I -------

MONSTER MEETING IN COOPER UNION.

Thousands Turned from Doors at Socialist Hard-Times Demonstration.

Republican and Democratic Papers Agree to Ignore This Manifestation of Popular Unrest-The Masses Will Learn Nevertheless-Ringing Resolutions Are Adopted.

Promptly at 8 o'clock last Thursday | "Resolved, That it is unworthy of the police closed the doors of Cooper Union because it was already filled to the limit with men and women who came to hear Socialist speakers discuss the cause and cure of the hard times. For an hour afterward the doors were surrounded by crowds who could not gain admittance. If the Socialist Party had taken Madison Square Garden instend of Cooper Union, undoubtedly it would have been insufficient to hold those who wished to come in.

The Conspiracy of Silence.

If this had been a meeting addressed by old-party politicians, or by some evangelist, charity-monger or bourgeois sensationalist, the many papers on Friday would have given column of space to report it. But it was a Socialist meeting, and it dealt with a question of vital import to the working class. Accordingly, hardly one of the it even a little paragraph in an obscure

The Socialist Party had foreseer this. It has had experience of the capitalist conspiracy of silence as well as of the capitalist conspiracy of misrepresentation. It therefore provided to reach multitudes of those who could not get into the hall by d'stributing about 50,000 copies in this city and a still greater number of last weeks is-sue of The Worker, in which the same question was treated from the same Socialist point of view.

Fred Paulitsch, an officer of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, presided. The speakers were Jos. Wanhope, John Spargo, and Morris Hillquit. Sol Fieldman, who was expected to speak, was prevented by illness.

Demand Immediate Relief.

The following resolution was presented by Moses-Oppenheimer as express-ing the sense of the meeting, and was carried with enthusiastic applause:

"Whereas, Our governing agencies piace the nation's resources at the disposal of capitalistic class interests. whether it be in aid of Wall street in a financial crisis or aid to Mine Owners or Railroads by moving federal troops into peaceful communities in order to intimidate striking working-

"Whereas, A great industrial crisis is now upon us, brought about by the natural consequences of capitalistic mismanagement of our industrial ma-

"Whereas, This Republic is theoretically supposed to safeguard the interests of all the people; therefore be

"Resolved, That we call upon the governmental authorities in the na-tion, the states, and the municipalities to take immediate steps toward providing work for the unemployed by starting useful public enterprises on a scale so comprehensive as to afford all workers reduced to idleness thru no fault of their own a chance to earn bread for themselves and their fami-

"Resolved, That failing to do so the ruling element will stand revealed in its true character as representing not whole people but only the property owning privileged classes.

"Resolved, That we urge the work ing class to gain possession of the gov-ernmental machinery by an intelligent use of the ballot since in this way only they will be able to secure life,

liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' In view of the keen interest felt by socialists in this country with the mil-lions struggling for freedom in Russia, and especially in view of Secretary Taft's fraternizing with the Tsar's pro-fessional muraerers, the following ad-

Tyranny Denounced.

"Whereas, " The Tsar's government is now attempting to destroy our com-rades, the former Social Democratic members of the Duma for the simple reason that they have faithfully rep-

"Whereas, Nicholas Tschalkowsky the veteran Russian revolutionist, is now also in the clutches of the Tsar's police and in danger of death or exile to Siberia; and

Whereas, The official Russia of to day does not represent a civilized gov-ernment but stands revealed as a bloody and barbarious tyranny maintained by the hangman and the shot-

Resolved. That we extend our therity sympathies to the strugg Russian projectariat and pledge full support to their cause

lations with the barbaric, cruel and tyranical empire of Nicholas the Bloody of Russia.'

any government claiming to be civil-

ized to maintain further friendly re-

While Part of Steel Mills Resume, Reductions of Force and Wages in Other Industries More Than Balance the Gain--- A Gloomy New Year for Working Class.

HARD TIMES CONTINUE.

For the working class of this country the old year is coming to a melancholy close. Vast numbers are altogether without employment. Yet larger numhers are working short time, with proportionately short wages. And still more have had their rates of pay reduced or are expecting a reduction within a few days.

There is no indication of any material improvement of the situation in the near future. While it is announced that over 40,000 iron and steel workers in the Pittsburg district will go back to work on Jan. 6, after weeks and in many cases months of unemployment, there is no assurance that the resumption will be more than a temporary one. Meanwhile, it is more than counterbalanced by additional reports of partial or complete shutdowns, reductions of force, and wholesale cutting of wages in New England, New York, Chicago and elsewhere.

On the Pacific Coast.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Dec. 21 .- Orders from the general offices of the Southern Pacific were posted yesterday to the effect that the shops will close, with the exception of enough men to handle roundhouse work, next Tuesday and remain closed until Jan. 1. It is stated unofficially that after the first of the year the force in each shop will be reduced or the men will be given three or four days a week. A similar reduction will be made all over the Harriman system in the West. Two thousand men in this city are affected

Bosses Break with Union.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Dec. 21 .-The Northampton Cutlery Company's factory in Bay State Village was shut down to-day for two weeks. When the 300 employes received their pay envelopes they found in them the notice to the effect that when work is resumed the factory will be run as an "open shop." The factory had been a union concern. A meeting of the union will be held to-morrow to take action on this announcement.

The Belding Silk Mills, employing 500 hands, will shut down next Tuesday until Jan. 6.

Enforced Vacations.

GARDNER, Mass., Dec. 22.-The Haywood chair factory employing 1,800 hands will be closed till Jan. 2. LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 22.—The Lowell machine shops are to be closed until Dec. 30.

SPENCER, Mass., Dec. 22.-The 1,200 employes of the Isaac Prouty shoe factory got an unasked for vacation of a week.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Dec. 22.-The Woonsocket Rubber Co. will close its works for four days.

The Worst Is Yet to Come.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—It is estimated that from 200,000 to 250,000 employees of New England industries will be on short-time basis during the first part of the year. This number will be an increase of about 125,000 over the number affected last week, due to the arrangement now being made by cotton manufacturerers to curtail the output 25 per cent from Christmas until March 1. The American Woolen Co. which employs 80,000 operatives in its 30 mills, will continue its four-days aweek policy. The cotton mills in New England usually employ about 185,000 persons, of these less than 25,-000 have as yet been affected by the restrictive policy; the general move-ment will probably swell the number to at least 150,000 during January and

Industrial Tsar's Answer

to Workmen's Petition. TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 22 .- A committee of employees waited on President Kline of the Kline Barber Chair Co. to-day and asked for six days a week instead of the four days the concern was running. Mr. Kline answered: "I shall now close the place entirely; you are all laid off and the place is closed indefinitely."

12,000 More Out in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Officials of the

the plant at South Chicago would be shut down indefinitely to-morrow, throwing out 12,000 men

Office Employees Hit.

Last Saturday it was announced that all office employees of the Eric Railroad receiving over \$60 a month (except the general officers) will get a New Years present in the shape of a reduction. About 1,500 persons will suffer. Those getting from \$60 to \$90 a month will be cut 2 per cent; those geting \$90 to \$100 a month, 3 per cent; those getting over \$100 a month, 5

SLAUGHTER ON

NEW YORK STREETS.

Forty-five Killed and 198 Badly Injured on City Railways in November.

During the last four months the elesurface, and underground, steam and electric, in New York City have killed 197 persons and seriously injured 642 more, according to the records of the Public Service Commission, which began to collect full reports of such casualties early in August. The record by months is: KILLED.

August	42
September	63
October	47
November	45
Total	197
SERIOUSLY INJURES	Э.
August	147

September 153

October 144

November 198 Total Of those reported seriously injured, 48 had their skulls fractured, 30 had to have arms or legs amputated, 170

had limbs broken. The list of the injuries not recorded as "serious" runs into the thousands

To show more fully what these figures mean, it may be said that on an average some one is killed every 14 hours and 15 minutes and someon seriously injured every 4 hours and 23 minutes on the transit system of the city.

STRIKE AGAINST

HIGH RENTS.

Socialists Guiding Revolt on East Side Against Landlords' Extor-

As a result of a movement which has been under way for more than a month 30,000 families on the Lower East Side will refuse to pay rent, and if their demands for a reduction are not met wholesale evictions will follow. The movement is practically a strike against payment of the high rents that are charged on the East Side. Socialist comrades have been influential in directing the revolt against the landlords. A large band of women has been organized by Pauline Newman of the 26th A. D. to make a house-to-house canvass and obtain written pledges that a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent in rent will be demanded, and if this is re-

fused no rent be paid. On Thursday 130 families were expected to make the first resistance to the payment of high rents. This action will be followed by the immense tenement population on Allen, Rut-gers, Essex, Ludlow, Hester, Monroe and Jefferson streets—the most densely population region of equal area in the world. Seventeen languages or dialects are spoken within this area and the speakers have been selected to impress upon tenants in their native tongues the necessity of standing by their pledges.

A mass meeting will be held next Tuesday night in the 8th A. D. Headquarters, 313 Grand street. Jacob Panken will instruct the tenants how their resistance to the payment of rent at the present may be made suc-

Forty Socialist Speakers Arrested in Seattle.

Forty Socialist speakers were arrested in Seattle, Wash., last week. A great crowd gathered at Pike Place. and as speaker after speaker mounted the box and was arrested, cheer after cheer was given him, which were mingled with hisses for the Mayor. Hermon F. Titus is the only speaker who succeeded in making an address. He mounted the roof of a market building over a ladder and pulled the ladder up after him. It took the police ten minutes to reach Titus and arrest him. The speakers were thrown in jail over night, denied a jury trial the following day and fined \$25 each, The fight for free speech will go on.

There is a Time to Speak.

There is a lime to Speak.

"There is a time to keep silence", saith Solomon. But when I proceeded to the first verse of the fourth chapter of the Ecclesiantes, and "considered all the oppressions that are done under the sun, and beheld the tears of such as were oppressed, and they had no comforter; and on the side of the oppressors there was power," I concluded that this was not the time to keep silence. For truth should be spoken at all times, but more especially at those times when to speak truth is dangerous.—Banual Taylor Colerian.

JAURES FLAYS CLEMENCEAU.

Shows French Premier's Policies are Barren of any Good Results.

Clemenceau's Hesitation in the Con flict Between Capital and Labor Brings the Reward that Every Comp. omising Politician Always-

Jean Jaures cables from Paris to the New York "World" a trenchant criticism of Clemenceau, the French prenier, and his policies. Jaures shows that Clemenceau, like all "liberals" when given power, is unable to advance against the capitalist power that controls modern governments. Caught between the demands of the working class and the capitalist class and fear ing to concede to either, Clemenceau has proven an inefficient and reactionary politician. To quote Jaures:

"Clemenceau appears the uncontested master of the situation, and the oppositions of the Right and of the extreme Left seem reduced to silence or to expectation. The Monarchists and Clericals are flickering out, and every by-election aggravates the defeat which they suffered at the general election. Their discontent is such that generally the benches of the Right are al-

"As to the Socialist Party, it has an ardent vitality and a growing confidence in the future. Its hardy act in bringing before the International Congress at Stuttgart the great problem of peace and advice to the proletariats of all countries to use their original force on behalf of international arbitration has, si to the Socialists' power, and when the true intent of their action si to the Socialists' power, and has been cleared of misconstruction and calumnies the influence of Social ism on working people and peasants

"At present its party is assailed by the tempest of jingoistic prejudices and conservative interests, which believe themselves menaced by everything which shakes the militarism of Europe and develops the spirit of peace. More-over, the French Socialist Party, obliged to always concillate its revolutionary ideals with the laws of political action, is absorbed by internal quar els on tactics and methods, while disputes periodically occur after all the great political manifestations. The Socialist Party, therefore, does not show in Parliament the full force of its at tack. 'The Opposition, therefore, if not disarmed is practically suspended. The Radicals and Moderates follow the

Government faithfully. "The Moderates are thankful to the adical Clemenceau for having reassured the Bourgeoisle by his vig out display of military force during the strikes and the majority of the Radicals, inclined on account of the progress of Socialism to a conservative policy, are delighted to see Clemenceau passing the greater part of his time in employing his intelligence, not in urging the reforms inscribed on his program but in attacking and denounce

ing the Socialist party. "He was taken between two firesbetween the Conservative Opportunists, who disliked his destructive criticism, and the Socialists, growing in power, who denounced the emptiness of his social formulas. He seemed to have lost everything even before real responsibility for all this slaugh-having played the game. Influencial ter. The fact that such disasters are papers had succeeded even in causing his patriotism to be suspected and for the mob he was considered "the hench-man of England." The universal suffrage refused him and he was driven from the tribune where so often his trenchant speeches had fallen on the Government like a guillotine blade.

"For thirty years he was severe on all the Republican Governments. He blamed them without mercy for their inertia, their slowness in promoting political and social reforms. Now, except for a sudden crisis of activity which seems impossible, the Clemencean Government will have been the emptiest, the most inert, the most inefficient which the Third Republic has known.

"Compared especially with the two Governments which immediately preceded it-that of Waldeck-Rousseau and that of Emile Combe, which exercise a vigorous and systematic action -it shows a deplorable poverty and weakness. Not only not one of the reforms inscribed in the Ministerial program has been seriously entered on. but the Chief of the government never intervenes to urge on or to organize the work of Parliament. He amuses himself by his witticisms, his controversies, his polemics, and he allows confusion and helplessness to increase. "Perhaps he has suddenly discover-

ed the difficulties of government action and is so dazzled, so fascinated, by that discovery that he has almost renounced action. He comforts himself by trying to discredit us; but I am inclined to think that he must say to himself in moments of self-communion, "Is it, then, for this, and to have given to the world a measure of my weakness that I have struggled so long?"

U. S. EXPERT SUSTAINS US.

Significant Government Report on Coal Mine Disasters.

Mr. Holmes Says No Other Country Has So Bad a Record--- Most Accidents Are Preventable---Lack of Precautions by Management Is Responsible for Rapidly Increasing Slaughter.

WASHINTON, Dec. 18.-The coal nines of the United States are killing three times as many men per 1.000 employed as those of most European countries.

In the last 17 years 22.840 men lost their lives in the mines of this country, half of these deaths occurring in

the last six years. The number of fatal accidents each year is now double that of 1895.

In 1906 the killed numbered 2,061 and the injured 4,800. These facts have been gleaned by experts of the Interior Department

and are presented by Joseph A. Holmes, chief of the Technological Branch, in a bulletin on "Coal Mine Accidents; Their causes and Preventions." Mr. Holmes says:

The number of these accidents, caused lirectly or indirectly by mine explosions, has been steadily increasing. This increase has been due in part to the lack of proper and enforceable mine regulations; in part to the lack of reliable information concern-ing the explosives used in mining and the conditions under which they can be used safely in the presence of the gas and dust encountered in the development of coal mining not only is the number of miners increasing, but many areas from which coal is being taken are either deeper or further from the entrance, where good ventilation is more difficult, and the dangerous accumulations of explosive gas more frequent.

Only in This Country

Record Grows Worse. The bulletin shows that in all European coal-producing countries the utput of coal has increased greatly during the last ten years, but the number of deaths per 1,000 miners has undergone a marked decrease. This decrease has been due to the effect of mining legislation for the safeguarding the lives of workmen, and has been made possible by government action in establishing testing stations for the study of problems relative to safety in mining, including the use of ex-

In regard to the number of deaths per 1,000 men employed, the United States occupies a less favorable positio. than any other coal-producing country. In regard to deaths per millin tons of coal mined, the United States not only occupies a position worse than that of most European countries, but is also showing an increase in the rate, whereas every other country is showing a decrease

The Fourth in a Month.

