725 and 1732 of brick covered with strong mortar, which imparted a perfectly white exterior, and was seventy-six feet long and forty wide. The interior was one of unusual splendor for the time, such as only the very rich could afford. There were eight large rooms, one of which was a ball-room thirty feet long. Carter spent most of his leisure hours cultivating the study of law and music; his library contained 1,500 volumes and he had a varied assortment of inusical instruments. He was the owner of 60,000 acres of land in almost every county of Virginia, and he was the master of six hundred negro slaves. The greater part of a prosperous iron-works near Baltimore was owned by him, and near his mansion he built a flour mill equipped to turn out 25,000 bushels of wheat a year. Carter was not only one of the planters, but one of the big capitalists | land. His estate in 1788, two years of the age; all that he had to do was | before his death, was estimated to be to exercise a general supervision; his overseers saw to the running of his various industries. Like the other large landbolders he was one of the active governing class; as a member of the Provincial Council he had great influence in the making of laws. He was a thoro gentleman, we are told, and took good care of his slaves and of his white laborers who were grouped in workhouses and little cottages within range of his mansion. Within his domain he exercised a sort of benevolent despotism. He was one of the first few to see that chattel slavery could not compete in efficiency with white labor and he reckoned that money could be made from the white laborer, for whom no responsibility of shelter, clothing, food and atendance had to be assumed than from the negro slave, whose sickness, disability or death entailed direct financial loss. Before his death he emancipated a number of his slaves. This, in

15 Frederick and his son Adolphus, Fred erick was the employer of the pirate, Cap-tain Ramuel Burgess of New York, who, at first was sent out by Phillips to Madagascar to trade with the pirates and then turned pirate himself. From the first voyage Phil-lips and Burgess cleared together £5,000, the proceeds of trade and slaves. The sec-ond voyage yielded £10,000 and three hundred slaves. Burgess married a relative of Phillips and continued piracy, but was caught and imprisoned in Newgate. Phillips spent great sums of money to save him and succeeded. Burgess resumed piracy and met death from poisoning in Africa while engaged in carrying of slaves. "The Lives and Bloody Exploits of the Most Noted Pirates: 117-185.

14 Columba Doc., Vol. Iv : 583-584 "This is the inventory given in Abstracts of Wills, Vol. 1 : 223. "Journal and Letters, 1787-1774

brief, is the rather flattering depiction ers of the South.

The Nascent Trading Class.

Land continued to be the chief source of the wealth of the rich until after the Revolution. The discriminative laws enacted by England had held down the progress of the trading class; these laws overthrown, the traders rose rapidly from a subordinate to the supreme class in point of realth. No close research into pre-Revolutionary currents and movements is necessary to understand that the Revolution was brought about by the dissatisfied trading class as the only means of securing absolute freedom of trade. Notwithstanding the view often presented that it was an altruistic movement for the freedom of man, it was essentially an economic struggle fathered by the trading class and by a part of the landed interests. Admixed was a sincere aim to establish free political conditions. But this was not an aim for the benefit of all classes, but merely one for the better interests of the propertied class. The overty-stricken soldiers who fought for their cause found after the war that the machinery of government was devised to shut out manhood suffrage and keep the power intact in the hands of the rich. Had it not been for radicals such as Jefferson, Paine and others it is doubtful whether such concessions as were made to the people would have been made. The long struggle in various states for manhood suffrage sufficiently attests the deliberate aim of the propertied interests to concentrate in their own hands and in that of a following favorable to them, the voting power of the govern-

With the success of the Revolution the trading class bounded to the first rank. Entail and primogeniture were abolished and the great estates gradually melted away. For more than a century and a half the landed inter ests had dominated the social and no litical arens. As an acknowledged, continuous organization they ceased to exist. Great estates no longer passed unimpaired from generation to gener ation, surviving as a distinct entity thruout all changes. They perforce were partitioned among all the children, and thru the vicissitudes of subsequent years, passed bit by bit into many hands. Altered laws caused a gradual disintegration in the case of individual holdings, but brought no change in instances of corporate ownership. The Trinity Corporation of New York City, for example, has held on to the vast estate which it was given before the Revolution except such parts as it voluntarily has sold.

Disintegration of the Great Estates.

The individual magnete; however, had no choice. He could no longer entail his estates. Thus, estates which were very large before the Revolution, and which were regarded with astonish ment, long ceased to exist. The landed interests, however, remained paramount for several decades after the Revolution by reason of the ecceleration which long possession and its profits had given them. Washington's fortune, amounting at his death, to \$530,000, was one of the largest in the country and consisted mainly of land. He owned 9,744 acres, valued at \$10 an acre, on the Ohio River in Virginia, 3,075 acres, worth \$200,000, on the Great Kenawa and also land elsewhere in Virginia and in Maryland. Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky, the City of Washington and other places." About half a century later it was only by persistent gatherings of public contributions which provided a sufficient sum that his very home was saved to the nation, so had his estate become divided and run down. After long and honorable career and a highly useful one, Benjamin Franklin acquired what was considered a large fortune. But it did not come from manufacture or invention, which he did so much to encourage, but from worth \$150,000, mostly in land. By the opening decades of the nineteenth century few of the great estates in New York remained. One of the last of the patroons was Stephen Van Rensselser, who died at the age of 75 on Jan. 26, 1839, leaving ten children Up to this time the manor had devolved upon the eldest son. Altho it had been diminished somewhat by various cessions, it was still of great extent. The property was divided among the ten children, and, according to Schuyler, "In less than fifty years after his death, the seven hundred thousand acres originally in the manor were in the hands of strang-

Long before old Van Rensselaer passed away he had seen the rise and growth of the trading and manufacturing class and a new form of landed aristocracy, and observed with a haughy bitterness how in point of wealth and power they far overshadowed the well-nigh defunct old feuda aristocracy. A few hundred thousand dollars no longer was the summit of a great fortune; the age of the millionaire had come. The lordly, lefsurely environment of the old landed class had been supplanted by feverish trading and industrial activity which imposed upon society its own newer standards, doctrines and ideals and made them uppermost factors.

* Sparks' Life of Washington, Appendix ix : 557-550.

" Bigelow's Life of Frankin, Vol. iii 470. No. Colonial New York, Vol. 1 : 232.

(To be continued,)

EDUCATION AND SOCIAL PROGRESS.

By W. Wachs.

"They have the future who have the

The development of social institutions from primitive life to the present order has been attended all along by a remarkable conservatism. With an aversion to change in existing conditions, with a reverence for the past and distrust in the future, society has proceeded but reluctantly on its way. Old and apparently rotten institutions with their unnatural and cruel relations have clung to the afflicted social organism with the most stubborn tenacity, and every attempt to throw them off met with powerful opposition and obstinate resistance coming from within society's own midst. Every important social and political reform and revolution has been marked by a long struggle. The old forms did not yield until the sea of human sorrow and suffering, having become overfilled, swept away all barriers and threatened to drown the whole existing order. But even then, the tide would frequently dash backward in reaction, resuming its former course and defying the progressive powers that forced it out of its old bed. There are evidently some powerful forces continually at work in society

that tend to draw us backward and to hinder our advance. These forces blind our eyes to the prevailing evils. stop our ears to the cries and curses of the sufferers, harden our hearts, confuse our intellects, and weaken our wills. What are those forces?

It will probably be regarded as a paradox if I say that education, as carried on up to the present time, has been one of them. "Do you mean to the skeptical reader will ask "that education has been a drawback to social progress? Education, which is being looked up to by most of us as our future redeemer, which is expected to bring the millenium and make paradise on earth, as soon as it spreads among the masses to a sufficient extent-do you mean to say that this education has served to hinder our advance and to perpetuate our misery?" Yes, I dare say. The same force that is capable of producing a grea deal of good, when rightly applied, will also pring a similar or even greater amount of harm when used for a wrong purpose. The same fire, for example, that cheers and comforts us while crackling brightly on our hearths, that bakes our bread, operates our machinery, and carries us with swiftness over ocean, mountain and dale in a word, the same fire which constitutes the soul of our industrial life, will also destroy our property, devastate our houses, and lay

our towns; when it is misused Let us see what history has to tell us with regard to the role played by education in the development of social life. From the very early times. when man first learned to enslave and dominate his weaker brother, and soclety first began to divide itself into rulers and ruled, we find the control over education in the hands of the ruling classes. They instituted, indeed, the political state to keep the enslaved in constant fear of an organized force. But this force, however great, would have been utterly insufficient of itself to maintain order for any great length of time without the aid and co-operation of certain spiritual and moral forces. In order to secure full control over the bodies and material means of the so called lower classes it was necessary to gain the control over their souls and intellects at the same time. The former would been impossible without the latter. For, in most cases, the oppressed had been numerous enough and strong enough to free their bodies had not their souls been englayed and their intellects corrupted. It was necessary to quiet and subdue the rebellious spirits by giving the existing order a divine origin and clothing the rulers sary, on the one hand, to stamp devoted obedience and meek submission to those in power as high virtues to be duly rewarded in this and in the other world, and to brand disobedience and revolt, on the other hand, as great crimes severely punishable by divine as well as secular law. It was this necessity of supplying spiritual am-munitions for the defence of the state's existence, among other things that give birth to and encouraged the growth of the Church as an educational institution.

Carrying on an untiring educational activity in the schools among the growing generation and in the homes and churches among the grown-ups, this institution soon gained complete mastery over the heads and hearts of millions of adherents It became so powerful, inced, that for a time it subdued its ally, the state, under its spiritual authority and ruled supreme over the destinies of nations. strongest weapon was the school and with this weapon it marched from land to land and conquered the greatest part of the world. It is on this account that many historians lavish their praises and eulogies upon the church. crediting her with spreading knowl edge and enlightenment among men. A remarkable demonstration of the

power of education is furnished by the splendid educational work of the Jesuits. This order spread with the greatest rapidity to all parts of the globe and its influence in shaping the the authorities. destinies of Europe was enormous. But it may be stated with certainty that one of the most important causes of this remarkable success was the excellent educational activity of the

cator, and no effort was spared to make their schools the best in the world. In the year 1710 this order. which was established in 1540, counted 612 secondary schools, 157 seminaries for teachers, 24 universities, and 200 missions. Instruction in the Jesuit schools was free to all classes of society, and the influence which these schools exerted upon the future lives of their pupils was remarkably great. They were ready at any time to sacr!

ideals and beliefs inblbed in school.

Persia. India-where society was di vided into castes beyond any possibility of transition, and the position of the individual in a higher or lower caste was forever determined by his birtheducation was wholly in the hands of the highest caste, the priests. These high-born teachers and educators enjoined upon the lower castes numerons observances and ceremonies to be strictly followed in eating, drinking, dressing, and similar activities of daily life. These observances were imposed upon the credulous followers as being of a divine or gin and possessing deep and hidden significance the knowledge and interpretation of which was revealed to the priests alone. Thus circumscribing all the life activities of the lower castes and intimidating their minds with fanatic terrors the priests gained such full control over them and made them so helpless and dependent that they could be driven like a herd of cattle wherever the leaders directed. Even the despotic monarchs of these oriental countries, unless they themselves belonged to the priestly caste, bowed their heads before their highpriests without whose instruction and blessing no undertaking of any importance could be started The instruction given by the Brahmans or holy teachers to the two lower castes-war riors and tradesmen-treated chiefly of the reverence and worship due to the high birth of the priest as well as of the low and despicable origin of the workers or Sudras.

