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"PEACE IN GOLDFIELD."

Capitalist Press Continues Its A Third Huge Coal-Mine Dis- Decision in Important Labor Slandering of Nevada Miners.

Mine Owners and Soldiers Have Not Succeeded in Provoking Violence-Workers Are Standing Firm-Booses Want Union Prosecuted for "Conspiracy."

A news dispatch states that "peace hovers over Goldfield," as the anything e but peace has prevailed in Goldfield in spite of the efforts of the mine owners, the press and politicians to provoke violence. From the moment that the mine owners asked for troops a systematic effort was made to create the impression that terror was imminent in Goldfield. It was gravely stated that it was questionable whether troops could reach the city before it was dynamited and piliaged by the outlaws of the Western Federation of Miners. Even then it was predicted that the soldiers would have to cope with a red mob on its arrival or Goldfield would be swept from the map. All this was to get the troops so that by a show of military power the mines could be opened and the troops used to break the strike. But in spite of the predictions and wishes of the mine owners the miners have remained quiet and conducted the strike in an orderly manner. The subject to great provecation they know that advantage will be taken of the slightest pretext to declare martial law or even to start a campaign of deportation.

Workers Stand Loyally Together. .t is announced that the mine ownrs will waive the us of the card sys tam es a state law makes it illegal. The mine owners have failed to get enough men to work their properties . fty-six men guarded by 100 special deputies went to work in the Mohawk last week, but only a handful of these appeared the second day and the management gave up the attempt to work the mine. Operations in the camp are at a standstill except the Consolidated. where a few men are at work above

"Consulting the Community."

General Funston, who is in command of the troops, consulted the "community" to learn what the sentiment was toward the strikers. The "community," according to the press, consists of a Women's Club, the Goldfield Chamber of Commerce, the Mine Owners' Association, and the Goldfield sock Exchange. After getting the views of this "public," Funston issued a statement in which he said that "the possibilities of further trouble follow-ing the difficulties between the mine owners and the miners are greater than my information led me to believe. I have telegraphed a second report to Washington based on the information gathered to-day. I do not believe that the Governor will declare martial law at once, as no serious disturbance has occurred. As to the patrolling of the mines and the streets of the city with the regulars, that is a procedure that may become necessary at any hour."

There is no evidence to indicate that a single workingman or labor organization was consulted by Funston, he considering that all of the "public" worth mentioning consisted of stock gamblers, mine owners and middle

Threateu Charges of Treason.

The mine operators' association has addressed a communication to the imission sent by President Roose velt to investigate the strike. They declare the W. F. of M. is an organiza tion of conspirators and suggest that the United States bring suit for its solution and the officers of the union

be prosecuted for criminal conspiracy. We charge that this organization is treasonable in character," says the op-erators. "While perhaps no overact or levying war or adhering to the enemies of the United States might be proven within the technical definition of treason given in the Constitution, the intent and purpose are ever present. This so called union carries the red flag in its procession, eschews the Stars and Stripes and lines the walls of its meeting place with anarchistic and treason able utterances. It has forsworn its allegiance to the United States and placed itself under the blood red ban-ner of anarchy."

This program would be in accord with the sending of the troops in the first place. The Goldfield miners have largely emancipated themselves from the control of capitalist thought and politics, and if they display the red fing it is because they know the Stars and Stripes floated over Idaho and Colorado bull pens. The United States they adhere to is the United States of workers and not the country of the sweaters, capitalists and stock gamblers. If that is treason then treason is becoming more popular each year and will one day restore the inwealth producers. To those who from the unpaid labor of men, woand children such doctrices will

d on page 2.

SEVENTY-FIVE MORE VICTIMS.

aster Within a Month.

Coroner's Jury in Naomi Case Supports Explanation Given by William Mailly in The Worker Last Week---Capitalist Ownership Directly Responsible.

Fast upon the news of the Mononaid mine disaster in West Virginia comes the report of another in the Yolande mines of Alabama. This time 75 are added to the gruesome pile of bodies slain thru the criminal recklessness of the capitalist class. Again women are widowed and little children are left fatherless-to become paupers, or perhaps, in the struggle to live, to become

One after another these disasters come, telling the same sort of story, until it has begun to lose its significance for the ordinary reader. Mine explosions, railroad wrecks, factory fires-all the industrial catastrophes follow each other so rapidly that those not immediately concerned have be-come callous. It is not until they are themselves directly affected that they too, protest and inquire for the cause of these calamities.

In the case of the mines, the press invariably assign the same cause for disasters. For instance, the report from Yolande states that "the mine had been pronounced free from gas by State Inspectors, and it is supposed that the explosion was caused by coal dust.'

But coal dust does not explode of itself; it must have some source of igni-tion. It is the explosion of gas that causes the coal dust explosion. Every coal mine produces so much gas. If this gas is not carried off by ventilation, it will accumulate and an explosion becomes ipevitable. When the explosion thru gas takes place, the coal dust is shaken loose and its particles ignite, causing more loss of life than the original gas explosion usually

This has been explained before, but the continued reports of explosions being caused by coal dust make it necessary to repeat the explanation. Gas in its natural state seldom causes mine explosions; it is only when the gas ac cumulates, is not carried off, and the air becomes surcharged with it that a combustible is formed. Then the slightest spark or flame will cause an explosion. Ventilation is one thing eeded above all to prevent wholesale

Coroner's Jury Report Endorses Our Explanation.

This is borne out by the report of the coroner's jury which investigated the explosion at the Naomi mine at Favette City. Pa., which recently resulted in the death of 34 miners. The report

"We find that the men came to their deaths as a result of an explosion of gas and dust in the Naomi mine of the United Coal Company. The gas seems to have accumulated from insufficient ventilation, and, was, we believe, ignited from sparks of the electric wires or an open light, at some point not def-

initely located,"

Again, it is customary to place the blame for explosions upon "reckless or ignorant miners." It does not require that miners be ignorant or reckless for disasters to occur. Given certain conartions and the spark from an electric wire may be enough to set off the ac-cumulated gas. The same coroner's jury report points that out when it condemns "the use of electric wires on return air currents" and "the use of open lights in all gaseous mines."

Mine Owners' Responsibility. The mine owners cannot escape the

responsibility for the slaughter which their ownership and control of the mines makes possible. They do not provide proper ventilation because this would cost money and reduce profits; human life-the life of the working class-is dirt cheap in comparison.

A Non-Union Mine.

Yolande, Ala., like Monongah, W. Va., it should be noted, was a nonunion mine, which means that the miners had no voice in determining the conditions under which they worked. Yolande, it is also reported, was a "model mining town" where "every-thing possible had been done to ensure the contentment of employees. Yolande is situated on a beautiful hill, and all the houses are painted white, with green trimmings, giving it an air of picturesqueness and healthfulness, unusual in mining quarters."

Just so. The prettier the houses the more rent there is paid. These schemes are used to return to the companies. which own all the houses, stores, etc., what has been paid to the miners in wages. But no provision is made that would protect the miners at work-for that would interfere with getting out coal, and for every ton of coal not taken out in a day, there is so much less profit for the mine owners.

Capitalist Guilt.

Those are facts which cannot be raded. Nor can they be wiped off the amning indictment of capitalist greed

BOYCOTT IS FORBIDDEN.

Case Goes in Favor of the Employers.

American Federation of Labor Forbidden to Publish List of Business Concerns Which Loyal Workingmen Should Not Patronize-Taft's Rulings When on Bench Cited as Precedent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.-In the se of the Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis against the American Federation of Labor, involving the right of labor organizations to boycott business houses which are hostile to them, Justice Gould of the District of Columbia Equity Court, to-day granted a temporary injunction asked for by President Van Cleave of the stove company (also president of the National Association of Manufacturers), to prohibit the Federation from continuing to boycott the company, pending a final settlement of the case which will not be made before next spring.

The A. F. of L. publishes in its or-gan, the "American Federationist', a headed "We Don't Patronize", which contains the names of firms and companies markedly hostile to organized labor, whose products workingmen therefore ought not to buy.

There is no question here, and can be no pretense of any question of violence, intimidation, or anything of the sort. The purpose of the publication is simply to give to the organized workingmen all over the country cer-tain information which they desire to have, in order that they may guide themselves in purchasing according to their ideas of right and human welfare. Nor is there any question of the truth of the information which is thus given. But the court rules that for an organization of workingmen to give its members true information which they have asked for, to tell them the plain facts which they wish to know, is to commit an unlawful conspiracy to destroy the business" of the firm con-

Judge Gould cited various rulings of other courts to support his decision. He laid especial stress on the decisions against labor in somewhat simimr cases, given by William H. Taft, formerly Judge of the United States Circuit Court in Ohio, now Secretary of War, and the man whom President Roosevelt has tried to put in the White House to keep his seat warm for him for the next four years.

WILL THIS HELP RESTORE PROSPERITY?

New York Central Will Celebrate New Years by Laving Off 10 Per Cent. of Track and Shop Forces.

The New York Central will lay off about 10 per cent of its train and shop employees at the beginnig of the New Year. The purpose is to effect economies to meet existing business conditions.

The foregoing item was not displayed on the front pages of the daily papers. Such publicity might have had the effect of undermining "confidence" in the minds of the working people. It was tucked away in the pages devoted to stock-market reports, bank-ruptcies, and other matters which only business men generally read. But it is of interest to workingmen, nevertheless, and worth publishing just because it may help to undermine the workingmen's confidence in the capitalist system.

and incapacity by the erection of homes for the orphans whose parents paid with their lives for this insulting, despicable philanthropy.

And the snivelling wife of President Watson of Monongah will not abate one jot of capitalist guilt by having herself advertised and eulogized by the capitalist press as a benefactor.

The whole capitalist class, and she, as one of that class, are equally guilty. Only their own destruction as the owning class can save them from further crime.

And the workers can only save themselves from premature and horrible deaths, they can only save their wives from destitution and shame and their children from pauperism and slavery, by OWNING INDUSTRY THEM-SELVES and operating industry for the social good and welfare.

But in Pennsylvania and West Virginia and Alabama, the miners will vote for the Republican and Democratic parties which control the state governments and which permit the capitalist owners of the mines to wreak ruin and murder that profits and luxury and parasitism may be preserved. And the miners prefer this to supporting the Socialist Party as the party of their own class for the freelom and upliftment of their own class.

Meanwhile John Mitchell might say thing to the Civic Federation this week about the disasters which are de-stroying the lives of the men whom he is supposed to represent

THE HARD TIMES. ANOTHER

Many More Industrial Plants Completely or Partially Closed.

Each Week Now Adds Thousands to the Army of the Unemployed -Keen Suffering Already Felt---Masters Consider Their Own Profits and Statesmen Talk Only of Helping Masters.

Three months ago The Worker began to publish systematically the reports of shutdowns, laying off of men, and reductions of wages which then began to pour in from all parts of the country. Six weeks ago-while the daily papers were trying to suppress this sort of news and assuring their readers that the "flurry" was over and that everything would be all right if only the people would be patient and not find fault with the captains of industry, but put their money in banks as fast as possible and not draw any of it out-The Worker declared that these assurances were but part of a "confidence game" to be played on the masses of the people by the capitalist class. We said that all the signs pointed to a period of hard times like that of 1893, if not worse,

Every week since has verified our statements. The army of the unemployed is growing day by day and the winter has begun with keen and widespread suffering among the working people. We have every reason to fear that this suffering will grow worse and worse as the winter progresses.

The following is a partial record of the past week's growth of hard times

Short Time and Short Wages for Textile Operatives.

WEBSTER, Mass., Dec. 17.-The Chase mills of the American Woollen employing 600 operatives, are working only four days a week; the Perry Woollen Co. has been closed for the past month, and the Woollen, Cotton and Cambric mills of the Samuel Slater's Sons Corporation have been running on a five-day schedule for three weeks. The A. J. Bates & Son boot and shoe shop has reduced its running time, and at the Corbin shoe factory a large number of operatives have been laid off.

WESTBORO, Mass., Dec. 11 .- The H. E. Brigham shoe factory has closed indefinitely, throwing out of work more than 500 operatives. The Westboro mills are running on a three-day--week schedule, and an entire cessation is expected soon. PAWTUCKET, R. I., Dec. 11.-The

Howard & Bullough Co., manufacturers of cotton machinery, has adopted a schedule of 40 hours a week. Several hundred hands are affected.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 11.-It was announced to-day that C. D. Boss & Co., cracker manufacturers, would close their plant here until business conditions seemed favorable to resumption. About 100 hands are affected.

BRISTOL, R. I., Dec. 13.-The Herreshoff works here, famous for the construction of cup defenders, will go on short time schedule, beginning next Monday. About 200 men are affected.

The works of the National India Rubber Co. will shut down to-morrow for two weeks, throwing out 1,400

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 13.-The Pond Machine Tool Co. plant, where will close on Friday, Dec. 20, for at least two weeks. All other local manufacturing plants are running with greatly reduced forces and on short

UXBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 17.-Davis & Brown have shut down their woollen mill at Uxbridge Centre until Jan. 1. The Elmsdale mill has closed for two weeks, and the Stanley Co.'s mill at Calumet has been placed on a 40-hour per week schedule. HUBBARDSTON, Mass., Dec. 17.-

The Howe Mill Box and Lumber Co has closed its mill indefinitely. CHICOPEE, Mass., Dec. 17.—The

Stevens-Duryea Automobile Co. and the Fiske Rubber Co. have made further reductions in their operating force. The Fiske Company expects to reduce its force further within two weeks if conditions are not more favorable.

LERANON, N. H., Dec., 17.—The overall factories or H. W. Carter & Sons and of the Carter-Churchill Co. have been closed for two weeks. They employ 500 hands. [Comrade Hanford regretted his in-

bility to give us a special article for this number, but authorized us to reprint "How to Rob a Man Who Is Broke", which was printed in this paper on April 3, 1904, and attracted much notice at the time. We gladly avail ourselves of this permission especially since the great majority of those who read this issue of Worker have never seen the article before.—Ed.]

Masters Think Only of Profit.

The masters consider only their own interests. The mills and factories and railways and mines are theirs-built for them and run for them and kept in repair for them by the labor of the working class and given to there by I and poverty.

LABOR LAW WIPED OUT.

Ohio Court Says State May Not Limit Hours of Children's Work.

Law Passed in Response to Urgent Demands of Progressive Workingmen and Humanitarians Is Declared Unconstitutional.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE, O., Dec. 13.-The Child Labor Law was declared invalid to-day by the Circuit Court. sitting here. The decision holds that the provisions of the law are in contravention of the Constitution.

The case in which the decision was unded down was that of the State of Ohfo against T. A. Rodefer, who was charged with employing boys after legal hours.

Thus once again old-party judgespretendedly non-partizan-have come to the aid of the exploiters of labor and wiped off the books a law necessary for the protection of the health and welfare of the most helpless part of the population. And in so doing it has again demonstrated the necessity for the workingmen of Ohio and of the United States in general to do as their brothers in other countries are rapidly learning to do-unite in enthusiastic support of a party of their own class, to put men representing their own class on the judicial bench as well as in the legislative halls.

The horrors of child labor have been abundantly exposed. It robs the children of health and of the years which should be devoted to enjoyment and education and dooms them to grow up ignorant and physically stunted. At the same time, by putting in competition with their elders in the labor market, it helps to keep down the wages of the grown men, who should be the bread-winners, and even in many cases throws them out of the shop to tramp the streets and beg for permission to work. But these arguments have no weight with Republican and Democratic judges who apply the antiquated rule of "free contract" in the interest of the employers, whose dominant motive is to get as much labor for as little wages as possible.

laws and institutions to which the voters have given their thoughtless consent. They claim the right to 'run their business in their own way", regardless of the welfare of others. They are guided by the rule of profits solely. When they see their greatest profit in throwing part of their vorkmen out and reducing the wages of the rest, they do so without a moment's consideration of the misery which this brings to men and women and children of the working class,

'Statesmen" Care Only for Masters.

And the statesmen at Washington and in the state capitols and city halls, elected by parties devoted to capitalist interests, do not give a thought to the unemployed, but spend their time considering measures for the relief of the

We need expect nothing else, as long as the masses of the people continue to consent at the ballot-box to a system which keeps them poor even in times of business prosperity and plunges them into misery in hard The Socialist Party calls on the workers to withdraw that consent, to demand action in their inter-

Discontent is rife and growing, day by day. It is justified by facts. But, in general, it is vague and unenlightened discontent. The Socialist Party is seeking to educate and organize itto concentrate the energies of the suffering working class on these two

Immediate Relief.

1. Immediate action for the relief of the labor market by public work to be done without the intervention of grafting contractors, with an eighthour day and union wages for the workers; by the use of the law to help the workers in their fight against law breaking employers who are organized to crush labor's resistance; by the abolition of child labor, putting children in the schools and giving place for idle men in the shops; and by other measures of the sort-all of which the masters will bitterly oppose, because such a policy would re duce their unearned income; and

Our Ultimate Aim.

The organization of the working class to use its political power in the judicial, congressional, state. presidential elections next year for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system and the establishment place of the Co-operative Commonwealth public ownership of the means of production and transportation and democratic administration of industry for the purpose of supplying the wants of all the people with the minimum of labor and hardship for any, instead of the present system which gives wealth without work to a small class and dooms the many to lifelong poll

HALF-CENTURY PARALLELS.

By Eugene V. Debs.

Fifty years ago Wendell Phillips, ad-ressing the Wennan's Rights Conven-slave or wholly free; and the same indressing the Weman's Rights Convention in New York City, said:

"If this experiment of self-governmen s to succeed, it is to succeed by some say ng element introduced into the politics the present day. You know this: Your Websters, your Clays, your Calhouns, your Douglases, however intellectually able they may have been, have never dared or cared o touch that moral element of our national ife. Either the shallow and heartless trade of politics bad eaten out their own moral being, or they feared to enter the unknown land of lofty right and wrong.