On Dec. 19, the day after the publication of the foregoing dispatch, as if to emphasize its warning, came the news of another mine horror, this time at Jacob's Creek, Pa., causing the death of over 200 mine workers. was the fourth big "accident" of the sort within a month, involving over deaths, not to mention several

What It All Means.

Mr. Holmes' report fully justifies what The Worker has said as to the comparatively rare and becoming rarer year by year in Europe, altho the coal mines there are older and in many respects naturally more dangerous than those of the United States, conclusively proves that hundreds if not thousands of mine workers' lives could be saved every year in this country, if the men who control the operation of the mines cared to take proper precautions.

In Europe the capitalists are compelled to take measures for safeguarding the lives of the workers because the laws are much stricter and more vigorously enforced and because every disaster is regarded as prima facie evidence of capitalist crime. And the reason for that is that a great proportion of the workingmen of Europe are active Socialists and that the number of Socialists is increasing all the time. The mining capitalists seek to postpone the day when this power and their unearned profits will be taken away from them, by making concessions to the workers' demands.

The same thing will happen in this country when the American workingmen wake up.

No War Toys for Children. BERLIN, Dec. 10.-The Social Demo

cratic organizations are appealing to parents in the working class to abstain from giving the children Christmas presents in the shape of swords, guns, uniforms, cannon, warships, and o her toy military or naval trappings, "Such gifts only poison the child mind and prepare the children for the service of Moloch, at whose command they may some day shoot down their own fathers and mothers," says "Vorwärts.

TRIAL OF PETTIBONE.

Trial Following the Same Course as the Trial of Haywood.

Only One New Witness Introduced To Corroborate Assassin's Story and he is a Weak Minded Boy.

Contrary to expectations the Petti-

bone trial has lasted longer than ex-

pected. As stated last week in The Worker the evidence introduced by the prosecution is the same, with one exception as that introduced in the Haywood trial. The case of the prosecution rests entirely on the recitation of The exception is the testi-Orchard. mony of Harry Neville the half-witted seventeen year old son of the man who was Orchard's companion on a camping trip in 1964. At the Haywood trial Neville was kept in seclusion by the Pinkerton and rehearsed for his part but the prosecution finally decided not to risk his appearance on the stand. Neville told of leaving his home at Independence with his father and Harry Orchard the day before the Independence depot explosion for Wyoming on a hunting and fishing trip. The first day he said they drove ten miles and then camped for a night. During the night he noticed that Orchard was gone and he said that he did not return until dawn. Then they went to Cripple Creek, where an old man showed them a newspaper telling of the explosion. They went to Denver and to Pettibone's store. Pettibone, he said, helped to buy the camping outfit.

They then went to Cheyenne, he said, and stopped at Pet Moran's. One ony while they were there Moran left early in the morning and did not return until late at night. It was at this time that Orchard said in his testimony that Moran went to Denver and got \$500 for him from Pettibone Neville said they continued their trip, but a wheel of their wagon broke and Orchard took it into the repair shop to be repaired. Before he left, he testified, that he saw Orchard count

\$500 in bills and give it to his father. Orchard told this same story in the Haywood trial but Moran testified that he had never met Orchard and that he had never made the trip to Denver or received any money from Pettibone. A half-witted boy is now called on to confirm the story of the assas

On Monday the defense moved that the Court instruct the jury to acquit Pettibone. Judge Wood stated that he had reached the conclusion that there was not sufficient corroboration of Orchard's testimony as to the killing of Steunenberg alone to warrant conviction. He also said he had conclud-ed that it was only necessary to establish by a corroboration of Oreahrd that a conspiracy to commit crime had existed, of which the killing of Steunenberg was an incident, and he invited argument on whether or not sufficient corroboration of Orchard's evidence as to such a general conspiracy had been introduced, and also argument as to whether or not Pettibone had been connected with the general conspiracy. After hearing arguments of both sides Judge Wood reserved his decision till Thursday morning.

This ruling is also similar to one made by the judge in the Haywood case. It is a confession that the prosecution has not proven Pettibone's connection with the Steunenberg murder bone is to be involved in a general "conspiracy" of which the Steunenberg murder was but an incident. The ruling is unfair and it remains to be seen what the instructions of the judge to the jury will be.

First Duma Members on Trial.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.-The trial of 169 members of the First Duma who signed the Viborg Manifesto about 18 months ago, calling upon the citizens of Russia to stand up for the civil and political rights promised to them by the Tsar's government, will begin-to-morrow before the Court of Appeals. The former Duma members are charged with high treason and with the promulgation of an appeal to the people calling upon them to refuse to pay taxes or serve in the army or navy.
WARSAW, Dec. 24.—Gen. Skallon,

Governor General of Warsaw, who recently closed 1,600 Polish schools and disbanded a number of labor unions has ordered all the Jewish clubs in Poland to close.

Charity Cases Quadrupled.

The State Board of Charities statistics received from many organizations besides the county and town poor authorities indicate commitments to poor houses and public institutions of various sorts of persons out o. work and unable to care for themselves of four times the aggregate of other years at this season. Increases in the number of the needy are shown particularly in the figures received from New York City.

-Want to make a New Years present to the cause? Subscribe for -Show this paper to your friends. The Worker for some friend.

OUR PROTEST IS HEEDED.

President Roosevelt Realizes That He Acted Too Rashly.

With National Election Approaching He Deems It Prudent to Withdraw Troops He Sent at Goldfield Mine Owners' Request to Break Strike.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.-The President has to-day ordered that the United States troops sent to Goldfield, Nev., two weeks ago to be withdrawn on Dec. 30. His telegrams to Governor Sparks announcing this action indicate annoyance that the Governor had drawn him into taking such an unpopular action with no better pretext that the mere statement that disorder might

"War to the Knife" Says

Mine Owners' Association. GOLDFIELD; Nev., Dec. 20.-The Goldfield Mine Owners' Association, in a communication to C. N. Hilton, the attorney, to-day refused "irrevocably" to recognize the Western Federation of Miners or deal with the local miners' union as a body.

Thus ends in failure the mission of Mr. Hilton, who came from Denver delegated by President Moyer of the Western Federation to make a compromise with the mine owners if possible. Mr. Hilton, upon receipt of the letter. dispatched a telegram to the President setting forth the fact that the offer of a compromise sent here by the President to investigate the labor situation is hearing but one side of the case.

Will Sue to Dissolve Union.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Dec. 25 .- To carry the fight into the Fed carry the fight into the Fed "ourt will be the next move of the Mine Owners' Association. To-morrow a suit will be filed in the Circuit Court, asking not only for an injunction against picketing and interfering with, but for the final dissolution of the

Goldfield Miners' Union.

The suit is to be filed by the Goldfield Consolidated Mine Co. against the Goldfield Miners, the Western Federation of Miners, Charles Mackinnon, President of the local un-ion, and 19 other officers of the labor

Our Protest Heeded.

It would appear that the protest which the Socialists and organized workingmen of the whole country so promptly raised against the unwar-ranted sending of troops to Goldfield has been heeded in Washington, at least, if not by the mine owners and state officials in Nevada. Preside Rosevelt appears to have realized that he had done a very rash thing in yielding to the mine owners' deman rash a thing in view of the fact that national elections are approaching and that, even if he does not stand for reelection, he hopes to name his suc-

The moral is: Vigilance, prou and aggressiveness on the part of the conscious proletariat bring their re-

Ten Days Grace.

To be sure, the President gave the Governor and his backers ten days in which to manufacture riots as a text for retaining the troops, if they thought it well to do so. As we go to press only four days remain and we are encouraged to hope that they have learned at least a little caution. Should reports of violence come at the last moment, it will be clear enough what game the capitalists are playing.

An International Trust.

The centralization of capital pro-ceeds regardless of tariffs or free trade or prohibitory legislation, The bond of unity between the capitalist class of each country becomes more apparent each day. The formation of an international combination of boiler tube makers has practically been completed in Paris, France. Representatives of manufacturers in the United States, England, Germany and Belgium having signed an agreement, the terms of which, however, have not been made public.

A meeting was held in Paris last week, following a meeting held in Glasgow recently, when representalives of the tube makers reached a tentative agreement looking to the ending of serious financial losses now resulting from international competition. Another meeting will be held within a month to settle the final de-

French houses for the present are unable to join, but it is practically assured that two firms which do a large exporting business will come in later. Their adhesion however will be strictly personal, in no way involving the French association of tube makers, of which they are members.

Bebel Cannot Visit America.

August Bebel, in a letter to the National Executive Committee, informs the American comrades that it will be impossible for him to visit the United States during the coming year,

THE WORKER.

#586-79th Street

EDITORIAL OFFICE. 15 Spruce Street.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office on April 6, 1891. As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker 15 Spruce Street, New York.

One of the editors may be seen at the office every Tuesday and Wednesday between 7 and 9 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: 1904 (Presidential)408.230



There are certain festivities which are held every year by the Socialists of New York City on so large a scale and for such important purposes as to de serve special attention. The party pic nic in the summer, the "Volkszeitung" festival on Washington's Birthday, the "Forward" ball in February, and the ball of the Russian Social Democratic Society on New Year's eve belong to this class of celebrations, which are at once social events and party events of the year. In view of the pressing need for support to the Social Democratic movement in Russia to enable it to carry on its work thru the present period of reaction. The Worker would call special attention to the advertisement in another column of the Russian Social Democratic ball to be held in Murray Hill Lyceum next Tuesday evening, Dec. 31. Our American and German comrades and those of other nationalities ought to turn out in good

MR. GOMPERS IS SILENT

Two weeks ago we called on the oficers of the American Federation of Labor to manifest the spirit of solidarity which, we believe, is felt by the rank and file of the A. F. of L. unions by issuing a statement on behalf of the workingmen of Goldfield organized in Western Federation of Miners, who had just been made the object of a proconcerted attack by the Mine Owners Association, the Governor of Nevada, the President of the United States, and almost the whole daily press of the nation, under the conditions which threat ened the repetition of the lawless capitalist outrages heretofore enacted in Idaho and Colorado.

Last week we called upon the officers of the A. F. of L. to state whether it was true, as reported in the press dispatches, that "a committee of the A. F. of L." had called on General Funston at Goldfield and urged the continued use of the military power against the Western Fectration. We We were willing to take a denial by President Gompers and his colleagues as a conclusive answer. We felt that It was due to both organizations and to the working class and humanity that the truth should be made known.

"No answer has come from the headquarters of the American Federation ment that would clear that body of a grave suspicion. Under such circumstances it can hardly be depled that "Silence gives consent." It rests upon the general officers of the American Federation of Labor to prove that they have not been guilty of aiding and abetting the criminal conspiracy of the capitalists and their political agents to destroy the organization of the Western miners.

We call upon all members of unions affiliated with the American Federation to put this on record for their judgment of Mr. Gompers and the other officers of that body.

NOW FOR A NATIONAL UNEM-PLOYED AGITATION.

The time is ripe for an energetic movement on a national scale to explain the cause of the hard times and much of their fame as orators and organize the demand of the unem- humorists is a purchasable commodity. ployed workers for relief. The tre- They must buy the brains of the unmendous success of last Thursday's der-world of useful labor to overcome meeting in New York City proves the intellectual vacuum which their city should follow the example. This A hired digestive organ is all that is fruitful as our movement for the de- tion of the industrial fdiers into bectals has been. No time should be manify but to themselves as well, wasted and no effort spared.

It is no surprise that Justice Kel- pensers. Because they were chopping fred G. Smith, Vice-President and the langual Manager of the New York the Subbath. They pleaded that they liter of Political Victims of the K. Revolution. Tickets, at the theare.

Central Railroad, charged with manslaughter in connection with the Woodlawn disaster last February. Much ado was made of the fact that Smith was to be held for the wreck. Now that the trial is over the relatives of the victims can only regret that it was not an employee of the road who was held. In that case "justice" would have been swift and sure as it always has been in the case of friendless and penntless workingmen. The surprise is that the motorman was not held and thus saved the Vice-President the annoyance and inconvenience of his presence in court.

. A SORDID SPECTACLE

President Roosevelt is reported to be seriously alarmed at the feeling against Taft which is spreading among the Jewish people of New York and other cities. Taft's dining with and toasting the Tsar is the cause of the trouble. But what else could have been expected to arise from the incident? Could those whose people were among the chief sufferers from the Tsar's rule be expected to forget so soon? Does Mr. Roosevelt think that his own act in sending a message of condolence to e Tsar on the death of Sergius has

been forgotten? the fact is that Taft was only following the example set him by his master. He knew what was expected of him. He had heard his master's voice. He knew that President Roosevelt never had any sympathy with the sufferers from Tsarism, of whatever race they might be, and the heart of the ruling class everywhere beats al-

ways in unison when liberty is to be

throttled and human freedom thwarted

o. its goal. The shame of the whole affair is that not a word of protest has been raised in Congress over Secretary Taft's act. As in the case of the President's message on Sergius, a profound silence reigns in Washington. A more humiliating commentary upon the degradation of American political life and the complete triumph of sordid commercial ideals could not be revealed. And this is the best that capitalism can do, for out of capitalism can come nothing nobler or more inspiring.

BRAINS FOR SALE.

" It makes no difference whether the speech is for a feast or a funeral, I am ready to write it and I guarantee satisfaction. My charges are from \$10 to \$100 for a speech, and from \$5 to \$25 for teaching how it should be delivered."

Thus spoke a young woman who occupies an apartment in a studio building only a few doors from Fifth avenue. Her occupation consists in writing speeches for men prominent in public life one of whom has won fame as an after dinner speaker.

Socialists have long ago shown that with the development of the trust the capitalist evolves into a useless member of society as all useful services in industry are performed by hired employees. The death of the owners or the transfer of their properties thru gambling on the stock exchange creates no disturbance in the operation of the industries. Only when useful workers go on strike does industry become hampered. Industrially the capitalist is unnecessary and uscless.

It was Paul Lafargue, the brilliant French Socialist, who, in a work entitled "The Sale of an Appetite," showed that if the capitalist could hire the digestive organs of the workers to serve the capitalist's gluttony, parasitism would be reduced to a science. But he overlooked the fact that even the intellectual powers the capitalist class or its learned defenders are supposed to possess, are not only for sale but may even be bought in the market gaged in the bloody work; while the like cheese or butter. Lafargue of course knew that they hired politicians, editors and others to provide a defense for their rule. But he did not articipate, even in fletion, that they would buy their after dinner speeches and palm them off as original contributions to a nation's humor and oratory. It was left for an obscure woman who has made a specialty of selling her genius to capitalist apologists to disclose the fact that this. The comrades in every other "idle and useless lives has left themcan be made as impressive and as necessary to complete the transformafense of the Western Federation offi- togs that are not only useless to hu-

Great is the wisdom of the law dislog instructed the jury to acquit Al- wood last Sunday, two men were arrested and fined \$3 each for violating

were out of work and took to Sunday wood chopping in order to earn a dollar, which Magistrate Steinert said was a serious offense. This would be funny if it were not tragic. What can be said of the brutality and stupidity that would inspire such a sentence? With millionaire violators of the law on all sides left unmolested the whole force of the law is used to pound helpless workingmen further down into misery. And workingmen accept such a condition without a protest and flatter themselves that they live in a country where all are free and equal before the law. What a mockery and howling farce the whole business is.