Whatever of real knowledge there vas these privileged scientists and educators kept hidden behind seven locks as the exclusive heritage of their caste. They surrounded it with mysterious ceremonies and unintelligible symbols so as to make it utterly inaccessible to the lower castes.

These features of oriental education find striking analogies in the educational developments of all European countries. The same jealous watchfulness in guarding education against every external influence that was not n accord with the dominant order can be observed everywhere. Any attempt to introduce new ideas into the minds of the youth without official sanction fell at once under suspicion as "dangerous" for the state or the church which were, in most cases one and the same thing), and the innovator was prosecuted and his teachings suppress Socrates, one of Greece's greatest philosophers and noblest thinkers, was accused and condemned as a "corruptor of the youth," and was put to death for no other offense than that he taught the people his own philosophical views that were not in agreement with the old notions sanctioned by the state.

Here we are also reminded, in passing, of the horrible suppressions of innovations and reforms thru dungeon, fire, sword and all imaginable tortures by which church and state always endeavored to check the stream of social progress, and to insure their own safev and stability.

But all the great harm done to progress in this latter way becomes in-

significant when compared with the harmful effects of a falsified educaconstantly poisoning people's minds with adulterated mental food. These effects are especially far reachcation is more extended and more centrailzed in the hands of the ruling lasses. And here is the place to make the observation THAT IN HIGHLY CULTURED COUNTRIES WHERE PUBLIC EDUCATION IS THE MOST DEVELOPED, AND THE INHABITANTS ARE EVERY-PROVIDED WITH WHERE SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT THERE THE YOUTH IS LEAST EDUCATED POLITICALLY AND SOCIALLY, AND COLLEGE EDU-CATION IS BUT TOO FREQUENT-LY COMBINED WITH RELIGIOUS

BIGOTRY. To bring up PIOUS, CONTENTED. and OBEDIENT citizens has been the goal of all those at the head of public education, and with this end in view they carry on all their educational activity. The program of studies, the selection of teachers, the choice of text and reading books, and other educational facilities are all adopted to this final aim. Every study that would reyeal the faults of the existing order, every book that might give rise to discontent with things as they are, every teacher that is known to entertain and profess radical ideas on the subject of government and predominating institutions all these are withheld as far. as possible. But on the other hand we find religious societies, churches, missions and the like carrying on their activities in our colleges and universitles with the aid and co-operation of

Mark Hanna once sald that as long as the Public School and the Catholic church exist there is no danger of So cialism. The optimism of the old Senator is evidently based on the as- and Indiana rank next. These states The Worker needs your help. Get Jesuits. Every Jesuit was trained to sumption that these two strongholds contribute more than 90 per cent of themselves are safe from being bom- the total machine mined coal.

barded by Socialism. And our indifferent attitude towards the education of our children-to say nothing of religion for the present-fully warranted this assumption.

Leaving our children in the hands of our antagonists at the time when their nervous connections are just being formed, their characters modelled, and their whole makeup shaped for later life, we come and take Socialism to the grownups and wonder why they do not understand us or do not even wish to listen to us. We wonder at seeing our college students walking out of their institutions of learning to work as scabs, we wonder at seeing our chilfice their property, their friends and dren scoffing at our ideals and descrtrelatives, even their own lives for the ing us. But is there really any cause for wonder? Is it not evident that we are beginning from the wrong end? In the oriental countries-Egypt,

CO-OPERATION. The occupation of the tailor offers

an interesting example of how capitalist development abolishes the skill of the workers and reduces them to one common level of routine and servitude. According to the United States Bureau of Labor, the old saw "It takes nine tailors to make a man" is filled with misinformation, for in reality, the bureau finds, it takes thirty-nine men of different trades just to make a coat under the present system of shop manufacture. For the day when one tailor measured the customer, cut out the cloth and, with the apprentices, shaped it into a finished and pressed garment has practically passed. To-day all one tailor may do thru his entire life is to mark the place where buttons are to be sewed on. Another man never marks places for buttons; his specialty is to mark buttonholes. A third man spends the long day in sewing on buttons; a fourth is making buttonheles. Men who sew sleeves do not make armholes; the armhole men give place to shoulder shapers, and these last do not touch collars, which are a distinct specialty. Even the men who manipulate the tailor's goose are divided into pressers of seams, edges, Enings, sleeves and coat pressers. The basters stick to one distinct specialty of basting, and a separate functionary, the basting puller, undoes their work. Even the coat strap is a separate pro vince. So that when the coat is finished it represents thirty-nine distinct varieties of work by as many men. And when a man finally puts on the coat he is wearing the product of 312 flagers and 78 thumbs, not counting the digits of those who sheared the sheep, wove the cloth, dyed it, finished it, shipped it and cut it, nor the lnk stained cierical hands which kept a book record of all the processes. Propably from sheep to wearer the coat was handled by at least three thousand fingers.

This specialization in industry where one man all his life makes only a fraction of an article and has no chance to learn all the processes, has, with the introduction of machinery, killed the apprentice system and has resulted in a falling off of skill among workmen. The apprentice came in with the guild system, where he was able to learn all of a trade and to make a finished article under the personsupervision of a master workman. In old days a boy could be apprenticed to a tailor and in two or three years to learn to make a suit of clothes himself. Toglay in a large tailor shop he could learn probably only one operation at a time, and to master the whole thirty-nine needed to make a coat would take him seventy-eight years, if he spent two years learning each occupation. And he still would have to learn cutting and "pants mak-ing" and "vest tailoring." In the latest United States Census the number of apprentices and helpers in sixteen skilled trades constituted only 2.45 per cent of the workers. The highest percentage of apprentices was among the machinists-5.86 per cent.

While this development tends to reduce all workers to a dead level, it at the same time associates them in com mon effort which is necessary to produce the complete article. Each is dependent on the co-operation of all the rest. If skill is abolished the form of production has also changed. The effort of each is obscured in the total product of all. It is social production for private profit. If this social production was released from profit control thru public ownership of industry, this co-operative effort of the workers in all industries would be employed for themselves. Then the great fortunes of the past and present centuries would cease to be accumulated by a few sweaters and the actual producers would absorb the benefits of industrial progress which now can only increase their slavery. Socialism answers the age-long cry of the workers for life, leisure and freedom and that cry will be answered when they possess in common the co-operative industries that capitalism has called into exist-

The Mechanical Miner.

One of the most notable features presented by the statistics of bituminous coal production during the last year or two is the increase in the use of machines and in the quantity of machine mined coal. In 1899 the percentage of machine mined tonnage was 23; in 1906, 35.1. In the number of machines in use and in the amount of machine tonnage as in the total production of coal Pennsylvania stands far in the lead, with 45 per cent of the number of machines and 45.6 per cent of the machine mined coal. West Virginia stands second. Iilinois, Kentucky

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THE LABOR MOVEMENT

held in Berlin recently under the auspices of the Social Democratic Women of Germany to consider the movement to organize the servant en. The meeting declared for the mointment of a commission reprenting various cities to organize a central body, with headquarters in

The National Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of Great Britain has requested affiliated organizations to take a referendum on the question of demanding a general 48 hours week in the printing trades.

Probably for the first time in the history of Constantinople, 200 work-men went on strike Inst week, demanding an increase of wages in order to enable them to meet the great increase in the cost of living.

Thousands of miners in Lancashire, England, are reported to be getting no more than \$1.25 a day.

Trade unions are increasing rapidly in Austria. The number of national unions rose from 36 in 1901 to 49 in 1906. The membership of all unions was 119,050 in 1901 and 448,270 in 1906. e largest number of members are in the metal trades and the building and transport trades follow.

The last non-union camp of miners in Arkansas has capitulated and Aruses is now a solidly organized state as far as the coal miners are concern-

The Difference.

The difference in the political activity of the trade unionists of England and the United States is evidenced in the following facts: At the American Federation of Labor convention in session recently at Norfolk, Va., out of than 400 delegates, representing ore than 2,000,000 men, there were one or two Confressmen and a State Assemblymen, and these were elected in conjunction with one of the

At the fortieth annual British Trade Union Congress, recently held at Bath, the number of delegates present was 521, representing 1,700,000 workers. The delegates included 34 members of Parliament, 28 magistrates, 17 town ncillors and 3 aldermen.—Bulletin of the Clothing Trades.

Servia had, in 1905, 21 national trade unions with 5,074 members, Bulgaria eight national unions with 4,700 members and 121 local trade societies with 3,600 members. Some trade unlons are known to exist in Rumania. Only in Portugal, Greece, Montenegro and the Osman Empire have the workers failed to form any effective organ-

In Hungary labor organizations are increasing rapidly. At the end of 1901 all unions had 10,000 members which increased to 120,332 in 1906. There are 59.293 workers organized in the city of Buda-Pest alone. The strongorganizations are the bricklayers. building laborers and the iron and metal workers.

Five non-union boilermakers employed in the Northern Pacific roundhouse Butte, Mont., quit work last week The persuasion came in the shape fifty union boilermakers. The incident was not attended with violence, and union workers did not make a show of resistance. They were badly frightened and immediately left the shop. The only other employees about the place were some Japanese laborers, who were so frightened that they also quit

Teachers' Wages.

The city of Buffalo, N. Y., has es-tablished the principle of equal pay for equal work for the men and women teachers of the city, In New York City the women teachers are not only dis-criminated against but the teachers as a whole are denied the right to organize or to lobby for better conditions. A \$3,000,000 appropriation for increased pay for teachers was defeated at the same time that a salary grab of \$116,000 in the Comptroller's office was pushed thru. "Graft before educa-tion" is the cry of the politician.

In Sweden trade unions have grown from 32,132 members in 1900 to 214,-574 members in 1907, while in Norway the number of organized workmen in creased from 16,000 in 1003 to 33,965

California fruit growers have adopt ed a memorial to Congress asking for the repeal of the Chinese exclusion act. The memorial declares that this is the only method of getting labor for orchards and vineyards as well as for market gardens and sugarbeet farms. It says that exclusion has driven the Chinese from farms into cities where they get better wages as cooks and has brought thousands of Japanese in who workers. The opposition to cheap in-box is ascribed to "labor agitators."

The Japanese government has decided to restrict the emigration of workers from that country to America and emigration companies have nonneed their intention to fight the decision. Baron Ishi in a public interview denounced the labor unions of this country stating they were a men- or less wages for the workers

A public meeting of women was acc to the employers and the middle eld in Berlin recently under the class. The Baron is a nice old man as barons always have been and always will be!

> A maniac, seeking to kill Gov. Guild of Massachusetts, last week, shot and killed Edward Cohen, President of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor of Massachusetts and wounded Dennis D. Driscoll, Secretary of the same organization. The insane man had only been released from an

> The rush of emigrants from America is causing trouble at the Austrian frontier stations owing to lack of trains to convey them to their destinations. Odenburg, where thousands of the emigrants arrive from Bremen, has been the scene of riots, caused by the fact that the travellers are unable to get any further or to find lodgings in the towns. Temporary barracks are being built to accomodate them.

> The workers in the Transvaal will probably demand a Minister of Labor and Industries from the next Parilament.