Neither of these great names has linked its fame with one great moral question of he day. They deal with money questions, with torins, with partles, with state law; and if, by any chance, they touch the slave question, it is only like Jewish bucksters trading in the relies of saints. The reformrs the fanaties, as we are called are the only ones who have faunched social and moral questions. I risk nothing when I my that the anti-slavery discussion of the last twenty years has been the salt of this nation; it has actually kept it alive and wholesome. Without it our politics would have sunk beyond even contempt. So with wholeso this question. It stirs the deepest sympathy; it appeals to the highest moral sense t inwraps within itself the greatest moral

At the time Phillips spoke these words, now universally conceded to have been true, he swas hooted and jeered, ridiculed and threatened, and the meeting, packed by pro-slavery hirelings, came near ending in a riot. The whole country, North and South, was dominated by the slave power.

In the slave states this power was nsolent, brutal and deflant. with the lash. Its code of ethics could be read in the tracks of its blood-In the so-called free states it ruled

by threat and intimidation. Northern tradesmen were infinitely cowardly "In its presence," again quoting Phillips, "the North knelt and whispered."
The whole country was in the grasp of this heartless and corrupt power-Chattel Shavery.

The President was its tool, the Supreme Court its vassals, Senators and Representatives its lackeys, politicians, editors and preachers its retainers and mercenaries, the working class its slaves and the country at large its private estate.

The Pierces, Buchanans, Websters Clays, Calhouns and Douglases were the political chattels of the slave owners. They were of exalted rank in the slave administration, known as statesmen, and honored above all others by the cowardice and venality of that degenerate age. When history is rightly written and men and events are justly judged they will be relegated to oblivion while Phillips, Garrison, Parker and other disreputable agitators and "undesirable citizens" will replace them as the sturdy pioneers, the true warriors and ideal heroes of an enlightened age.

With but the change of names the ndictment of the chattel-slave power and its political tools by Phillips above quoted applies perfectly to the wageslave power which ru'es the country to-day. For Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and Douglas, the leading statesmen and politicians under the régime of wage-slavery, and its most eminent and ignoble mercenaries, substitute the names of Taft, Root, Hearst, and Bryan, and the analogy is con-Of the four first named three were presidential aspirants and basely surrendered to the slave owners to secure their support. They all died disappointed and humiliated. Webster most

Of the four last named all are presidential candidates and they will very likely share a similar fate. Bryan most certainly and most completely of all.

The position of Bryan is strikingly analogous to that of Webster half century ago. The "great expounder was nominally opposed to chattel slavery and posed as the champion of popular freedom-but he wanted to be president, and this low ambition for personal aggrandizement cost him his honor, his self-respect and his life.

The "great commoner" of to-day i nominally opposed to wage slavery and poses as the friend of the common people but he also wants to become president, and he will as inevitably fail for the same reason and with the same re-Just as Webster compromised with

the power of chattel slavery to advance his personal interests, so has Bryan compromised with the power of wage slavery to promote his political aspirations.

The great struggle half a century ago was between the Abolitionists and the slave holders. Those who attempted to occupy a neutral position were forced to the one side or the other, or sank into oblivion. There was no half way ground.

The great struggle to-day is tween the wage slaves who are fighting for freedom and their capitalist masters who are fighting to keep them in subjection. There is no half way ground.

Lincoln said fifty years ago that the country could not a subalf slave

controvertible fact confronts the nation to-day.

The Socialist movement, expressing the material interests, the intellectual convictions and moral aspirations of the working class, is the abolition movement of the present day, infinitely greater than its prototype of two core and a half years ago.

The capitalist administration of Theodore Roosevelt is mortgaged body and soul, if it has any soul, to the industrial slave masters, as was that of Franklin Pierce to the chattel slave owners in the middle of the last century.

The agitators and revolutionists, as Phillips called them, were hated and hounded then as they are now, and as they will be until slavery in every form is abolished and all the race is

The despotism reared by capital must be grappled with and overthrown by means of industrial and political agitation and organization. In the coming battle we will have the opportunity to strike the enemy the first decisive blow. The past has been preliminary; it has furnished the present with the equipment with which to conquer the future. Revolution is in the air!

Pity the poor wretch who does not cel it throb in his heart, burn in his bosom, glow in his eyes and leap in

his veins! His is a dead soul in living fetters. Pity the human vassal who is proud of his master and boasts his own de-

generacy, but smite without mercy the

How glorious to hear the trumpetcall of the Social Revolution! To ears attuned its notes are vibrant with enthusiasm and its message fresh from the fountain of inspiration.

system that so debases him.

Every liberty-loving being should welcome the issue, eager for the fray. Eager to strike the blow at capitalist misrule and wage-slavery.

And, as grand old Swinton saids "Give 'em hell! Give 'em hell!"

Waste no time on the money ques-tion, the tariff and other weather-beaten and moth-eaten adjuncts of capitalism. Get down to bed-rock. Deal with causes and leave effects to

take care of themselves. Wheel into line under the banner of the social revolution. It alone symbolizes a living issue; it alone is worth a decent man's fighting for.

Long enough have you listened to the stuffed prophets of profit. They have Listen now to the call of your own class; to the voice of the revolution.

They will put your where you ought Stop your blekering and backbiting; your quibbling and petty contentions. The battlefield is before us. The enc-

my is upon it. Let us unite and fight!

"Divide the thunder into single ones, and it becomes a lullaby for children; but pour it forth in one quick peal, and the royal sound shall shake

What incentive is there to join us, lo you ask? Magnificent; We can assure you-as Garibaldi said in answering the same

question: "We can assure you poverty, hardship, battles, wounds and VIC-TORY.

LAND THIEVES WHO FIGHT UNION LABOR.

Another of the Prosecutors of the Western Federation Caught in Land Frauds-The Sort of Gentlemen Roosevelt and Diaz Uphold.

GLOBE, Ariz., Dec. 17 .- Five indictents were returned last week by the Federal grand jury against Dr. L. R. Ricketts, ex-superintendent of the Old Dominion Mining Co., and now general manager of the Greene-Cananca Co. One is for perjury and four are for subornation of perjury in connection with land frauds in New Mexico. Ricketts is at present in Cananea, Mexico, and a warrant has been

Readers of The Worker will rememper of the atracities committed by the Mexican government, at the instigation of this company, against the organized mine workers of Cananeaatrocities similar in kind, but even worse than those which have disgraced Idaho. Colorado, and Nevada. The foregoing dispatch shows what sort of gentlemen these are that are invoking (and receiving) the aid of President Roosevelt and President Diaz to crush the Western Federation of Miners.

-Socialism would reduce hours of abor as the powers of production increase. Capitalism throws some out of work to starve, while others are overworked, and wages are kept down by competition

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 15 Spruce Street. Entered as second-class matter at the

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should relate their communications in time to reach his office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial epartment of the paper should be adversed to the Editor of The Worker 15 prace Street, New York.

One of the editors may be seen at the flice every Tuesday and Wednesday beween 7 and 8 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed thru its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 004 (Presidential)408.230



RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PANIC.

The "Wall Street Journal" adopts a invenient method for fixing responsibility for the panic. It questions the sident, Rockefeller, the Promoter the Labor Leader, Graft and the Polltician as to the cause of the panic and all, of course, are quoted as answering "Not I". It then concludes that as everybody disclaims responsibility it follows that everybody is more or less responsible which obscures the real estion and leaves us as much in the dark as before. It does not occur to the "Journal" that the capitalist and financial magnates by virtue of their ownership and control are entrusted with the responsibility for the proper management of industry and exchange. No other class but theirs have any power in determining the conditions under which industry shall

If in the face of that power and responsibility industry comes to a standstill and workers are turned adrift to beg or starve, then the capitalist class is convicted of incapacity and is unworthy of the responsibility they have. And every panic means just that. It means that industry has outgrown the control of a few idlers and ficancial gamblers and nothing short of social ownership and control will abolish panics and the suffering they bring to the working class. Graft or meddling politicians may hasten a panic or make one more acute, but the main responsibility for the conduct of industry lies with the caiptalist class. A Socialist majority will one day call that class to account for its misuse of its trust.

THE WOES OF THE RICH.

The New York "Evening Post" in reply to President Gompers' statement that organized workmen should resist wage reductions asks: "Who but a monopolist would venture, at such a juncture as this, to say to the American people that, whatever their hardships, and however much their income might be reduced, he would not consent to share at all in the common privations."

It will be news to the thousands working short time and the many thousands more with no work at all to be informed that the panic means "common privations" for all. We can imagine the suffering the capitalists, bankers and rich stockholders must endure while the normal returns on their investments are reduced. Such "privaflon" must be pathetic and only a bloated, blood sucking workingman gorged with his ill-gotten gains would fall to sympathize with the woes of the profit and interest takers. Madame may have to forego a one thousand dollar dress and resign herself to one at half that price, and her "provider" might even postpone a dog dinner until conditions would warrant the expense. Who with tears to shed could not spare a copious flow over such "privations?" We are coming to troublous times when representatives of labor fall to sympathize with brother capital's ills.

MRS. COBDEN-SANDERSON'S LECTURE.

We would call especial attention to the anonuncement in another column of the lecture on "Socialism and Women" to be given in the New York Labor Temple on Friday evening, Dec. 27, by Mrs. Annie Cobden-Sanderson. the well-known English Socialist and woman-suffrage advocate.

The fact that the whole proceeds from this lecture will go to the Sustaining Fund of The Worker-Comrade Cobden-Sanderson giving her services gratis and the Workingmen's Educational Association donating the use of the hall-is, of course, one renson for our feeling a keen interest in

TOD. DOT

But that is not s'

the principal one. We feel that the Socialist movement in this country has not as yet given the full measure of hearty support which it ought to give to the movement for the emancipation of the female half of humanity from the many disadvantages to which they are subjected by legal discrimination, antiquated tradition and preju dice, and economic conditions. Our comrades in Great Britain and in several other countries are ahead of us in this respect, and we ought to try to catch up with them. The movement for women's rights in this country has been too much left to bourgeois and dilettante elements, who do not take it up in the democratic spirit which is necessary for its success. We of the proletarian Social Democracy must begin to do our duty in this matter. And Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson's lecture may be made the occasion for a serious effort in this direction.

We should be well pleased if the lemand for tickets should outrun the seating capacity of the hall. In that case arrangements would undoubtedly be made for another lecture on the same lines to satisfy those who could not get tickets this time. Anyhow, let the hall be filled.

A. F. OF L. OUGHT TO SPEAK.

We do not give full credence to the report that "a committee of the American Federation of Labor" called on General Funston at Goldfield and told him that for months they had lived in fear of personal violence from the Western Federation of Miners Whoever told that to the fake hero of the Philippines-if anybody actually told it to him-was a liar, of course The well attested fact is that Goldfield has long been a peaceable community-a rather safer place to live in perhaps, than New York or Chicago.

We have no doubt of the falsehood of the story itself. Our doubt is of the truth of the report that a committee of the American Federation of Labor told the khaki-coated kidnapper any such story. Before we believe it, we want to be "shown"-to be told the names of the committee and their official connection with the American Federation of Labor.

The fact remains, however, that this report has gone over the wires and been published in the daily press, and that many will believe it. We therefore emphatically renew our suggestion of last week that President Gompers and the other officers of the American Federation of Labor take up this Goldfield matter without delay and give proof of the solidarity of the working class, whether organized in the one federation or the other.

We ask Mr. Gompers to assure uswhat we already suspect, but what most people do not know-that this story about the "revelations" given to Funston by "a committee of the American Federation of Labor" is a fake inspired by the enemies of labor.

"PEACE IN GOLDFIELD".

Continued from page 1.

appear dangerous and their adherents will be regarded as fomentors of treason and sedition.

But One Disquieting Feature.

There is but one disquicting feature of the situation among the workers of Goldfield and that is perhaps the distortion of some newspaper correspondent. It is stated that a committee of American Federation of Labor called on General Funston and made a statement which called forth the following comment from Funsion:

"These men made the most remarkable statement I have yet heard. Their statement is that for months they have lived in constant fear. They have felt it necessary for their protection to go armed at all times and have been compelled to avoid personal contact with members of the Western Federation of Miners in order to prevent serious trouble."

It is to be hoped that this story is untrue. While there is a difference between the policy of the two organizations, the situation in Goldfield calls for unity of all workingmen against the common enemy. To bargain with the enemy or to give aid or comfort to those who would crush the miners would be a shameless act of treachery for which there is no excuse. The mine owners would deal with A. F. of I., men just as brutally as they would with the W. F. of M. if the former made their organization an equally effective one in that region in the mat ter of hours and wages. All elements or the capitalist class in Goldfield are enited against the miners and have the active support of the state and national governments. So should the workers be united if bull pens and military despotism are to be avoided and the miners emerge from the contest victorious. support of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, and everything will be done to aid the strikers.

Isn't it a ridiculous system under cause they in the produced too much the stands, hat in hand, face to face with the produced too much the stands are they be produced too much the stands are which men are thrown out of work

WHAT SHALL I SAY?

By E. S. Egerton.

My Master, tho I am your slave, your unwilling slave, you have elected to make me a driver of brother slaves.

and I must do your bidding. O'Keefe, O'Brien, and Kramer are also your slaves and are proud of their badges of servitude-your uniforms of blue with buttons of brass. They have trusted you, and have believed your interests were theirs and have willingly done my bidding for you.

My Master, you and your fellows have had a saturnalia, and have quarreled until you are drunk with passion. Some have got more of the "swag" than you and you are in a state of panic frenzy. You are mad and would wreak your wrath on O'Keefe, O'Brien, and Kramer. You have bld me to throw them off, my brother slaves. I must obey, and my heart is heavy. They know not the causes of your panic, nor will they believe me when I tell them. Will you tell them? If not, what shall I say to O'Keefe, O'Brien, and Kramer?

My Master, they have helped build your palaces in Newport and New and have made possible your fensts and vour fêtes. When you were

automobiling in Europe and winning blue ribbons at the horse show, they willingly worked long hours on you dirty, damp, dingy dock and gloried in your being glorious. But now in your wrath at the loss of the "swag", you bid me to throw them off, my brother slaves. I must obey and my heart is heavy. My Master, what shall I say to O'Keefe, O'Brien, and

Kramer? My Master, O'Keefe has a wife and three bits of bables. O'Brien is about to take a wife and rear more slaves for you. Kramer supports an old mother and a sickly sister. They have trusted you, and have done my bidding for you. But on this cold blus tering wintry day, when the sleet is falling and the wind is howling, you bid me to throw them off and sadden their lives. The Christmas time is near and they have been saving from their pittances to gladden the hearts of their loved ones. But you bid me to throw them off, my brother slaves I must obey and my heart is heavy.

Pray tell me, my Master, what shall I say to O'Keefe, O'Brien, and

HOW TO ROB A MAN WHO IS BROKE.

By Ben Hanford.

BONNE TERRE, Mo., Dec. 13.-Two hundred employees of the St. Joseph Lead Co. and the Doe Run Lead Co., which have plants in Bonne Terre Flat River, Central City, Leadwood, Gumbo, and Doe Run, were dismissed to-day on telegraphic orders received from President Jones in New York. All other employees will work half-

How to rob a man who is broke. How to coin wealth out of penury.

How to get riches out of paupers. These things are not impossible, nor even difficult. They are not even rare. They are every-day occurrences. They are habit, custom. They are almost the universal rule. So common they do not excite comment themselves. It is the correct statement of them that is un-

Ordinarily they appear in the form of "business," "finance," "industry," "commerce," and the like, and are re garded as quite the right thing as a matter of course. How to rob a man who is broke.

Captain Kidd, Jack Shepard, and Jesse James were able men and truly great robbers. But that trick was be yond their powers. Their notion of robbery was, first of all, to find a man who had the coin. With all their craft and courage, they never were equal to the task of getting wealth from a man who had no wealth.

That is the "business" of the modern Captains of Industry. And so rich are their rewards that the old knights of the road, chevaliers de l'industrie, safecrackers, counterfeiters and pirates of the past would ache in their graves could they but dream of the capitalists'

How to rob a man who is broke.

A man who is broke in time becomes hungry, and must eat or perish. He possibly has five courses open to himcan beg, borrow, steal, work or starve.

If he is caught begging, he is thrown into jail; besides, he won't get much, anyway; regardless of Supreme Courts and the Mendicants' Merger, there are beggars in plenty, and plenty of competition between them.

If the man who is broke and hungry caught steams, he is thrown into jail; bes des, stealing isn't what it used to .e: Rockefeller will soon have most everything worth stealing. Over in a New Jersey town recently three men worked hard an night cracking a safe and got-twelve cents. Needless to reler was not one of the three men. Mr. Rockefeller does not work nights. Besides, he knows at sooner or later he'l, get the twelve cents, anyway.

A man who is broke and hungry can borrow all he wants on good security. A man who is broke and hungry can starve—but he must not be caught at it in New York State. Suicide may or may not be a sin, but the statutes of the Empire State make it a crime punishable by imprisonment.

How to rob a man who is broke. There is just one door of hope that may or may not be open to the man who is broke-work. There is nothing had about work. It's the very thing, not only for the man who is broke, but

for every man who would eat "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." And if you eat bread and do not work, then you eat it in the sweat of some other man's face. Work, by all means for the penniless man. But to work, a man must have land to stand on. He must have unfinished or raw material to work upon. He

must have tools, means of production. to work with. Our man who is broke would not be broke. Without these things he cannot live except in the asylum or the jail. How to rob a man who is broke.

To save himself from death, asylum or jail, the man who is broke must have means of production. Who OWNS the means of produc-

The capitalist. The captain of in-

dustry.
Who USES the means of production? Workingmen.

In every great magazine; in every great metropolitan daily; in every vil lage newspaper; in every cross-roads weekly, thruout that part of the world popularly known as "Christendom" neaning the territory devoted to Christian ethics and Christian conduct-may be found during December days the counterpart of this advertisement of

asylum and starvation have driven that penniless man along the path which led to the employment office of that owner of the means of production with a force irresistible as that which drives the earth onward in its orbit. To be at all, he must be there. To continue to be, he must gain access to the means of production. How to rob a man who is broke.

There stand face to face what legal fiction calls two free men. One free man the OWNER of means of production, with money in his purse and money in the bank, with a comfortable and luxurious home, and in no hurry The other free man homeless, penni less, hungry, his only chance of life de pendent on his USE of the other's means of production. These two men do not dicker, and argue and haggle The man who is broke does not propose to buy or rent means of produc tion. The FREE contract between Lese FREE men takes the form of one man hiring the other to work for him-

Suppose that our man who is broke if allowed to use the means of production can create new value equal to \$10 in a day's work, how much will his wages be if the OWNER of the means of production employs him?

by the day, week or month.