WHAT DO YOU BELIEVE?

It sometimes bappens that some individual occupying a patronizing position towards the working class can say more in behalf of that class and mean less than some of its avowed enemies. He may be perfectly sincere in which case it will be all the harder to convince him that he has said nothing of value to the workers. A sample of this meaningless advice

or utterance is found in a contribution of the Rev. Charles Stelzle which recently appeared in many trade union fournals througt the country. It is entitled, "I Believe-", and proceeds to enumerate the things the good workingman is supposed to believe in. The first affirmation is "I believe in my job." Try to grasp the meaning of that statement as you will and it will elude you. To the worker who has a job it means nothing and to those working half time or who have no jobs at all it has no application whatever. And if the workers are to believe in their jobs does it mean resignation to the present pay, hours and conditions? If so why should they organize? If it doesn't mean such resignation then they surely cannot be said to believe in their jobs. Where are we at? Pursuit of the riddle farther would leave us in a precarious mental state, so we will pass on to the next.

"I believe in my fellow men." That includes the exploiters of labor. Will belief and trust in them give anything to the workers? Has it ever won anything for them? Belief and trust by the workers in themselves is needed to make them free, but belief and trust in the exploiters is betraval of labor to its enemies. The advice is deceptive, misleading and dangerous.

"I believe in my country." "I believe in my home." Is it necessary to ask whose country and whose home is that where the resident pays rent and failure to pay lands him and his "home" in the street? And what of that vast number that tramp and beg and who are bunted as social Ishmaels from town to town and whose numbers are swelling enormously just now? In what country and in what home shall they place their faith and trust? Should they believe in their "fellow man?"

But this is getting into the depths. The more you pursue these "beliefs" the more skeptical you become. There is but one belief left and that is the conviction that pretty phrases may sound well but they are not necessarily related to sound reasoning or logic. What do you "believe?"

LESSON OF THE WAR.

As we predicted on the eve of the the war with heavy taxes and ever increasing difficulty of living on account of the rise of food stuffs and rent; for the best of the national strength was taken for unproductive labor.

Once the destructive war begun the workers were sent to the battle fields to fight and to be wounded or killed. At one time there were over one million men in Korea and Manchurla enworkers at home were exerting their energies to the utmost to support i Now the war is ended peace has been declared to the satisfaction of the rulers and capitalists of both countries. Generals and their immediate officers have all received rewards, honors and money! Some were promoted to the rank of noble or prince.

The soldiers wounded and killed on the field have received some compensations either in the form of a festival or are fed in a sort of asylum! Those who fought or worked berolcally and returned safe are only permitted to work for their own living. And still more to work out the expenses of the war and to increase the army

They must work still harder to pay the interest on the debt amounting to some two hundred million yen! The workers are suffering extremely from the rise of drily necessities and rent. Strikes and riots are occuring thruout the country, and the workers are rapidly awakening to class consciousness. Our workers have learned bitter lessons from the war. And now they are learning to be Socialists.- Socialist Weekly, Tokio,

-Does your grocer subscribe for The Worker?

A CASE OF EDITORIAL GRIPES.

The attitude of "Collier's", this self- | cialism was a rampageous and anarstyled "National Weekly" ever since the beginning of the Moyer-Haywood case, has been one of veiled antagonism to Labor, at such times as the autagonism has not flared out in open

denunciation. "Collier's" from the first went on the presumption of the Federation's guilt. t colored its "news" of the trial to discredit the defense. When the ver dict came in, it neglected to mention that fact in its columns until a week had passed, altho it had time enough to have done so. "Collier's" received a severe disappointment when the fore man of the Haywood jury said "Not Guilty". And in some way it had to work off its spleen. It has been working it off ever since.

What has "Coiller's" been doing? It has been printing editorials nearly. every week, hostile to the Western Federation of Miners. It has been advising the Western Federation of Miners to "purge" itself by turning down its present leaders, who have unflinchingly stood up for Labor's cause, and has been urging it to select other leaders who shall be more amenable to the " safe and sane" policy of some other so-called Labor leaders who are known to be quite harmless. It has been printing scare-head paragraphs "Violence," "Brave Men Needed," and the like, giving the impression that Colorado and Idaho were dominated by a gang of thugs-another gang of thugs than the Mine Owners. In these paragraphs, for lack of specific charge, it has employed all manner of deftly veiled insinuations, generalizations and innuendoes. trick is old, but may still be worked on the unwary.

Unprincipled Attacks. It has printed an anonymous letter from a person in the West, who claims that the W. F. of M. is a gang of robbers and murderers, determined to rule at all hazards, well supplied with money and nerve, and a menace to society. It has denounced Clarence Darrow on several occasions, and has attacked his famous speech that helped to free Haywood. It has made every effort to convey, again by implication, the idea that Sheriff Brown was killed by the W. F. of M., tho this statement it dares not make directly, because it knows there is no proof. In short, by every means foul or fair known to partizan journalism, this clever and unprincipled weekly, which has no settled policy save to knock whatsoever heads raise themselves fand if the

lawyers, and whatsoever connected with it can be found to rant against. Furthermore, "Collier's" has been beating the Socialist movement over the shoulders of the W. F. M. It published articles not long ago entitled 'Socialism Sobering," which was written to convey the impression that So-

head of Labor, so much the better

has for a considerable period been car-

rying on a direct and forcible attack

upon the W. F. M., its officers, its

chistic thing which in its untamed state was a menace to society. It printed an editorial to the effect that the Socialist propaganda was dead or sleeping. On the whole, "Collier's" has done and said that it could do and say, for the past six months, to prejudice public opinion against the cialist movement, the W. F. M., Haywood, Adams, Darrow and every other person or thing connected therewith that it could possibly reach. The bounds of its rancor have been set only by the possibility of libel suits or by the fear of making such patently wild mis-statements as to bring down ridicule upon itself and defeat its own objects. And these objects-what are they? Why should Collier's use all this alleged gray-matter, all this certainly excellent paper and ink on the flagellation of an issue which it claims is moribund? What's the reason?

The Reason for It. Without resorting to subterfuge or insinuation, we shall give our frank opinion of the matter. "Collier's" is owned and run by Peter Fenelon Colher and his son Robert J. Collier. Mr. Collier the younger is said to be a progressive and liberal man; but the elder gentleman is of less modernized thought. He is a Roman Catholic by religious profession, and is said to be on terms of friendship with Archbishop Ireland. Do you begin to perceive the Ethiopian in the lumber-pile? Yes, the direct statement seems permissible that "Collier's Weekly" is consciously fighting the battle of the Catholic Church against the spread of Socialism, and taking this means to hamper the movement by trying to prejudice opinion against Haywood and the W. F. M.

In other words, it is simply coming out frankly on a policy which the rest of the non-proletarian press would hardly dare at this stage to risk adopt-We must give "Collier's" the ing. credit for being fearless and masterful even in the slinging of anti-Socialist virus. In "Collier's" we have a foeman worthy of our steel. ticle is simply to point out the fact that it IS a foeman, even more than "Mc-Clure's" of the Holy Harry Confes-

"Collier's" should show the truth of its various accusations-if it can. Several of them are so palpably false it would be an easy task to disprove them. For example, the matter of the "death" of Socialist propaganda, or the Sheriff Brown affair, or the alleged stuffing of the court-room with W. F. M. thugs at the time of the trial.

We are on the verge of a Presidential campaign. By a vigorous and unprincipled attack on Haywood, the W. F. M., and Socialism, "Collier's feels that it can diminish the Socialist vote What than that is dearer to the heart of Archbishop Ireland, the Catholic Church and P. F. Collier? He who can't see thru the game, must be a congenital fool.

THE MOTHER.

By Florence Margolies.

The clock ticked on with its wonted beat, filling the measure of life by seconds. How wearily the time crawled on, for that poor, lone figure, crouched on the doorstep of the church, the house of that God, whose mercy and goodness extendeth to the widow and her orphans.

She sat there with her heart heat. ing furiously, and her soul forn into a thousand shreds. A mother was that woman, with all the holy fire of maternity consuming her very being making havor in her soul-a mother waiting, longing for a glimpse of her child, HER child, her own child, flesh of her flesh. Sad indeed, was this mother's lot, so sad and pathetic, but not alone was she in her misery, for that very mome suffering severely. They prepared for ly a multitude of others, similarly situated, but what heartrending consolation, what aggravating solace that consciousness, that others, too. are experiencing your agony, your pain

When yet in the bloom of youth, when life smiled always and it seemed one long, frolicsome holiday, this mother was joined in wedlock to the man who was her fondest dream incarnate-ah, those blissful days of sweet harmony. He her bushand and bread winner was a working man, who tolled from morn till night, with the swent of his brow, and trod the path of virtue While stationed at his post one day, rooted as it were, to the spot, a part of of that huge machine he was tending, his hand was caught, and with its customary grating sound, that monster of civilization, destroyed the erst while living breathing man. The wife and child were left alone, bereft of their prop, their support. The once happy wife and proud mother was now a wrecked ship, tossing wildly in the ocean of sorrow and pain.

At last the moment came, the mother WILL part from her child, yes, pluck her out, the she be wrapped in the ery tendrils of her heart. Into one of those cold and weary structures, called by courtesy, a sheltering home, her child was thrust, there to spend the golden days of childhood, there where it will never know a mother's fond caress and smile.

Many years have now passed, and the child has grown-every day, with the other children of that abode, this child is taken to a neighbor school. They march in line, two by two. The has at last succumbed to the yearning, pleading cry, for a look, only a sok at her own little girl; she, the mother, was compelled to live in another town.

Footsore and tired, she sat her down to rest and wait, on the threshold of the house of God, till that slender chain of little children passed, and of which her own, was a link. Hour after hour she sat, for she was too late to procure a pass, and craned her neck, and looked and looked till her eyes seemed to start from their

Yes, it was coming, nearer and nearer it approached, with infantile tread. The mother started, rose, unconsciously stretched forward, for she beheld her golden haired, blue eyed baby. A gurgling sound came from her parched throat-a piercing shrick, and the mother fell in a helpless heap, on the doorstep of the house of God.

WORK AND REWARD.

ably-situated men and women who believe that, on the whole, industrial conditions are such as to apportion the good things in life" in accordance with the deserts of the recipients, this belief is rarely held either by those, whose circumstances give them a close and wide acquaintance with the "hard facts of life," or by those who have brought intellectual analysis to bear upon the processes by which distributon of wealth is affected. The political economy, not only of "the masses," as voiced by Karl Marx, Henry George and their followers, but also of the classes, thru the mouths of academic teachers, is full of frank avowals of the deep injustices which underlie the existing apportionment of wealth. The following words of J. G. Hill may be taken as a representative expression of this feeling: "The very idea of distributive justice or any proportionality between success and exertion, is, in the present state of soclety, so manifestly chimerical as to be relegated to the region of romance.' -John A. Hobson.

The Pioneers' Dinner.

The group known as The Pioneers will give a dinner and social gathering at the Clover Club restaurant, 45 W. Twenty-first street, Saturday evening, Jan. 4. The doors open at 7:30 p. m. The price is put at 25 cents and Socialists and sympathizers will be welcome. The speakers will be Miss Frances M. Gill, John Russell Coryell. Terwilliger, Courtenay Lemon. Carl E. Williams, Alexis C. Ferm, Leonard D. Abbott, and Julius Hopp. Applications for seats should be ma to Julius Hopp, Secretary, 126 W. Twenty-third street, by Friday, Jan. 3.

Patronize our advertisers.

LA MONTE CONFESSES: A SHRIEK on Intellectuals, and

A CALL to WORKERS. I am brilliant. There is no use denying it. Pity me, gentle reader, for when the awful charge was first made I shrank shudderingly from admitting it, but as re view after review of my humb cialism: Positive and Negative". repeated the blackening accusation, I be had almost made up my mind to follow the example of my fellow-luminary, Bernard Shaw, make a virtue of necessity and adopt brilliancy as a profession, when I was given pause by the anonymous review of my book in the "International Socialist Remy book in the "International Socialist Re view" for August. The anonymous re viewer gave me a new point of view. says my "brilliancy" makes one feel a little suspicious of" me. Here is a great discovery. If a Social-

st writer is to be trusted and useful in the Movement, the great essential qualification is duiness. How comforting this thought nust be to those of my Comrades who edit Socialist periodicals! But one stands aghast at the stupendous stores of dulness that must be required to enable one man t Editor of the "International Socialist Review" and Editor of the Chicago "Daily Socialist"; but far be it from me to assert that the present incumbent of those two exalted positions falls short in this most important respect. I began to realize that if my anonymous reviewer was right and I had any hopes of future usefulness in the Movement, my first duty was to cultivate dulness. I began to look about me for mod-els for imitation. Not that there was any lack. No; the field was so rich, that my sole embarrassment was to make a choice But, finally by strenuous thought I man aged to narrow the field down to two:--th of Grover Cleveland and the Editorials in the Chicago "Daily Socialist". But, the the spirit was willing the flesi was weak, and nausen prevented my study ing either. I have given up. Dulness lies liancy for mine. So, I can only hope my anonymous reviewer was mistaken; ortiliancy is not a hopeless handicap; and that some few comrades here and there will pay some attention to what I have to say, in spite of the dazzling manner in which I cannot help saying it.

lewer hits the nail on the head. He says Who knows but that on beyond La there may be yet other un-numbered higher stages of revolutionists in comparison which he is the most moss-backed of con-servatives." That's a fact. There are a whole lot of Revolutionary peaks I have ell you about some of them.