Wouldn't Meet Servants.

A domestic workers' union recently organized in Melbourne, Australia, now has a membership of 500. A letter was written to the Minister of Labor, Sir Alexander Peacock, asking him to receive a deputation from the Domestic Workers' Union, with reference to an amendment in the Factories Act, that all persons engaged in domestic work have weekly half holiday. That worthy refused to receive a deputation and stated that an interview would be useless. That is a rather blunt way for treating "brother labor." In this country they meet with committees, pat leaders on the back, promise anything and then do nothing. Worse still: Many workingmen are satisfied with the treatment.

A coal famine is imminent in New South Wales on account of a coa

The Georgia Federation of Labor is aid to be opposing any further legis lation to reduce railroad rates on the ground that this legislation has "disturbed labor conditions in the South." Looks as if spots of the moon has gone out of fashion as the cause of indus trial disturbances.

The special police engaged to make people "step lively" in the New York subway are, talking about striking if their wages were not advanced from \$2 to \$2.50 a day and their hours reduced from twelve to eight per day A company official says the men have no kick coming as the company "can get any number of men who would be glad of the job."

The executive board of Ohio miners has prepared bills for the protection of miners to be submitted to the next session of the Legislature. In the last seven months 83 men were killed in the mines of the state because of inadequate safety appliances.

We won't hear much about Canadian paupers for awhile. Unemployed laborers from the reduced staffs of big industries thrucilt the United States are now pouring over the Niagara frontier into Canada. They are drawn there by tales of great Canadian prosperity and of a strong demand for labor in the railway construction camps. Hundreds land in Canada paupers, and, as there is no work for them, it is almost certain that they will spend the winter as vagrants in county Jails. -Cleveland Citizen.

RAILWAY SLAUGHTER.

By Failing to Put in Liberal Orders for Needed Equipment, Now that Trade Is Slack, Companies Deprive Themselves of All Excuse During the year ending June 30.

1907, there were 5,000 employees and ngers killed on the railways of the United States. During the preceding year the figure was 4,225; in 1905 it was 3,798, and in 1904 it was 3,787. In no other country do the rallways kill so many workmen in proportion to the whole number employed, or so many passengers in proportion to the whole number carried; and the numbers are increasing every year. One of the principal causes for this great shughter is admitted to be the incomplete equipment of trains and the use of much old and defective rolling stock. The companies defend them-selves on the ground that recent years have been so prosperous and busy that they could not get engines and cars built fast enough. This excuse is a poor one, for they ought to have placed their orders earlier. But now there is no rush in the locomotive works and car building shops. Thousands of men have been laid off. raliway companies should put in liberal orders for well equipped up-todate cars and engines now when these orders can be filled promptly. By failparing for still worse carnage in the years to come.

--- The product of labor is divided into wages and profits. Increased profits therefore mean either more work

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Russia.

The extent to which the proletariat of Russia has been swindled out of its political rights may be gauged from the results of the elections in the Baltic Provinces. In the Baltie Provinces 165,000 Germans have sent eight deputies to the Duma, whereas 1,070,000 Letts have sent but one (Dr. Predkaln, a Social Democraty: 884,500 Esthonians are represented by two deputies, and 6,500 Jews by one. In the Baltic Provinces the Germans are landholders, and there, as thruout all Russia the electoral law of June has assured a majority to the landlords, to the detriment of the rural and urban population. Dr. Predkaln has been de tained by the police at Riga on the ground that he belonged to an organization which sought to overthrow the present society.

The last act in the "Gapon drama" was played in St. Petersburg recently. Gapon led the Russian workers to slaughter on Jan. 22, 1905. He subsequently deserted the workmen he had led and became a spy for the government, and later he was executed. The court has ordered that the property of the dead priest be turned over to his son Alexis. This property includes the balance of the fund paid to Gapon by the government for his pacificatory propaganda among the workmen returning to Russia.

government under Premier Stolypin was rudely disturbed by one speaker referring to officials under that worthy as hangmen who used the "Stolypin necktie". Stolypin, who was sitting in a box, turned deathly white, and later challenged the speaker to a duel. The incident was smoothed over, but the phrase has become a part of the common speech in the streets and will stick to Stolypin and those under

Another party of sallors implicated in the recent mutinies were sentenced by court martial last week. Twentyone were condemned to death and 24 were given varying terms of penal

Finland.

Persecution of the Socialist press continues. Recently the editor of the Swedish paper, "Arbeataren", rade Usenius, was sentenced to three months imprisonment and Comrade Ranman to seven months. The Socialist papers are pointing out that the persecutions are limited to organs of their party for no matter how often the administration of press affairs proposes to the Senate to hold to account the editors of bourgeois papers, the Senate always dismisses these proposals for lack of sufficient evidence. But in the Socialist papers there are always to be found sufficient ground for prosecution.

Hungary.

The Socialists of Hungary have been conducting an energetic campaign against the jingo government politics. In over twenty cities large demonstrations have been held and as result the people are being united as never before.

Austria.

The Social Democratic Party in Prague has purchased for its own use as a Workers' Home one of the palof the Bohemian nobility 1.071.392 crowns (\$218.000). The house is situated in the center of Prague and has two gardens and three courts. It will provide space for the largest or-

France.

Jules Guesde began publishing on Nov. 17. Comrade Guesde declares that in addition to the official organ of the party and the daily "L'Humanité" and the local papers there is room for a publication "providing the militants with an arsenal of ideas and of facts. with a view to propaganda against the enemy. The enemy is neither to the right nor to the left; it is in front of us. It is the capitalist bourgeoisle in its entirety, and in all its fractions." The price of "Le Socialisme" is 2 cents

Germany.

The Prussian government is evidently determined to prevent the Socialist Party school from being a success. We reported reechtly how Dr. Hilferding and Pannekoch were prohibited from lecturing at the school on the ground that they were foreigners. This has been followed by Comrade Katzenstein being forbidden from giving a course of lectures, a Cabinet order of the year 1834 being invoked ,the order making it necessary that anyone imparting instruction shall have previously obtained the permission of the Minister of Education. This order has hitherto been held as applying to children under age, but now it is applied adults. The Socialist press warn their readers that this action is another step toward the prohibition of all attempts to enlighten party members on the principles of Socialism, as all political meetings could come under the term educational.

Germany has two schools for speak-ers, in Berlin and Weimar, in imitaeven the capitalist papers admit the The new local has hired headquarters. Instructors do not adequately deal and will spread the propaganda among with the subject of Socialism. The the 7,000 Hungarians of South Bend.

government, of course, has not interfered with these instructors.

Comment is being caused by the cordial relations which were revealed as existing between the Kaiser and the Central Federation of German Industrialists at the recent congress of the latter body when telegrams of greeting were exchanged and government ministers were present. This organization is similar to the National Association of Manufacturers in the United States, but if anything more representative of the powerful capital-

Holland.

Henri Polak of the Dutch Socialist Party writes an interesting letter to London "Justice" regarding the Socialist daily "Het Volk" ("The People"). He says the party first published a weekly paper (1804), then it came out twice a week and then every other day. As this was not yet satisfactory. a daily was decided upon. Having no money, the party made loans thru disposing of shares of three kinds, viz.: (1) shares bearing no interest; (2) shares bearing 3 per cent interest in case of a profit; (3) shares bearing 3 per cent interest in any case. The majority of shares subscribed were of the first-mentioned class. The printing was contracted out, a business manager engaged, the party executive appointed the editors. The first issue appeared April 1, 1900, At first the week ly subscription was 5 cents a week then increased to 6 cents and a guarantee fund started to meet the losses, the fund to last five years. This was a success, no less than \$3,750 a year being paid to the fund. Gradually losses were wiped out and the paper began to pay; then the proceeds of the guarantee fund were hoarded and after doing this for two years, the subscription was lowered to 4 cents a week. As anticipated this brought a new loss, but the increase of subscriptions and advertising soon disposed of that. The paper has four pages twice a week, six pages three times a week and eight pages on Saturday night. A supplement on Saturday consists of an eight-page Socialist illustrated review. "The Nutcracker", to which the best Dutch caricaturists contribute. Comrade Polak points the advantage enjoyed by the party in the readers being subscribers, few purchasing at newsstands, which are practically unknown in Holland. The Dutch mail service also carries a paper thruout the country for half-a-cent, which enables the party to supply readers at a trifling

Japan.

The "Heimin Shimbun" of Osaka gives the following list of Socialist periodicals in Japan: The "Shakwaishimbun", weekly, defends parliamentary activity against the tendency of "direct action". The "Kumamoto Hyoron" (Kumamoto Review), semimonthly with revolutionary tendency. "Seknifujin" (The Woman's World), semi-monthly paper for wo-men. The "Shinshicho" (New Current of Thought), a small monthly maga-

Comrades Katayama, Tazoye and Nishikawa are ararnging for a speaking campaign thruout Japan next spring. This will be the first time such an extensive campaign has ever been attempted in Japan. Socialists in Tokio have also formed a printers' guild with the sole view of printing cheap pamphlets for the cause. Mem bers are required to pay a fee of five yen.

Australia.

The Socialists of Australia are hav-"Le Socialisme" is a new Socialist | ing another struggle for free speech in weekly review of eight pages which two cities. In Richmond the police stopped a peaceful meeting and were supported by the city council. The comrades have asked the council to make some provision for street meetings and have notified the authorities they will not give up this right. At Redfern the councillors dug up an ancient ordinance in support of police interference with Socialist meetings. The council has moved to take action against two speakers and the Socialists have announced more open-air meetings. Arrests will undoubtedly

SOCIALIST ORGANIZER

STIRS A HOOSIER CITY. George Eisler of Chicago, was sent by the National Office to effect an organization of Hungarian comrades in South Bend, Ind., week before last, An organization with 45 members was formed. A doctor Von Baranay thru lying and intimidation sought to break up the meeting, and getting the worst of it, rushed into print with the statement that Comrade Eisler made an attack on our "Emperor" (President) and used harsh names in o doing. Of course the doctor's drivel was "good copy" for the South wend papers, so he got plenty of space. This so fired his patriotism that he immediately took steps looking to the arrest of Comrade Eisler on the charge of having criticized a ruler, and the capitalist press gleefully announces that he will be put behind the bars if he returns to South Bend. Comrades Pal-The Anti-Socialist Association of mateer and Dunbar warmly commend Comrade Eisler's work and want him to return. They will give the Huntion of the Socialist Party School, but garian Local their hearty co-operation.

Telephone 1014 Cortlandt. JACOB PANKEN LAWYER,

3_5 BEEKMAN STREET, East Side Office: 382 Grand St.