Suppose that our man who is broke can create \$20 of new value by a day's work, how much will his wages be? Suppose he creates \$40 by his day's

work, how much will his wages be? You might not think it, but his wages will be the same whether his labor produces wealth to the value of \$10 a day, \$20 a day, or \$40 a day.

What will his wages be? Given a man who is broke, given a free laborer, who must have work or perisa, what will he work for? What

must he work for?

.ie will work for a wage sufficient to sustain life.

That is all the FREE Captain of Industry will offer, and that the FREE laborer must take or perish.

Every day that he works for wages he must produce wealth of a value GREATER than his wages-otherwise he is discharged. The only purpose of the O'. NER of the means of duction is to have workmen USE his means of production, have their labor create a value GREATER than their rages and himself pocket the DIF-FERENCE between the value of the wealth their labor creates and the portion of that value returned them in the form of wages. The DIFFERENCE the Captain of Industry calls PROFIT.

To the man who knows that Labor of brain and brawn produces all wealth, it is easily to be seen that what a confidence man calls "graft." what a gambler calls "velvet," what a thief calls "swag," that is what a capitalist calls "PROFIT." It is simply something for nothing. Wealth without equivalent. That is all Jesse James got.

That PROFIT for the capitalists of the United States amount to fully 100 per cent on the amount they pay in wages, probably much more. In other words, for every dollar in value the workman creates for the Captain of Industry Mr. Captain gets 50 cents in profit and Mr. FREE Workman gets 50 cents.

How to rob a man who is broke. Simply OWN as your private prop-

erty the means of production he must use or perish. Not only can you rob him, but you can do so with SAFETY. You need not even go out and look for him. Sit in your office and he will come to you as cattle to the salt lick. and beg you to rob him. And you shall wax might, and great, and be honored has none of these things-if he had he among men, and be very stiff-necked and hold your head very high, for a time-just about the time you are able to do that gracefully, perhaps some kind friends will come your way and stretch your neck a little, and raise your head just one little notch higher, just a little notch, but just enough. But, no. All that is of the past.

Nothing like that ever to be again. Nothing ever to be again except this continued story of robbing the man who is broke-just that to-day, and to-

morrow, and forever and ever. Nothing like that ever to be again. Nothing ever to be again except this continued story of robbing the man duction w 'roke—just that to-day, and theirs.

THE BUSINESS ETHIC OF CHRISTMAS.

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

the purchaser means deprivation of the The Jordan Marsh Company announces special Christmas bargains in silks, and women's finery--Roston Herald.

WHENEVER WE BUY A THING OF ANY KIND WITHOUT PAYING WHERE DOWN THE LINE OF PRO-DUCTION WILL BE FOUND HU-IAN LABOR UNREQUITED: THE TRANSACTION BEARS UPON ITS FACE THE STAIN OF HUMAN

The coupling of the word BARGAIN with the birthday of Christ exhibits Christian society exactly as it is, a hideous infidelity; a profanation of human life; an insult to the Christ and all he stood for.

Christianity, which has become mere name to chaacterize capitalist civilization masking behind what was liquity is thus unconsciously exhibited, once an ideal, is so defiled that its unconscious language, finding expres-When commonly in any trade we are sion in common advertisements, pub o "fortunate" as to get a bargain, we lishes its glaring infamy.

To make the birth month of the gen tle Jesus a time of huckstering; to allow for a single instant the association of his name with the idea of human exploitation, is to debauch his image and to drag his ideals in the

Is it not singular that the Socialist whom the average professing Christian in his futile ignorance reckons an enemy of law and order, should feel called upon to defend Jesus against defamation at the hands of those who profess his philosophy?

Merry Christmas! This is Christ's birthday. Peace on earth; good will it may be some worn woman with dimmed eyes and patient fingers that

Have you succeeded in getting any bargains;-in robbing or beating anyprofit to the merchant or bargain to

PRAISE THE LORD!

TO ALL THOSE WHO SEE THIS PAPER FOR THE FIRST TIME This special issue of The Worker | work for the cause. You, each one of

will go into the hands of many thousands of persons who have never seen the paper before nor, perhaps, even heard of its existence. It will not be out of place for us to address a few words directly to them concerning The Worker, its ownership, the conditions under which it is published, and the purpose for which it exists. To begin with the purpose: The

the Jordan Marsh Company.

hypocrisy of life.

birth of Jesus.

gain.

is underpaid.

other may be gained.

It is interesting to observe how our

simplest, most common and uncon-

scious words and actions expose our

To have our life fabric so interwoven

with pretense and fraud that our ob-

BAR the GAIN of the other party to

the transaction; that is, we beat him.

When we get a CHRISTMAS bar

gain we do the other fellow up partly

for our gain and partly to celebrate the

In every BARGAIN one party to the

trade must lose-that the profit of the

When we buy a silk waist at a bar

gain it may be some consumptive girl

of the sweat-shop or factory that goes

hungry or naked to the extent of our

When we get a bargin in rare lace

Under present conditions either

is to make us sorry spectacles.

Worker is published with the object of propagating the principles of Social ism as an explanation of the causes for the social and economic evils of which almost everybody is complaining to-day (but which so few understand) and of the means by which those evils can be abolished in paeceful and intelligent manner, to the advantage of all humanity and especially of the working and suffering classes. It seeks to propagate these principles, not only by presenting theoretical arguments, but also by giv ing true information upon many matwhich the capitalist dailies ignore or misrepresent. It seeks, not only to win converts to Socialism, but to help in educating those converts, equipping them with all the many kinds of knowledge which they need to carry on their work effectively. And it also seeks to promote their organization in an aggressive party that their ideas may be put into effect at the ballot-box.

Next, as to ownership: The Worker is owned by the Socialist Party of the state of New York. It is not run for profit, and never has been, and never will be. If at any time its incomshould exceed its expenses, the surplus would be at once applied either to improving the paper itself or to the publication of literature and other

you, can become participants in the ownership and control of The Worker by becoming members of the Socialist Party organization. Finally, as to the conditions under

which it is published: The price of The Worker has been put very low, to bring it within reach of all. With the present high prices of paper and everything else, forced upon us by capitalism, it is impossible to publish such a paper without a deficit unless it should have a much larger circulation than it yet has. Actually it is published at a deficit. That does not deter the Socialist Party from continuing its publication. The devoted members of the party-thousands of them-contribute their dimes or dollars to cover the loss. For they do not consider The Worker as a business enterprise, but as an agency for serving the working class.

Now to you, Mr. New Render, who agree with us that conditions are bad, that times are hard, that glaring evils exist and ought to be remedied. Perhaps you are already in sympathy with Socialist ideas. 'Or perhaps you do not yet know much about them, but are willing to learn. In either case, don't you think you need The Worker? Don't you think you ought to help maintain it, for the sake of its educational work? Don't you think you can afford half a dollar or at least a quarter, to bring the paper to you every week for a year or six months'

If so, clip and fill out the blank below and enclose it with the right amount in two-cent or one-cen stamps or a check or postoffice money order, and send it to The Worker, 235 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York

One Year 50 Cents.

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CITY								

DEMANDS ARE REFUSED.

Sixty-five Railway Companies Agree to Deny Request for Advance of Wages to Meet Higher Cost of Living. The demands of the various unions

of railroad workers, which include, among other things, a 10 per cent increase of pay all around have, it is understood, been refused by the railroad companies affected ,but the decision will not be officially announced until after Dec. 20. On that date a meeting of repre

sentatives of the 65 roads east of the Mississippi will be held in this city. when arrangements will be made deal with any situation that may arise thru the refusal of the demands.

to-morrow, and forever and ever Nothing ever to be in all time except robbing him and his wife and his children, and his children's children and Unless that man and his brother

learn that Labor of brain and brawn produce ALL wealth, and also learn tnat when those who USE the means of production OWN the means of pro-duction the product of Labor will be

No Appreciable Relief from High Food Prices.

The 'reduction" in the price of milk in New York City, of which a good deal has been said in the papers the last week, is only a partial return to the prices prevailing two months ago -that is, discovering that their sales were falling off at the extreme high prices, the companies decided to cut off part of what they had recently added to their selling price.

The much heralded reduction in the wholesale prices of meat has as yet had hardly any effect on retail prices. which are still higher than they have averaged for many years past.

Big Jump in Price of Potatoes. EASTPORT, L. I., Dec. 12 .- One of he biggest advances in the price of potatoes ever recorded here has just occurred, the tubers jumping from 80 cents to \$1 a bushel. There had al-rendy been a heavy rise since Septemer, when potatoes sold at 60 cents a

As Long Island is to a large extent the source of supply of potatoes for New York the people here will suffer from the advance, which will be dupli-cated in other potato-raising regions.

CRUEL AND STUPID CAPITALIST PLAN.

First It Turns Workers Into Tramps -Then Punishes Them for Being Poor and, in So Doing, Makes More Tramps.

PLAINFIELD, Conn., Dec. 11 .- Not since the winter of 1893 have there been such hordes of tramps plodding the roads of Eastern Connecticut. They appear everywhere, no farm house being too remote for their visits, as the railroad detectives, who are waging a relentless war against them, have forced hundreds of them into the back highways and by-paths.

There is a movement on foot to fill the Brooklyn (Conn.) jail with them. Housewives will be asked to co-operate with the officers and complain of every one that asks for food. Brooklyn jail officials need 200 able bodied men for road work and ice gathering, and expect to get them from the ranks of the tramps. The poorhouse tramp stops are all to be closed at once, so that the arrests will be more expeditious.

Thus does capitalist society propose to deal with the problem of the unemployed. First, capitalism throws men out of work and reduces them to the misery of tramping and begging. Then it punishes them for begging by putting them under arrest and compelling them to work without wages by day and shutting them up in a filthy jail at night. And by so doing it throws out of employment other men whom it would otherwise have to pay for doing this work and so adds them to the army of the unemployed and some of them to the army of tramps.

It is hard to say whether the cruelty or the stupidity of this plan is the more striking.

Can Trust Absorbs Chief Rival. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 13 .-

One of the largest deals arranged here since the fire was made yesterday when the papers were signed by which the American Can Co., the wealthy eastern concern, commonly known as the Can Trust, absorbed the United Can Co. of San Francisco, its largest rival on the Pacific Coast. By this purchase the American Can Co. beomes absolutely dominant on the Pacific Coast. The United Can Co. has an extensive plant here, and has enjoyed a large part of the California, Oregon. Washington, and Alaska

LECTURE

THE WORKER

Mrs. Annie Cobden-Sanderson

Treasurer of Independent Labor Party, London, England, and leader of "Suffragettes" in England.

"SOCIALISM AND WOMEN" AT THE LABOR TEMPLE

243 E. Eighty-fourth Street,

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1907

AT 8 P. M. ADMISSION 15 CENTS.

Tickets can be obtained at THE WORKER office, 239 E. Eighty-fourth Street.

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ.

Merrie England. A Plain Exposition of Socialism. By Robert Blatchford. 10c.; 12 copies for 85c.; 100, \$6.

The Communist Manifesto. By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10c.; 25 copies for \$1.25; 100, \$5. Development of Socialism from Uto-

pla to Science. By F. Engels. 5c.; 25 copies for 75c.: 109, \$2. Why Workingmen Should Be Social-

ists. By H. Gaylord Wilshire. 2c.; 50 copies for 75c.; 100, \$1.25. Principles of Scientific Socialism, By Charles H. Vail. Paper, 35c.

Modern Socialism. By Charles H. Vail. Paper, 25c. The Civil War in France. By Karl

Marx. Paper, 25c.
Science and the Workingmen. By
Ferdinand Lassalle. Paper, 25c. The Passing of Capitalism. By

sador Ladoff. Paper, 25c. The Republic of Plato. Translated by Alexander Kerr. Paper, 75c. The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis

Bonaparte. By Karl Marx. Paper. Confessions of a Drone. Also con-ains "Marshall Field's Will" and

"The Socialist Machine". \$1 per 100; c. each; 25c. per dozen. Mass and Class. A Survey of Social Divisions. By W. J. Ghent. 250

pages. Paper, 20c.; original price, 25c. The Pinkerton Labor Spy. Exposes the system used by employers to break up labor organizations. 20c.; \$2.50 per

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Socialism and Modern Science. page, cloth bound book by Enrico Ferri. Original price, \$1.50; now 900

THE WORKER

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers

PART I.

Conditions in Settlement and Colonial Times. (Copyrighted by Gustavus Myers, 1907.) CHAPTER III.

THE RISE OF THE TRADING

The creation of the great landed estates was accompanied by the slow development of the small trader and merchant. Necessarily, they first established themselves in the sea ports where business was concentrated. Many obstacles long held them down to a narrow sphere. The great chartered companies monopolized the profitable resources. The land magnates exacted tribute for the slightest privilege granted. Drastic laws forbade etition with the companies, and the power of law and class government were severely felt by the merchants. The chartered corporations and the land dignitaries were often ne group of an identity of men and interests. Against their strength and capital the petty trader or merchant ald not prevail. Daring and enterprising tho he be, he was forced to a certain compressed routine of business. He could sell the goods which the companies sold to him but could not undertake to set up manufacturing. And after the companies had passed away, the landed aristocracy used its power to suppress all undue initiative on his part. This was especially so in New where all power was concentrated in the hands of a few landowners. "To say," says Sabine, "that the political institutions of New York formed a feudal aristocracy is to define them with tolerable accuracy. The soll was owned by a few. The masses were mere retainers or tenants as in the monarchies of Europe." The feudal lord was also the dominant manufacturer and trader. He forced bis tenants to sign covenants that they should trade in nothing else than the produce of the manor; that they should trade nowhere else but at his store; that they should grind their flour at his mill, buy bread at his bakery, lumber at his saw mills and liquor at his brewery. Thus he was not only able to squeeze the last penny from them by exorbitant prices, but it was in his power to keep them ever-iastingly in debt to him. He claimed and held a monopoly in his domain of whatever trade he could seize. These feudal tenures were established in w; woe to the tenant who presumed to infract them! He became a criminal and was punished as a felon. The petty merchant could not and dared not compete with the trading monop olies of the manorical lords within these feudal jurisdictions. In such a system the merchant's place for a century and a half was a minor one, altho far above that of the drudging laborer. Merchants resorted to sharp and frequently dubious ways of getting money together. They bargained and sold shrewdly, kept their wits ever

open, turned sycophant to the aristoc racy and a fleecer of the laborer.

Merciless Usury. It would appear that in New York, at least, the practise of the most audacious usury was an early and favorite means of acquiring the property others. These others were invariably the mechanic or laborer; the merchant dared not attempt to overreach the aristocrat whose power he had good reason to fear. Money which was taken in by selling rum and wheedling the unsophistocated Indians into yielding up valuable furs, was loaned at frightfully onerous rates. The loans unpaid, the lender swooped mercilessly upon the property of the unfortunate and gathered it in. The richest mer-chant of his period in the province of New York was Cornelius Steenwyck, a liquor merchant, who died in 1686. He left a total estate of £4,382 and a long list of book debts which disclosed that almost every man in New York City owed money to him, partly for rum, in part for loans. 2 The same was true of Peter Jacob Marius, a rich merchant who died in 1706, leaving be hind a host of debtors, "which included about all the male population on Manhattan Island." This eminent counter-man was "burled like a gentleman". At his funeral large sums were spent for wine, cookies, pipes and tobacco, beer, spice burnt wine and sugar-all according to approved and reverent Dutch fash-The actual currency left by some of these rich men was a curious conglomeration of almost every stamp owing the results of a mixed assemblage of customers. There were Spanish pistoles, guineas, Arabian coin bank dollars, Dutch and French money -a motley assortment all carefully se gallant pirate captains. Kidd and Burgess, and their crews were good andiscriminating merchants. It was a time when money was triply value l for little of it passed in circulation. To a people who traded largely by barter whose media of exchange, for a long time, were wampum, peltries and other articles, the touch and clink of d and silver were extremely precious nd fascinating. Buccanneers Kidd and Burgess deserved the credit for introng into New York much of the ed gold and sliver colu, and it believed that they long had some e leading merchants as their allies ispessing of this plundered goods,

giving them information and affording

them protection. The Traders' Methods. By one means or another, some of the New York merchants of the period attained a standing in point of wealth equal to not a few of the land magnates. William Lawrence of Flushing, Long Island, was "a man of great wealth and social standing". Like the rest of his class he affected to despise the merchant class. After his death, an inventory showed his estate to be worth £4,032, mostly in land and in slaves, of which he left ten. ' While the landed men often spent much of their time carousing, hunting, gambling, and dispersing their money, the merchants were hawk-eyed alert for every opportunity to gather in money. wasted no time in frivolous pursuits, had no use for sentiment scruples, saved money in infinitesimal ways and thought and dreamed of nothing but business. Thruout colonies, not excepting Penusylvania, it was the general practise of the merchants and traders to take advantage of the Indians by cunning and detesta-ble methods. The agents of the chartered companies and the land owners first started the trick of getting the Indians drunk and then obtaining the furs that they had gathered for almost nothing-for a couple of bottles of rum, a blanket or an axe. After the charters of the companies were annulled or expired, the landgraves kept up the practise and the merchants improved on it in various ingenious ways. "The Indians," says Felt, were ever ready to give their furs for knives, hatchets, beads, blankets and especially were anxious to obtain tobacco, guns, powder, shot and strong water; the latter being a powerful instrument enabling the cunning trader to perpetuate the grossest frauds. Immense quantities of furs were shipped to Europe at a great profit." This description appropriately applied also to New York, New Jersey, and the South. In New York there were severe laws against Indians who got drunk, and in Massachusetts colony an Indian found drunk was subject to a fine of ten shillings or whipping, at the discretion of the magistrate. As to the whites who, for purposes of gain, got the Indians drunk, the law was strangely inactive. Everyone knew that drink might incite the Indians to uprisings and imperil the lives of men, women and children. But the considerations of trade were stronger than even the instinct of self-preservation and the practise went on, not infrequently resulting in the butchery of innocen white victims and in great expense and suspense to the whole community. Austere laws which pronounced penalties for profaneness and for not atchurch, connived at the systending tematic defrauding and swindling of the Indians of land and furs. I'wo strong desiderata were held to justify this. The first was that the Inwere heathen and must give way to civilization; that they were fair prey. The demands of trade, upon which the colonies flourished, was the second. The fact was that the code of the trading class was everywhere gradually becoming the dominant one, even breaking down the anstere, almost ascetic, Puritan moral profes-Among the common peoplethose who were ordinary wage laborers-the methods of the rich were looked upon with suspicion and enmity, and there was a prevalent con-

for preying upon commerce In Virginia the life of the community depended upon agriculture; therefore, slavery was thought to be its labor prop and was joyfully welcomed and earnestly defended. In Massachusetts and New York trading was an elemental factor, and whatever swelled the volume and profits was accounted a blessing to the community and was held justified. Laws, the judges who enforced them, and the spirit of the age reflected not so much the morality of the people as their trading necessi tles. The one was often mistaken for

sciousness that wealth was being amassed by one-sided laws and fraud.