There's Mount Simens. I've never been p there. From that giddy height, I am old, things appear so distorted that most of the venturesome climbers are ready to swear that "the interests of the farmer and the proletarian are identical", and that to bring this blessed truth home to the That intrepld adventurer, Willfarmers. lam English Walling, has recently scaled his peak, and his voice from the clouds has reached American Socialists thru the pages of the "International Socialist Review. He informs us that thru the beneficient in , the European movement is throw ing off the blighting influence of Kautsky, who, because he had found the peasantry of Prussia superstitious and extrem dividualistic, had taught the baleful was to organize the industrial proletariat. confess I am still down on the Kautsky lower levels. I have tried to shin up Mount Simons, but I can't make it. To n ent upon climate and weather (uncontrollable natural forces, or at least, not yet controlled) that his mental processes resemble those of the savage. cannot help thinking that his experience as an employer (the only an occasional one) of labor prejudice him against the labor movement. Here and there I know there are farmers, whose experiences have not always been purely agricultural, who make pecause I've never been up on Mount

splendid Socialists. I believe we will have to join the Movement knowing it to be a Proletarian Movement, not taking it for some new form of Populism. But, that's Simons. Things look very different from there I have no doubt. (Now, as I am not trying to write a wellor "brilliant" article, but am in stead trying to make sure that every work-

ing man and woman shall understand just what I mean, I am going to throw overboard all the rules of literary composition tell you what I am driving at. this is not intended to be an attack on A. M. Simons or on any of the other comrade shall name in this article. Far from it. Take the career of A. M. Simons from the Call" days down to the Chicago "Daily Socialist" of to-day, and I think I am well within the limit in saying really good straight Socialist stuff as any other American Socialist. But, you American Socialist workingmen have either been too 'azy to think or you have had no cor fidence in your own brains. You have made Simons and other intellectuals act as the it was their business to do your thinking you. Making a specialty of thinking, have inevitably developed various phases of utopianism, such as this farme out a short-cut to Socialism for you, and seeing that there were a lot of farmers in the country whose votes were worth as much as yours at the ballot-box, they have thought it would be a fine thing to capture this farmer vote. In so far as they have affected the actual practice of the Socialis Party the tendency has been to preach Populism under the Red Flag. Portunately this has not gone very far. The great mass of Socialist proletarians have felt, if they have not reasoned it out, that their chief business was with their fellow proletar-lans, so that no great mischief has been But such a notion as this-that to win, Socialism must disguise itself as a emanated from a Proletarian brain. It is a typical product of specialized Intellectual-Simons'. You lack self-confidence, which is an essential part of Class-conscionsness. Your brains are in most cases just as good as the brains of any Professor, and you are as the brains of any Professor, and you are not so much handicapped by a false education as is the Professor. The Professor may know more, but he knows a heap more that is not true. You have the incalculable advantage of knowing projectaring. He by actual daily experience. You factory workers have been taught by the Machine Process to reason every time from Cause to Effect. But the you may know this theoretically, in practice you will not trust your own brains, but every time year want to know anything go to some pre-fessed intellectual and accept anything he tells you. You let intellectuals write your Platforms and you adopt them without criticien.

Parforms and you adopt them without criticisms.

Now, I do not believe the Intellectual likes this condition of affairs. He does not want to be a Pope, but you force him to be a Pope. You made DeLeon a Pope. You came near doing it with Herron. You are forcing half-a-dozen of our best comardes above to act as Popeless, and by so doing are greatly hampering their usefulness. I know every one of them would rather be a COMRADE than a LEADER, but you insist on being LED. No, I have no desire to attack intellectuals. On the contrary, I give them credit for having done the lion's share of the propaganda work of the past ten years. But I do say that nearly every one of the vagaries into which the movement has strayed has been due to this leadership that you have forced upon the Intellectuals. Further, if you had had true proleariam intellectual-self-respect and self-connidence, their utoplan notions could have done little harm to themselves, to you or to the Movement. In a word what I want to say is: WORKERS, TRUST YOUR OWN BRAINS!)

After this long parenthesis, I must tell you about a few more of these heights I have never reached.

Tibere's Mount DeLeon. From it, I am told, the economic organization of the Prolectariat seems the only real thing that is worth much effort, while the politics worth much effort, while the politics worth much effort, while the politics.

you about a few more of these heights I have never reached.

There's Mount DeLeon. From it, I am told, the economic organization of the Proletariat seems the only real thing that is worth much effort, while the political movement is only a vague shadow. From the plains where I live, things look different. To me it looks as the it were nearly impossible to build up a really revolutionary economic organization UNTIL we have a formidable political organization to protect it from annihilation by the powers of Government.

Then there's Mount Boudin. (See Appendix to Houdin's "The Theoretical System of Kari Marx.") Many have climbed this comparatively easy sione. They tell me that from its top the Individual appears to be a noble-souled creature completely exempt from the action of the sordid economic motives that affect the Class to which he lengar. To me on the plains. Classes appear to be made up of individuals, and I cannot see how, if individuals are all superior to the action of historical materialism. Classes come to be subject to it. I admit the ideology of any given individual appears to incomparatively expenses to the the pelongs, but the ideology of such an advanced individual appears to me to have its economic and material foundation, just the same as the ideology of such an advanced individual appears to incomparate the mean the should have made a bid for fame in this Appendix by nibbiling at the Marxian Materialistic Conception of History must be credited to that haneful specialized intellectualism, which is itself merely a symptom that the Proletariat has not yet reached maturity as a Class.

I shall mention only one more of these heights that lie beyond me. It is Mount Hunter. Many trade-unlouists have made this ascent. From it it would appear that the great need of the American Movement is to cease to be specifically Socialist, and to risk the first appearance of the proletariat has not yet reached maturity as a Class.

I shall mention only one more of these heights that lie beyond me. It is Mount Hu

gar level of the plains it looks as the one San Francisco-Schmitz episode ought to be enough to satisfy any one. Again I say Robert Hunter means well. If he does any Robert Hunter means well. If he does any harm to the American Movement by his agitation for "NEW" and "BROADER" actics, it will be because you let him do it. If you make him a COMRADE instead of forcing him to be a LEADER, he has great possibilities of usefulness to the Movement.

of forcing him to be a structure of forcing him to be a service of usefulness to the Movement. — I have made my confession; I have told you of the rerolutionary Piagah peaks I have never been able to senie. Why I have cared to tell you this I hope I have made fairly plain in the long parenthesis above. But to make sure I will add a few words more.

But to make sure I will add a few words more.

The Intellectual who comes into the Socialist Movement is almost always in the first instance impelled by idealism. He is a I'toplan Socialist before he becomes a Scientific Socialist. This utoplan stage may last for years, and as long as it lasts he will be prone to invent schemes, short-cuts, "new tactics," "broader tactics," etc., etc. This utopian tendency may manifest itself after years of Socialist service, as in some of the cases I have given above. Now. NEW TACTICS THAT HAVE TO BE INVENTED OR DISCOVERED BY AN INTELLECTUAL SARE NOT NEEDED BY PROLETARIANS. New tactics, when needed, are evolved out of the actual exmilitants of the inadequacy and weakness of the old forms of pure-and-simple craft unionism. Industrial unionism HAS NOT FAILED, but may it not be that the reason it has not second more signal successes thus far is to be found in the effort of Intellectuals to ram it down the throats of workers who were not yet ready for it? However this may be, I am certain that every day's experience in the Class War is diving home more and more to the minds of all intelligent workers the lessons that craft unionism is impotent against modern industrial organisation; that labor organization to fight on even terms must follow the lines of capitalist organization, and become Industrial—that is to say, take into one and the same union every man in a given industry like the Brewery Workers and the Western Federation of Miners do: that various classes of workers for the same concern must cease tying themselves up by separate contracts; and that craft organization on the old lines tends to breed and maintain labor-fakirs.

But no Intellectual had to discover these truths. They were forced by actual confict upon the minds of active A. F. of L.

truths. They were forced by actual con-flict upon the minds of active A. F. of L. men. I believe the interfering meddling of Intellectuals has retarded instead of hasten-ing the development of industrial unlead-ing the development of industrial unlead-

ing the development of industrial unionism in this country. But industrial Unionism is invitable.

The workingman who joins the Socialist Movement has in most cases, never been a Utopian. It is usually class-hatred that starts him on the road toward Socialism. He is never likely to stray far from the lines of the setual class struggle in which he is engaged. After he has read Marx's "Wage Labor and Capital", the Communist Manifesto, Eugels' "Socialism: Utopian and Scientific", Liebknecht's "No Compomise", and the four Kautisky pamphlets, he can be trusted to judge rightly on any question of union or party tactics.

For these reasons I hold that the Intellectual who joins the Movement has no ground for compaint if he is made to keep in the back-ground and even viewed with a certain amount of suspicion till Usgs and loyalty have proved his right to the precious title of Comrade.

Many Intellectuals have richly earned their right to this distinction. They have been true soldlers in every battle for the Proletariat. They have realized that while they might be called upon to be month-pleces or interpreters of the Proletariat, it was no part of their function to invent new tactics for the watkers. Some of them, in spite of your tendency to force upon them the role of Intellectualism, have mere not many others who deserve equally well of the Proletariat. The twee men if have in mind whom you and I love to call Comrade are Henry Slobodin, Morris Hillquik and Algernon Lee. The more of such Intellectuals, who never forget that they are comrades, the better for the Socialist Movement.

Let us have not new tactics, but more work on the old inettles. Let as turn our leaders into comrades. Above all, let us there own brains. They may go wrong at times, but going wrong trusting themselves

unle.
Workers, don't accept this because I say
it. I'm one of those cussed latellectuals
myself. But use your brains on what I
have said to you. Do YOU think I am
right? That is wint I want to know.
ROBERT RIVES LaMONTE.
[Note.—The foregoing has been on our
desk (with other contributions) for some
weeks, during which we have by letter assured the writer of our intention to publish
it. The fact that it was not published at

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.-Continued.

Toward the close of the seventeenth century the merchants of Boston were the richest in the colonies. Trade there was the briskest. By 1687, according to the records of the Massachusetts Historical Society, there were ten to fifteen merchants in Boston whose aggregate property amounted to £50,000. or about £5,000 each, and five hundred persons were worth £3,000 each. Some ber, speculation in land and vending medchandise. But the great stimuli were the fisheries of the New England coast. Bellemont in 1700 ascribed the superior trade of Massachusetts to the fact that Fletcher had corruptly sold the best lands in New York province and had thus brought on bad conditions. Had it not been for this, he wrote, New York "would outthrive the Massachusetts Province and quickly outdoe them in people and trade." While the people of the South took to agriculture as a main support and the merchants of New York were contentwith the more comfortable method of taking in coin over counters, a large proportion of the 12,000 inhabitants of ston and those of Salem and Plymouth braved dangers to drag the sea of its spoil. They developed hardy traits of character, a bold adventurousness and a singular independence of movement which in time engendered a bustling race of traders who navigated the world for trade. It was from shipping that the noted fortunes of the early decades of the eighteenth century came. The origin of the means and spirit by which these fortunes were got together lay greatly in the fisheries. The emblem of the codfish in the Massachusetts State House is a survival of the days when the fisheries were the great and most prolific es of wealth and the chief stimuli of all kinds of trade. A tremendous energy was shown in the hazards of the business. So thoroly were the fisheries recognized as important to the of the whole New England community that vessels were often built by public subscription, as was ined in Plymouth, where public subscription on one occasion defrayed the expense. In response to the incessant demand for ships, the business of ship-building soon sprang up; presently there were nearly thirty ship yards in Boston alone and sixty a year were built. It was a lucrative industry. The price of a vessel was dear, while the wages of the carpenters, smiths, caulkers and sparmakers were low. few of the merchants and traders or their sons who made their money by debauching and cheating the Indians went into this highly profitable busi-ness and became men of greater wealth. By 1700 Boston was shipping 50,000 quintals of dried codfish every The fish was divided into several kinds. The choice quality went to the Catholic countries, where there was a great demand for it, principally to Bilboa, Libson and Oporto. refuse was shipped to the West India Islands for sale to the negro slaves and laborers. The price varied. In 1699 it was eighteen shillings a quintal; the next year, we read, it had fallen to twelve shillings because the French fisheries had glutted the market

"Force as Good as Force." Along with the fisheries, considerable weath was extracted in New England, as elsewhere in the colonies, from the shipment of timber. Sharp traders easily got the advantage of Indians and landowners in buying the privilege of cutting timber. In some cases, particularly in New Hampshire, which Allen claimed to own, the timber was simply taken without leave. The word was passed that force was as good as force, fraud as good as fraud. Allen had got the province by force and fraud; let him stop the timber cutters Ship timber was eagerly ught in European ports. One Boston merchant is recorded as having taken cargo of this timber to Lisbon and clearing a profit of £1,000 on an expenditure of £300. "Everybody is excited." wrote Bellemont on June 22. 1700, to the Lords Commissioners for Trades and Plantations. "Some of the rehants of Salem are now loading a ship with 12,000 feet of the nobles ships timber that was ever seen." *
The whale fishery sprang up about this time and brought in great pro fits. The original method was to sight the whale from a look-out on shore. push out in a boat, capture him and return to the shore with the carcass. The oil was extracted from the blubber and readily sold. As whales grew scarce around the New England islands, the whalers pushed off into the ocean in small vessels. \. Ithin fifty re at least sixty craft were engaged in the venture. By degrees larger and larger vessels were built until they began to double Cape Horn and were sometimes absent from a year and a half to three years. The labors of the cruise were often rights assential cruise were often richly rewarded with a thousand barrels of sperm oil and two handred and fifty barrels of whale oil.

ommercial Sketch of Boston, Hunt's nt's Magnetoc, 1830. Vol. 1 : 123, and Documents, Vol. 1v : 700, and Documents, Vol. 1v : 778.

British Traders' Tactics.

By the middle of the seventeenth century the colonial merchants were in a position to establish manufactures to compete with the British. A seafaring race and a mercantile fleet had come into a militant existence; and ambitious designs were meditated of export trade held by the British. The colonial ship owner, sending tobacco. corn, timber or fish to Europe did not see why he should not load his ship with commodities on the return trip and make a double profit. It was now that the British trading class peremtorily stepped in and used the power of government to suppress in its infancy a competition which alarmed

Heavy export duties were now declared on every colonial article which would interfere with the monopoly which the British trading class held, and aimed to hold, while the most exacting duties were put on non-British imports. Colonial factories were killed off by summary legislation. In 1699 Parliament enacted that no wool yarn or woolen manufactures of the American colonies should be exported to any place whatever. This was a destructive bit of legislation, as nearly every colonial rural family kept sheep and raised flax and were getting expert at the making of coarse linen and woolen cloths. No sooner had the colonists began to make paper than that industry was likewise choked. With hats it was the same. 'The colonists had scarcely begun to export hats to Spain, Portugal and the West Indies before the British Company of Hatters called upon the government to put a stop to this colonial interference with their An act was thereupon passed by Parliament forbidding the exportation of hats from any American colony and the selling in one colony of hats made in another. Colonial iron mills began to blast; they were promptly declared a nuisance and Parliament ordered that no mill or engine for slitting or rolling iron be used, but graciously allowed pig and bar Iron to be imported from England into the colonies. Distilleries were common; molasses was extensively used in the making of rum and also by the fishermen; a heavy duty was put upon molasses and sugar as also on tea, nails, glass and paints. Smuggling became general; a narrative of the ingenious devices resorted to would make an interesting tale.

These restrictive acts brought about various momentous results. They not only arrayed the whole trading class against Great Britain and in turn the great body of the colonists, but they operated to keep down in size and latitude the private fortunes by limiting the ways in which the wealth of individuals could be employed. Much money was withdrawn from active business and invested in land and mortgages. Still, despite the crushing laws with which colonial capitalists had to contend, the fisheries were an incessant source of profit. By 1765 they employed 4,000 seamen, 28,000 tons of shipping and did a business estimated at somewhat more than a million dollars.

CHAPTER IV.

THE SHIPPING FORTUNES.

Thus it was that at the time of the Revolution many of the consequential fortunes were those of ship owners and were principally concentrated in New England. Some of these dealt in merchandise alone, while others made large sums of money exporting fish, tobacco, corn, rice and timber and lading their ships on the return voyage with negro slaves, for which they found a responsive market in the South. Many of the members of the Continental Congress were ship merchants, or inherited their fortunes from rich shippers, as, for instance, Samuel Adams, Robert Morris, Henry Laurens of Charleston, S. C., John Hancock, whose fortune of \$350,000 came from his uncle Thomas, and Francis Lewis of New York and Joseph Hewes of North Carolina. Others were members of various Constitutional conventions or became high officials in the Federal or state governments. The Revolution disrupted and almost destroyed the colonial shipping, and trade remained stagnant.

War and Commerce.