TSARISM IN INDIA. The new act for the "prevention of

seditious meetings" in India is, perhaps, the most drastic ever imposed by a government on any people. It is questionable whether any written law in Russia can compare with the Indian Sedition Act that is now enforced with the approval of John Morley, British "liberal", scholar and "humanitarian". The act provides that no meeting can be held to discuss questions of peculiar interest to the people of India and prohibits circulation of printed matter bearing on these questions. A meeting of more than twenty persons is considered a public meeting. Permission for meetings must be secured from the superintendent of po-Police officers are sent to such meetings to report proceedings and meetings may be dispersed on the order of the police commissioner. Any person concerned in the promotion of meetings where notice is not given or permission obtained, is subject to imprisonment or fine or both. Any meeting which has been prohibited is deemed an unlawful assembly and subject to proceedings under the criminal code, and arrests may be made without warrant at any time. All of these provisions apply to meetings which in the judgment of the authorities are 'likely" to create disturbance. The sweet will of police officials will determine that,

The "Mysore Standard", an Indian Nationalist organ, refers to the new law as "the new gagging bill", and fur

ther remarks: "It has been expressly stated that the bill is for the prevention of meetings likely to promote sedition or to caus a disturbance of public tranquility. How is the government to know that any movement is likely to become seditious? Does it employ astrologers to predict what is about to happen, or take an X-ray photograph of the movement? . . . The Indians are, doubtless, a patient and law-abiding people. But there is a limit even to their adherence to these virtues. They will either ignore the new law and compel the government to ignore its provisions by holding meetings in large numbers, or they will resort to holding private meetings where there

POPULATION AND POVERTY.

is less exposure to what they do.'

A decreased birth rate in France in 1906—the lowest, in fact, that her history records—is shown by statistics just published by the official journal of the republic. Recent years have been marked by a steady decline in the number of births. The average yearly rate from 1896 to 1905 was 839,843. In 1906 the births fell to 806,847. The deaths during the year aggregated 780.196. Dr. Jacques Bertillon, chief statistician of Paris, takes a pessimistic view of these figures. He states that whereas all of France's neighbors yearly increase France's population is at a standstill. Soon, he thinks, the tide of her population may fall backward not the first complaint of this kind that has come from France, but it is interesting to note that the decreased birth-rate is regarded as a calamity. One of the most persistent defenses of social conditions has been that poverty is due to the tendency of population to overtake the food supply. The moment the birth rate de creases there are no assertions made of decreased poverty, but on the con trary a lower birth-rate is viewed with regret. These facts merely confirm the truth of the Socialist position as to the cause of the workers' ills.

GOSPEL OF LABOR. Industrial work, still under bondage to Mammon, the rational soul of it not yet awakened, is a tragic spectacle Men in the rapidest motion and selfmotion; restless, with convulsive energy, as if driven by Galvanism, as if possessed by a Devil; tearing asunder mountains-to no purpose, for Mammonism is always Midas-eared!

This is sad, on the face of it. Yet courage; the beneficent Destinies, kind in their sternness, are apprising us that this cannot continue. Labor is not a devil, even while encased in Mammonism; Labor is ever an imprisoned god, writhing unconsciously or consciously to escape out of Mammon-

Show me a people energetically busy; heaving, struggling, all shoul-ders at the wheel; their heart pulsing, every muscle swelling, with man's energy and will-I will show you a peo ple of whom great good is already predicable; to whom all manner of good is yet certain, if their energy endure. By very worknig, they will learn; they have. Antaeus-like, their foot Mother Fact; how can they but learn? -Thomas Carlyle.

Labor Is One.

A new English magazine is styled. "The Woman Worker." It's a pity there is room for the sex distinction "The Worker" should suffice to fill the bill, but in justice it must be confessed that Man has made the drawing of the sex line inevitable. Workers, as work ers, should have no sex interests. Labor is one, not two. Its purpose is to prevent itself from being robbed. What does it matter when theft is committed, whether it is from a man's pocket or a woman's purse.—Brisban

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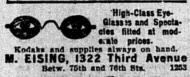
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m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI—2008 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist.
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CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-10N), neets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. 54th street. Se-cretary, Hermann Wend-ier, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL UNION No. 476, meets every Tuss-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East Sth street, Financial Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 317 East Soth street, City; Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1982 Anthony avenue, Bronx.

UNITED IOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly B. oms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Dolegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, R p. m., at 516 E. Eighty-second attreet. Hoard of Directors meets the first Thursday of the mouth, 8 p. m., at the office, 22 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Hroadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 Worth.

LOCAL TROY, N.Y. Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall Secretary, W. Wollnik, 1 Hutton St.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York CIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newart, Elizabeth, Ryraense, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thursday in the mouth at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th at., New York City.

BROOKLYN, 22d A. D., Br. 1 (American), meets the second and fourth Friday at 675 Glenmore avenue; Br. 2 (German), meets the second Monday of the month at 675 Glenmore avenue.

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PARTY NEWS

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

National.

Three hundred and forty-one comrades we been nominated for membership in the have been nominated for membership in Mational Executive Committee. A large number of these, of course, will decline. From the remaining list seven will be chosen by general vote of the party. There are 57 nominations for the position of National Secretary.

Connecticut.

State Committee met in New Haven,
Dec. R. Fred Cedarholm, chairman. Credentials of George W. Sweetland of Hartford were accepted. Delegates present
were: Cedarholm of Bridgeport; Lesotte of
Waterbury; Hummell of Ansonia; Applegate and DeSheen of New Haven; and
Beardsley of Shelton. Also National Committeemen Tomes. State Secretary reportmitteeman Tomey. State Secretary report ed: Total receipts to date, \$15.27; paid to State Treasurer, Dec. 8, \$15.27. Treas State Treasurer, Dec. 8, \$15.27. Treasurer reported: Balance, \$5.89: received from State Secretary, \$15.27; total, \$21.16; expenditures, \$18.27; balance, \$2.89: Reports accepted and referred to auditors, who reported having audited books and found same correct, Beport of National Committeeman Hull was accepted and placed on file. The following nominations for National Committeeman were received: for National Committeeman were received: George W. Sweetland, Hartford; Ernest D. Hull, of Naugatuck; William Schleidge, of Manchester; R. E. Richardson, of New Britain: William Applegate, of New Haven, and Eugene Toomey, of New Haven. Com-rade Toomey declined. Voted that refer-endum for National Committeeman close on Jan 11, 1908, and all ballots be in the hands of State Secretary on that date, none being counted after that time. Next meeting in Hartford, No. 29 Lawrence street, at 2:30 p. m. Locals in the vicinity

of Hartford please take notice.

John M. Work held successful meetings in Shelton on Dec. 2; Manchester, Dec. 5 and 6. He also succeeded in organizing a local in Middletown.

New Jersey.

At the meeting of Local Hudson County on Nov. 30 the following nominations for officers were made: Secretary, W. L. Os-wald: Recording Secretary, Frank Hubschmidt: Financial Secretary, Frank Pow-ers; Treasurer, Wm. Morton; National Com-mitteemen: Max Fackert and H. K. Kearns. For delegates to national convention: Con rades Killingbeck, Kearns, Reilly, Cull, Max Fackert, Meconnekin, Dennis (Mercer), (Mercer), Leffingwell, Krafft, Oswald was nominated, but declined. Jersey City was nominated as place for state convention and Saturday after-noon. April 18, and the following Sunday as the time. The following were nominated for the National Executive Committee: Kearus, Haywood, Lee, Work, Simons, Hili-quit, and Wanhope. Thompson, Berger, and Bandlow were also named, but defeated on the ballot. A committee was appoint ed to co-operate with the Socialist Club in

securing new county headquarters.

Hadson County Committee met Dec. 1.
Reports from 11 branches showed a membership of 239 in good standing and 71 in arrears: 19 new members were admitted. Treasurer's report showed balance in regu-lar funds of \$167.94 and a 1908 campaign fund of \$198.83. Decided to call special meeting of the local for Sunday, Dec. 29 discuss the party welfare in Hudson unty and in general. The action of the Hoboken comrades in preparing for Com ade Bebel's arrival was approved. Union County Committee met Dec. 8 at

Elizabeth. Branch reports showed total membership of 139 in good standing; 17 new members were admitted. Committee on festival reported \$73.55, with some tickets outstanding. Receipts, \$91.55; expenditures, \$26.50; cash on hand, \$166.46.

Local Union County met Dec. 8 and the ollowing nominations made for officers: corresponding Secretary, W. L. Oswald; Corresponding Secretary, W. L. Oswald; Financial Secretary, Frank Powers; Re-cording Secretary, Frank Hubschmidt; Tressurer, Chas. Zelteiback; National Com-mitteemen: W. Walker and Geo. Headley; date and place of state convention, Feb. 22 and 23, at Elisabeth; delegates to national convention: W. Walker. A. Bretschneider, Geo. Buickerood, David Rubinow, George Headley, H. R. Kearns, Fred. Krafft. It was voted to purchase a typewriter. Also to buy and dispose of a number of The Worker sub cards and to order 2,000 copies of the special Hard Times edition of The Worker of Dec. 20.

Pennsylvania.

The County Committee will meet at 416 Wood street, Pittsburg. Sunday, Dec. 15, 2:30 p. m. Every delegate is urged to be present as business of importance will be

transacted.

A continued meeting of Local Allegheny County will be held at 416 Wood street. Pitsburg, Sunday, Dec. 22. All party members are urged to come to this meeting. Among the business that will be transacted will be the election of officers.

Don't make any engagements for New Year's evening. The Fourth Ward Branch of Allegheny will hold a "clothes pin" social and the comrades of that branch want you to come and enjoy a pleasant evening with them.

Uhio.

A year or two ago it may be remembered, Julius Zorn and eighteen other members of Local Cinciunati went over to the S. L. P., being dissatisfied with the attitude of our party on the question of trade tailouism. They got their experience and Zorn and all but three or four of the others have now come back.

New York State.

local in the state should send in for the special propagands number. Worker which will be issued to the locals for, 21. Several locals

****** have pledged large orders already, but many have not yet been heard from. The State Committee has decided to send to all lown has ordered 4,000, Schenectady 7,000, Johnstown 1.00). Other locals should get in line at once. We must hear from all the locals before the issue goes to press. Lo-cals should take this matter up and organize for distribution. Get as many com-rades as possible who will agree to make a house to house distribution on Sunday and send in your orders. Now, when working-

men are being into on by incusanus in the time to show them where they stand and what Rocialism will do for them.

The referendum on the management of The Worker has been submitted to the membership. A full vote should be cast. The vote will close in locals Jan. 11, and secretaries must send in a tabulated state-ment of the vote to the State Secretary on or before Jan. 14.

The State Secretary has sent a number of coupon books to locals, and it is hoped that comrades will do some hustling with them. Each book contains \$5 worth of coupons to sell at 25 cents each. Of the proceeds, 60 per cent will go to the "Dally Call' Fund and 40 per cent to The Worker Sustaining Fund.

Local Rome is continuing to hold weekly meetings at the homes of members instead of holding monthly meetings in a rented hall with only a few present. The Consumers Union connected with the local is proving its efficiency in providing the members with groceries at only 10 per cent over wholesale cost. The local will take 1.000 Worker, and has districted the city to be covered on Dec. 22 by ten volunteers, who will go at the work systematically in pairs. This local has not failed to send in its nembership report promptly to the State Secretary in the last six months.

New York City.
The General Committee will meet on Saturday, Dec. 14, at 248 E. Eighty-fourth

Assembly Districts which have not yet sent in orders for the special Hard-Times Number of The Worker are urged to do so at once, so that a sufficient quantity may ordered for distribution all over the city So far orders have been received from a few districts only, which goes to show that the comrades in those districts will make special efforts to distribute more copies than usual. Send in orders direct to the Organizer.