Some of the noted sea pirates of the

age made this their strong justification

Bonding of Laborers.

This condition was shown repeated ly in the trade conflicts of the com-

An Historical Account of Massachusetts Currency. See also Colonial Dominents, Vol. III: 242 and the Records of New Am-

Thus Captain Beliamy's speech in 1717 to Captain Baer of Boston, whose sloop he had just sunk and riffed: "I am sorry that they [his crew] won't let you have your sloop again, for I scorn to do any one a sloop again, for I scorn to do any one a mischief when it is not for my advantage; damn the sloop, we must sink her, and she might be of use to you. The you are a sneaking puppy, and so are all those who will submit to be governed by laws which rich men have made for their own security for the cowardly whelps have not the courage otherwise to defend what they get by their knavery. But damn ye altogether damn them for a pack of crafty rascals and ye who serve them, for a parcel of hen-hearted numbskulls. They villify us, the scoundrels do, when there is only this difference: they rob the poor under cover of law, forsooth and we plunder the rich under protection of our own courage. Had you better not make one of us than such after these villalus for employment." Baser profused and was put ashore.—"The Lives and Bloody Exploits of the Most Noted.

peting merchants, their system of laborers and in the long contest between the traders of the colonies and those of England, culminating & the Revolution. In the churches colonists prayed to God as the Father of all men and showed great humility But in actual practise the propertied men recognized no such thing as equality and dispensed with humility. The merchants imitated in a small way the seignorial pretensions of the land naobs. Few merchants there were who did not have a bonded laborer or two, whose labor they monopolized and whose career was their property for a long term of years. Limited bondage,

called apprenticeship, was general. Penniless boys, girls and adults were impressed by sheer necessity into service. Nicholas Auger, 10 years old, binds himself, in 1604, to Wessell Evertson, a cooper, for a term of nine years, and swears that "he will truly serve the commandments of his master Lawfull, shall do no hurt to his mas ter, nor waste nor purioin his goods, nor lend them to anybody at Dice, or other unlawful game, shall not contract matrimony, nor frequent taverns shall not absent himself from his master's service day or night." In return Evertson will teach Nicholas the trade of a cooper, give him apparell, meat drink and bedding and at the expiration of the term will supply him with "two good suits of wearing apparell from head to foot." Cornelius Hendricks, a laborer, binds himself in 1695 as an apprentice and ser vant to John Molet for five years Hendricks is to get £3 current sliver money and two suits appareli-one for holy days, the other for working days and also board. Elizabeth Morris, a spinster, in consideration of her transportation from England to New York on the barkentine, "Antegun", binds herseli in 1606 as a servant to Captain William Kidd for four years for board. When her term is over she is to get two dresses. These are a few specific instances of the bonding system-s system which served its purpose in be ing highly advantageous to the merchants and traders.

(To be continued.)

ADULTERATIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

American business has reached Aus tralia and the people there now enjoy its blessings. A year ago the govern ment appointed a special commission to investigate the manufacture, sale constituents, etc., of certain proprie-tary medicines. The first volume of the report contains some startling statements; so startling, indeed, that the commonwealth authorities thought it wise to stop its circulation. One of the recommendations of the commis sioner is that in the interest of human ity bables should be entitled to as much protection as is now extended to chattel animals, such as pigs, lambs and calves. Of a "soothing syrup"which, he says, has a wide distribu-tion in Great Britain—he declares that eight or ten drops will kill a child, and that deaths caused by it are generally described as accidental. Again he

"Mercurous chloride is the active ingredient in the teething powders sold by the thousand gross annually thruout Australia. Analyses have revealed that some packets contain double doses and others none at all! The stuff is made up of starch and calomel. The mixing is careless, being under no le-gal supervision. When mercurial polsoning follows, as it sometimes must the mother will never know. Other 'soothing powders' contain morphine also in extremely irregular doses. It is mischievous only, and contains no remedial property. Certainly our graveyards are paved with the bodies of poisoned children."

London Unemployed Growing Desperate.

On the occasion of Kalser William's recent visit to London a demonstration was held to protest against the "glut-

tonous tondyism of the city magnates" in the Kaiser's honor. five thousand men attended the meeting and resolutions were adopted condemning "the lavish entertainment of the despotic and reactionary Kaiser at a time when 12,000,000 of the people are on the verge of starvation" and demanding the right of every man to live by the produce of his labor, and calling upon the government to introduce "as an immediate palliative of distress such legislation as will provide work for all who need it."

As the meeting was breaking up the police brutally set upon some of the men and free fights ensued, ending in some arrests. The police are said to have lost their beads, but the defiant attitude of the unemployed in resisting the police is taken as significant of the trouble that is bound to arise over the unemployed problem this winter.

unemployed demonstration in Hyde Park, organized by the London Trades Council, held on Nov. 17, was great success, 20,000 attending. Over 160 banners were sent by trade unions and six platforms were used by speakers. The government was called upon to organize the unemployed in useful and productive workers under trade

union conditions. At the same time, according to cable dispatches, there is intense rivalry over the display of costly gems and jewels aniong the aristocrats who unconcernedly pursue their pleasures while hungry workers hammer at their

—If you are not a party member, consider that, were other Socialists like you, you would have no Socialist licket to vote for.

WHO IS TO SUFFER? AND WHAT MUST WE DO?

By John C. Chase.

We are at the beginning of what | power vested in ownership, legislate blds fair to be a great industrial panic Hundreds of thousands of workingmen have been thrown out of employ ment with nothing to carry them thru until business is resumed. Untold suffering will be the lot of thousands who are able and willing to work but of industry and driven you into povcannot find employment. The scanty savings of the working class have been used by financial gamblers in wild-cat speculation and crooked banking, and the crash has come. Who is to suffer?

It is true that the newspapers record the suicide of the high-finance gamblers, but it is the poor, the defenseless poor, who will be the chief sufferers. During the past few years we have been told daily by the defenders of the capitalist system-newspa pers, college professors, and politicians that we were enjoying the most prosperous times in the history of the country; and the sad part of it all was the childish belief of the working class that it was true. Those who worked and slaved and believed in the prosperity tale now have plenty of time and the blessed privilege of retiring to some secluded place and kicking themselves into a condition of sanity. Now that they are thrown out of employment they can see that no matter how hard they worked or how much they received for their work, they were obliged to pay it all out for a living because of the exorbitant prices charged for everything they con-

How You Are Enslaved.

Millions in wealth have been created during this so-called era of prosperity; but, my dear Mr. Workingman, how much of that wealth do you now possess to provide for the wants of your family while the industrial depression prevents you from working? Nothing. or next to nothing. And why? Recause your capitalist masters have so cunningly organized to plunder you. They have stolen your government, they have made your laws, and they have named your judges. While you have been asleep they have fastened the chains upon you. Your capitalist has known what he wanted and he has taken it. You have not known what you wanted excepting work, and now you are denied that. By favorable laws enacted by a capitalistowned Congress, or by the absence of inimical laws, a few individuals have come into possession of the machinery of production. Because they cannot longer keep up a fictitious prosperity they tell you to cease working and go hungry. Do they suffer? They have the wealth they have taken from you. They can live in luxury while you and yours are wondering where the next meal is coming from.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? The Socialists call upon you to organize into a Socialist political party separate and distinct from all other parties, peaceably and legally to take possession of the law-making machinery, municipal, state, and national, and by the exercise of the slaved. ORGANIZE!

out of existence individual or trust ownership of the means of life and legislate into existence the ownership of them by the people. If the capitalist class has made millions and billions by the ownership of government and erty and servitude, you can surely secure for yourselves a decent living by taking that ownership away from them.

When you stand together politically as your masters stand; when you learn to organize politically as you do industrially, when you refuse to belong to the political parties of the capitalist class; when you vote as you work and vote as you strike-then and then only can you emancipate yourselves.

Once you are in possession of government you are invincible. You can and will organize industry upon a selentific basis, so that every man will nave employment. Society as a whole will be the employer.

Society as a whole will guarantee to the individual member of society the enjoyment of the fruits of his toil. Wealth will be produced for use and not for profit. We will make shoes because we need shoes, we will produce food products because the people need food, and not because Wall Street speculators desire to gamble in the necessities of life.

How to Be Free.

The people of any nation, to be politically free must own the industrial machinery. So long as a small minority of the people own everything you must have use of in order to live, so long will that minority be your masters. This truth is incontrovertible and you must recognize it sooner or later. The battle is on between your class and the master class and you must take a stand. There is no middle ground for a workingman. You must either accept your servitude or enlist in the army of emancipation and help abolish capitalism.

We are on the eve of a great naional election, an election in which the working class will have an opportunity of striking a powerful blow against the system which enslaves them. To make that blow effective it must be delivered in an organized manner. The working class of America must act as a unit for one common

purpose You, who know that you are workingmen, must join your working-class political party. You, who desire freedom for your class and believe that the success of the Socialist movement will mean emancipation for your class, must join hands with the OR-GANIZED Socialist movement and prepare for the great work before you. WORK TOGETHER. THINK TO-GETHER, VOTE TOGETHER, and the world is yours. The doors of the Socialist Party are open to you. Come in and help make it stronger, more powerful, triumphant. United, you

are unconquerable; divided you are whipped, beaten, crushed, and en-

HUMAN DRIFTWOOD.

By Jimmie.

With a sandy frizzled beard of some three or four days growth and a face haggard with suffering, he stepped into the room and enquired for a com rade whom he knew as a former candidate of the party for office. He be gan his story. Baring the side of his head he showed a deep indention caused by a fall some years ago, which left him, a man of large physical proportions, subject to epileptic fits. obtained work here and work there but it was never permanent. A fit would convulse him, terror would seize his colleagues as they witnessed his writhings, and recovery would only mean for him the announcement of that dreadful word "discharge". Some would say it gruffly-evidently of fended that he had not revealed his malady-others kindly, even with compassion, yet with a firmness that admitted of no argument. So he had got one job, then another, but to no avail. Once the convulsions almost cost him his life as they came when he was close to unguarded machinery.

"O, it's 'ell," said he. "Often when I lay in the 'hospital I wished the 'end wouldn't mend and that they'd let me die. I was strong and could work at most anything. Now they know I 'ave fits and they're afraid. I just came from the charity organization and they gave me this coat and shoes.. I made five cents this morning lettering a window, but it costs ten to get a bed. That's w'y I walked from Fifty-ninth street up here. It ain't my fault that I'm begging for work and can't hold it when I get it."

The big, gray eyes formed salt crystals and one trickled swiftly down the red lashes as the in haste to desert him as fortune had. My fingers clutched. I choked, and fumbled in my pocket for the fifty cent piece I knew was there.

I explained. I was an employee, a proletarian and could not give what he needed. He took the coln, the eyes again filled and his thanks were inaudible as he went out. He would not come again as our little office was as barren of hope as the shop where he was discharged last week. Neithe capitalist or proletarian gave relief. The first because he would not and the second because he could not. Adrift in a society of human beings was this man, with the love of life pulsing in his heart and brain, and he crying for the chance to earn a ten pe

Markham's "long stretch of hell" with Millet's peasant at its last gulf occurred to me. That peasant with slanting jaw and vacant brain was more fortunate than this human driftwood deserted by his fellows. Then hell surged within me as I thought of the inhumanity of the rich and the helpessness of the poor.

THE GOSPEL OF THRIFT. The supposed virtues of thrift and

the simple life and economy and contentment are praised by those who do not practise them. They are held up for your admiration; it is you who are to be contented, thrifty, and a lover of the simple life. And you are to work hard. The blessings of hard labor are so much commented upon, indeed, that one would think a term in prison must be the height of human felicity. But the average man is beginning to see thru all these beautiful noral percepts so carefully manufactured for his consumption. He is to be thrifty. But why? So that he need not be helped by the wealthler classes when he is out of work, and may give the community no trouble. He is to be hard working? But why should be be hard working if he is also to be contented and is to revel in the simple life? There seems a bit of a paradox here; but there is no paradox if we look at the matter from the point of view of the professional moralist. What he means is, that you shall work hard for his benefit, and be satisfied with a small pay. Then you will be a meritorious man; one who admirably fulfills the injunction to be satisfied with the sphere of life to which it has pleased Providence to call you. But if you work hard and display a tendency to possess some of the pleasures and comforts of this world, you will be denounced for your extravagant tastes of overweening presumption And if you determine to lead the sim ple life in a contented spirit, and find you can do so by working only three days a week, you will be accused of laziness unspeakable, and solemnly condemned as one who does not appre ciate the dignity of labor. No wonder the ordinary man is puzzled at the whole business. No wonder, either that the old industrial morality is going by the board.-The Gleaner, Kingston, Jamaica.

--- Capitalists know enough to fight Socialism. Workingmen should know enough to support it.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE.

By G. A. E.

describes in part the Harvard and Yale students' post-bootball celebration as

follows: "Poor hawkers of fruit and chestnuts suffered greatly at the hands of the riotous students. Those who were not wise enough to get under cover when they saw the mob coming fared hadly. Those little tip-carts loaded down with bananas, oranges and other fruits were just ment for the merry makers.

"In most cases the poor Greeks and Italians were glad to escape with their lives after the first onshught. The crowd took possession of more than one stock of juicy entables. The proprietor being driven into distant parts of the South End, the youths proceeded to bombard each other with the fruit. . . . As a result some sections of Bolyston street were rendered unfit for travel, and automobiles and horses came to grief on the slippery

pavements. "After disposing of both owner and stock, the crowd generally proceeded to dismember the fruit conveyance. Tremont street contained many hoopparties, who gaily rolled the wheels of the carts. After tiring of this amusement the wheels were tossed into the trees of the Common.

"Festoons of grapes and bunches of quashed bananas occupied conspicuous positions on numerous lamp-posts."

A Joke. Capital joke! Ha! Ha! How those miserable fruit-venders did run, to be sure! Ever see anything funnier in your life than the frightened pleading of that "Dago"? Than his frantic defense of the miserable little wagon and stock-in-trade which were all he had to depend on for a living for himself and his family? Elegant! The poor fool actually tried to stand up for his rights! Rights? Haw! Haw! Hit hlm again, Jack-there! see him scoot! Hysterics will get me, sure, if I don't look the other way!

What's that? Winter coming on hard times; starvation or charity? Oh sinsh! What right had the grovelling cretin to be so blawsted poor A chap's got to have SOME fun, hasn't he, after a great event like a 12-0 game?

A Supposition.

Let us suppose, for a brief moment of pipe-dreaming, that a large and in toxicated mob-yes, "mob" is the word; the "American" uses it—a mob, \(\mu \) say, of young workingmen rioted thru Boston in celebration of some proletarian victory. Not a great game, to be sure, but some minor affair like the release of a labor-leader, acquitted of a false murder-charge, even so slight a victory as the winning of a strike, whereby somewhat larger wages were insured for somewhat less toll.

Let us suppose that this mob of exuberant young lower-class enthusiasts were permitted to flow torrentially

The Boston "American" for Nov. 24 | along Commonwealth avenue (which to begin with is a large supposition); and let us further suppose this mob, in its playfulness, to seize upon a single carrlage of a single millionaire. Not, mind you, upon any source of life or

wealth, but simply one of many articles of his millionaire's luxury. Let us suppose the mob to drive away the millionaire, making him fice "into distant parts of the South End;" to take the carriage, rend it in pieces, roll the wheels heopwise along the

avenue, toss them finally into trees, and pass on over the wreckage. The relative damage done in the second case nowise compares with that done in the first; yet I think we should

see a difference in the results. Case One calls out smiles, deprecating shakings of the head, platitudes that "boys will be boys", and-that is all. The case is closed forgotten-by

all save the ruined fruit vendors. Finis, The Contrast. Case Two-ah, now you're dealing with something serious, an attack on

"law and order", a setting at naught of the nation's basic principles, a seditious uprising of the masses. In consequence you will have some lively doings at once, and some interesting sequelae. You will have squadrons of police closing in on the mob in response to a riot call; you will bave broken heads and very likely the use of police revolvers, with a number of wounded or killed proletarians. You will have a good many of the rioters in jail, next morning, and somewhat later a few of them will percolate to penitentiaries for good long terms. McQueen of Paterson died in prison for less. You will have President Eliot gravely invelghing against mob violence; you will have Professor Munsterberg calmly and judicially applying his psychological machine to the prisoners in order to get from them "nothing but the truth". You will have the press of the country head-lined with denunciatory anathemas, editorially sermonizing upon the "growing restiveness of the lower classes". You will have bishops and priests and lesser theological lights-hammering the velvet rims of their pulpits with indignant fists, the while they burst with vehement polemics against labor. You will have-but there, what's the use? You know just as well as I do what you would have; you can sum it all up in a short, ugly word of four let-ters, beginning with a capital H. Perhaps, most ominous of all, you might even have our Ted-o-crat mentioning the matter in his next speech or mes-sage to Congress. Yes, you would have results, good and plenty, from

riage. ness is right here—that (on the high-est authority I say it) WE HAVE NO CLASSES IN THE

that millionaire's rubber-tired

CLASSES IN THIS COUNTRY. Here, indeed, is a puzzle for Solo-mon. Who can explain it? I can't!

CO-OPERATION NECESSARY.