Not wholly so, for the hazardou's enture of privateering offered great returns. George Cabot of Boston was the son of an opulent ship owner. During the Revolution, George, with his brother, swept the coast with twenty privateers carrying from sixteen to twenty guns each. For four or five rears their booty was rich and heavy, but toward the end of the war, British gun boats swooped on most of their craft and the brothers lost neavily. George subsequently became a United States senator. Israel Thorndike, who egan life as a cooper's apprentice and died in 1832 at the age of 75, leaving a fortune, "the greatest that has ever been left in New England", made large sums of money as part owner and commander of a privateer which made many successful cruises. With this money he went into fisheries, foreign commerce and real estate and later into manufacturing establish-

nt's Merchant's Magazine, Vol. 11 :

ments. One of the towering rich men of the day, we are told that "his investments in real estate, shipping or factories were wonderfully judicious and hundreds watched his movements, believing his pathway was safe." The fortune he bequeathed was ranked as immense. To each of his three sons he left about \$500,000 each, and other sums to another son, and to his widow and daughters. In all, the legacies to the surviving members of his family amounted to about \$1,800,000. Another "distinguished merchant", as be was styled, to take up privateering was Nathaniel Tracy, the son of a Newburyport merchant. College bred, like most of the sons of rich merchants, he started out at the age of 25 with a number of privateers and for many years returned flushed with To quote his appreciative biographer: "He lived in a most magnificent style, having several country seats or large farms with elegant summer houses and fine fish ponds, and all those matters of convenience or taste that a British nobleman might think necessary to his rank and happiness. His horses were of the choicest kind and his coaches of the most splendid make." But alas this gorgeous career was abruptly dispelled when unfeeling British frigates and gun-boats hooked in his saucy privateers and Tracy stood quite ruined. Much more fortunate was Joseph Peabody. As a young man Peabody enlisted as an officer on Derby's privateer "Bunker Hill". His second cruise was on Cabot's privateer "Pilgrim" which captured a richly cargoed British merchantman. Returning to shore he studied for an education, later resuming the privateer deck. Some of his exploits, as narrated by George Atkinson Word in "Hunt's Lives of American Merchants", published in 1856, were thrilling enough to have found a deserved place in a gory novel. With the money made as his share of the various prizes, he bought a vessel which he commanded himself and made sundry voyages to Europe and the West Indies. By 1791 he had amassed a large fortune. There was no further need of his going to sea; he was now a great merchant and could pay others to take charge of his ships, These increased to such an extent that he built in Salem and owned eightythree ships which he freighted and dispatched to every known part of the world. Seven thousand seamen were in his employ. His vessels were known In Calcutta, Canton, Sumatra, St. Petersburg and dozens of other ports. They came back with cargoes which were distributed by coasting vessels among the various American ports. It was with wonderment that his contemporaries spoke of his paying an aggregate of about \$200,000 in state, county and city taxes in Salem, where he fived. ' He died on Jan. 5, 1844, aged

Fortunes From Privateering.

Asa Clapp, who, at his death in 1848, at the age of 85 years, was credited with being the richest man in Maine, began his career during the Revolution as an officer on a privateer. After the war he commanded various trading vessels, and in 1796 established a shipping business of his own, with headquarters at Portland. His vessels traded with Europe, the East and West Indies and South America. In his later years he went into banking. Of the size of his fortune we are left in ignorance.

These are instances of rich men whose original capital came from privateering, which was recognized as a legitimate method of reprisal. As to the inception of the fortunes of other prominent capitalists of the period, few details are extant in the cases of most of them. Of the antecedents and life of Thomas Russell, a Boston shipper. who died in 1796, "supposedly leaving the largest amount of property which up to that time had been accumulated in New England", little is known. The extent of his fortune cannot be learned. Russell was one of the first, after the Revolution, to engage in trade with Russia and drove many a hard bargain. He built a stately mansion in Charlestown and daily drove in to Boston in a coach drawn by four black horses. In business he was inflexible: considerations aside he gave abundantly to charity. Of Cyrus Butler, another ship owner and trader, who, according to one authority, was probably the richest man in New England 4-and who, according to the statement of another publication -left a fortune estimated at from three to four millions of dollars, few details likewise are known. He was the son of Samuel Butler, a shoemaker who removed from Edgartown, Mass., to Providence about 1750 and became a merchant and ship owner. Cyrus followed in his steps. When this millionaire died at the age of \$2 in 1849, the size of his fortune excited wonder ment thruout New England. It may be here noted as a fact worthy of com ment that of the group of hale rich ship owners there were few who did not to live to be octogenarians.

2 Allen's Biographical Dictionary, Edition

4 Hunt's Lives of American Merchants

* Allen's Biographical Dictionary, Edit. of 1857 : 227. Stryker's American Register for 1849

*The American Almanac for 1850 ; 324.

(To be continued.)

That's Another Question.

Bolivar: "Well, I see that Tammany nominated a straight ticket." Dolliver: "H'm! Well, about how long do you think it, will keep straight?"—Life.

NO MORE GOVERNMENT?

At a gathering of the Contemporary Club in Philadelphia, the other night, two very eminent gentlemen pleaded with their listeners to turn back the hands of time.

Said James M. Beck, of the counsel for Standard Oil: "The people must be taught to rely upon themeselves for the correction of many evils of our complicated life, rather than upon the limited and very ineffective power of government, whether state or Federal.

Said C. Stuart Patterson, of counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad: "The real foundation of government is to keep order. . . . Private corporations should be untrammeled and uninterfered with by government."

From the above it will be seen that Messrs Beck and Patterson fall just short of being anarchists. They do not want to destroy all government; they do not object to having the "big stick" applied to the heads of the workingmen-possibly in order to prevent them from acquiring that "common level" that Socialism threatens to teach workingmen to be contented with their lot. Nor should anarchists object to the company of Messrs Beck and Patterson, since anarchists do not recognize class lines.

Now that the capitalist class is strong and husky, it no longer requires governmental pap. Yet it was always thus. To law and to law alone, whether it be land grants, aid to river, harbor and lake navigation, contracts and franchises, tariffs, navies and armies, let alone ordinary legislation. is due the very existence of modern industry. In brief, the science of social economy is called POLITICAL take anarchy.

By Jos. E. Cohen.

momy-because it is strictly PO-LITICAL economy.

The capitalist class is not ignorant of the above facts. They do not con-

tribute to the campaign funds of the old parties out of charitable motives. And having no further need of the old parties-at least to the extent they required such services in the pastcampaign funds are slow a-coming. Possibly that explains President Roosevelt's motion to have Congress foot the bills of the old parties. No, the capitalist class is not ignorant of these facts, and it is high time the

workers were wise to them. Corporatons and industrial establishments are privately owned, but they are sociallly necessary. The theory that private ownership best serves the people is exploded. Private ownership has resulted in the creation of a few handful of kings of capital who control the lives and liberties of the American people. The capitalist class testifies to its unfitness to run the industries by the plague of hard times which beset the workers. It testifies to its un fitness by demanding at intervals the slaughtering of innocent people in order to open foreign markets. It testifies to its unfitness by the fact that the struggle between capitalists and the workers is growing ever more

Labor will decline to be taught morality by the ruling class after it has debauched itself with power. To Socialize economy by socializing the ownership of the industries, labor will accept the first lesson in political economy-to organize itself into its own party, to win the powers of government. The choice is between anarchy and Socialism, and labor will not

A NORWEGIAN HERO.

elves in England just now have left a militant Socialist party behind them.

The Kalser has been fighting Socialism during the greater part of his imperatorial life, and the King of Spain -if he does read anything at all-must have seen in the Spanish papers, a few days ago, a strong protest of the native Socialist against the excessive amount spent at Madrid on the bullrings, whilst the people were dying of famine in the far-off provinces.

But not so much is known of the Socialist fight in Norway; and as King Haakon is in this country at last, it may be interesting to recall the treatment which has just been meted out to our Comrade Li, the editor of the Norwegian Socialist paper, "Socialdemokraten.'

Li is a militant Socialist. He believes in standing up for his convictions. He has seen with the deepest pain during the last few years Norway changing from a nation of peasants to a nation of Capital and Labor. The old-time farmer had a certain native republicansm, and he was not in love with the sabre of the Hussar or the rifle of the Grenadier; but the capitalist was ready to welcome a new King from Denmark, and vote him as much as he pleased for keeping an

army in order. In due time Li received his summons as a conscript. He was called on to put himself in readiness to fight wherever the new Government expected him to do so. But King Haakon and his Ministers had reckoned without Li was not only a follower of Marx, but he had imbibed some of the leading ideas of Tolstoy. At any rate, in the name of Socialism he had determined to resist the summons to military service

All the kings who are resting them- action. There was still a certain amount of respect for a man who had the courage of his convictions, and Li was suffered to go on editing the Socialist paper and walking openly about the capital.

But a few months ago he received a second summons. This time the Government was in no mood to be patient, and as he obstinately refused to submit himself to military training, he was given a month's reflection before entering into prison.

Li, however, is a man who cannot be extinguished. Whether under sentence of imprisonment or not, he must, and will, talk. He met a well-known military man in the streets one day. and after a heated discussion he challenged him to a public debate.

The military man accepted. Place and date were soon fixed. The Socialists of Norway were on the tiptoe of expectation, when, suddenly, without a word of warning, the authorities intervened, and Li was thrown brutally into the common prison.

As might be expected, this arbitrary act has had precisely the reverse effect from that which its authors intended it to have. The Norwegian Socialists have risen as a man to protest against the arbitrary treatment which has been meted out to their comrade. Crowded meetings have been held in every quarter of Christiania. Fiery resolutions are carried by acclamations in the most remote quarters of the land. It looks as if Socialism in Norway will take a new lease of life as the result of this act of petty persecution, and King Haakon and Queen Maud, whilst they talk to their elders at the family party, will be able to say that the they have left the old nest, they have come on a "new nest" of Socialists .- J. H. Harley in London Labor Leader.

FROM ONE DAY'S NEWS.

At first the Government took no

William Anderson was arrested for begging at a Subway entrance. He sold shoe laces for a living. He is 70 years of age, served in the navy thru the civil war and took part in a number of engagements, and after twenty-seven years service he was rejected because of failing eyesight. He had served under Admirais Dewey and Bob Evans and other prominen commanders.

He has worked at odd jobs since leaving the navy and lost a leg by its being crushed in a Toledo blast furnace five years ago. Magistrate Steinert warned him against begging and the old man promised to give up selling shoe laces. He was turned loose and may now starve to death like a well behaved American citizen. Thus does the nation reward patriotism and industry.

Mrs. Mary Miller, her daughter, Katherine, and her mother, Mrs Mary Scannell, 70 years old, were found ill and starving. Mrs. Miller was employ ed on Ellis Island but took ill a week before she was found. She died in the hospital. The daughter and mother are in a serious condition. Yet there is plenty for all in this great country and it would be enjoyed by all if the sources of life were not monopolized by a few for their own benefit.

Jacob Goldstein, twenty-two years old, committed suicide because he had become despondent thru overwork and study. He worked all day as a paper ruler and studied in Cooper Union night school. He became discouraged and jumped into the East River. And yet we are told that Socialism would destroy incentive and individuality and that the present system encourages these.

Only three items from one day's New York news, but what an indict ment they constitute of the present civilization and its horrors, hypocricles and its cold-blooded cruelty.

THE MASK OF WAR. The very essence of competitive

commerce is waste; the waste that comes of the anarchy of war. Do not be deceived by the outside appearance of order in our plutocratic society. It fares with it as it does with the older forms of war, that there is an outside look of quite wonderful order about it. How neat and comforting the steady

march of the regiment; how quiet and and respectable the sergeants look; how clean the polished cannon; neat as a new pin are the storehouses of murder; the looks of adjutant and sergeant as innocent looking as may be: nay, the very orders for destruction and plunder are given with a quiet precision which seems the very token of a good conscience; this is the mask that lies before the ruined cornfield and the burning cottage, the mangled bodies, the untimely death of worthy men, the desolate home

All this, the result of the order and sobrlety which is the face which civilized soldiering turns towards us stayat-homes, we have been told often and eloquently enough to consider; often enough we have been shown the wrong side of the glories of war, nor can we be shown it too often or too eloquently.

Even such a mask is worn by competitive commerce, with its respectable, prim order, its talk of peace and the blessings of inter-communication of countries and the like; and all the while its whole energy, its whole organized precision is employed in one thing-the wrenching the means of living from others; while outside that everything must do as it may, whoever is the worse or the better for it; like the war of fire and steel, all other aims must be crushed out before that one object.-William Morris.

-Now is the time to subscribe to a Socialist paper. The Worker, 50c. a lear.

TOILERS & IDLERS

'Tollers and Idlers' has plenty of romance of the true sort. The time is now and the scene is Fifth Avenue, the East Side of New York in general, and an iron foundry in particular. Rensen, a rich young man, goes to work in the foundry, which he discovers to be his own property.

He learns social conditions and gets next to union people, anarchists, settlement workers, inmates of orphan homes and other types. He faces the problem of his relations to his employees complicated with a strike and a rlot. There are interesting members of Rensen's wealthy set.

The young man has a heart problem in deciding between the charms of three beroines of diverse position. A picturesque industrial background is the iron foundry with its brawny, sootyfaced men flitting thru the gloom and glare of molten from 12me., Cloth, postpaid, \$1.00.

WILSHIRE BOOK CO.,

200 William St., N. Y. City Please send me "Tollers and Idlers" on approval. Within 5 days after receipt I agree either to send a remittance or return the book in good condition.

NAME

Address



Souvenir Buttons of Haywood (exact keness), sample, 10c. Souvenir of Haywood, Moyer and Petti-one, all on one button, samples, 10c. Socialist Paper Rosette or Sun Flower,

MOYER.

SOUVENIRS

sample, loc.
Special price to agents and to the trade,
Special price to agents and to the trade,
Postal cards of all kinds. Confetti, ticklers, canes. 2,000 different novelties for
holidays, fairs, carnivals, summer resorts,
stores. Send for cotalog. W. F. Miller, 158
Park Row, New York City.

HINTS FOR WORKERS.

"President gets shopping over," says newspaper headline. Sort of change from slopping over, as it were.

Preacher McArthur says war is bound to come on the Pacific because "God has led us thither." Hundred to one chance the reverend doctor will find the devil needs him at home, if war does come.

At any rate Socialism cannot be blamed for the increase of suicides under capitalism.

Sunday closing is so much easier for the politicians to fight over than the trivial question of providing work for the unemployed.

The only constructive thing about the capitalist system lies in its own de

The funny part of this exposure of rotten battleships is that anybody ould believe rotten politicians could do any better.

Poverty is no crime, but the capitalsts wouldn't be rich without it.

The daily papers are making a show of discussing the cause of mine explosions, but none of them will name private ownership of the mines as the real cause.

The people who are agitating for Sunday closing of the theatres for the workers' sake don't say anything against the exploiting of labor at any other time for the shirkers' sake.

At present the working class voters Taft or Hughes or Bryan will be a Presidential candidate. When the politicians have done the selecting the workers will be asked to do the elect-

That blind United States Senator is not near so blind as the working man who votes against himself when he votes for an old party ticket.

It takes Christmas to reveal how much the workers are robbed by having some of it returned to them in the shape of charity.