The cards advertising the Cooper Union meeting on Thursday, Dec. 19, are ready for distribution, and every district organization should endeavor to distribute as many as possible and help make the meeting a great success. Comrades out of work can make themselves very useful by calling at the Organizer's office and getting cards

The financial report of Local New York for November is as follows:

Receipts. \$1.252.60. as follows: Dues. \$189; Applications for Membership. \$20.60; Literature. \$91; Banners. \$9; Campaign Fund. \$700; Sundries. \$14.25; Balance from Detober. \$221.84.

Pund, \$700: Sundries, \$14.25; Balance from October, \$221.84.

Expenses, \$997.51. as follows: Dues, State Committee, \$150; Sustaining Fund, \$200: Speakers, \$142.20; Postage, \$53.10; Co-operative Press, \$100; Organizer's Salary, \$9); Assistant's Salary, \$60; Rent, \$35; Clubhouse Tickets, \$30.75; Express, \$7.65; Open-air Appeals, \$29.40; Socialist Band Donation, \$15; Official Canvass, \$15; County Clerk, \$6; Telephone, \$63.55; Sundries, \$65.50.

Balance on hand Dec. 1, \$235.18.

The 20th A. D. at its last meeting decided to take 3,000 copies of the Hard-Times Number. Nominations were made for new officers and delegates. No me ing will be held next Thursday, because a the Cooper Union meeting. The next district meeting will be on Jan. 2.

At a regular meeting of the 25d A. D. a committee was appointed to manage an entertainment, the proceeds of which are o be turned over to The Worker.

The 6th A. D. will hold a special meet-

ing ou Friday, Dec. 13, at 8 p. m., at the club, 203 E. Third street, to discuss the questions periaining to The Worker. Also a referendum vote will be taken up. All comrades are requested to attend this very important meeting without fall.

The West Side Agitation Committee at their monthly meeting on Dec. 5, in addi-tion to other important business, transacted the following: Formed an organization Assistant Organizer, and the organizers of the assembly district organizations; made arrangement for an entertainment on Sat-urday, Dec. 28; provided for sending out the paule leaflet to a number of Hearst enrolled voters. If Local New York does not issue a leaflet the committee will send

A social gathering of Dutch and Flemish party members for the purpose of organiz-ing a Dutch and Flemish branch of the Socialist Party will be held at the Rand School, Thursday evening, Dec. 19, and comrades are invited.

Kings County.

Organizer J. A. Well of the 20th A. D. writes that the regular meeting on Dec. 4 was very poorly attended and the discus-sion could not take place as scheduled. He wonders why the members do not at-He wonders why the members do not at-tend meetings and urges them to appear at the next meeting on Dec. 18, 8 p m., when the subject for discussion will be, "Shall Our Next Convention Endorse the I. W. W?' Everybody is welcome.

THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

The Worker Conference met Wednesday, Dec. 4, at the Labor Temple, with G. S. Gelder as chairman. The following new delegates were sented: 14th A. D., John Mullin and Fred Paulitsch; 16th and 18th A. D., G. Loeffer and L. C. Egerter; 22d A. D., Algeraon Lee and H. Harris; 24th and 29th A. D., Fritz Ebberts and M. Stel-ser; 85th A. D., English Branch, Julius Ep-

The delegate from the 35th A. D. re-ported that his branch considers it advis-able that every party sub-division should cover a part of the deficit of The Worker, either thru entertainments or thru cash contributions; that all party members ought to make a better effort to secure new sub-scribers and advertisements for the paper. As a beginning, his branch has pledged \$10 per month. The 18th A. D., Bohemian Br., reported a donation of \$5 to the Sustaining Fund; the 16th and 18th A. D., \$10; the 21st and 28d, German Br., \$10.

It was decided to invite Mrs. A. Cobden Sanderson, of England, to give a lecture for the benefit of The Worker Sustaining Fund. A committee consisting of S. J. Block, G. S. Geider and A. Chesa was elected to have full charge of arrangements, admission to

Delegates were requested to report to their branches that the Conference calis upon every district to make a special part of its work the sale of subscription eards. A committee of three was elected to take up the work of risting unloss to secure

enheeribers. The committee consists of Fred Paulitach, Aigernon Lee and J. Stein.

The Conference will hold regular meetings the first and third Wednesday of each SOCIALIST A month at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. The next meeting will be on Wednesday, Dec. 18.

THE NEW YORK

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Financial Secretary Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following addition al contributions for the Campaign Fund:

al contributions for the Campaign Fund:

W. S. & D. B. F., Br. I. List I, \$6;
do., Br. 173, List 69, \$3; do., Br. 173, List
67, \$4; do., Br. 173, List 68, \$4; Cappenters
Union No. 513, List 221, \$3, 25; int, Machinists No. 335, List 205, 25c.; do., List 206,
\$2, 15; Butchers' Union No. 174, List 399,
\$5, 70; do., List 400, 25c.; Alex. Esteman,
List 1011, \$1; Fr. Freedman, List 1102, 50c.;
E. Fuhrman, List 1148, \$1; Robert Heinze,
List 1412, \$1; H. Human, List 1513, \$2, 25,
W. Kasanen, List 1716, \$3, 45; Henry Merz,
List 1902, \$1; Jacob Schneider, List 2514,
\$2, 50; Aug. Wolff, List 2904, \$2; W. Zcizler,
List 3013, \$1, 25; Fritz Lantz, List 254, 50c.;
Wm. Bartels, List 4059, \$1, 50; Donation, A.
F. Cox. 50c.; Philip Bauer, \$1; Philip
Friedt, \$1; John Wike, \$1, 50; total for the
week, \$48, 55; previously acknowledged,
\$3,633,90; total to date, \$3,682,45.

NEW YORK STATE.

Financial Secretary Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions for the Campaign Fund:

Campaign Fund:

A. K. & S. K., Br. 25, \$25; A. K. & S. K., Br., 195, Dolgeville, \$14,25; D. T. Heinckley, Wading River, \$3; Chas. Rottenberg, Sag Harbor, \$2,50; E. F. Wangaman, \$1; Mathias Palm. Woodside, \$1; Herman Koch. Spring Valley, \$2,50; Rome, 50c.; W. Albrecht, Mount Vernon, 50c.; Fred Uhi, 50c.; John Johnston, Elonar Park, 50c.; D. J. Van Emmerick, Oneida, \$2,65; S. Weissenberg, Hornell, \$2,75; Workman's Educational Association, New York, \$25; Birch Ellis, Auburn, \$2,10; H. Schefrer, Poughkeepsle, \$3,50; Surgical Instrument Makers, Brooklyn. \$2,50; total, \$50,75; previously acknowledged, \$200,67; total to date, \$250,42.

THE "DAILY FORWARD'S"

GREAT ANNUAL BALL.

The annual masquerade ball of the Jew ish "Daily Forward" Association will take day evening, Feb. 1, 1908. The "Dally For ward" hall has become noted as one of the great social events of the season, and there every indication that the coming one will

is every indication that the coming one will be the most successful from every standpoint in the history of the "Daily Forward."

This year \$400 in prizes will be given in the contest and the program will be especially good in all its many phases. What makes the hall this year of especial interest to the American comrades is the fact that the "Daily Forward" Association has voted that one-third of the proceeds of the hall be contributed to The Worker Sustaining Fund, the party selling a certain number of tickets.

The tickets are 50 cents each, and every

per of tickets. The tickets are 50 cents each, and every branch of the party and every party member in Greater New York should sell as many of them as possible. More complete tails of the ball will be given later.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

At the last meeting of the New York Conference, which was well attended, Comrade Wolf presided. A communication was read from the Preston and Smith Release Committee asking the Conference to send delegates to its meeting. After discussion it was decided to communicate with the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners and ascertain whether the Federa-Preston and Smith. Butchers' Union 174 reported an additional donation of \$10; Cremation Society No. 1, \$6.90.

It was decided that letters be sent to all the labor organizations represented in the Conference calling their attention to the fact that the agitation must be renewed while the Pettibone case is on, as the capitalist class is relying on the workers los-ing interest in the case of the comrade now on trial and may railread him to the gal-lows. It is just as important to continue the agitation for Pettibone as it was for

Comrade Oppenhelmer introduced a resolution protesting against the sending of federal troops to Goldfield and calling lab.r organizations to voice their protest against this illegal action on the part of the President of the United States. The resolution was unanimously adopted and the dele-gates to the Central Federated Union were urged to bring up the matter and have a similar resolution adopted. The next meeting of the Conference will be on Saturday, Dec. 21, at the Labor Temple. It is to be hoped that more delegates will attend so that an energetic agitation may be conducted in behalf of Comrade Pettibone.

The Brooklyn Moyer-

On Friday, Dec. 6, a special meeting of the above Conference was held to discuss what action should be taken in the case of Preston and Smith of Goldfield. A motion that the Conference protest egainst the imprisonment of these men, and offer its moral and financial sup-port was carired. A committee of three, Comrades Greenberg, Schlottman and Schneppe, was elected and instructed to draw up a resolution, to be sent to all affiiated organizations, with the request that they and it, over their signatures, to the officials of Goldfield, Nev., voicing their p.otest. This resolution will be presented to the next regular meeting for adoption.

It was voted to send \$100 to the Western Federation of Miners, leaving about \$48 in the treasury for agitation Those organizations who have not yet con-tributed to the defense fund are asked to do so as soon as possible. It was decided to notify all those organizations whose delegates do not report at the regular meetings of the fact and request them to bring pressure to bear upon the delegates or elect others in their places.

"Daily Call" Fair Conference.

The "Daily Call" Fair Conference has effected a permanent organization, a full Friday night being inconvenient for the embers, the regular meetings of the Conand third Saturday nights of each month at 8 p. m. sharp in the Organizer's office. 23s E. Eighty-fourth street, New York.

This Conference is not confined to Brook lyn, as the mistaken editorial heading in The Worker of last week's Conference report seemed to indicate. Its territory covers Greater New York and every local that cares to co-operate.

A Socialist Orchestra.

Philip Goldinher, of the 22d A. D., is organizing an orchestra to pid the Socialist Party. Young comrades who desire to help in this work should write to him at 239 E.

INTELLIGENCE IN THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of The Worker:-My previous letter seems at least to have been read. Of the professional proletarians and their friends did not like it. I rather sus pected they would not. Some of the fool-ish persons who like to have their ears tickled by high-flown rhetoric also did not like it. I am sorry for that; they will learn better in time. But a great many comrades, I should Judge from letters and sonal words that have come to me, have

ound the letter instructive and helpful. Still, it is a bit disappointing, after one ias spent time and care in framing his missive, to learn that certain readers here and there have coursed over it somewhat after the manner of a jack-rabbit on the plains, hitting only the high places. Some such readers, gleaning only an imperfect notion of what it says, along with some others of interested motives, have been led nto reading into it words which it does not contain, and meanings and implications mentary note becomes necessary. The propriety of my criticizing certain utterances made in the General Committee will not be discussed here, since it is yet to be passed ipon by that committee. But I desire to amplify some of the more general points. I said prinarily that what the Socialist

ovement most needs is intelligence, and what it will have to get along without is demagogy. In no movement is intelligence demagogy so harmful. Intelligence, dis cipline and ability to organize—these, ac cording to Karl Kautsky, in his "Social Recolution", are "the psychological preiterates this over and over again. There can be no Socialism, there cannot even be a powerful Socialist movement, without "The proletariat will require," be says, "high intelligence, strong discipline, perfect organization of its great masses. and these must, at the same time, have be come most indispensable in econòmic life IF IT IS TO OBTAIN THE STRENGTH SUFFICIENT TO OVERCOME SO FOR

Well, has the proletariat generally this high intelligence? Is not the chief Social-ist artivity—that of educating the nonsocialist workers-based upon the assump tion that the proletariat generally has not needed intelligence? Do we not admit this in declaring that the Socialist part of the proletariat is the most intelligent part of it? Why do we tell the non-Socialist pro'etariet that what it most needs is enlightenment: why do we call upon it to read and think: why do we pester it with pamphlets and books?