Unless men were disposed to cooperate, to lend each other mutual assistance, the talent and the time necessary to his own convenient maintenance would be wanting to everyone; for all are not alike fit for every kind of work, and no one suffices to provide everything most indispensable even to bimself.

The strength and the time, I say, would be wanting to him who, alone and single-handed, should propose to plough, sow, reap, grind, bake, brew, weave, stitch, etc., too many things to mention, but which are all most necessary to the support of life; and I have said nothing of the arts and sciences. which are all indispensable for the improvement of mankind, and for their comfort and well-being

We see those who live in a state of barbarism, and without a polity, passing miserable lives, but little raised in condition above the beasts of the field; and even they, wretched and unpolicied as they are, could not procure the few things they have without some kind of mutual assistance and co-operation. Baruch Spinoza.

Horrors of Peace and War.

Judging from the dispatches sent from "the front" during the Russo-Japanese war, we thought that at least 50,000 "little yellow fellows" were killed every day; but now, according to the official figures given out at some ceremony held in honor of the dead the total loss in killed was a small matter of \$4.848; list of wounded not given.

A juggler with statistics origing his data) figures out that in America last year 525,000 persons were killed or injured in the peaceful pursuit of their daily vocations, in the last three years the railroads killed only the small number to 30,430, and injured in that period considerably more than a quarter of a million, maining many for life. In three years of hard fight ing with the Boers the British had only 21,000 killed ontright.-New York

Another Triumph.

The latest triumpus of our Christian civilization are "the New Bullet" guaranteed to do twice as much mis chief as the old bullet, and the new buttle airship, ingeniously constructed to fly heaven high over a fellow Christian's country, and rain own brimstone and fire upon him. How ardent y we all contribute to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel that Kills at Five Thousand Yards .- Bris bane Worker.

--- Patronize our advertizers.

THE COST OF LIVING. That the cost of living has advanced far more than the advance in wages is shown in the reports of statistical bureaus of the various states. latest is that of Maryland which states

that the cost of living has advance during the last ten years about 40 per cent while the wages have increased not more than 15 or 20 per cent at the outside. It is further stated that is a slight reaction in the cost of foods, but this has not been extensive end up to the present to make any great difference in the general advance in the cost of living. Whether the cost of living will continue to decrease not be determined until after the first of the new year. There are at prese more out of employment in Maryland than for some time in the past, and

should this continue prices will go

It is a peculiar fact that presidents and governors will submit annual r sages to legislative bodies extolling the favorable industrial condition they allege to exist, while official bureaus issue reports that give the lie to their assertions. The reports may be doctored but enough is generally revealed to indicate widespread poverty and suffering for a large numbers of workingmen. But capitalist politicians are at home in ignoring facts and they rely on the stupidity and indifference of their dupes for continued support and power.

DIDN'T VOTE RIGHT.

By E. T. Higgins.

"Laid off", said the steady worker as
he slammed the factory gate; An' I just was expectin' Christman would see turkey on my plate:

'An' I wanted to get a Sunday suit an' buy a lft or two. But what ain't a fellow up against when his job's gone up the flue?

He sadly whispered with a sigh, "I'll have to live on tick." He damned the rich, but really, that ain't the way to kick.

All the Difference in the World. "How did Jones make all his

"Judicious speculation."

"And how did Brown lose his fort-"Dabbling in stocks."-Cleveland

-A West end London merchant says some of his aristocratic customers spend as much as £300 a year on perfumes. AUCE STRE shirkers Brisbane

Worker T YORK CITY.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

yastly greater than in any previyear of the history of the United according to the annual report of Frank P. Sargent, commissioner eral of immigration this week. The t states that the total immigraor the year 1907, which was 1,eded that for 1906 by 84.614, and that for the year, 1905 by 850, or an inncrease over the year 1906 of more than 17 per cent, and over the year of 1905 or more than 25

Four hundred scow trimmers are on rike in New York City. These trimrs are not hired by the city, but by or who gets the scow trimng work from the city. They want twenty-five cents a day more than they now getting.

An important federation has been ormed in England, called an Associa-on of Woodworking Trade Unions. It osed of seven of the great unengaged in the woodworking intry, consisting of 81,900 members. arrow craft organization and jurissquabbles are unpopular across

Government employment in Japan no greater boon than it is for the orkers here. The following item om the "Socialist Weekly" of Tokio, some idea of public sweating

few days ago a city mail caruntarily complained to an edifor of this paper that he and his colusues are exploited to the extreme He works 19 hours a day; he at run in order to collect and deliver mail; he gets 7 days rest in one th namely, 437 hours a month or ours and 34 minutes without Suny rest! Japan has been proud of her id and well organized mail service to exploit workers to such a deis no pride but a great shame to the nation!"

Local Union No. 1 of the American Flint Glass Workers' Union is carryon a vigorous campaign against s ware made in non-union houses ning into New York City tal efforts are being made against the McBeth and Evans glass ware the support of the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn. Readers will reber that this company brought mit against its employees charging piracy because they refused to xc k for non-union wages.

Cripple Creek Strike Off.

A news dispatch last week states that the strike of the miners in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado has been called off by the executive board. The reason given is that the camp is in need of skilled mine workers and now, by calling off the strike, many on men employed "in less favorable places can go to Cripple Creek and accept work without violating their unn pledges." The Cripple Creek strike was declared on August 12, 1903, in sympathy with the striking mill men of Colorado City. Tue declaration of martial law and deportation of union miners followed. The board also received message from unions in British Columbia stating that mine operators are attempting to reduce wages. The reply was sent back to "stand pat." Acting Secretary Kirwan stated: "If the reduction as threatened is made in British Columbia more than 6,000 skilled miners will lay down their tools. and the mining industry of the Canadian West will be crippled."

John Hodge, fraternal delegate of the British Trades Union Congress to contrast is striking. The workmen in the American Federation of Labor, is the mills there are paid \$7 a day for necessity of political action by the, working class and calls attention to the tendency in this direction in Great Britain. Hodge is prominent among the fron and steel workers of the old country and a member of the British Parliament which gives him a bearing among the same craft bere.

The city of Bordeaux, France, was in utter darkness last week as the re-sult of a strike of gas men and employees of the electric light company who are demanding an increase in pay All business houses were compelled to close at nightfall.

There has been a remarkable rise in the value of realty through Austria-Hungary, especially Hungary, as the result of the demand by lumigrants returning from America for homethose who are returning are without funds. Committees are being organized to care for the destitute;

Sults have been enteredent Pitts burg. Pa., against six government contractors for violating the eight hour law. The contractors assert that they are unable to complete the work in the specified time and at the contract | The total number of applicants re-If the courts decide that the law must be enforced the contractors declare it will mean higher prices for government work.

Down in West Virginia the unionists of John Nugent, president of the State per 1,000 of indoor pauperism ers' tool F feeling a keen intent to Eu-

Immigration to the United States State Federation held a meeting and ing the year ended June 30, 1907, voted to return the observed and of the state body. Then another convention will be called, a new State Federation formed with Nugent & Co. on the outside.-Cleveland Citizen.

> Ashio mine strike in Japan began Dec. 10. The first trial resulted in their acquittal but the law allows the prosecutors to appeal for another trial which in this case was granted.

Commissioner-general of Immigration Sargent says that partial reports received by him upon the invitation of the cotton-spinning industry of Massachusetts and elsewhere, which he instituted some time ago, indicate that the proprietors of cotton mills are seeking to evade the alien contract labor law in order to keep from employing union men in their establish-

A Railway Workers' Federations.

It is said that a vote is now being taken by the 70,000 organized ratiroad employees east of the Mississippi illver to determine whether the railroad inions shall unite in one great federation, rather than to decide upon a concerted demand for more pay. The trainmen and the conductors are voting on the amalgamation, and the firemen and engineers are also balloting. A concerted demand for higher wages and readinstment of conditions will be made, it is said, if the federation is accomplished. Altho the full result of the vote will not be known until after Christmas, it is known the Lehigh Valley conductors have decided not to federate with the trainmen. There seems to be some sentiment among the trainmen to federate with the switchmen, but the firemen and engineers appear to be against a federation.

Judge Hazel in the federal court at Buffalo has dismissed the injunction restraining the Switchmen's Union of North America from going on strike. The employees of the Lackawana railway company had voted to strike when the restraining order was issued against them. President Hawley of the switchmen states there will be no immediate attempt to strike, the the men may be called out later on.

The third report of the international secretary of trade unions has now been published. It contains among other useful information notes of the labor legislation of the European countries in the years 1905 and 1906, which show that the legal protection of the interests of the wage-earning population made very slow progress.

In Belgium the law of July 17, 1905, prohibits the employment of persons more than six days a week, who are not members of the employer's family, his servants or fellow lodgers. weekly day of rest is Sunday. In certain categories of establishments stated in the law the workmen can be employed thirteen days out of fourteen or six and a half out of seven.

As Others See Us.

"The American workman is paid about 75 per cent less than the British laborer in the steel industries," declared John Hodge, a labor member of the British Parliament, in an address delivered to the workers in the steel mills at East Chicago. "In actual figures." he added, "the American workman seems to get more wages, but in reality he receives at least three-fourths ess than his brother in England and the colonies. In New South Wales the shifts. Since my last visit here two workmen have become worse, while those of England have improved. The British workmen have organization and use their political power. The American workman need expect no improvement in his condition until he uses his power to compel legislators to enact inws for his benefit. British workmen are amazed that in a country like this, where the workman could be master of the situation, he is a dumb, driven victim of conditions. who permits intolerable abuses and shuts his eyes to the power he could exercise in any election.

If is reported from St. Petersburg. Russia, that the factory owners of that city are going to try and stop the suspensions of work taken by the employees on such days as May Day and the anniversary of Bloody Sunday. If fines and stoppage of wages are inefworkers are yet to be heard from

Pauperism in Great Britain.

The 51 Labor Bureaus in Great Britain received in October 16,090 applicants for employment, and were only able to offer 3,480 situations in return the month was 20,506.

The number of indoor paupers in | England and Wales reached the highest mark for 40 years at the end of October, there being 252,537 inmates in the workhouses as against 141,332 have adopted a novel plan to get rid in 1867 and 185.211 in 1887. The ratio Nugent is the mine-own- risen from 6.5 to 7.2 (in London from 1.1 to 16.2); the ratio of pauperism, inlled gov- | door and outdoor combined, has de-Mem- creased from \$1.1 to 21.9 (London, 39.9 "Loc the ta 25.4).

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Germany.

A dispatch states that Comrade August Bebel is writing his memoirs, and that they will be published after his death. Owing to his long public career as a Socialist representative, Comrade Bebel's memoirs are expected to be highly interesting.

The chief action of the recent conference of Prussian Socialists was in deciding to form a separate organization for the distinct purpose of carrying on the propaganda for adult suffrage and against the system of representation in the Prussian Diet which prevents the Socialists from having a single representative there, altho they polled 1,500,000 votes in the last Reichstag election. It was pointed out in able papers read by Comrades Dr. Arons and Edward Adler that the state of Prussia is the biggest employer in the world and that open voting enabled those in power to practically force the employees to vote as they wished. Also that so long as large numbers of the workers remain politically under the control of the Clericals, and the bourgeois parties, especially the Liberals, were too cowardly to protest, the chances for reform would be limited.

Austria.

The campaign in Austria against Socialism has taken a special form. The noted Jew baiter, Dr. Lueger, who is also Lord Mayor of Vienna, declared at a Roman Catholic Congress that only Roman Catholics should act as instructors in the universities and high schools. "These," he said, "must no longer be the seat of revolutionary ideas or the investigation of patriotism and religion, Lord God, only stay not by the Jews, and we shall settle This utterance has created great excitement in Austria, especially since it is recognized that the school children and the military are having Roman Catholic dogma administered to them as never before. The liberal elements have been forced to protest against this policy ,as exemplified by Lueger, but the Socialists have taken the lead and declared that the schools and sciences shall not be strangled, but shall be preserved to the people.

Great Britain.

The Independent Labor Party has opened a National Socialist Campaign Fund. In less than a week \$595 was subscribed. The fund is for the next general elections when a most critical fight against Socialism will be carried on by the capitalist class.

One cannot read the Socialist papers from England without being impressed with the energy and vigor with which all branches of the movement are working. The reports of meetings, sales and distributions of literature, reveal enthusiasm and vigorous organization. Debates are being held both in the press and in halls and everywhere there is eager interest and investigation. Judging by the manner in which Socialism is being assailed by the capitalist politicians and their allies, the whole country must be in a foment and the Socialists seem to be meeting the situation with ability and unflinching courage. In the midst of this the unemployed problem has grown tremenduously acute and the Socialists are not allowing the attacks of their enemies to detract their attention from this, either. "Aitogether it looks as if the workers of Great Britain had woke up at last and the signs of the times are encouraging. The contrast presented by the United States in this particular is rather painful at this moment.

Australia.

addressing large audiences in the iron eight-hour shifts. The same men in the labor unions of Melbourne are and steel centers. He is urging the America are paid \$4 a day for 12-hour giving support to the Socialists in their fight for free speech. The quesyears ago the conditions of American tion of free speech has become of such importance that candidates for the Richmond Council are being forced to state whether they oppose or favor the use of the streets for public meetings.

South Africa.

A Socialist has been elected to office in the South African Transvaul for the first time. This occurred on Oct. 30 in the municipal elections, when A Crawford, Socialist and Labor candidate, was elected to the Johanensburg municipal council. . Crawford is only 24 years old. His election caused great excitement in capitalist circles and the daily papers delared it a victory for 'Rampant Socialism".

Japan.

A firm and sound resolution was passed unanimously at a general meet-ing of Socialists held at Kingsley Hall, Tokio. The resolution puts So cialists of Japan in a clear and well defined position towards the great world wide movement of Socialism. There has been some little trouble among our comrades on account some old Socialists having advanced to the rank of anarchists or having changed their views as we call it; so that their followers are unable to follow and advance to the rank of anarchists. Their supposed leaders tried to reconcile two opposite views-Socialism and anarchism, but failed utterly, as they had ought, and now some have gone one way and some the other -a large majority remaining in the Socialist body. The resolution was passed in the interest of Socialists in the country who are unable to understand the recent discussions of our and malicious criticisms

caused by anarchists or Kropotkinists.

The resolution will put the Socialis movement in Japan on a better and sounder basis and make it the mos sensible of social factors so that it will far more rapidly than ever before. We are confident of early success and the prospect for the universal

suffrage movement is very encouraging. The workers are becoming markedly class conscious, our meetings are well attended and our council earnestly sought. The resolution runs as follows: "We

declare that we shall take a stand and

make our advance according to the

principles and tactics approved hereto-

fore by the International Socialist Congress.' The resolution says little but means a great deal to the Japanese Socialist movement, for it expressly opposes any anarchistic tendency. We are glad that our comrades have come out on such a firm position.-Socialist Week-

PLENTY A CURSE AND WANT A BLESSING.

ly, Tokio.

News reaches the United States that hard times are also setting in the wilds of northern Canada and much suffering exists. The peculiar thing about the hard times there is that there is no financial depression, no industrial crisis and no overproduction. The financial and industrial system is almost unknown to the frontier life of that section. There is a scarcity of fur bearing animals and the grain crops have failed to materialize. There is not enough wealth to supply the simple wants of the people and intense suffering is naturally expected. Where food is lacking such a result cannot be avoided.

But south of the Canadian border is a country with unbounded resources and the greatest powers of wealth production the world has ever seen. Compared with the productive power of the people of the northern wilds the people of this country are giants. Where the trapper hunter and farmer produces one unit of value each man here will produce a hundred or more with machinery. The people here use steam, electricity, the telegraph, the railway and all the great mechanical aids to industrial effort. We have these advantages and they have not. Neither do they have child labor, low wages, long hours, strikes, injunctions, bull pens, militia outrages, etc. They have neither the advantage nor the evils of capitalism. If they suffer they know the reason why. It is because there is not enough good things to go around. There is no use complaining in that case.

But in the United States the workers are deprived of the consolation that reason would give them. They are not suffering because we cannot produce or have not produced enough to supply the wants of all. The resources are still here, the machinery is here, the willing hands and brains are here and the wealth is here in abundance. But the excess of these opportunities only serves to mock the suffering of idle men. They suffer not because there is a lack of the food supply but because they produce more than the capitalist can consume and more than they can buy. In the north plenty causes happiness and well beng. Here it curses the workers with idleness and want. Let the food supply become scarce in the north and suffering follows. Let the oversupply here burn or rot in storage and the calamity is tranformed into a temporary blessing for the workers will thea be set to producing another oversupply. While producing it their hunger will be appeased. When the excess overflows the granaries and storage rooms they will again wait till it rots, burns or is reduced by time and charity. And this conflict between the eeds of the workers and the opportunity of satisfying them is the crowning fruit of centuries of progress! How can opportunity and human need be adjusted so that economic plenty will pe a blessing instead of a curse? Plenty is a blessing in northern Canada. How can it be so here?

As the hills and lakes and woods and streams of northern Canada are free to men to follow their primitive callings so industry should be freed of capitalist control and held for the common good of the workers. With this done the workers would have all the advantages of primitive freedom multiplied by all the advantages of ma chine production. The abolition of the capitalist owner would destroy the power to withhold wealth the workers produce and destroy the power to lose factories and workshops in the face of suffering and want. Economic plenty would mean economic happiness and wealth for all. An oversupply of bread then will not mean hunger. oversupply of houses will not mean homeless men. An oversupply of clothing will not mean lack of bodily These things will then mean plenty of food, clothing and homes for all and a good reserve of them to draw on should a sudden demand for them be made. In that way will Socialism adjust human needs to opportunities and abolish the insane spectacle of multitudes suffering in the midst of the greatest possibilities any age was ever blessed with.

—Widespread poverty is an evil, inasmuch as it is hardly possible to prevent such people from becoming into of sedition.—Aristotie.

MAMMON'S MORALS.

By Maurice Korshet.

fidence and credit is shattered, and when men, holding responsible positions, whose probity and honesty could not be questioned, are discovered to be raised on all sides that we go back to "the faith of our fathers," to our "old standards of right and wrong", to 'righteousness and honesty" and cease this mad chase of the nimble and elusive dollar.