Another steel magnate has found his "affinity." and Socialism is saved the trou. e of breaking up another home. Unemployed workmen are in need. but the unemployed rich continue to

have plenty Why didn't Sam Gompers call upon the Civic Federation last week to coneffiate that St. Louis judge who declared the unfair list illegal?

There is one important merit in President Roosevelt's messages: They are so long that few people rend them thru.

The fact that the child labor law of Ohio has been declared unconstitution al should show the non-Socialist op ponents of child labor that until the workers centrol all branches of the government legislation against capitalist interests will be useless and ineffeetive.

Rand School Lunch Room.

A thick room in charge of Comrade Viag as been opened in the Rand School for the concentence of members and visitors. This is a strictly Socialist enterprise, as no attempt is made to serve those not interest ed in the party or school. Terms for meals are very moderate and the lunch room has been a decided success.

-Read The Worker, 50 cents a

BOOKS

That no Socialist Should be Without.

THE AMERICAN **ESPERANTO** BOOK

A perfect and complete exposition of the coming international language.

BY ARTHUR BAKER. PRICE, POSTPAID. \$1.00

THE ANCIENT LOWLY

In two volumes.

BY C. O. WARD. PRICE, POSTPAID, \$4.00

CAPITAL The Bible of the Working Class

In two volumes.

BY KARL MARX. PRICE, POSTPAID, \$4.00

THE SOCIALISTS

Who They Are and What They Stand

BY JOHN SPARGO.

Price, handsomely bound, 50 cts.

Special to Shareholders of the C. H. Kerr Co., Chicago:

SHAREHOLDERS OF C. H. KERR & CO. CAN PUR-CHASE FROM US THE ABOVE AND ALL OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON THEIR CATALOG AT THE RE-DUCED PRICES GUARAN-TEED BY THEIR SHARES.

Call or write, and make checks payable to the

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

15 SPRUCE STREET

NEW YORK CIT

Coal operators and representatives of the miners of the central competitive field (Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and stern Pennsylvania), last week red their efforts to agree upon the on of restoring the interstate rage agreement at Indianapolis. The mitee of operators and miners, to which the question had been referred, reported a disagreement to of the joint conference. The ers favor a restoration of the instate agreement and appose delay negotiations which the operators

J. C. Watson, leader of the Federal Labor Party of Australia, has resigned as leader and as a member of Parnt owing to ill health. Watson is a printer and rose rapidly to the on of leader of the Labor Party. He was succeeded by Andrew Fisher, a er and engineer. Fisher has held itions in several of the labor infatries of Australia, has been deputy der of the Labor Party for several ars and is held in high esteem by the workingmen.

Sweeping Injunction May Cause Monster Demonstration.

The sweeping decision of the District Court of Washington, D. C. against boycotting has stirred the local labor leaders to redouble their efforts to secure from Congress the passage of an anti-injunction bill which ey have been unsuccessfully urging several years. The latest proposition in that direction is that a stration by the entire membership of the local unions be made for benefit of Congress-that the 10,-600 men and women in Washington us march in a body to the Capitoi and present in person their demands tter laws regarding injunctions. The leaders are, however, waiting the return of President Compers before taking any definite steps. It is expected that Mr. Gompers after his return will confer with the other officials at headquarters and that a statement regarding the recent decision will be issued by him

President Diaz of the Mason's Union of Cuba has been indicted on charges of complicity in the demonstrations by the striking masons at Havena last week. No further trouble has occurred between strikers and strikebreakers and swarms of police are patrolling the streets.

"The Worker", a 24 page weekly organ of the Federal Labor Party of Australia published at Sydney, will add two storers to its building to make room for its increasing business,

The California State Federation of Labor will hold its eighth annual convention in Vallejo on Jan. 6.

"What amazed me during investigations I made," said Councillor Fletcher at a meeting of the Wellington (New Zealand) Counc. recently "was the way single men of the working classes have to herd together. Many of them I found living in outes, attached to dwelling-places and one young man, who was just recovering form a bad attack of neuralgia, was sleeping in a place that was meant for a washhouse." Zealand, like all other countries, will have to go much farther than palliatives to prevent slums like these

Child Labor in the South.

In 1890 the South ceased to be primarily an agricultural region. In 1905 it manufactured 1,000 more bales of cotton than the north and east. Now it leads the country in the number of cotton mills. There are upward of 250,-000 persons thus employed. Sixty per cent are probably under 21 years of age About 60,000 children between six and fourteen are working in these mills twelve hours a day; sometimes more. or a little less. Little children under twelve are working nights-from 6 to 6. It is no answer to say that next January Georgia will have a law forbiding children working in the mills under 12; or that South Carolina forbids night work by children under 12. These laws are not enforced. It is the testimony of those who know that the railroads unite with the mill interests in defeating laws which would really take a child from the mill. It is rallroad ethics that nothing must interfere with business .- Gilson Gard-

According to a return presented to New South Wales Legislative Assembly, the Australian Workers' Union is easily the strongest industrial urion, with nearly 26,000 members, of almost three-tenths of the whole trade | nction among the building trades thru-

dustry follows with nearly 17,000.

Revolution. Tickets, at the theater

The silk weavers of Crefeld, Ger- | and the remaining groups lessening in gradation.

> The Canadian Immigration Department has just issued an order that no European immigrants be allowed to land this winter unless it can be shown that they have either means to support themselves or friends with whom they can stay. United States Immigration Commissioner Watchorn complained that Canada admitted thousands whom the United States had rejected, including paupers and those afflicted with trachoma and favus. He said many of these persons found their way sooner or later into the United States. The Federal authorities then ordered the deportation of all such persons. Now they are also deporting those who have no visible means of support.

Attorneys for the telephone company of Butte, Mont., are collecting evidence against the labor leaders implicated in the deportation of non-union linemen from Butte last week in violation of the restraining order. The linemen deserted, and were brought back to Butte and are again at work under a heavy guard. Ex-United States Senator W. A. Clark tried to settle the trouble. He was asked to serve as mediator by the strikers. Clark failed and the strike is still on.

.The workmen in the Tarapaca nitrate fields of Chill have gone on strike. The movement is serious, 8,-000 men having quit work, and business is paralyzed. The situation at is critical. Warships and Iquique troops have been sent to the troubled districts. The strike is growing and has spread over the entire province of Tarapaca. More than thirty plants are affected. Troops have been called out and seven strikers were killed and sixteen wounded.

A union of peanut growers of Tennes see has been formed under the name of the Tennessee Peanut District Union, composed of Humphreys, Perry, Decatur, Benton and Hickman Conntles, a branch of the American Soclety of Equity, with beadquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., which is affiliated with the American Federation of La-

More Crocodile Tears.

The Butterick company has now resorted to an old trick to regain lost prestige. Editors all over the country are being circularized and asked to print something about "the great child-rescue campaign" inaugurated by the Delineator, one of the publica-tions of this "rat" establishment. Members of "Big Six" have been crystallizing so much public sentiment igainst the Butterlek company for its refusal to employ union printers and grant the eight-hour day that it is be ginning to shed crocodile tears for the poor little children, and get back into the good graces of the people by starting a child crusade. But this game has been worked before and the public will not be easily hoodwinked .-Typographical Journal.

Another movement is under way by the window glass trade for re-convening of the wage conference beworkers and manufacturers during December to try again to come to an agreement and have factories start fires for the season. While the old-fashloned factories, not equipped with blowing machines, are nearly all idle, the machine-equipped plants are running quite steadily, and this fact has stirred the independents to more energetic action. Most of the idleness is due to the inability of the conferences between the manufacturers and workers to agree.

The unions of the shoemakers, hatters and tailors of Warsaw, Poland, have been disbanded by the orders of Governor General Skallon, who recently closed 1.600 Polish schools. The Poles are of the opinion that all other organized labor and literary and gymnastic associations will be speedily outlawed. They ascribe the new re pressive policy to unfavorable suggestions and anti-Polish laws introduced into the German Reichstag

Between 400 and 500, out of the 1. 200, loosn-fixers and weavers employed in the Standard Silk Mill at Phillipsborg, N. J., are on strike. They say past loom-fixers have been discharged because they belong to the union or have leanings toward the organiza

The Sydney, Australia, Labor Counell has adopted the recommendations of the executive that the State Trade Union Congress (two delegates from mencing April 21. The question of the atfillation of country Unions with the Council will be placed on the Congress business paper.

The plan to put all the building trades throont the country into one organization was formally adopted at the meeting of the Central Federated Union Sunday. The new organization will have a membership of more than 1.000,000 workers. The new organization will make possible sympathetic out the country, where aid is needed. Among the unions already represented

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

The Socialist organizations this year made an appeal to working class parents not to give children Christmas presents in the shape of swords, guns cannon, uniforms, warships, or naval or military trappings. The "Vor-waerts" said: "Such gifts only poison arise out of this situation.

the child mind and prepare children for the service of Moloch, at whose command they may some day shoot down their own fathers and mothers.' The Kaiser's henchmen attempted to offset this appeal by issuing thru the German Navy League a "Naval Year Book" for the special purpose of influencing the German youth toward militarism.

Germany.

The Socialists of Berlin propose that the Municipal Council shall hereafter undertake the task of feeding the hungry school children of that city. Of-ficial statistics show that 11,947 children attended school in the first week of December without breakfast and in all cases without the prospect of a midday meal. Some of these are provided for by charity but the provision is wholly inadequate. In addition to this it is estimated that 14,000 children in Berlin exist almost entirely on bread and coffee. The wretched industrial conditions are making things so much worse that the Socialists are determined that something be done by the municipal government and that private charity be not depended upon. In contrast, may be quoted a press dispatch from Berlin which states that each member of the Kniser's family had a Christmas tree, thirteen in all That ought to have made the hungry children feel there was something worth living for.

A great demonstration was held recently at Leipzig in Saxony at which 10,000 people attended. A protest was made against the continued delay in suffrage reforms and universal and equal suffrage was demanded.

Austria.

When the Socialists raised questions in the Reichsrath concerning the increase in the prices of foodstuffs, the representatives of the government evaded direct replies; thereupon the Socialists raised a tumult and a noisy and turbulent session extended for some time.

Finland.

The Tsar has appointed General-Major Seyn as assistant-governor of Finland and it is greatly feared by the Finnish people that all the oppressive laws that were in force in Finland before the change in 1905 and which were instigated by this same Seyn will be restored. It is expected that Seyn will soon be appointed Governor-Gen eral and this is taken as an indication of Stolypin's confidence in his present position, backed by the reacdonary third Duma.

Switzerland.

The legislature of the canton Berne has been considering the new law for the protection of working women and the anti-strike law. The former, which has been awaited more than ten years, signifies progress but the latter is an attack on the working class movement. Before the discussion of these bills began the Socialist members left the hall because at the first consideration all of their motions had been defeated by a compact majority and they proposed to let the reaction aries bear the full responsibilitys for results. The first bill was passed but was mutilated thru the motions of a deceptive official demagog and the second, which guaranteed extreme laws for the protection of strike-breakers. was passed.

Italy.

A dispatch reports that the condi-tions in the Italian army are causncern to the government. The Socialist propaganda in the army has shown big results and the treatment accorded the soldiers has served to strengthen the propaganda. The general situation in the country has also done its share, as the number of unemployed is growing and the people are getting desperate. Crimes are in-

and Bridge Workers, Composition Roofers, Rock Drillers, Plumbers, Engineers, Machinists, Steam Fitters, Painters, Carpenters, Wood-Workers and Coppersmiths.

Co-operative stores in Russia are on ceeding 1,000. They have a member ship of 300,000, about one-half of whom are workingmen and nearly 100,000 are peasants. But the peasint stores, often founded by teachers, are much restricted in educational work by the government. At present there is more freedom for the co-operatives in the large cities where the government has to watch the unions closely. The stores are neutral in the present struggle so as to give no cause for persecution.

German Servants' Progress.

The Socialist agitation among the domestic workers of Germany is at ready bringing results. In order to offset the Socialist influence the official organ of the government has called upon the employers to treat their servants as human beings and the em ployers are introducing little reforms so as to keep their employees away from those bad Socialists. Neverthe the union of domestic workers is the Revolution. Tickets, at the Wheater. at here to-d

creasing, and the press of the country are calling upon the government to do something to relieve the situation, but the cost of the military system is so great that the government is afraid to impose more burdens on the taxpayers, who are already bitterly complaining. No one knows what will

France.

The Socialist party conference at Limouges in 1900 issued instructions to the deputies of the United Party to show their principal opposition to the bourgeols state by refusing the bud-Some of the deputies disagreed get. with the party's instructions by voting to accept the budget. This has caused a warm discussion in which these deputies defend their action by claiming that the budget provides for several reforms which are included in the Socialist program, and that it is illogical to approve of details in the budget and then vote against it as a whole. The capitalist administrative press is delighted with the arguments of these deputies and the Paris "Temps" asserts that whoever votes against the budget is placing the republic itself in danger. The other side in the party declare that those who vote for the budget of an administration extremely antagonistic to the Socialists are placing the whole movement in danger and sidetracking the change to a Socialist republic.

Belgium.

The sale of Socialist newspapers is forbidden in Belgium, thru the influence of the clericals, who control the government. The reason given is that the state owns the railways and is master in its own house. One of the Socialist members of Parliament. M. Bertrand, has moved in the committee on railways that the boycott be removed but the cabinet is not likely to accede to the request.

Great Britain.

Will Thorne, M. P., and Jack Williams last month were the recipients of presentations from the Socialists of London in token of their long service in the Socialist movement. Thorne was given a cane and Williams a purse. The speeches of presentation were made by H. M. Hyndman at a special reception. Thorne's record is well known. Williams is distinguished for his agitation among the unemployed for many years in London. having suffered much persecution from the police as a consequence.

Japan.

Socialist sentiment among the farmers of Japan is, like other countries, not very strong but still there are signs of progress. Two comrades visited a farming village last month. There were about eighty farmers gathered to hear Socialist speeches. There are few professed Socialists in the village but the villagers are large ly in sympathy with the movement. The farmers are oppressed on account of heavy taxes and high prices of daily necessities and the ever increas-

ing difficulty of getting a living. Capitalization has been going on verywhere in the country. A village of one hundred families who owned their own farms and houses ten years ago is now divided into two parts; the one owns their own houses with homesteads, and the other lost all. There are seventy tenant farmers out of one hundred. Only sixteen families pay half the land taxes of the village. That means sixteen families own exactly half the property of the com-munity which shows how rapidly small holders are losing their independent existence and are being absorbed

by bigger and stronger landlords. A bitter cry by petty retail dealers. is raised on account of capitalization in every department of industry and trade. Department stores have crushing out the small retailers in the city. Beside some ill effects are felt by petty dealers on account of the cooperative movement among the middle classes, and the cruel severity of tax assessors against small retailers.

THE TOILERS.

By Arthur Goodenough.

We fell the trees, we clear the land. And labor both with brain and hand; We plow the land, and sow the grain, And read and thresh-and whose the s gain?

We keep the flock, we prune the vine, We tend the loom, we dig the mine; We tend the forge, we weld the chain, And fit the shoe and whose the gain? We scale the heights, we fell the tree; We span the streams and cross the

We lade the ship, we fill the seine, And sail and sail—and whose the gain? On their high seats the mighty sit, And weigh our toll and measure it: Nor heed our tears, nor hear our pray

The toil is ours-the profit theirs! In purple clothed, on chairs of gold The Proud Ones sit, and did of old; Nor moved by tears, nor touched by

Yet one same God is ours and theirs! The God of Lazarus-of Dives, Behold our crushed and cheated lives, And knowing all the wrongs we brook

Sets down the Sequel in His Book!