Because, in spite of our proneness now and then to listen to demagogs, we really proletariat is to be emancipated. And as we value intelligence, so also do we value, at least in our more sober moments, the men who have this intelligence, and sponneously we advance them to the places of esponsibility and trust in our movement.

We need more of these men. We could row in various parts of the country if we had them. We haven't got them. Nor shall we ever have many of them so long as we permit demagoes to extel ignorance and decry intelligence. "I hope," writes to me one of the most useful Socialists in America, "to see some talent and real abilalarmingly in need of something of the sort. Our helplessness and absolute effectiveness at a critical time like

present are exasperating." Let us not forget that Marx himself had this same demagogy to contend with among the professional proletarians of his own day. In September, 1850, resigning from the central committee of the Communist Society, he wrote: "While we say to the working people, 'You will have to go thru fifteen, twenty, fifty years of civil wars and wars between nations not only to change existing conditions, but to change your cives and make yourselves worthy of political power,' you, on the contrary, say, We ought to get power at once, or else give up the fight. • • Just as the Democrats made a sort of fetish of the words the people', so you make one of the word 'proletariat'. Like them, you substitute revolutionary phrases for revolution-

We need not only a constantly increasing ntelligence in the mass, but the exception al intelligence of individual men. "Nor does it matter," as I said in my letter, whether this intelligence is that of indirenks, or of individuals from other classes give themselves to the worker's ment? Do not we all, down in our hearts, believe that to be true? Do not all of us. in our sober moments, when not under the spell of some demagogic incitement, give the same honor and regard to the man of intelligence who comes to our ranks from another class that we do to one who grew up in our own class? Do we not, as a matter of fact, usually pay him the higher regard? Whom do we honor most—the lawyer's son Merx, the manufacturer's sou Engels, or the wood-turner Bebel? It is of course conceivable that a sudden influx of a large number of college men, ministers, and other professional men into our move-ment might have for a time a discurbing influence. But this would be not because of their intelligence, but because of the possibility that their former class attitudes had not been wholly revolutionized—that, in other words, these men had not become wholly indoctrinated with the Socialist philosophy. No such danger threatens us now. When it does threaten us, we can guard against it.

Nor is there any ground for fear that the putting forward of men of intelligence and ability means the creating of an oligarchy. As a natter of fact the men who form rings and cliques for the purpose of seizing power for themselves are usually men of smail intelligence and abilities, who make up in craftiness for what they lack in other things. You may search out the boss—the real holder of power and dispenser of patronage—in every American municipality for proof of this. In the long un the average common sense of the whole ment. But that average common sense, if It is to have any effectiveness. If it is to exemplify that "intelligence, discipline, and ability to organize" which Kantsky insists are the necessary prerequisites for a Socialist society, must learn to give over the crafty appeals of demagogs and to choose men solely on the score of their fitness to do specific tasks.

It needs to be said just as plainly as

the bourgeois world, the man of high intel-lectual gifts is too frequently a retainer of the capitalist class, and is thus an agent employed against the workman. But in the Socialist movement he plays no such part. He is simply a soldier in the Socialist army, who happens to be furnished with better weapons for use against the common foe. The very use of the term, "intelltual" as a name by the average profes sional proletarian is ignorant and In France, where numbers of educated mer ave come into the movement for the sake of personal advancement, there is some Justification for using the term in a deprecia first so employed, and it is the meaning given there that the professional proleta here. But there is no justification for its use in that sense in America. In my former letter I used the term solely as a designation for a Socialist of exceptional ability and intelligence, no matter from what class be came, or what occupation he followed. whether an ex-freman like Debs or a university professor like Vandervelde. is no sense and no justice in using it othervise when speaking of the American Socialist movement. There is no room, as I said before, for class distinctions in the Socialist Party any more than there will be in the Socialist republic. "Every man who comes into the Socialist movement comes in, or should come in, on the same terms, and he remains there on the same footing as every other comrade." Will anybody be courageous enough to dispute that sentiment seriously in a public meeting of Socialists?

The demagog insults the manhood of his

bearers when he flatters them for their assumed ignorance, or when he seeks to win their regard by yawp, insinuation or stander. We say that of the Hearst demagoz, of the Republican demagog, and of the Democratic demagog. Is it not equally true, is it not a thousand times more true of the Socialist demagog? Do workmen of ordinary horse sense really like the sort of thing the detangog gives them? Do they like to have it assumed that they are caught only by "gud"? And are they really flattered, when they take time to think of it, by the picture of themselves which the demagog carries in his mind? I hope not. I want no professional proletarian to pre-tend to speak for me. I am a workman, and have been one most of my life. union workman, too, for I joined my union before I was 18, and I am a member of it I began earlier, have worked harder and longer at manual toil, and have endured I imagine, worse conditions of hardship and privation, than have any of these professionals whom I know anything If anybody's experience has been of a sort to give him the proletarian consciousness, mine has been. Both as a work man and a workman-student, I know more about the actual prolefariat than do any of these professionals. As a matter of fact, many of the professional proletarians whom I have met or known about in the inst twenty years have actually undergone very little of the industrial discipline of the machine process, as Thorstein Vable calls it; while in some cases, like that of Daniel De Leon, that unfailing source "proletarian" philosophy, they have never one a day's nanual toll in their lives. These are hardly the persons to give you the psychology of the working class.

I know the proletariat, and I realize that it is unfortunately susceptible, particularly when gathered in crowds, to the the demagog. But I know also that it is susceptible to another thing—to an appeal to its latent manhod—and that that apwhen boldly given, may often be successfully made even in the echo of demagog's rant and bombast. It can be made even more successfully by the printed word. For the men may be transported out of themselves, and roused to a mad-dened fronzy by demagogic appeals, it is, after all, the printed word which they take to their fresides, which they think upon in their leisure, which they talk about in mpany with their wives and comrades, that itually persuades them in the im-portant affairs of life. And it is in the efficacy of that printed word of truth and

soberness that we may safely put our trust, The thing that interest is me most in this world is the present universal uplift of the proletariat - that struggle to conquer its own ignorance, and by doing so to free itself from vage-slavery; and the thing I detest most and fear most is that too common tendency of demagogs to finter the proletarist in its ighorance, and by making it satisded and complacent with itself, and suspicious of the mere intelligent comrades within the ranks, to render it forever helpless and impotent. As a workman, like most other real workmen, I have always revered the character of the men of intelet and achievement who have advanced the world's knowledge; a man who retains his proletarian conscious-ness unimpaired that I here express the immensurable debt of gratitude I owe these men. If I know anything of real workingmen-men who take pride in their work and who realize that under Socialism they will have to work, and work well, this is their sentiment as well as mine.

I repeat that the most dangerous misleader of the Socialist proletariat is the man who tries to create an antagonism between the instructed and the uninstructed nien in the movement. Whether or not be means it so, the tendency of his action is to lead the working class to its destruction. There is no such issue in the nature of things. In so far as one has been made here in town, it is one manufectured for evil purposes, and the fostering of it fur-ther spells dark days for Socialism. It is time for us to stop our foolishness and get down to business. Our vote this

year in Greater New York puts us just about where the old Socialist Labor Party was in 1808. If Socialist votes are what we are after, and if after nine years of hard work and the expenditure of tens of thousands of dollars we can show nothing bet ter than this, we had better try something else. We crinot go on forever walking a treadmil, gaining nothing and getting no-where. The rest of the world will run away from us. It is about time to take stock of our resources and methods, and see if something worth while cannot be done. First, we need to heap together a good many of our foolish phrases and more foolish practises, and to auction them off to the lowest bidder. We are overfond of some of these, just as children are foul of their toys. But we cannot go on indefinite-ly playing with toys when what is wanted is effective work. If we had our own daily paper, we might at least make a start.
For then a good many susceptible persons in our ranks would stop taking their daily allowance of "dope" from De Leon's "Peo-English words can say it that there is no more shameless misleader of the Socialist workingmen than the demagog who tries to create antagonism between the educated and the uneducated men in the movement.

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cialist Party men. Daniel might then, for some useful work; while the professional proletarians and wirepullers in our own party, who deliberately manipulate for their own purposes the incitement induced by De Leon, would then be put to their wits' ends for fresh material. But it will be som time before we have our daily. In the meantime we may profitably try a vigorous examination of ourselves and our movemen and see if some of the fault for our fatlure to get anywhere does not lie at home, at not all of it with the stupidity and blind ness of the outside world. Demagogy and spite and slander and intrigue and wire pulling will have to go-and soon! W. J. GHENT.

THE SURE AND SIMPLE WAY.

To the Editor of The Worker:-It is strange that The Worker is not better patranized by the Socialists in New York and the East generally. I should think the trade unionists would begin to subscribe for it in large enough numbers to keep it out of debt. The Socialists and trade uniculate do not appreciate what Socialist editors and others in the cause sacrifice for them, or they would give sufficient support to the Socialist press. It must be an awful strain and a cause of constant anzlety to you editors and managers to be always harassed by such conditions. You cannot do your best work with such a load on your shoulders. The individual subscribers are largely to blame. They let all the work of getting new subscribers fail upon one or two persons in each place. If each work of getting new subscribers fail upon would try to get just one new subscriber they could do it, and thus put The Worker and other efficient Socialist papers on a sound footing. And many of them could just as easily get two or three more and that without going out of their way. Let a comrade show the paper to his intimate frieads, lend it to them, read to them some article on a subject that he knows will interest them: he may not inad them the first time, but with a few such efforts one after another will be enrolled. Again there are the men we trade with—barbers, butchers, grocers, milk men, tallors, etc.; a man you have traded with for years will almost certainly subscribe for a year if you try to get him and affer he has the paper, he will read it and it will do him good. Besides this, I believe that every Socialist should every year pay for at least one subscription for some person who cannot very well afford it, or for one who have not yet "got the appetite" quite strong enough to be willing to subarribe for themselves; the appetite can be cultivated by supplying the paper for six months or a year. My income is very small, and sometimes I am out of work, and yet I manage to give away several subscriptions yearly and find that it hus good results. Let each reader of the paper will soon be made secure and the managers and editors will be relieved of a great burden and will be able to do better work then cree before.

Minucapolis, Minn ways harassed by such conditions cannot do your best work with such a load

Women of Iceland Progressive.

Minucapolis, Minu.

The women of Iceland recently petitioned the Althing (Parliament) for universal, untimited and parliamentary suffrage for women. The petition was signed by a majority of the adult women of the country, 12,000 in number. As the women of Iceland have had municipal suffrage for several years it is expected that they will soon attain full political equality. Even in the wild, frozen regions of the north women are considered superior to idiots and criminais.