This outburst is a result of recent disclosures in the financial and industrial world, particularly among thos who hold the present system of society to be just and eternal, but will do no more to stem the tide of knavery, degradation and poverty than th bleatings of the sheepfold withstand the attacks of the wolf.

It is the nature of the wolf, born of the necessities of the jungle, to prowl about and pounce upon weaker animals. It is the nature of the sheep. tamed and cowed by domestication, to browse peacefully on smiling pastures and, when the wolf appears, huddle to gether and emit blatant cries for help.

Were our ears attuned to the sheepish lingo, we might detect amidst the apparently unintelligible bellowing, stirring appeals to the wolf's patriotism and sense of honor, mighty supplications that he follow the beaten path of righteousness and fairness and vehement protests at the despoilation of the private property, of man, the

lord of creation. But the wolf knows no law of nature, man or beast. His law is: eat or be eaten. And eat he does, else he will be eaten. After gorging himself. and strutting around fat and contented, he might impress upon the remaining sheep the generosity and publicspiritedness which prompted him to remove a few of their number so they could have a greater share of the pas ture. Assuredly, we would seriously doubt the sanity of any individual who suggested changing the natures of sheep and wolves by coaxing, threatening or punishing them.

Human society is one vast sheep fold. Only here, the wolves are considered essential to the existenec of the sheep. Here, also, human intelligence and human stupidity replace animal instinct. Unfortunately, the stupidity only is conspicuous as revealed by the sheepish worship of the wolf's courage and cunning.

In short, society, as organized today, is divided into two antagonistic classes. The working class-mental and manual-with nothing but brain and brawn to sell, toil from early sunrise until late sunset for a bare pittance called wages, enough to buy adulterated food, shoddy clothes and

ple that have no money that causes

panics. Panics are th' result iv too

manny people havin' money. Th' top iv good times is hard times and th'

bottom iv hard times is good times.

Whin I see wan man with a shovel on

his shouldher dodgin' eight thousand

autymobilis I begin to think 'tis time

what's goin' on," said Mr. Hinnissy.

pected to know," said Mr. Dooley.

explain it to ye. F'r the sake iv argy-

mint we'll say ye're a shoemaker. Oh,

'tis on'y f'r th' sake iv argymint. Ivery-

wan knows that a burly fellow like

you wudden't be at anny employmint

But supposin' f'r th' sake iv argymint

ye're a shoemaker. Ye get two dollars

a day f'r makin' forty dollars' worth iv

shoes. Ye take part of ve'er ill gotten

gains an' leave it with me f'r dhrink.

th' shoe store an' buy wan iv th' pairs

ly shoes ye made. Th' fellow at th'

shoe store puts th' money in a bank

owned by ye'er boss. Ye'er boss sees

ye're dhrinkin' a good deal an' be th'

loo, iv things th' distillery business

ought to improve. So he lends th

money to a distiller. Wan day th'

banker obsarves that ye've taken th

piedge, an' havin' fears ir th' distill-

ing business, he gits his money back.

I owe th' distiller money an' he comes

to me. I have paid out me money fr

th' shoes an' th' shoe store man has

put it in th' bank. He goes over to th'

bank to get it out an' has his fingers

cut off in a window. An' there ye are.

Panics and Overproduction.

talism is to dispose of its surplus pro-

ducts. They remain in its system, pro-

ducing convulsions, which must event-

ually result in its death. Its hopeless

inability to reconcile that contradic-

tion guarantees the impossibility of its

The soil is prolific as ever, the bowels

of the earth teem with the fuel and

metals which men require. We have

the most highly productive machinery

the world ever saw, and workers by the million beg the chance to keep its

everything necessary to abundantly supply all the wants of all her chil-

means of production grips her like a

palsy, and poverty stalks abroad in the

— "On the Eve", a Russian revolu-tionary drama, now 20c. The Worker, 230 E. Eighty-fourth street.

But class ownership of the

of plenty.-Arthur Morrow

wheels revolving. Society posses

The one inscluble problem of capi-

That's credit .- Mr. Dooley.

perpetuation.

Lewis.

light an' effiminate as makin' shoes.

"Tis hard f'r me to undherstand

'Tis something ye wudden't be ix-

Tis what is known as credit. I'll

to put me money in me boot."

"What does it all mean?"

woives.

In these panicky times when all con- | miserable shelter. They are the sheep The capitalist class, with nothing to do but sign checks and cut coupons live lives of ease and plenty and give away part of the wealth created for them to purchase debauched European rascals of the deepest dye, the cry is puppets for their daughters and establish churches, colleges and political machines that uphold them in their parasitic existence. They are the

> Between these two classes there can e no harmony, no identity of interests. The great law is: exploit or be exploited. And exploit the capitalist must, else he will join the exploited. The individual capitalist may have

no predatory tendencies and even be virtuously indignant when told be robs, but when he, as a class, gets something he does not earn he plunders someone who earned something he does not get. The individual work ingman may not realize he is fleeced and may even justify the capitalist in his wealth appropriation, but when he as a class, must surrender the surplus wealth he creates, he is robbed of something he earned and which rightfully belongs to him. Neither can help themselves from exploiting or being exploited. Neither can be censured for what they are. As well blame the wolf or sheep for eating or being enten.

It is interesting to note the actions of the two classes under adverse circumstances. The workingman, when he loses the opportunity to work and be exploited, jumps the freight into the next town, eats up his little savings or, in a pinch, compels society to support him. The capitalist, when his chance to exploit is gone or if "caught with the goods", blows out his brains, cuts his throat, takes poison or plunges into the river-anything, but go to work and earn an honest living. Clear proof of the utter absence of moral backbone in the capitalist class.

The capitalist class and the working class, the rich and poor, are the results of the present system of private ownership of social machinery and will only disappear when this system is supplanted by the Socialist where things socially used will be so-cially owned. Then, and only then, will the industrial world cease a jungle of warring classes, or bloodstained arena where men, women and children fight and rend and tear each other for a crust of bread, and be transformed into a society where the only existing class-the working class, mental and manual-keeping all the wealth they create and living in happiness and plenty, will, for the first time in the history of the world, fraternally apply the mandate, "Peace on earth and good will among men"!

LABOR TO THE FRONT. PANICS AND CREDIT. "No, sir. ye can bet it ain't th' peo-

By Jos. Cohen.

Labor has once more broken into the best of society. This time it is that of the scientific gentlemen.

Time was when labor was considered a necessary evil by the upper class and their hirelings. To be sure the upper class always lived upon the swent of labor's face, but, for all practical purposes, labor was not taken into consideration in regulating affairs of state. But labor's voice can now be heard-above a whisper-and no in the far distant future will the voice of labor ring loud and clear in the

halls of congress. The scientific gentlemen who have been telling their tale into labor's ear are they who are devoting their lives to the stamping out of the Great White Plague, tuberculosis, After having held many confabs, and after having shaken their heads dolefully over the accumulating data, they have come to the conclusion that tuberculosis is a social disease. After which, in due course of time, it dawned upon them that the working class was a part of

society; in fact, a very important part. Labor has been a long while learning that if it took itself out of society there wouldn't be very much left to society. The men of science, in spite of themselves, had to confess that much to labor. They tried to conduct their crusade against the greatest plague of modern times without consulting the tollers. They now admit that the toilers alone, by concerted effort, can rid society of tuberculosis.

"Labor omnia vincit" has been the slogan of the organized workers these many years. It is high time they grasped the meaning of this slogan. Labor, intelligent, organized, will

banish tuberculosis. And when it comes to realize the enormity of the evils of child slavery and woman slavery, and man slavery, too, and when it comes to feel the strength of its numbers and uses its strength a the ballot box, then it will abolish these evils also. It will demand and secure better working and living conditions as a stepping stone to the wiping out of every vestige of the present conomic iniquity.

Labor comes to the front! To-day it embraces science. world's literature and art and music and history and philosophy will be at the service of the working class, the class which alone has made possible the institutions that elevate man to his exalted position as the paragon of

The world trembles with joy under the march of the victorious army of

-If you are dependent on wages for your living, big dividends are no evidence of prosperity for you and your class, are they?

LABOR DIRECTORY.

*************** Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 29 O-Office and Employment
Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. 1
(Bohemian)—311 E 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
II (German)—35 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
III—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7,30 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI—2005 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2055 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2055 Third Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhabber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

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

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL UNION No. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 Kast 84th street, Financial Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 317 East 85th sirect, City; Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1992 Anthony avenue, Bronx.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAULORS' UN-10N meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Beoms, 231-233 Fast Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT.— Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 516 E. Eighty-second street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 32 Eroadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat. 320 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 Worth.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thurs-day in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th st., New York City.

BROOKLYN, 22d A. D., Br. 1 (American), meets the second and fourth Friday at 675 Glenmore avenue; Br. 3 (German), meets the second Monday of the month at 675 Glenmore avenue.

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Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 59769 FRANKLIN

Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committe is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

Arbeiter- Kranten - Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America. WORK MEN'S Sick and Death Baneilt Fund of the United States of America

WORKMINGSick and Death Baneait Fund of Workming the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 233 local branches with 31,597 male and 6,408 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 4) weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. \$250 death benefit is guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 25 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to 60 so. Address all communications to William Meyer. Finnnelsi Secretary, 1—3 Third avenue, Room 2. New York City.

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St. Louis, Mo.
Providence, R. I.
Milwaukee, Wis.
For addresses of the branch financial
Secretaries see "Vorwaerts."

The Capitalist Ideal.

I confess that I am not charmed with the ideal of life held out by those who think that the normal state of human beings is that of struggling to get on; that the trampling, crushing, elbowing and treading on each other's heels, which form the existing type of social life, are the most desirable lot of human kind, or anything but the disagreeable symptoms of one of the phases of industrial progress. . . . Hitherto it is questionable if all the m.chanical incentions yet made have lightened the day's toll of any human being. . . . The selfishness of the present state of society is deeply rooted only because the whole course of existing institutions tends to foster it. Education or habit will make a com-

An Instructed Delegation.

mon man dig or weave for his country as readily as fight for his country.-

"Will the delegation be uninstruc-ted?" asked the interviewer. "Not exactly uninstructed," ansewered Senator Sorghum; "but it will be thoroly misinformed."-Washington Star.

FOR THE "DAILY CALL."

General Meeting of Comrades and Sympathizers of New York and Vicinity to Consider Plans for the Socialist Daily.

Next Sunday, Dec. 22, at 3 p. m., there will be a general meeting of party members and sympathizers of New York and the vicinity, in the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-sixth street, New York. This meeting is called by the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association for the purpose of getting the views of the comrades on the plans for the publica-

tion of the "Daily Call".

Comrade Malkiel of the W. C. P. A. writes: "Since the Association decided to issue the daily on May 1, 1908, it has purchased a linotype plant and made active preparation. So far onehalf of the plant is ready and in oper ation. It remains to buy the presses and to organize the editorial and office staffs. In order to do that money is necessary. Thirty thousand dollars additional must be raised by May 1, in order to be able to carry out the decision of the Association. Still more important is it to enlist the active co-operation of comrades and sympathizers, for the money alone is not sufficient. To publish the paper successfully and guarantee the circulation active work by all comrades in New York and vicinity is necessary. For this reason and in order that we may all act in accord, this special meeting called. Let everyone whose heart in the work attend in person. It is especially important in view of the impending crisis, when the masses are more easily reached than any other

The Association is issuing coupo 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-fifths of the proceeds will go to the "Daily Call" Fund and twofifths to the Sustaining Fund of The Worker. The five comrades selling the largest numbers of coupons before March 15 and the two persons pre senting the largest numbers of paid coupons will receive valuable prizes Coupon books are to be paid for in advance and can be obtained from State Secretary John C. Chase, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York, or Julius Gerber, Financial Secretary of the W. C. P. A., at the same address

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.

THURSDAY, DEC. 19. HARD-TIMES MASS MEETING in Cooper Union. Morris Hillquit, Sol Fieldman, John Spargo, and Jos. Wanope Will speak. STH A. D., 313 Grand St., 8 p. m.

"The Communist King. Manifesto" FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

26TH A. D., 1533 Madison Ave., 8:30 m.—Frances M. Gill. "Education". LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—Abe Isaak. "How Radicals Educate Their Children". SUNDAY, DEC. 22.

RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth St., 11 a. m.-Lucien Sanial. "The Financial Crisis".

WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS. 585 Eighth Ave., 8 p. m.—Dr. E. P. Robinson. "The Social Function of

COSMOPOLITAN HALL, Second Ave. between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Sts., 8 p. m.—Moses Op-"Origin and Evolution of

YORKVILLE CLUBHOUSE, 243 E. Eighty-fourth St., 3 p. m.—Dr. S. Bes-line. "Is Competition a Necessary Factor to Progress"?
HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250

W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St., -Miss Rosa Laddon. "Some Social Dramas".

McKINLEY HALL (Bronx), One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Road, 10:30 a. m.—Benjamin C Gruenberg. "Individualism Individuality'.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,

Fifth Ave. and Tenth St., 8 p. m.— Alexander Irvine. "John Ruskin, the Good Man Who Just Missed the

FRIDAY, DEC. 27. LABOR TEMPLE, 243 E. Eightyfourth St., Sp. m. Mrs. Annie Cobden-Sanderson. "Socialism and Women", Admission, 15 cents.

SUNDAY, DEC. 29. 2d A. D. W. J. Ghent. "Socialism and Intellectuals.

Brooklyn. FRIDAY, DEC. 20.

TOBACK'S HALL, Pitkin and Thatford Avs., 8 p. m.—Ben Jakir (Jewish). "The Causes of a Crisis". SUNDAY, DEC. 22.

PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates Ave. and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.
-Frank Porce. "Credulity of the

FLATBUSH FREE FORUM, 1199 Fiatush Ave., 8 p. m.—Bertha M. Fraser. "Wealth Producers".

SILVER HALL, 315 Washington St., 8 p. m.—S. Berlin. "Is Competi-

tion a Necessary Factor to Progress"? MONDAY, DEC. 28.

METROPOLITAN SANGER HALL, Pitkin Ave. and Watkins St., 8 p. m.— Subject: "How to Jail the Bank

Philadelphia. SUNDAY, DEC. 22.

LABOR LYCEUM, at 8 p. m.—Chas. Vanderporten. "The Coming of So-SUNDAY, DEC. 22.

PARTY NEWS

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

Ballots for the election of members of the National Executive Committee and a National Secretary have been shipped to, state secretaries in organized states and territories and direct to local members at arge in unorganized states.

National Committee Motion No. 21, providing for a per capita assessment of 35 cents upon the entire membership, to provide mileage for delegates to the national convention, and designating the months of February and March, 1908, for payment of the assessment, was adopted by a vote of: Yes, 49; not voting, 16. National Committee Motion No. 22, providing that the National Office receipts for dues for the months of December, 1907, January and February, 1938, shall be taken as a basis for calculating the number of delegates to the national convention, was adopted by a ote of: Yes, 46; no, 3; not voting, 16.
The National Committee is voting on the

following motions;

"That the National Executive Committee be instructed to cease meddling with Nebraska affairs, and that all motions heretofore ofered affecting the same be declared unconstitutional."

"That the National Office continue, pending the investigation ordered in the matter of Comrade Thompson's activity in Nebraska, to recognize that organization in Nebraska represented by J. P. Roe as State Secretary."

Reports are at hand from many locals that public sentiment is being aroused against the provisions of the "Dick Militia Law", and that tabor organizations wel come speakers on the subject. Literature and resolutions and petitions demanding the repeal of this law is in course of pre ready for shipment in the course of ten

the leaflets, "What Socialists Want", are on file. The printing press has started and should not stop short of a million copies. Every local should place an order; \$1.50 per thousand prepaid.

A new Finnish semi-weekly has appeared "Toveri" (Comrade), published at Tenth and Dvane street, Astoria, Ore

National Committeeman Konikow of Massachusetts has made the following mo-tion to be submitted Dec. 14:

"I move that the National Secretary immediately proceed to get out a leaflet or pamphet dealing with the present crisis, unemployed problem and hard times. This pamphet or leaflet should be written in a plain, popular language and should be distributed, if possible, to all locals thruout the country."

Maine.

National Organizer M. W. Wilkins closed his work in Maine after having been in the state from Nov. 11, 1906. This, however, was not his first work in Maine, he having been there Aug. 25 to Sept. 24, 1905, Feb 2 to March 7, 1906, July 9 to Sept. 8, 1906 The Executive Board decided that it should acknowledge its appreciation of the serv-ices of Comrade Wikins, whose work in the state has been commendable in econor the state has been commendable in economy in expenses, a splendid success in dispell-ing prejudice, and creating a favorable sen-timent toward Socialist propagands, and excellent results in the line of organization. Six locals were organized during the month of November, and requests for serv-ices of an organizer are on file from several towns and cities,

Connecticut.

Local New Haven is holding its regular gitation and discussion meetings every Sunday night and if the interest taken in them continues the present hall, Socialist Hendquarters, 746 Chapel street, will soon

on Dec. 31 the local will hold their annual New Year's Eve ball at Colonial Hall. Admission to party members, 15 cents. To non-members, 25 cents.

New Jersey.

State Committee met Dec. 8. Bills amounting to \$34.19 were ordered paid. Camden reported a slightly increased vote. Cameen reported a signity increased vote. Democraris had placed some of our comrades' names on their ballots, which action had ben repudlated thru the public press. Essex, 208 good standing members, 110 in arrears, 18 new members and two public meetings held; three branches not report-ing. Hudson, 448 good standing members, 177 in arrears, 19 new and 7 public meetings 177 in arrears, 19 new and 7 public meetings held. Mercer, 75 good standing members, 31 in arrears, six new and three public meetings held. Passaic, 95 good standing members, 46 in arrears, nine new and eight public meetings held; five branches not reporting. Paul Hueck elected secretary; in Manchester Township we polled 40 per cent of the total vote and made a gain of 190 in the county over last year. The Socialist Sunday School, under the direction of Com-rade Hubschmitt, is doing good work. Be-ports of National Committeemen Headley and Reilly were received and they were instructed to vote yes on Motions 21, 23 and 25, and no on Motions 22 and 24. Finanstructed to vote yes on Motions 21, 23 and 25, and no qn Motions 22 and 24. Financial Secretary reported receipts for dues: Hudson, \$50; Essex, \$30; Bergen, \$10; Morris, \$10; Camden, \$20; supplies, 50c.; total, \$120.50. Stamps sold, 1,200; on hand, 2,10d. Treasurer reported balance, \$41.42; received from Pinancial Secretary, \$155; to 1008 fund, \$111.51; balance in general fund, \$41. The National Committeemen were instructed to nominate Milwaukee as place for the national convention and May 1 as opening national convention and May 1 as opening date. Charters were issued to branches in Caristadt, South Bergen, and Hackensack, and also three applications for members at large. Decided to defer action on co-operating to sustain The Worker until New York state had decided on some definite plan for the future of the paper. The State Secretary of Pennsylvania recommends Dr. Hir-shau, a comrade from India, as a speaker His terms are expenses and a collection at his meetings. Any local desiring his serv-ices during the next few weeks can address the State Secretary.