THE CONFESSIONS OF

AN INDEPENDENT.

At the American Tobacco Company inquiry before United States Commis doner Shields it has transpired that "independent associations" are not al ways what they seem. Caleb C. Dula Vice President of the tobacco com pany, spoke in a letter of a Mr. Landstreet as President of the Independent Tobacco Manufacturers' Association.

"Was not this Landstreet an employee of the R. A. Patterson Company?" asked Assistant United States Attorney General J. C. Mac Reynolds of Mr. Dula.

'He was.'

"And was not the R. A. Patterson Company controlled by the American Tobacco Company.' "It was."

"So posing as an independent concern, the Patterson Company was a member of the Independent Tobacco Manufactureres' Association?"

"I believe so." This incident shows how deceptive are the business corporations. Those having the appearance of independent concerns and at war with some big corporation may in reality be a part of that corporation. No doubt other big corporations have learned the same trick and are fooling many into the belief that the corporation has strong rivals in the field. These fake independent concerns will also appear in statistical reports as such and thus give a false conception as to the actual concentration of capital that has taken place. It is also apparent that most any large corporation can, by this simdevice of creating an "independent" rival, evade the rigors of any arti-trust law that ignorant politicians may desire to enforce. For such laws cannot apply to any large business that apparently has competitors for its All of which means that the day of small capital and capitalists is doomed. Large capitalists slowly gather the scattered remnants of small capitals into huge masses to be employed on a large scale under the most efficient methods. The day of large capital and capitalists is here. But the big capitalists not only gather capital but also the workers in large masses and associate them by thousands in the common work of wealth production. Their equality of pay, hours and conditions promotes a feeling of common interest which, as it grows, will in time issue forth in a clear demand for ownership and con-

the wealth producers. Industrial development thus shows that as the past belonged to the small capitalist and the present to the large capitalist, so the future belongs to the working class. And Socialism is the realization of that future.

trol of industry in the interests of

CAPITALISM IS ESPIONAGE. John D. Archbold, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company, in defending that organization says that it "con fesses itself unable to anticipate the altruistic trade policies and relationships of an Arcadia, and cannot, in its ramified operations, always find it possible to follow the mild pathways suggested by others for its guidance.'

Replying to the Government's charge that it is always prying, by an elaborate system of secret espionage, into the affairs of its rivals, the aggressive Vice-President observes that it is very doubtful of the Standard knows more of its competitors' affairs than they do of its own.

"It certainly has been and will continue to be," he says, "the policy of the company to learn all it legitimately can of its competitors' progress both here and abroad"

Archbold proclaims an unpleasant truth to the opponents of Standard Oil. Capitalist enterprise is an organized spying system in which each competitor employs every means possible of getting information regarding its rivals.

Standard Oil is able to employ those methods in a more effective way and on a much larger scale than others. This fact has made it subject to condempation but as John says, capitalism is not an "Arcadia" and, he might have added, it never has been and never will be. It is war and the spy is necessary in war whether it be militany or industrial.

A Socialist's Commentary on a Great Moral Classic. (From the New York Sun.)

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: Your letter press is so much clearer printed than that of the other New York newspapers and your proofreading so much more accurate that it is more in sorrow than in anger that I call your attention to a most glaring error in that passage of the President's mes sage which reads: "We have not the slightest sympathy with that Socialistic idea which would try to put laziness, thriftlessness and inefficiency on par with industry, thrift and ef ficiency; which would strive to break up not merely private property but, what is far more important, the home. the chief prop upon which our whole civilization stands." The word "Socialistic" does not make

good sense. The sons of the extremely rich are not industrious, thrifty or elucient, yet they are considered above the par of the ordinary skilled workman. According to a recent report of the automobile industry the average wages of those employed in manufacturing those vehicles is about \$600 year income for such efficiency is hardly to be compared with what a glided and entirely inefficient youth would

spend in a year.

At the other end of the social spectrum—the inmates of prisons, poor-

DENTISTS.

DR. MATILDA SINAI, DENTIST,

243 East 86th St. . . . New York Phone, 3986—79th St.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN

DENTIST,

DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St.

-DENTIST-

All work guaranteed. Special liberal

DR. J. KADIN

DENTIST.

110 RIVINGTON ST. MODERATE PRICES.

DR. CHARLES CHESS

SURCEON-DENTIST

33 and 37 Avenue C, Cor, 3d Street

DR. M. RASNICK'S

DENTAL OFFICE

188-190 CLINTON STREET,

Cor. Division St.

LAWYERS,

JACOB PANKEN

LAWYER.

3_5 BEEKMAN STREET.

OPTICIANS.

M. EISING, 1322 Third Avenue

SOL FIELDMAN.

OPTICIAN

1403 FIFTH AVENUE. "

NEW YORK

DRINK COLUMBIA TEA

Save the coupons. Every coupon

When you have the coupons bear

C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A

Mall them to the below address

and we will give you a \$6.00 CLOCK FREE.

COLUMBIA TEA.

193 DIVISION ST., New York

D. SIRELSON

Wood, Tin, Brass, Silver.

Glass and Oil Cloth

42 RIVINGTON ST.,

NEW YORK

Gustaf Sjöholm

266 ONDERDONK AVE.

Near Gates Ave., Ridgewood, B'klyn, N. Y.

CUSTO ALLORS 86888881

The only Custom Tallor in the Boro of Queens and Brooklyn that carries

All Orders Promptly Attended to, aise Cleaning and Repairing.

houses and lunatic asylums are better

fed, clothed and housed than many workingmen. Also, in view of the fact

that practically nobody in New York

owns his home, that women and chil-

dren are increasingly employed outside

of the rooms they sleep in, which you can hardly call "home"; that fathers and husbands and sons must stand

ready to leave their families and go where they can get a job; that mar-

riages are scarcer, later in life and

more and more childless, and in view of what we may call "the doings of the

Pittsburg crowd"-all of which may be

shouldn't you have printed: "We have

no sympathy with the capitalistic idea which would put laziness, thriftless-

ness and inefficiency on a par with in-

Maybe, tho, it wasn't you that made

That conditions in Australia are

dustry, thrift and efficiency"?

Northport, L. I., Dec. 10.

the mistake.

described as "breaking up the home

Send Postal and I will call.

ing the large letters to spell

East Side Office: 332 Grand St. Telephone 459 Orchard.

Telephone 1014 Cortlandt.

NEW YORK

Telephone, 431 Orchard.

prices for comrades of the S. P. Telephone: 3967-79th St.

DR. S. BERLIN, 22E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. 1 TEL. NO. 540 L, HARLEM.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGEESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90 - Office and Employment
Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. 16
(Bohemian) - 331 E 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
II (German) - 85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
III - Ctubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7.30 p.
m.; Dist. IV - 842 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. IV - 842 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI - 3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI - 2309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII14-30 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhabers Hall, 1561 Second Ave., 8 p. m. 121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Tele-phone No. 3113 Main. Branch office: 163 E. 86th St. Open evenings. CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-10N), meets every Taursday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. 84th street. Sceretary, 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 East 84th street, Financial Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 317 East Soth street, City, Brecording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1902 Authony avenue, Bronx.

LABOR DIRECTORY.

•••••••••

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

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets second and jourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Broms, 231-233 Fast Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 516 E. Righty-second street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Erondway, R. 763. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 220 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 Worth.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, News, 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 Glemmore avenue; Br. 3 (German), meets the second Monday of the month at 675 Glenmore avenue.

LABOR SECRETARIAT 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 Secre tary of the National Executive Committe is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

Arbeiter- Kranken - Sterbe - Kasse foer die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKMENISSick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America WORKMENIOSick and Death Benefit Fund of Working the United States of America The above society was founded in the year 1854 by workingmen imbued with the year 1854 by workingmen imbued with the year 1854 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 233 local branches with 31,507 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 an of the branches upon payment of an allustion fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and 33.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$0.00 for 40 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 \$2.30 respectively. \$250 death benefits 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 cubicates at large are not accepted, but all cubicates and towns where no branch exists, men branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health; and men adhers to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer. Financial Secretary, 1—3 Third avenue. Room 2. New York City.

WORKMEN'S

Organized 1872. Membership 20,000 Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

and vicinity.

OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street. Onice hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 p. m.

BROOKLYN: Every Tuesday evening from 7—9, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. For initiation and increases and changes of addresses notification only. Branches: Albany, Yonkers, Troy, Gloverties, Ringhamton, Oneida, Tonawanda. Branches: Albany, Yonkers, Troy, Gloversville, Binghamton, Oneida, Tonawanda, Schenectady, Rochester, N. Y.
Trenton, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Passhic, South River, Rahway, N. J.
New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford, Meriden, Bridgeport, Hockwille, Stamford, Conn. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.

zerne, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Al-a, Scranton, Eric, Allentown, Pa. onis, Seranton, St. Chicago, Ili. San Francisco, Cal. Cleveland, O. Manchester, N. H. Baltimore, Md. St. Louis, Mo. Providence, il. I. Providence, il. J. Wis.

St. Louis, Mo.
Providence, i.i. I.
Milwaukee, Wis.
For addresses of the branch financial
secretaries see "Vorwgerts."

BUY YOUR HAT OF

L. FLASHENBERG.

THE UNION HATTER 202 Delancey St,. New York

Two blocks below Williamsburg Bridge, Open day and night.

J. PALEY BROS. CAFE AND RESTAURANT

141 DIVISION ST. This is the place where you can always seet a comrade.

THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN RESTAURANT AND CAFE 92 SECOND AVENUE,

BET. 5TH & 6TH. STS. I. BLAU, Prop. Catering for Weddings, Parties, etc.

OGUSHEWITZ & HERSHOW FINE STATIONERY.

not all that some enthusiasts have re-ported is proved by the news that the Victorian state rallway authorities re-cently received 5,000 applications for 700 vacanices. link and Rusiness Books, Rubber St. Fountain Pens and Law Blanks. 65 Rivington STEEST. Old and New Books sold and exc Orders promptly attended to.

THE RAND SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE,

112 EAST 19백 STREET,

TELEPHONE: 778 CRAMERCY.

TERM OPENS MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1908. SECOND

New Courses by PROFS. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, W. P. MONTAGUE, and HENRY E. CRAMPTON, and MESSRS. MORRIS HILLQUIT, ALGERNON LEE, C. ARONOVICI, and LUCIEN SANIAL.

The Rand School began its second year September 30th, with an enrollment of 75 students. This number has increased to 164, averaging to the end of November 216 attendances a week in the twelve classes. In addition there has been an average attendance at the Sunday morning lectures of 100. The first term closed on Sunday, December 22nd.

SECOND TERM.

The Second Term begins on Monday, January 6th, and closes on Sunday. April 26th. Mr. Lee's course in Economics, the course in Rhetoric and Composition and Mr. Barry's course in Elocution will be continued to the end of the school year. Mr. Aronovici's course in Statistics, originally intended for a one-

term course, will also be continued for a twelve-weeks term.

A Lecture-Conference Course of 12 lectures on the Principles of Sociology: Illustrated in American History and Present-Day American Problems, will be given by Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, beginning Monday evening, January 6th. This course is a continuation and elaboration of the one given by Prof. Giddings at the school last year.

A Systematic Course of 16 lessons on the Theories and Methods of Socialism will be given by Mr. Morris Hillquit, beginning Monday evening, January 6th,

A Lecture-Conference Course of 12 lectures on Psychology will be given by W. P. Montague, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University, beginning Tuesday evening, January 7th, at 8 o'clock.

A Lecture-Conference Course of 12 lectures on the Elements of Evolution will be given by Henry E. Crampton, Professor of Zoology at Columbia University. beginning Friday evening, January 10th, at 8 o'clock.

A Lecture-Conference Course of 12 lectures on the Economic Interpretation of History will be given by Mr. Algernon Lee, beginning Friday evening, January 10th, at 8 o'clock. This course will be on the lines followed in a course given by Mr. Lee during the second term last year.

A Lecture-Conference Course of 12 lectures on Current History, interpreted

in the light of the philosophy of Socialism, will be given by Mr. Lucien Sanial beginning Sunday, January 12th, at 3 p. m.

These courses are divided into two groups. First are SYSTEMATIC COURSES. with personal assistance of instructors, required use of text-books, examina-tions and other elementary methods. Next are LECTURE-CONFERENCE COURSES, with opportunity for questioning the instructors.

The Lecture and Lessons, unless when otherwise specified, are arranged for one hour sessitions. As a rule, one class begins at 8 and ends at 9, and the other begins at 9:10 and closes at 10:10.

The sessions of each class are held once a week.

All classes but two are held in the evening. The classes in Elecution and Public Speaking and in Current History are held on Sunday afternoons, from 3 to 5

CATALOGUE OF COURSES. The following will be the Lecture and Study Courses for the Second Term; SYSTEMATIC COURSES.

I. 16 Lessons MR, MO.
THE THEORIES AND METHODS OF SOCIALISM. MR. MORRIS HILLQUIT

This course will comprise a thorough study of the theoretical foundations of modern Socialism and of the tactics, methods and achievements of the international Socialist movement. It will be treated under the following heads:

1. The Philosophy of Marxian Socialism: Social Evolution, Economic Interpretation of History. The Class Struggle. The Role of the Working Class in Modern History.

2. The Philosophy of Socialism Contrasted with that of Individualism: Origin and Historical Basis of Each. The Individual and the State. The Individual in Industry. The Individual under Socialism.

3. Socialism and Law: The Rise and Basis of Laws, The Feudal System of Law. Social Legislation and Socialist Jurisprodence

Socialism and the State: Nature and Evolution of the State. The Transitory State. The Socialist State. Production and Distribution of Wealth under Socialism. The Administration of the Socialist State. Incentive un-

5. Socialism in Politics: True Nature of Politics. Rise of Political Parties. Socialist Politics and Tactics. Political Achievements of Socialism. Required Text-book: Emile Vandervelde's "Collectivism" (50 cents; to students, 40

cents). Mondays, P:10 to 10:10.

COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC. (Anstructor to be announced) II. 28 Lessons (16 remaining)

This course seeks to train students in the choice of words and the structure of sentences and paragraphs; to emphasize and give ample practice in applying the main principles of composition; to develop correctness, clearness, simplicity and effectiveness of style as exemplified to the practise of the best American writers

The main work of the course is accordingly given to actual composition. Each member of the class is expected to write a daily theme of one hundred words. Every other week a theme of seven hundred words is required. These themes are criticized by the instructor, and when necessary the student rewrites them. The criticism of themes is partly oral and partly written. The instructor goes over with each student as many themes as the size of the class permits. Other themes are criticized in writing. The class also comments on themes handed in and on corrected themes.

Lessons for study are assigned weekly from a text-book, but knowledge of the text-books counts for less than ability to write and speak effective English.

The class is divided into two SECTIONS. The first, the ELEMENTARY SECTION, deals with the rudiments of composition. The second, the ADVANCED SEC-TION, gives special attention to argumentation, the preparing of briefs and their elaboration.