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NEW YORK CITY.

By William Mailly.

With hardly a moment's warning ver five hundred human beings were liled in the mine disaster at Mononnent's warning | misery when weighed in the scale with

gah, West Virginia, Friday. Saturday President Watson of consolidated Coal Company, in ose mines the explosion took place and a statement in which he said:

The accident is deplorable from any nt. It was entirely unexpectd, and as yet we do not know the exwn-out shot igniting a pocket of ras. About 50 per cent of the mine achis manner. It is probable the present sulted from the same cause.

That statement is a wilful untruth. ident Watson DOES know the exact cause of that disaster. And there is no "might" about it.

Let us be explicit. Explosions on as arge a scale as the one at Monogah can be traced directly to one source: of precautions against them. re has never been a large mine disister but could have been prevented. It will always be impossible to prevent me accidents in such a dangerous intry as coal mining, but, with proper ons, these accidents can be reed to a minimum.

In the first place, the immediate se of mine explosions is insufficient

Coal has stored up within it a certain it of gas, technically known as marsh gas. As the coal is taken out this marsh gas is released and it will plate in the mine unless a curent of air is established to carry it off. As the mine is extended further and ther into the earth the old workings are left behind and gas will accumulate more readily there, unless proper ventilation is provided.

As a usual thing this ventilation is of provided. What the mine operaare interested in is getting out Every moment's time consumed in attending to old workings, where al can no longer be taken out, is so uch time lost and so much more exse and so much less profits.

When the volume of fresh air in any part of a mine is reduced, the gas exfrom the coal increases in greatume. When there is a proportion of 5 per cent of marsh gas to 90 per cent of air, then the combination bees to a minor degree explosive. When the combination reaches a maxiof 9.47 per cent of marsh gas to 58 per cent of air, an explosion is not only possible, it becomes almost in-The slightest spark, from a pick, from an electric motor, a flame or any other possible source of ignition will cause an explosion

But however violent an explosion under these conditions may be that is not the main cause of the great loss of life which ensues. It has been estimated that 75 per cent of deaths in mine explosions are due to suffocating effects, as distinct from those due to violence. And the deaths by suffoca tion occur in this way;

When the explosion by marsh gas takes place it ignites the coal dust. which is shaken loose from the walls and mine bottom, and which becomes ended in the air-in other words. what is called a "coal dust explosion" is merely the ignition of coal dust particles by the gas explosion.

It is the foul air or gases caused by the gas and coal dust explosions which cause the suffocations, and this will continue until pure air carries off the foul. The principal cause of fatalities is, therefore, the coal dust extension of the marsh gas explosion producing a ous element which destroys from 75 to 92 per cent of those whom It

Mining disasters can be prevented, first, by the prevention of gas accumulation thru good ventilation, and, secthe mines. In case of non-removal of tain temperature which will make the coal dust less liable to ignition by the explosion. Authorities have stated, however, that it is quite feaslble to remove coal dust as fast as produced and by this "the deadly virus of coal mine explosions would be extir-

We believe this explanation is a per fectly simple one. We have thought fit to make it because such statements as those quoted above from President Watson are deliberately misleading

Despite reports to the contrary, the mine at Monongah could not have been provided with the proper precautions against explosion. In their greed for profits, in their anxiety to increase the output of the mine, the mine operators disregard the most essential things that would prevent the destruction of human life.

If there are blackened, charred and distorted corpses being taken out of the Monongah mines, if there are more such corpses which will never be taken out, if there are frantic, despairing and grief-torn women weeping and moan-ing for the dead they see and the dead they may never see, if there are little children left bereft before they are old enough to realize all the woe and horror of the moment, if there are men toiling unseifishly with desperate hope and risking their own lives, as only the workers can, to reach their brothersif these things be, it is because the owners of the mines at Monongah placed more value upon dividends than upon the lives of the wage slaves

who produced those dividends. Profits, Profits, Profits, this is the source of destruction. What are human lives and broken hearts and women's tears and destitution and blank

Profits, the Great God of Capitalism? Corpses of what were once children are being taken out of the Monougab mines-children who were never young, who never knew what it was to play, who never knew any of the joys of Christmastide in that bleak profitcursed place which was all they knew as home. Not all the belated assist ance of the coal companies to the widows and mothers of Monongah, not all the "charity" of all Christendom, can wipe out the bloody, ruthless crime which the cruel sacrifice of those chil-

dren involves. Behind the story of this disaster is also the long history of bitter opposition of the mining companies of the Fairmont region to the organization of the miners into the United Mine Workers of America. Thru the use of every possible weapon, debauched officials, corrupt courts and armed thugs, every attempt to organize the poor degraded slaves of that region has been defeated -also for Profit's sake.

For wherever the miners are organized, wherever by united effort they exert a voice in their own behalf, there invariably are the mining companies compelled to take some necessary precautions to protect the workers' lives, there the employment of children is restricted, there the workers enforce recognition as uman beings and do not submit to contempt as mere profit-making tools for the capitalists, whose

greed for profits is insatiable.

The blame for this last West Virginia disaster lies where the blame for every great mining disaster in this or any other country-with the capitalist owners of the mines, with the capitalist class which murders and slaughters and wounds and destroys and wreaks wholesale misery so that its hell of profit-making may be perpetuated.

And with the working class whose members are murdered and disabled and destroyed, lies the responsibility for the dethronement of the capitalist class from its place of power as the and the establishment instead of the social ownership which would make Human Lafe and Human Need the guiding force in the production of the world's goods.

125,000 UNEMPLOYED.

Continued from page 1.

very spasmodically the next few Absolutely new orders are months. small in humber and limited in tonnage. The October developments seemed to shut off such new orders as completely as a knife thrust would cut a piece of wood. This was true not only of steel, but of glass, coke, lumber, and brick. Nor has there yet been any revival of demand."

No Relief Within Six Months.

SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 5.-W. A. Clark of Montana, Copper King and former Senator, in an interview to-day said that the reduction in the output of copper would probably dispose of the surplus in about six months and then, tho the mines would not resume operations on the old basis, "a large proportion of the men thrown out of work by the recent slump" would have a chance for employment.

On the Pacific Coast.

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 9 .- The last six weeks have thrown upon the streets of this city an army of several thousand idle men, with the immediate result of a reduction of 20 or 30 per cent in wages of unskilled and unorganized laborers. While many of these men still have more or less money remaining, some are already without resources. Most of these idle men have been thrown out of the mills and logging camps, which are closing down end, by the removal of coal dust from | in large numbers, as a result of the stagnation of the lumber and shingle coal dust, the air can be kept at a cer- industry, the most important manufacturing industry of western Wash ington.

> Reports collected by the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association show that already this curtailment has resulted in the discharge of approximately 30,000 employees in the Coast states and a general reduction of wages. Men who were paid \$2.50 to \$3 a day, are now being employed at \$2 to \$2.25, and glad of the opportunity to work for that: teamsters who received from \$60 to \$75 a month and board now command but \$40 to \$50; cooks who commanded \$50 to \$60 get from \$35 to \$45. Part of the displaced men have got other work, at greatly reduced wages, chiefly in clearing land for farmers; but thousands are beginning to drift into the cities.

Contractors on street improvements work here have reduced wages within the last month from \$2.55 or more to \$2 or even \$1.60 a day, and say they have two or three applications for every job.

At the City Employment Office, which is the local clearing house for the industrial labor market, it is stated that applications for work outnumber the calls for men in the ratio of four

No Second Paul Morton.

The Santa Fé has been caught rehating again, but owing to the fact that there are no Cabinet vacancies at present the gentlemen responsible for it will have to remain in the railroad business for a while longer.-The Commoner.

When your wages are cut, do you believe the interests of employer and employee are identical?

NOT A BRILLIANT VICTORY FOR LABOR.

Employers' Liability Law Sustained, but Bricklayer Gets Only \$900 for Permanent Disability.

Joseph Murray, a Tarrytown bricklayer, got a verdict of \$900 in the New York Supreme Court last week in his suit against the George L. Walker Co., building contractors, for injuries sustained thru the collapse of a defective scaffold on which he was working. Murray was partially paralyzed, so that he will never be able to work at his trade again.

The result is announced as a victory for labor, inasmuch as it involves rul ings upholding the validity of the Employers' Liability Law. Considering the amount of the verdict, however, the victory is not a brilliant one. rule of law in assessing damages for personal injuries is that the amount shall be proportioned to the "earning power" of the person injured, not to his needs as a human being. If Murray had been a Wall street broker or a rascally insurance officer, with an income of two or three hundred thousand a year, the conpensation given him would have been expressed in five or six figures, instead of three. Unfortunately for him, he is a productive workingman-and the majority of workingmen, by casting their votes for the capitalist parties, endorse the low valuation which the law puts upon

TOO MUCH FOR ROSE.

No Wonder Milwaukee's Capitalistic Ex-Mayor Fled When These Resolutions Were Introduced.

The following are the resolutions which Comrade Kahn introduced at a davonian meeting in Milwaukee, as proved a bombshell to the Democratic politicians who had called the meeting for the purpose of advancing David Rose's mayoralty boom:

We, citizens and residents of Milwaukee, assembled in mass meeting, send our greeting and love to our brothers in the old ountry, and protest against the killing of 18 of our people, the serious injuring of 0, and the injury of 80 others.

We regret that Bishop Pavry has been so short-sighted as to refuse our people to have their choice for priest installed in own church, and to try to force upo hem the priest of a nationality, which, as such, is hostile to our nation.

upon the shoulders of the Hungarian gov-

This incident again shows that the heroic stand which our people are taking in the fight for universal suffrage is correct, that they are realising that the condition as a nation and as a class can only be bettered by taking part in the making and enforcing of laws for their interest, and in the selection to public office of men of their own kind, class and nationality.

We congratulate them on having, to against whom we Slavonian workingmen have no hate or bad feeling-gone on gen eral strike on the day the Hungarian Parliament was opened and having compelled the closing of every factory and shop on that day in Essig, Agram, Hermanstadt, Budapest, and every other city in the Siavonian-Croatian-Hungarian Kingdom.

We congratulate them on their demor strations on the day when they marched and paraded thru their cities, showing that they were in carnest in the tight they se nobly began, and that they will compel the recognition of their just demands.

Whereas, A few years ago at Hazelton, in Penasylvania, 23 of our Siavonian countrymen were murdered and 48 wounded. trying were indicated and so wounded, because they went on strike to better their conditions, who were peacefully marching thru the streets behind an American flag. exercising a right which is granted to every American citizen and everybody living under the flag with the Stars and Stripes, by the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania;

Whereas, These countrymen, our fellow workingmen, were shot in the back by a Republican sheriff, Martin, and his depu-

Whereas, Not even an indictment was found against these tools of the capitalist

Whereas, In Idaho our country nen, other workingmen, were dragged into the bullpen and some of them murdered by a slow but sure process by order of a Demo-cratic governor, Steunenberg, and this action approved by the Republican administration of the country; be it Resolved. That we call upon our countrymen and the working class of this country to avenge the murder of our brothers by carrying the fight to the polls, armed with the mightnest weapon, the ballot of the Socialist Party.