Pennsylvania.

Locals are requested to nominate for delegates to the national convention. Penn-sylvania will probably be entitled to eleven. n case the quota is cut down, the ones having the lowest number of votes will be dropped to correspond to the number altotted us. Nominations must be in by Jan. 10, 1908. Nominations of place for holding state convention are also open until Jan.

Secretaries of locals are reminded of the

St., 8 p. m.—Thomas Hisgen, Indepen-dence League candidate for Governor.

New Haven, Conn. SUNDAY, DEC. 22.
SOCIALIST HALL, 746 Chapel St.,
p. m.—Henry S. Wooley. "The necessity of giving county commissioner notice of intention of electing party offi-cers and delegates to state convention. This must be done by Feb. 1.

Comrades of the state are urged to he subscriptions for Socialist papers. There never was a time when they were easier to get. The industrial crisis has opened the eyes of a good many to the fact that they are not prosperous, and they are now prone to listen with sympathy to the So cialist propagandist, and read the literature without much coaxing. The harvest time is here. It is for us to take full advantage of the opportunity

PHILADELPHIA. On Saturday night, Dec. 14, Local Phila delphia held its county convention to sug-gest names of candidates to be nominated by the members of the party at the pri mary elections in January. Charles Seh ens selected for City Solicitor; for Magistrates, John P. Clark and Samuel Sadler

Calls have been sent to branches for ward enucuses to decide upon nomination for ward offices, Common and Select Coun-cilman and election of officers. The peti tions for placing all our candidates of January primary ballots have been sent to the branches, and same must be filled out and returned to headquarters before Jan.

The county convention adopted a local platform, of which 50,000 are being printed A committe on revision of the local by-laws reported to the convention, and after some slight changes the new by-laws were ac

cepted.
A resolution on the Goldfield affair was adopted and copies ordered sent to the president and governor of Nevada. A resoution of local home rule was appended to the local platform.

Charles Vanderporten speaks in the Labor Lyceum on "The Coming of Socialism", Sunday, Dec. 22, at 8 p. m. Geo. Goebel will speak in the Kensington Labor Lyceun on Jan. 11. Subject: "Financial and Indus-trial Panics". Comrade Goebel will also speak Sunday, Jan. 12, for the 4th Ward

Branches are asked to hold ward can cuses at the earliest possible date, and get busy with the petitions for nomination, in order to avoid any chance of being left off the ballots. These petitions should be in headquarters by Jan. 1 in order to have correction made if necessary, and get same

ERIE. The Erie Esperanto Club meets every Monday evening at their rooms in the Liebel Block, Ninth and State streets. The nstruction is free. Address the secretary

Emil Kesselring, 1825 Peach street. The Gorry and Girard Branches are pros pering. Eric City Brauch holds well at-tended business meetings every Thursday evening, at Labor Temple Hall. New members being admitted at every meeting. An ours discussion on some interesting subject preceeds the business session

The branch has on hand a large stock of sub cards for The Worker and Chicago "Daily Socialist." During the month of December you may purchase them at half price. We need the cash. Comrade T. J. Brown is agent for all Socialist papers.

Wisconsin.

The Milwaukee comrades are choosing delegates to the ensuing Milwaukee charter convention. This convention will be of the utmost importance. The delegates are al lotted to the various political parties ac-cording to the vote cast at the last general election. According to this vote, the Social Democrats will be entitled to 17 delegate out of a total of 60. They will send their ablest men, for this convention will present a aplendid opportunity to make propa-ganda. Even the the proposed charter may be so "radical" as to be turned down afterwards by the Legislature, still we shall have gotten our Socialist ideas before the

The candidates of all parties in Wiscon sin are chosen according to law at the pub lic primaries. But to prevent the old par-ties from stealing a march on the Socialists at these primaries, the Wisconsin com rades select their candidates by a referen lum vote of the members in their branch and local meetings, and then come to the primaries solid for the ticket chosen by the referendum. This makes it impossible for old-party politicians to play any tricks on us, as they might if our vote at the primaries was divided. The Milwaukee com rades are now voting by referendum on candidates for Mayor, Comptroller, and Treasurer for the municipal election next

April, besides the charter delegates.

The Milwaukee ward branches have already deposited \$250 with the County Cen-tral Committee, to be credited to them for the use of Socialist literature in their ward work next spring.

New York State.

More than 50,000 copies of the special ic" edition of The Worker will be sent to the various locals. The expense will be sent to the various locals. The expense will be paid by the State Committee, the locals paying the expressage when bundles are sent by express. The plan of distribution proposed by the State Committee met with unanimous endorsement all over the state and special efforts will be made to make the distribution as thoro and systematic as the distribution as thoro and systematic as possible. Locals Buffalo and Schenectady lead with 5,000 copies each, and the other locals have also ordered large quantities. It is probably the first time that such a large number of The Worker will be distributed in this state, and it is expected that the comrades will soon find out the advantage of such a distribution and repeat same once every month. The bonder will same once every month. The bundles will be shipped on Thursday and will reach the locals by Saturday, so that the distribution locals by Saturday, so that the distribution may take place on Sunday morning. Locals which fail to receive bundles are urged to write Financial Secretary U. Solomon, so that the bundles may be traced. The present distribution will cost the State Commit-tee about \$150 and the comrades should realize that it is up to them to make this investment productive of good results.

New York City.

The General Committee met on Dec. 14, with Comrade Wolf as chairman and Comrade Frost as vice-chairman. One hundred and twenty-five applications for member-ship were received. Mrs. Clara Ruge was given permission to affiliate with the 3d and 10th A. D. Credentials were received from the 25th and 27th A. D., with W. J. Ghent as delegate, and he was seated. Letter from L. A. Malkiel resigning from the State Committe on account of removal, and requesting transfer to Local Yonkers, which was granted. Communication from State Secretary accompanied by coupon books issued by the Workingmen's Cooperative Publishing Association, received and acted upon. From the State Secretary in regard to election of four members of in regard to election of four members of the State Committee from Local New York; voted that subdivisions be notified to make nominations. Communication from Machin-lats'. Union asking that arrangements be made to hold mass meetings in the after-noon for the memployed; filed. Communi-cation from Comrade Kiing, from the Jat

and 25th A. D., protesting against his let-ter of Dec. 2 not appearing in The Worker; referred to State Committee. Voted that editors of The Worker be requested not to publish letters containing personal abuse. Communication from Robert River La Monte in regard to statements of W. J. Ghent received and referred to State Committee. The Worker Conference reported arrangements for lecture by Mrs. Cobden Sanderson. Voted that special efforts be made to sell the 1,500 tickets for the "Forward" ball so that The Worker may get its share of the proceeds. The statement of the committee elected to reply to the irst Ghent letter was adopted by a vote of 24 to 18. Following is the letter:

While we fully recognize the right very comrade to criticize any action of

While we fully recognize the right of every comrade to criticize any action of the party and its organs in a spirit of fairness and with a desire to promote the growth and welfare of the Socialist movement, we deplore the form in which Comrade Ghent's remarks were offered as undignified in expression and as biased in spirit.

We deem it beneath the fignity of the General Committee to enter into a detailed bandving of words with Comrade Gnent, trusting that his own sober second thought will make him realize that in the heat of momentary passion his sense of fair play became blumted so that he did not show due regard for the feelings of his fellow workers in the common cause. We most emphatically disapprove of the action of the editor of The Worker, who by his beadline to Comrade Ghent's letter. "Ghent Discusses a Preasing Need", officially indorsed the contents of that communication in the eyes of the average reader, thereby making the organ of the whole party a vehicle of attacks that must give the comrades outside of New York a distorted picture of the conditions existing in our local.

We do not recognize a division of the conditions existing in our local.

We do not recognize a division of the conditions existing in our local.

We do not recognize a division of the tuals" and the other as the counterpart thereof. The element sometimes referred to as "Intellectuals" is, in our judgment largely responsible for such misunderstandings as may exist, for it has for years falled to take active part in the detailed and routine work of the local, while sometimes assuming the lofty rôle of critic of acts and policies sanctioned by the more active comrades.

We trust this lecident will bring about a sulckening of interest and activity in the

comrades.

We trust this incident will bring about a quickening of interest and activity in the work of the local and a united effort of all elements to sink past differences and quarrels and to devote all their talents and all their statements the common cause of the emancipation of the working class.

The City Executive Committee met Mon day, Dec. 2. Forty-five applications wer gate from the First Agitation District was thsent, but Comrade Solomon reported that hey had held a join meeting, at which it was decided to hold mass meetings to explain the causes of the industrial crisis and to print a leaflet dealing with the same sublect. Delegates from the Second and the Yorkville reported no meeting. Bronx That the 35th A. D. had made a pledge to donate \$10 per month to The Worker Sustaining Fund that the Sunday morning lectures were well attended, and that they would be continued; that a committee had been elected to find ways and means of holding lectures in trade organizations. which committee was to report to the Bronx Branch, who would secure permis sion for holding these lectures. The dele gate requested a leasiet on the industrial It was decided that an article from the spe cial issue of The Worker should be adapted for that leaflet. Organizer reported that Comrade Lee had agreed to furnish a special issue of The Worker for Dec. 21, or four pages to deal with the industria crisis; that arrangements had been made mittee for the first Saturday in December that income on campaign list to date was \$3,600; that letters had been sent to assem-bly districts, calling for the semi-annual luancial report and election of officers. The Organizer was instructed to retain Cooper Union for Dec. 19. Comrade Berger was requested to convey the greetings of the committee to the Milwaukee comrades. Comrade Kohn, elected at the last meeting to attend a meeting of the Preston and Smith Conference, reported that the confer ence consisted of a number of delegates from the Moyer-Haywood Conference; that its object was to raise funds for new trials for Preston and Smith, who were sentenced to ten and 15 years imprisonment; that invitations had been sent to all progressive labor organizations to send delegates to the conference, and that a committee of three had been elected who would attempt to Haywood Conference. Decided that action in reference to the Preston and Smith Con-ference be deferred until more information on the matter is obtained. Discussion of

the local lecture committee was instructed to arrange a systematic course of lectures dealing with all phases of Socialism Another meeting of the City Executive committee was held Monday, Dec. 9. Twenty applications were referred to the General Committee. Delegates from the First, Second, West Side and Harlem Agitation Districts were absent. Yorkville was excused. Bronx reported no meeting. Organizer reported that Cooper Union had been secured for a mass meeting on Dec. 19; that the speakers had been notified as to the time and place of the meeting; that Comrade Sparge could be had as a speaker for the occasion; that 25,000 throwaways had been printed to advertise the neeting and a large sign has been ordered for one of the entrances. Further reported that orders for the special issue of The Worker were already coming in from the districts. Financial report for the month of November showed income, including the previous balance, of \$1,252.65; expenses, \$997.51; balance, Dec. 1, \$255.18. Report accepted. It was decided to take up a collection at the Course Union. ection at the Cooper Union meting, to in clude Comrade Spargo in the list of speak ers, to instruct the picule committee to se cure Sulzer's Westchester Park for our an nual picule for June 7, and to hear the re port of the ball committee at the next Members of Branch 1, 32d A. D., are re

committee,in reference to holding Sunday

mass meetings brought out a motion to elect a committe to look for available halls.

The necessity of educating the large num

bers of new members in the fundamental principles of Socialism was discussed and

Continued on page 6.

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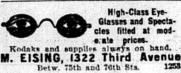
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McGrady Resolutions. The Socialist Club of Brockton

Mass., has adopted suitable resolutions deploring the death of Thomas McGrady and bas sent them to the Socialist press for publication.

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ditions and wish to know their cause ditions and wish to know their cause break the miners' organization and Russianize Nevada—

miners of Sevada who are struggling ages, and high rents and prices-if to maintain their wages and disapyou are discontented with these con- prove of the sending of soldiers to help

TRIAL OF PETTIBONE.

Same Witnesses and Evidence Being Introduced as in Haywood Trial.

Judge Wood's Rulings Also Against the Defense---Verdict May Be Reached Early Next Week.

The trial of George A. Pettibone at Idaho, is proceeding slowly, with Harry Orchard one of the chief at the trial. Orchard een placed on the witness stand and has recited his well memorized fession almost word for word as did in the Haywood trial. All the important events connected with the class war in Idaho and Colorado were e into by Orchard in the attempt connect the officers of the Western Federation with them. Orchard also miffied as he did in the Haywood trial when the names of some of his murlered victims were mentioned. The rehearsal was evidently a complete

Governor Peabody. Former Judge Goddard and other witnesses for the prosecution in the haywood trial have given the same ony as in the trial of Pettibone. The rulings of Judge Wood are also of same character as those made in the Haywood trial. No new evidence has been introduced and the prosecution is relying on the Orchard story to convict Pettibone. Rulings by Judge Wood on Tuesday made it plain that would not permit the introduction of testimony of the military rule and deportations in Colorado. Major Nayor of the Colorado National Guard was called to corroborate Orchard's story on the explosion in the Vindimine. However, Naylor was not permitted to answer questions of the defense regarding the rule of the mili-

Sheriff Nichols had not rehearsed his part as well as Orchard and was ht in an important contradiction. He had testified in the first trial that a letter Orchard receivel in jail a few days after the Steunenberg murder was in the handwriting of Pettibone. On cross-examination Nichols said that while Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone were in jail at Caldwell he became acquainted with the handwriting and that the letter was not in the handwriting of Pettibone. On regirect examination the handwriting of Haywood was shown to him and he was asked if he could identify it. He said he was not positive, but he thought it was Pettibone's writing. Nichols was all mixed up and did not know where he stood at the end of the examination.

It is expected that the prosecution will rest its case by Thursday, and it is possible a verdict will be reached by the first of next week.

THEY REMEMBER THE MOLLY MAGUIRE DAYS.

Workingmen of Wilkes Barre and Scranton Give Prompt and Liberal Aid to Western Federation.

Barney Fleig, who organized the brewery workers in that region. He her at once to the Brewery Workers' Union, where she was en thusiastically received. After her address Comrade Fleig moved that \$100 be donated from the treasury and a 50-cent assessment levied in addition for the defense fund, and the motion was carried unanimously. Later Miss Twining visited several other unions. The Carpenters' Union voted \$50; the Painters \$25; several of the United Mine Workers \$25 each; the Trades. Assembly \$50; and the Scranton Brewery Workers \$50.

Some of the people in this region remember the "Molly Maguire" days. when the same McParland who is now trying to help railroad the Western Federation officers to the gallows did similar infamous work for the mine owners of Pennsylvania against the

Mrs, McCue, who saw her husband hanged in 1876 for his activity in the labor movement, said to Comrade Twining: "Tell the wives of the Western Federation men that I can sympathize with them. Thank God. labor movement has grown and the raine owners out there didn't dare ming their husbands as they did

For a Good Cause

Friday evening, Dec. Leopold Kampf's great revolution play. "On the Eve", will be German at the Deutsch Theater. Fifteenth street and Irving lace, for the Rethe benefit of the Society for Revelution. Tickets, at the center,

HOW ONE TRUST WORKS

Come and get your friends to come with you to

Cooper Union, Thursday Evening, Dec. 19, where some of the best speakers in the city will discuss these questions and voice the protest of thinking working people and liberty-loving citizens.

Some interesting revelations as to trust methods came to light the other day when President Whelan of the United Cigar Stores Co. testified in court that the company has 405 stores thruout the country, with about 163 in New oYrk City. The total sales for 1906 were about \$13,000,000, of which

the sales of the United Cigar Stores Company of New Jersey which operates in this city, amounted to \$9,275, 000. From indications thus far Mr. Whelan thought the business of the company would be greater this year than last by from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,-The company paid a 12 per cent dividend in 1905, 20 per cent in 1906

and 40 per cent in 1907. He also said that the American Tobacco Company owned 51 per cent of the United company's stock, which it acquired in November, 1901. The American company's name never appeared on the books as the owner, however, but in the name of a Mr. Averett. Monthly reports of the fi-nancial condition of the United Cigar Stores Company were made to the American Tobacco Company and daily reports to the American Cigar Company as to the sale of the latter's products only.

An increase in profits of from 20 to 40 per cent in one year is pretty good, but what of the many small dealers who have been crushed out of bustness by the trust? Do they still believe in capitalism and that Socialism would destroy all individual initiative and place every body on a dead level of equality?

LABOR'S SACRIFICE.

Many in the charmed circles of luxrry and case will differ over the latest fad in evening dress or canes. They may even get excited over the latest "affair" that promises to be aired in the divorce court. Other "burning questions" of equal importance may also divide them, but they most all agree that the workers are an idle, shiftless class incapable of any great sacrifices or sentiments. They charmed ones), on the other hand, would point to their charities and philanthropies. Whether they own stock in Southern cotton mills employing child labor is a different matter. Did not their own Morgan rush to the market with the aid of his milllons? What he made out of the transaction is not under discussion. Suffice it to say the charmed ones nobly sacrificed for others and set a worthy example to the shiftless vagabonds who now grow restless with the approach of winter. It isn't everybody that has money nor is it everybody who gives it that has.

Two workmen lying in the hospital last week, one with his hand torn off at the wrist, the other with his hand a mass of bruised jelly, came of that idle, shiftless crowd. These two unimportant fellows who could no more give an opinion on the latest fad than they could give to sweet charity, deliberately clutched a huge fron plate that was in danger of crushing a number of comrades below. They saved their comrades, tho the hand of one was reduced to pulp and only bleeding ligaments told of where the others had been. Now they lie side by side in the hospital and cheer each other Aid to Western Federation.

Luella Twining was in Wilkes
Barre, Pa., on behalf of the Western
Federation of Miners defense. She

made, and it is positively barren of
made, and it is positively barren of those topics that so agitate "charmed circles" over on the boule-

> Who among that jaded, restless and yawning charmed circle would give what those two shiftless laborers gave? Not one. Their useless lives have divorced them from humanity. made them stupid with ennul, duil of comprehension and reduced them to watery veined libels on the human. Do they sacrifice or risk anything? The two men on a cot in Bellevue may answer that.

Injunction Against

Switchmen Dissolved,

BUFFALO, Dec. 13.-Judge Hazel of United States District Court today denied the motion of counsel for the Lackawanna Rialroad to render permanent the temporary injunction issued by him some weeks ago forbidding the Switchmen's Union incite a strike" on that road.

The Judge probably thought that the temporary injunction had done its work and that it was unnecessary to make himself more unpopular by continuing it.

Distribute the Hard-Times Number.

Every comrade should help in distributing this week's Hard-Times Number of The Worker, consisting of four pages out of this issue. The Executive Committee of Local New York has set Dec. 22 as a day for house-to-house distribution. All must help. Other locals should do likewise. The plates will be saved; if the present supply is exhausted and the demand warrants it additional copie will be printed.

WORKMEN'S SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED.

City Government, While Squandering Funds in Other Directions, Cuts Down Working People's Chances for Education.

Altho Controller Metz announced recently that no matter what might happen in the crisis in the city's finances, the schools would not be interfered with, 13 evening high schools and trade schools were notified to close last night. The teachers and pupils were told that the schools would not reopen until the second week in January. The announcement was made by the Board of Education for the reason that the appropriation for 1907 has been exhausted and it had to close the schools or run into debt .--New York daily papers, Dec. 13.

Our capitalist city administration can find plenty of money to increase salaries and establish more well paid jobs in the various departments that particularly serve capitalist interests and that are also a source of power to the old-party politician thru the use of patronage. But the three departments which are of most importance to the life of the working people-the Tenement House Department, the Health Department, and the Department of Education-have their funds cut so that it is impossible for them to do their work even half-way well. The closing of evening schools and trade schools is especially to be condemned now, at the very time when large numbers of men, thrown out of work. have more time to take advantage of these schools.

FREE SPEECH FIGHT WAGED IN SEATTLE.

The free speech fight is still on in Seattle. A monster demonstration was held Monday, Dec. 16, in which the Finnish comrades participated with their brass band. At the last meeting of Local Seattle The Worker and "The Socialist" were endorsed as the papers to be advertised every Sunday night at the propaganda meetings. These meetings are attended by about eight hundred people.

Thomas Sladden of Portland, Ore., is arrested almost every night for speaking at a certain corner. After the arrest the audience, always large in numbers, is invited to another corner, where Socialist speakers hold sway till late at night. The determined fight of the Socialists is decidedly embarrassing to Mayor Moore, did not anticiapte any resistance to his illegal exercise of power.

More Light and Power Mergers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.-The Union Electric Light and Power Co. of St. Louis, a subsidiary of the North American Co., has absorbed by purchase the Laclede Power Co. and the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of St.

Monopolizing Transportation.

The Joy Steamship Co. has formally passed to the control of the United States Transportation Co., which it is understood is owned by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Rallroad Co. The transaction is thought to involve about a million dollars. The New Haven Company now controls practically all the Sound lines.

Cab Drivers' Strike.

The 3,500 cab drivers, composing the Liberty Dawn Association of Cab Drivers, went on strike Tuesday morning. The action was taken at a meeting of the executive committee of the Liberty Dawn Association, and the New York District Council of the United Teamsters of America at Groll's Hall, Fifty-third street and Lexington avenue. A sympathetic strike of funeral drivers is expected.

Strike in the Cuban Capital.

At a meeting of the striking mason of Havana, Cuba, Monday, a proposition made by the employers for nine-hour day was rejected. Shortly after strikers and strikebreakers clashed in the street. A great crowd gathered and there was much excitement. Five men were wounded by bullet and eleven were hurt by clubs or stones. A number of arrests were made.

Reaction In Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. Nicholas Tschalkovsky, the veteran Social Revolutionist, has been arrested here and confined in the prison of Peter and Paul. In the next cell to him is Ekaterina Breshkovskaia, affectionately called "Babushka" (Grandmother) by the revolutionists.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 14.-The trial of 50 Social Democrats, of whom 37 were members of the second Duma was concluded to-day, and everyone is shocked by the brutal severity of the seatences. Elever of the prisoners are condemned to five years and 15 to four years of hard labor in the mines, followed by terms of exile; 10 to exile for life; and the rest to various terms of penal servitude and

The crime of these men is that they "conspired" to protest against the Tsar's shameful violation of the promises contained in his October Manifesto of 1905 and that they called on the people to uphold their demands for onstitutional government.
RIGA. Dec. 17.—Twenty Social

ocrats, constituting the executive gittee of the organization, were d here to-day.

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and the same of th					
TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. Fear	yearlies; Comrade Cross of Naugatuck, Conn., four; Comrades Davison and Bagno of New York, five each; Comrade Marlow of Brockton, Mass., three; Comrade Kangas of New York, three; Comrade Ellis of Auburn sent four. Renewals for two years come from these comrades: Carrie Robbins, Washington; A. M. Montobone. Albright, W. Va.; J. W. Layer, Brooklyn; Frank Abarno, Jersey City. Two subscriptions were sent in by each of the following comrades: Chas. Cassens, Yonkers; J. L. Van Nert, Trenton; Morris Gerber, Chicago; A. M. Brooks, Fargo, N. D.; F. L. Johnson, West Lynn, Mass.; Wm. L. Holt,				
weeks are required to make changes					

for at least two weeks from the date when subscriptions are sent in. Acknowledgement of receipt of individ-ual subscriptions is made by changing the date on wrapper. When renewing subscribers are requested to mark their subscriptions "renewals." Our Club Offer.

"Chicago Daily Socialist", a year, \$2.00 The Schenectady comrades sent

Philadelphia; Wm. Wittnebert, Bay-onne, N. J.; Robt. Nicholson, Philadel-

phia; F. G. Wilson, Brooklyn; W.

Total\$2.50 Both of these publications will be sent to one address for \$2.

A Fine Present.

Nothing better for a Christmas present than a copy of Enrico Ferri's "Socialism and Modern Science". Cloth-bound, gilt edge, 213 pages. Former price, \$1.50. Now, 90c.

PARTY NEWS.

Subscripers should not expect the paper for at least two weeks from the date when subscriptions are sent in.

The Workers.

\$3.75 for 13 half-yearlies and one

Max Schütt brought in five yearly

Comrade Welzenbach of Lennox, S

Comrade Fickinsen of Philadelphia

Comrade De Leome of Chelsea.

Mass., sent in a bunch of five half-

D., sent \$2 for four yearlies.

left eight half-yearlies.

yearly.

Continued from page 5.

quested to be present at Metropolis Hall. One Hundred and Forty-second street and Third avenue, Sunday morning, Dec. 22, at 7 n. m., to assist in the general distribu-tion of The Worker.

Owing to unfavorable weather of Dec. 14

the Women's branch of the Daily Call Conference could not hold its regular meeting. All the members and all the women com rades who take an interest in the "Dally Call" will call promptly at the organizer's office, Saturday, Dec. 21, 7:30 p. m. sharp. They should be punctual because the Daily Call Conference will meet the same evening at the same place.

The 6th A. D. will hold a regular mee

ing Friday, Dec. 20 at 8 p. m. at 298 E. Third street. Questions pertaining to The Worker will be discussed and the referendum vote taken up; also election of officers and delegates will be in order.

On Sunday evening, Dec. 29, W. J. Ghent will lecture on "Socialism and Intellectuals" under the auspices of the 2d A. D.

Kings County. The County Central Committee met Dec. 14 with Comrade Well in the chair. Com-

munications were received from State Sec retary Chase with ballots for referendun on The Worker and coupon books for the benefit of the "Daily Call" and The Worker funds, and requesting that Kings nominate three candidates for State Committee, and calling attention to the Hard-Times Num ber of The Worker and asking Organizer how many he could use. Voted to mail ballots to districts not represented. Com-rade Roudin complained that Comrade Hill quit's report of the International Congress was incorrect and requested a hearing before comrades; a motion that boro meeting be called was lost. Delegate to Daily Call Fair Conference reported progress. Committeeman Pauly reported that deficit of The Worker for the last three weeks was \$40. Comrade Wolf of Brownsville branch reported that funds for lectures are low and suggested that County Committee take charge of all lectures. Organizer requested to communicate with committees running lectures and get their views. Comrade Petrite of the 3d A. D. reported that branch is in bad shape; will probably unite with the 1st and 2d A. D. Comrade Marsh of the 12th A. D. called attention to the Christmas entertainment by the children of the Socialist School at Columbia Hall, Fifth avenue and Union street, Friday evening, Dec. 27; tickets, 15 cents. Decided to postpone reading of rules adopted by General hoped a larger representation will be pres ent. Comrade Pauly of The Worker Con ference urged upon delegates the necessity of attending the meetings which are held on the second and fourth Fridays of the on the second and fourth Fridays of the month at Labor Lyceum. The Organizer was requested to send financial secretaries of districts names of comrades who have not returned campaign lists. Seven applications for membership received. Financial secretary reported receipts \$40 and no ex

The Organizer requests that Comrade his office or at his home. He will hear something to his advantage

Br. 2, 23d A. D., has ordered 500 conies of the special issue of The Worker and has decided to join with the Bund and Russian Social Democrats in arranging a mass meet-ing on "ked Sunday". Decided to send a committee to the Jewish "Forward", urging that they begin a vigorous agitation against the Dick Militia Law. The commit tee consists of Idelevitz and Ishasman, The tee consists of Heleverz and isaasman. The Conference Committe reports that the strik-ers have returned to work, all demands having been granted. A new committee was elected to the said conference, and onsists of Idelewitz and Goldberg. Comrade Wolf was nominated for the Executive Board of the Jewish Agitation Bureau. A special meeting will be held on Dec. 22 at 177 Christopher street to discuss The Worker.

The Assembly District Clubs are request ed to call at the office of the County Organ-izer for their allotment of the free issue of The Worker on Saturday evening, Dec

A mass meeting will be held in Metropole tan Sanger Hall, Pitkin avenue and klus street, Monday evening, Dec. 23, at which several speakers will discuss mestion "How to Jail the Bank Wreck

Queens County.

Branch Wyckoff Heights met at Andrew Kein's Hail, Covert avenue and Ralph street, on Dec. 9. An invitation was re-ceived from the Atheltic Club Germania to the festival at the Brooklyn Labor Ly-

ceum on Dec. 21. The referendum on The Worker was discussed and most of the members voted. Comrade Hennessey urged agitation work at this time. It was voted to get 3,000 copies of The Worker and to arrange for distribution. The committee will meet Dec. 19. The next meeting of the branch will be held at the same place on Dec. 23. The subject for discussion is The Yellow Peril.

MOYER-HAYWOOD CONFERENCE MEETING.

There will be an important meeting of the Moyer-Haywood Conference on Satur-day, Dec. 21, at the Labor Temple, 243 F. Eighty-fourth street, and the delegates from the party organizations and trade m urged to attend. In addition to the work of renewing the agitation in be half of George Petilbone, steps will taken to arouse the workers against the new outrage in Goldfield, Nevada. ending of United States troops to Nevada at the request of the Mine Owners' Associa tion and the open attempt to break up the organization of the W. F. of M. warrants mergetic action on the part of the worker of this city, and it is to be hoped that every delegate will be on hand so that immediate action may be taken.

Prohibitionist Denies

Standard Oil Contributions. To the Editor of The Worker:-In an article on Prohibition, in your issue of Saturday, Nov. 16, in the fourth paragraph, Mr. Joseph E. Coben states, among other things: "That is why the Standard Oil Company contributes to the campaign funds of the Prohibition party in Pennsylvania." I wish to assure you that, since I have been chairman of the Prohibition party, or duce Aug. 24, 1905, no contributions have been received by this committee from the Standard Oil Company or from any one connected therewith to the best of my knowledge and belief. The Prohibition party contains very few wealthy men imong its members and, altho th contribute liberally, the bulk of our con tributions is made up of small sums re-ceived from men in moderate circumstances from all over the state.

Trusting that you will give this denial the ame publicity which you gave to Mr. Cohen's statement, I remain, very sincerel your friend for Reform, especially the Pro-hibition of the liquor traffic.

DAVID B. McCALMONT, Chairman Prohibition State Committee, Franklin, Pa., Dec. 4.

The Socialist Stage Society.

The Socialist Stage Society has made arrangements with a newly formed group of social workers, called "The Ploneers", whereby their headquarters at 125 W Twenty third street are to be used for re-hearsals of the plays the Socialist Stage Society intends to produce. As a branch of its activity in the theatrical world, the society will rehearse several Socialist on act plays with members and sympathisers of the party who have sufficient talent, and as soon as the company is well organized their services will be offered gratuitious; or for a small sum to pay expenses) to all organizations in sympathy with the Social organizations in sympathy with the Socialist Party, the proceeds to go to the party or its press. The performances, besides raising funds, will be a means of propagands, as the plays to be given express the sentiment of the Socialist movement. Organizations in the states of New Jer

New York, Connecticut, etc., within easy reach of New York, can avail them selves of this offer. All that would be re quired on their part is to rent a hall with stage, push the sale of tickets, attend publicity, and retain the funds. Ont-ofown organizations must pay railway fares for the company. To make these perform-ances more attractive, a ball can be given after the performance. The plays which will soon be ready to

given are: "On the Road," by Clara Ruge: "The Revolt," by Williers de L'Isle Adam, and "Poor People" and "The Brotherho of Man," by Julius Hopp.

Rehearsals have begun and the follow

ing party members and sympathizers are studying their parts: Miss Ruge, Mrs. J. W. Ould, Miss Davida de Guilbert, Mrs. Fanny Beck, Messrs. Harry Engel, J. Flan agan, W. J. Hutchinson, Carl Easton Will ams. Others who have talent to appea on the stage are requested to call any

As soon as a sufficient number of organizations have applied for dates a systematical of performances can be arranged every month, the company going to variotowns, returning after every performan to New York. Organizations are invited elect committees to communicate will julius Hopp, Manfager, 126 W. Twent third street. New York City.



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Ben Hanford's Health Improving.

In a letter received here last week Ben Hanford says that while his health has not continued to improve as rapidly as it did when he first went South nor as he had hoped it would. yet it has improved considerably since e left Brooklyn, and he is very hopeful that spring—or summer, at latest—will see him able to go on the firing line again. He had, one serious recurrence of his stomach trouble after reaching Florida, but the attack was lighter than former ones and more sponsive to medical treatment. He has great hopes of complete recovery-in which hopes, we know, every Socialist will most heartly join.

Death of Comrade Hamm.

The Worker regrets to announce the leath of Comrade Margherita Hamm. wife of John R. McMahon, who was pecial correspondent of "Wilshire's Magazine" at the Haywood trial. Comrade Hamm was an active memper of the Socialist Party, and her death is a distinct loss to the move-ment. She had travelled a great deal and was the author of a number of works and a contributor to magazines Comrade Hamm had been sick only two weeks and the immediate cause of her death was pneumonia.

Boston Celebrates Tenth

Michael Abramovitch, delegate of the Bund from Russia; Abe Cahah, editor of the "Daily Forward" of New York; and James F. Carey, former Socialis member of the Massachusetts Legislature, will speak. The admission charge is 25 cents. The doors will

ote of the Socialist Party in the state for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Secretary of War Taft was the guest

of the Hamburg-American Steamship ompany on his trip from Europe. He had eight large staterooms in the ship turned into a suite in modern hotel style all to himself. The steamship owners know Taft is their friend; they will get their money back.

Its funny that there are lots of vorkingmen who believe Taft can be a friend of the working class and the steamship owners at one and the same

Why Did Not Gompers Mention It?

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American

- SCHREIBER

BANKER

Anniversary of the Bund.

The tenth anniversary of the founda-tion of the Bund, the general organization of Russian Jewish, Socialists, will be celebrated in Boston by a mass meeting and concert in Tremont.Temon Christmas night, Dec.

Socialist Vote in New York.

open at 6:30 p. m.

The official canvass shows the total of New York at the recent election to have been 23,798. This is the vote cast for Thomas Crimmins, candidate

Capitalists Know Their Friend.

pers, President of the American cration of Labor, conferred with ident Roosevelt this afternoon on subject of labor conditions and the action question. The sending of as to Goldheld was not mentioned.

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YOUNG MAN, active law student (20), wishes to connect with law office or real estate office (law office preferred). Ad-dress J. Vossburgh, 257 Saratoga avenue, Brooklyn, MEN to make money selling HAS-RROUCK TERHACE 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, Room 503, 142 Nassau St., New York City.

PUBLICATIONS. Is YOUR WIFE A SOCIALIST? If she is not, our magazine will make her one. If she is, she will want to read it. Send 55 cents for a year's subscription to THE SOCIALIST WOMAN, 610 E. 55th St., Chi

WHY NOT read a daily? The Chicago Daily Socialist (\$2° and The Worker (50c.) will be sent to you for \$2. The Worker, E23 F. S4th St.

FOR RENT. FURNISHED ROOM, near subway and L. to a comrade; reasonable. Katz, 157 W. Sth St.

MISSING COMRADES. J. Dimitroff and S. Slavoff are requested to communicate with S. Elleff, 17 Commen-cial Block, Salt Lake City.

Study Social Science. The new term of the Rand Scho

of Social Science opens Jan. 6, 1908. New courses, including one on Principles of Sociology, by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings; Psychology, by Prof. W. P. Montague; Elements of Evolution, by Prof. Henry E. Crampton; Advanced Socialism, by Morris Hillquit; Current History, by Lucien Sanial: Economic Interpretation of History, by Algernon Lee. Mr. Aronovict's course on Theory and Use of Statistics will be confined. Evening classes. Nominal charges. Send for Bulletin, 112 E. Nistersth Street.