Standard Oil Lackey

Won't Debate Socialism. SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Chan-cellor Day of Syracuse University, the noted volunteer apologist of the Standard Oil capitalists (who have liberally rewarded his loyalty with cold cash for the university) has declined a challenge to debate with Gaylord Wilshire, the New York Socialist. He says "Socialism is too vague a doctrine to be worth debating," the he has no scruple about attacking it when there is no Socialist to reply.

Hardie Worries Exploiters.

The capitalist dailies of South Africa are much alarmed over the proposed visit of Kier Hardie to that country before he returns to England. They fear he may be as outspoken in condemning British rule in the Transvani as he was in criticizing Britlish control of India. On the other hand, Hardie's utterances in India were deliberately distorted by British correspondents into an incitement to open rebellion. Hardie persistently repudiated such statements, but they were continually ascribed to him as long as he was in India. The newspaper hire-ling is about the same everywhere.

MASS MEETING

ON THE

INDUSTRIAL CRISIS



Arranged by Local New York Socialist Party



Comrade O'Leary of Charlestown

Comrade Matteson of Erie, Pa., sent

Comrade Richards of Trenton called

in \$5.50 for two renewals and 18 half-

at the office and left \$6.50 for three

subs and a bunch of sub cards. He

says he was lonesome last week when

Henry Smyth of Brooklyn is can-

Comrade Jacobson of New York

The 16th-18th A. D. left \$10 for an

John L. Grant of Grants Boro,

N. C., writes that he needs aid in his propaganda among the farmers and

timber hands in his neighborhood.

Send him a few pamphlets and other

literature, and he will make good use

Old Cards.

The subscription cards issued by the

former management previous to Aug.

1 must be in by Dec. 20. After that

The Hard-Times Issue.

Comrade Roberts of Bath, Me., orders 100 of "the best in the world".

The employees of the Clark cigar

Allentown, Pa., will distribute 1,000;

Br. 2 of Waterbury, Conn., will take 400; Comrade Whitehouse of Ports-

The 16th-18th A. D., Brooklyn, has

Union County of New Jersey will

New York state will be covered by

the State Committee; New York City

A Christmas Present.

For a present at this season give

your friend a copy of "Socialism and

Clothbound, 210 pages, it retails at

Drone" will do the work; 100 for a

dollars. The Worker 230 E. Eighty-

The Worker Sustaining Fund.

Ark. H. Haight, Yonkers.
Social Science Study Circle.
Jos. Lopeanikow, City
Chump, Syracuse
H. F. City
Otto Kayser, Norway
Russian Br. Local New York
W. P. B. Brooklyn
T. P. W. City
R. Rubenstein, City
Chas. E. Edgerton, Texarkana, Ark.
Profit Daly's Theatre Performance.

Total Previously acknowledged

by Enrico Ferri.

"Confessions of a

by the Executive Committee.

\$1.50. Our price, 90 cents.

factory in Lebanon, Pa., got together

and ordered 400 copies.

mouth, N. H., 200.

Modern Science,"

A bundle

ordered 300.

date they will not be recognized.

for old subscribers and

Mass., called for four sub cards.

his paper did not arrive.

brought in six this week.

prought five this week.

other batch of cards.

THURSDAY EVENING. DECEMBER

Cooper Union, Fourth Avenue and Eighth Street.

SPEAKERS:

Jos. Wanhope, Morris Hillquit, John Spargo, and Sol. Fieldman.

Admission free. Comrades, attend this meeting and advertise it among your friends and shopmates!

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Acknowledgment of receipt of individual subscriptions is made by changing the date on wrapper.
When renewing subscribers are requested to mark their subscriptions "renewals."

The Hard-Times Edition.

The four-page propaganda edition of Dec. 21 will be free of advertising and routine matter. It will tell the true story of the present unsettled industrial conditions and give the remedy Order a bundle now. Do not wait until the last day. You may then be disappointed. 100 copies will cost 75c.; 200, \$1.20; 300, \$1.50; 500, \$2.50;

Our Workers.

Comrade Doyle of Elmhurst, L. I. heads the list of workers this week Pottsville, Pa., 400; Geo. N. Cohen, Philadelphia, 200. with 13 new subs to his credit,

Comrade Ellis of Auburn sends in a bunch of ten. Comrade Noonan of Schenectady

sends \$2.75 for ten new readers. Comrade Levin of Chelsea, Mass.,

has seven to his credit. Comrade McMahon of Toledo, O. distribute 2,000. sends in five.

Comrade Clara Schachter of New York came this week with six new subs: Comrade Cotner of Brooklyn four; Comrade Sagolowitz, four.

Comrade Kay of Baltimore sent \$2.50 for 10 half-yearly subs.

These comrades renewed for two ears: Harry Schriefer of Milwaukee. B. Swenson of Dixen, Cal.; Harry Phillips, Concord, N. H.; Phillip Fried, York; Josiah Dawson, of Philadelphia; Fred Blanke, New York.

Two subscriptions were sent in by these comrades: M. A. Moder. Van Nest; Jos. Loughrey, New York; Geo. Lathrop, Rockland, Mass.; F. Crayton. Biltmore, N. C.; F. W. Keasbey, New York; G. H. Flartey, Jersey City; Wm. Hoyt, Boise, Ida.; Dr. Anna Mercy, New York; T. B. Heustis, New York.

Comrade MacLean of New York sends three; also T. J. Rooney of Livingston, Mont.

Comrade Havanich of the Hungarian Club called for five yearly cards. The 21st A. D. of Harlem sent in \$2

for cards. Comrade Romaine of Green Island

sent in \$3 for sub cards.

FOR THE DAILY.

Special Meeting of Publishing Association Next Sunday - Every Member Should Be Present.

A special meeting of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will be held on Sunday, Dec. 15, at 2 h. m., at the Labor Temple, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York City. to consider ways and means to carry out the decision of the Association to issue the "Daily Call" on May 1, 1908. It is desired that that every member of the Association be present, that there may be no doubt of the desires of the membership on this point. On the following Sunday afternoon.

at the same place, will be held a general meeting of members of Local New York to consider the same question.

The Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association is issuing coupon books for the use of comrades in all parts of the country. Each book contains 20 coupons, to be sold at 25 cents

each. Three-afths of the proceeds will go to the "Daily Call" Fund and two-fifth to the Sustaining Fund of The Worker. The five comrades selling the largest numbers of coupons before March 15 will receive prizes varying in value from \$6 to \$50, and the two persons presenting the largest numbers of coupons will receive a \$25 gold watch and a \$10 necklace. Coupon books are to be paid for in advance and can be obtained from State Secretary John C. Chase, 230 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York, or Julius Gerber, FInancial Secretary of the W. C. P. A., at the same address.

International Tube Combine. GLASGOW, Scotland, Dec. 5.-It is

reported here that an agreement has been formed among the tube manufac turers of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany to stop com peltion and keep up prices.

-Paper bills have to be paid. The money to pay them must come from cash subscriptions.



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WHY THE STREETS WENT UNCLEANED.

Any Number of Men Anxious to Do the Work, Says Commission-Crowell, but Contractors' Legal Graft Had Not Been Arranged For.

After last week's snowstorm Comissioner Crowell, in the course of an interview explaining why the Street Cleaning Department did nothing to clear snow from the sreets, said:

"There is no cause for worry. We will be in a position to tackle the job whenever it becomes necessary. I've been pestered all the morning with one calls from Coney Island to Hoboken, all from men who want work. If I were to send out a notice, I could get a thousand carts in two hours, and as for men-there are any number unemployed, anxious to get a fob."

There can be no doubt of the truth of the closing words. If the streets were not cleaned, it was not for lack of willing hands, but because the city government, run in the interest of the propertied class, follows the capitalist rule of not permitting useful work to be done unless some parasites can get a profit out of it. The terms had not yet been arranged upon which the contractors are to stand between the city laborer and levy their tribute upon labor, so the streets went un-

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12.

STH A. D., 318 Grand street, 8 p. m.— Edward King. "The Communist Mani-festo." FRIDAY, DECKMBER 13. 26TH A. D., 1533 Madison avenue, near One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m. —J. G. Dobsevage. "The Socialist Attitude Towards Life."

Towards late.

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, Terrace Lyceum, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m — Prof. F. E. Breithut. "The Philosophy of Reality."

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15. RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth street, 11 a. m.—Miss Rosa Laddon. "Some New Roctal Dramas."

New Social Dramas."
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth arenne and Tenth street, 8 p. m.—Alexander Irvine. "Carlyle, the Voice in the Wilderness." First of a series of Great Social Teachers Social Teachers
YOUKVILLE AGITATION DISTRICT,
Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street,
8 p. m.—Alexander Jonns (in German),
"Who Rules the World?" a lecture on the
materialistic conception of history,
HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUR, 250 W.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 8 p.
m.—J. L. Fitts. "The Collapse of Capitalism."

m.—l. L. Pitt. ism."
WEST SIDE, 585 Eighth avenue, 8 p. m.
—Algernon Lee. "Rising Prices and Fail-WEST SIDE, 385 Eighth avenue, 8 p. m.

—Algernon Lee. "Rising Prices and Failing Wages."

RRONX, McKinley Hall, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and lioston Road, 10-30 a. m.—Grace Potter. "Honest Business."

Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18. TOBACK'S HALL, Pitkin avenue, cor. Thatford avenue, 8 p. m. Frederick Krafft, "Is Our Country a Republic?" SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 15.

PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—Samuel I. Barrows, of Prison Reform Association. "How to Correct the Criminal Without Punishing the Family."

FLATBUSH PREE FORUM, 1198 Flatbash avenue, near Ditmars avenue, 8 p. m.—Henry B. Mauer, Secretary New York Referendum League. "Lincoln's Ideal and How It May Be Obtrimed."

SULVER HALL, 315 Washington street, 8 p. m.—Alexander Rosen. "Education University of the Principle of the Pri

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BISHOP CREEK. I will sell stock on ten menthly installments cheap. Inquire of F. J. Mowry, 80 Broad street, city.

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YOUNG WOMAN desires position as bookkeeper or sterographer. Address F. K., 220 F. Eighty-fourth street.

YOUNG MAN, active law student (20), wishes to connect with law office or real estate office (law office preferred). Address J. Vossburgh, 257 Saratoga avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED.

MEN to make money selling HAS-RROUCK TERRACE real estate. We show you how to do it if you don't know. Write or see (mornings). A. F. Wegener, manager of Lint, Butscher & Ross, Itoom 503, 122 Nassan St., New York City.

AMATEUR MUSICIANS WANTED.— Young men to Join Socialist Band and Or-chestra; all instruments. Address Ph. G., The Worker, 239 E. 84th St.*

FATHER McGRADY DEAD. Rev. Thomas McGrady, the Catholic priest of Bellevue, Ky., who a few

years ago resigned his pulpit to devote himself to the propaganda of Socialism and who was well known to members of the Socialist Party both as a bers of the Socialist Party both as a beauty and as the author of the Socialist Party both as a second of the Socialist Party both as a seco speaker and as the author of several popular pamphlets, died last week. He was in his forty-fifth year and in the full vigor of an active life. For some time past Courade McGrady had been less active as a speaker, but his devotion to the Socialist movement had not wanted.