The two sections meet together weekly with the instructor to read and discuss

authors chosen as example of prose style.

Required Text-books: Carpenter's "Elements of Rhetoric and English Composition" (\$1.10; to stduents, \$1.00).

Elementary section, 7:45 to 8:20. Wednesdays | Literature class, 8:35 to 9:2). Advanced section, 9:25 to 10:10.

III. 12 Lessons (Two-hour sessions) MR. C. ARONOVICI (Four to be devoted to laboratory work.)

THE STATISTICAL METHOD AND ITS USE. This course seeks to acquaint the students with the theory of statistics and its

use in the study of social problems, and will be given under the following beads:

1. The meaning of statistics in its relation to science. Statistical theories and

2. Demography, dealing with population in its relation to sex, age, birth rates, death rates, immigration, etc.

Production and consumption in their relation to wages, market prices, profits, cost of living, exports, imports, etc.

4. Demography in its relation to economic conditions. For the purpose of familiarizing the stduents with the sources of statistical infor-

mation and their use in original research, four sessions will be devoted to laboratory work, one for each of the above heads, in the following order:

1. Means of collecting statistical data, verideation of data, preparation of schedules, statistical machinery etc.

2. The main sources of statistical information and their use.

S and 4. These sessions will be devoted to some original study of the students'

Any student desiring to carry on a more extensive original investigation should consult Mr. Aronovici at the first meeting of the class. Thursday, 8 to 10.

IV. 28 Lessons (16 remaining)

MR. ALGERNON LEE ECONOMICS | 16 on Industrial Development. | 12 on Economic Theory.

A statement of economic facts, an account of the actual development of the capitalist system, and an interpretation of these facts and this development in terms of economic theory.

The object in this course will be, in the first place, to familiarize the students' minds with the facts of modern economic life by a survey, as careful as time will allow, of the rise and development of capitalism in its classic lands, England and the United States. This study of economic history will be followed by a statement of economic theory. In other words, the subject will be treated inductively, concrete facts being taken as the basis and theoretical formulas being founded upon them. The assignment of 16 lectures to the first branch of the subject and 12 to the second is tentative and may be altered as the progress of the class seems to require.

Required Text-books { H. de B. Gibbins' "Industrial History of England" } H. M. Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism"

Pridays, 9:10 to 1):10. V. 28 Lessons (16 remaining) MR. JOHN D. BARRY

ELOCUTION AND PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The purpose of this course is to train students in pronunciation and in the culti vation of voice, gesture and bearing. . Sundays, 8 to 5.

LECTURE-CONFERENCE COURSES.

PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY.

Natural Groupings of People in America

Suggestion and Example in American Life.

Mental and Moral Types in the American Population.

Sympathies and Antagonism in American Life. Local and National Consciousness.

Epidemic Emotion and Deliberative Decision in America.

Collective Action in America: Its Early Forms.

Later and Prospective Forms of Collective Action.

Social Pressure and the Individual.

Significant Characteristics of Social Organization in America. 11. Economic Well-Being in America.

for future business meetings. Henceforth

those members who did not find the business meetings interesting will now find op-

portunity for discussing all up to date top

les affecting Socialism. The usual Thurs day night whist and dance parties are

for the new year calls for a continuation of

Franklin H. Wentworth is to deliver his

pices of Salem Socialist Club, at Salem. Tresday evening, Dec. 31.

Hall, Monday, Jan. 5, 8 p. m., to deal with the questions of the industrial panic and

expects the co-operation of the clubs of

Pennsylvania.

12. The Meaning of Progress; America's Contribution.

Mondays, 8 to 9. PROF. W. P. MONTAGUE

II. 12 Lecture PSYCHOLOGY.

This course aims to give a bird's-eye view of the human mind and its principal

later than Dec. 81, so there will be no

(\$1.20; to

students, \$1.00).

new precinct books. Send 10 cents in stamps to the Secretary, 1305 Arch street,

J. G. Phelps Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes lectured in Racine the 16th and in Milwaukee the 17th. Ethical Hall was full to the last seat of the gallery, and long no Carl D. Thompson finishes his Wisconsin our this week. He has given his tecture on

who eagerly listened to the history egislature and the Milwaukee City Coun-

arranged an entertainment only to find the only hall in town closed to them. They were obliged to walk four miles to the near est hall. Then they decided to build a hall entertainment and subscribed \$30 more. hall, with a stage for entertaluments, and over the stage hangs a beautiful red flag inscribed in English and Finnish "Workers

Washington.

were also admitted.

Local Spokane passed resolutions against
Walter Thos. Mills and his new "Petition Piedge" scheme for the unemployed. This "piedge" piedges signers to support candidates for political office who promise work for the unemployed and also piedges signers to act independent of any political

Walter Thos. Mills is an expelled mem-

sub-conscious. The following are the subjects: 1. The Nature of Psychology; the General Properties of Sensation. 2. The Psychology of Vision. 3. The Psychology of Hearing 4. The Structure of the Brain The Functions of the Brain.

modes of behavior, considered particularly in relation to the brain and ner

vous system. In the earlier lectures, which are largely physiological, the mark-

ings of the eye, ear and brain are studied by the aid of models. The later lectures deal with the higher mental processes and with the pneuomena of the

6. The Psychology of Habit. 7. Consciousness in Its Relation to the Mind or Soul.

The Association of Ideas. Illusions and Hallucinations.

10. Instinct, Reasoning, Will.

11. Emotions.

12. The Connection of Mind and Body.

Students are recommended to real in connection with the lectures Prof. E. L. Thorndike's "Human Nature Club" (\$1.25; to students, \$1.05). Tuesdays, 8 to 9. MR. ALGERNON LEB

THE ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY. The purpose of this course is to explain the Marxian Theory of History, with B-

lustrations drawn from certain important historical epochs. The following topics will be considered: Can History Be Treated as a Science. Attempts Toward Scientific Treatment.

History as Intellectual Development, as a Biologic Process, as Evolution of In-

The Marxian Theory-What It Is Not: What It Is.

Effect of Economic Conditions on Human Beliefs, Mental Habits, Customs, Institutions and Ideals.

Classes and Class Struggles. Revolution as a Phase of Evolution. Fridays, 9 to 0.

PROF. HENRY E. CRAMPTON IV. 12 Lectures

THE ELEMENTS OF EVOLUTION.

1. Pre-organic Evolution. Anatomy as Evidence of Evolution.

Embryology as Evidence of Evolution.

Paleonology as Evidence of Evolution.

Darwinism as the Method of Evolution.

Post-Darwinian Theories.

The Physical Evolution of the Human Species....... The Physical Evolution of Human Races.

Mental Evolution. 10. Social Evolution in Animals.

11. Evolution and Comparative Ethics.

12. Evolution and Comparative Religion.

Fridays, 8 to 9. V. 12 Lectures

" MR. LUCIEN SANIAL CURRENT HISTORY. This course will give a weekly review of economic developments and events, include. ing those particularly hearing upon the present crisis. Each review will be fol-

lowed by a general discussion in which the enrolled members of the class will be privileged to take part before the floor is granted to visitors. FREE SUNDAY LECTURES.

(11 a. m.) The course of Sunday morning free lectures which has proved so popular the last two terms will be continued, beginning January 13th. Announcement will be made by mailing cards each month of the lectures and subjects for the folialowing month. Persons desiring to receive these cards regularly should leave. their names and addresses with the Secretary.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

A course of five lectures on Evolution and Collectivism, by Mr. George Willis Cooke, will be given in April. The dates and titles of the several lec-

tures will be as follows: 1. Is Evolution Opposed to Socialism? Sunday, April 19, 11 a. m.

The Possibility of Securing Social Progress. Tuesday, April 21, S p. m. 3. Struggle for Existence and Competition as Social Forces. Thursday, April 23.

4. Social Variation, Individualism and Genius. Saturday, April-25, S p. m.

5. The Supremacy of the Social Ideal. Sunday, April 26, 11 a. m.

TERMS.

Tuition is charged at the following rates: For any of the Courses of 16 lessons, \$3.00. For any of the Courses of 12 lessons, \$2.50

For all the remaining courses, or any part of them in the option of the students, \$15.00. Single admission to Lectures, 25 cents

SPECIALLY LOW RATES ARE GIVEN TO MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY. TEXT BOOKS ARE FURNISHED TO STUDENTS AT PRICES APPROXIMATING COST."

Address Secretary,

112 E. 19TH ST.,

NEW YORK CITY.

••••••••••• National.

The National Executive Committee, which met at National Headquarters Sat-urday, Dec. 14. adjourned at 3:30 p. m. was ill during ahe session, is rapidly improving, and will probably be out of the Individual membership ballots for the

retary have been shipped in sufficient quan-tities to State Secretaries in organized tained by the Local Secretary. Reports ot later than Jan. 30, 1908. One of the unused ballots, properly certified, may be used as a report blank. referendum in South Dakota,

Freeman Knowles of Deadwood was re-clected National Committee member, and M. G. Oosahi of Sioux Falls was re-elected as Secretary. lowing motions to be submitted to the Jational Committee have been made by the following members of the coman Knowles of Deadwood was re-

"That the National Executive Committee is hereby instructed to elect a special committee of three of three Party members to investigate the entire affairs of the Socialist Party or of any self so-called Socialist Party in the state of Nebraska.

"The purpose of sald investigation being a secretain who constitutes the Socialist Party in the state of Nebraska.

"The purpose of sald investigation being a secretain who constitutes the Socialist Party in Nebraska, and who as its duy secret officials are extitled to recognition

page 1 adopt its own methods for accomplishing the above purpose—preferably to set the constitutional machinery in operation and keep it in motion—and report its findings with recommendations to the National Executive Committee.

"A majority vote of the whole National Class elements" within our movement. With Comrade Culp and many others, I because a majority with control or within our movement. Executive, Committee.

"A majority vote of the whole National Executive Committee shall then determine who shall be recognized as the official representatives of the Socialist Party of Nebranka.

"The expense incurred by the special committee shall be equally borne by the National Organization and the recognized Socialist Party of Nebraska, subject to limitation by the National Executive Committee.

mittee.

"Pending the final conclusions of the National Executive Committee under this motion the Secretary shall recognize No Socialist Party in Nebraska.

D. Burgess of Washington:
"That all motions regarding the affairs of Nebraska be suspended, and that the Executive Committee proceed according to

amended."
James F. Carey of Massachusetts:
"That National Secretary select some member of the party to prepare a pamphiet on the unemployed problem that now has reached an acute stage, the pamphlet to be concise and suitable for general distribution." bution."

John M. Work of Iowa:

"That we proceed to elect a sub-committee of three to arrange the rules and order of business for the coming national convention, in accordance with Article V. of the National Constitution: such committee to meet at the convention city one day previous to the opening of the convention, or do its work by correspondence at its discretion."

in Lee of New York: Algernon Lee of New York:

"That the representative of our party in the International Socialist Bureau be requested to submit to the bureau a report on economic conditions now prevailing in the United States, with the request that the bureau transmit it to the Socialist papers and reviews of other countries for publication, in order that workingmen of those countries may not be deceived by false reports of alleged prevperity here circulated by emigration agents in the Intercept of transportation companies and other capitalist corporations."

The National Executive Committee motion by Comrade Hillquit which pro-

tion by Comrade Hillquit which provides for the gathering of comprehensive data relating to the party membership as a

in the party to draw the line between the workingmen and intellectuals' or 'middle class' elements' within our movement. With Comrade Culp and many others, I believe that every man who comes into our movement in good faith, is entitled to equal and comradely treatment at the hands of the party membership regardless of his occupation or social position. We have no classes within the party, neither the privileged nor the inferior. But I must confess I utterly fail to see what suplication this well established policy within our party has to the case under consideration. Assuming that the Wells Faction represents ment in Nebraska, as Comrade Culp seems to think, this may not be a reason why it should be discriminated against, but it certainly would be no reason why it should be preferred to the other so-called proletarian elements' of the Nebraska movement. But my main contention is that all assumptions as to the character of the two contending Nebraska factions and their respective rights to recognition by the party are absolutely gratuitous and based on unproven rumors and statements. Neither the National Executive Committee have ever instituted a formal investigation of the merits of the present Nebraska controversy, and we have absolutely no reliable or impartial data on which to base any conclusions as to such merits. The motion to recognize the Meli Faction instead of the Roe Faction, however, implies a recognition that that faction is in the right in the present quarrel, and should be recognized as the Socialist Party of Nebraska, and it also implies that the Roe Faction has been found to be in the wrong in the controversy. I am absolutely aversa to decisions of any kind not based upon a fair and impartial investigation with an opportunity to both sides to be heard. It is for these reasons that I voted against the motion to recognize the Wells Faction, and subsequently moved to withhold recognition from both sides until such time as the Nebraska situation has been fairly and impartial investigation on the be

who has served the cause unfalteringly Our organization never was in better trim The city campaign will open with a mass meeting on Jan. 5, addressed by John C. Chase. Songs by the Socialist chair are a feature of all our meetings. Convention. Every member is expected to buy one stamp each three months. The Campaign Committee has issued sub NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANcription lists for the February campaign The committee will distribute free liters GUY E. MILLER .- Nevada, Headquar

Massachusetts. The Dorchester Socialist Club bald its

opportunity for Socialist propaganda. city ticket for the coming municipal elecon. Our candidate for Mayor, Walter II.

Comrades should have petitions for nominations on the primary ballots in the hands of the Campaign Committee sht

Officers for the new year were elected. The about getting our candidates on the attendance of members was exceptionally good, and in order to encourage such attendance, the old custom of reading a short paragraph from any publication was voted for future business meetings. Henceforth

Wisconsin.

"Constructive Socialism" to audiences every

of the World Unitel"

Charters have been granted locals at Lake Shore, Lake Bay, Hamilton, Ridgefield and Port Angeles. Six members at large

Emil Herman has been engaged for a

month in the Grays Harbor country. A circuit is being arranged by the state office, and eight speakers are being booked to fill the demand for propaganda by means of

letters to enrolled Socialist Party voters

ber of the Socialist Party. Locals engag-

ion," "The Montana News" and "The Oak-

New York City.

The General Committee will meet on Sat rday, Dec. 28, at the Labor Temple, 248 E. Eighty-fourth street. As this will be the last meeting of the present General Com mittee the delegates are urged to attend.

The Executive Committee met on Monday, Dec. 24. Thirty nine applications were referred to the General Committee. Action on the formation of a Dutch branch was referred to the next meeting of the Execu-tive Committee. A communication from Local Philadelphia asked whether Local New swer promising the necessary assistance, but advising the local to be cautious about appealing the case to the United States Su preme Court. The Organizer was instructlots on the election of National Executive Committee and National Secretary. Organ-izer reported a successful demonstration last Thursday. The collection amounted to \$78.15, which would probably leave a de-ficit of about \$35. The distribution of The Worker last Sunday was very satisfactory and 40,000 copies were distributed at an expenditure of \$146; letters were sent to the various sub divisions regarding nominations for State Committee, coupons issued by the Daily Call Association, and the tickets for the Masquerade Ball in Madison Square Garden for the benefit of the "Forward" and The Worker. The vote on the appeal against the General Committee in the i 508 votes in favor of the General Com mittee and 180 against. Organizer was in-structed to make arrangements for printing a special leaflet dealing with the present nrge them to join the party and become regular subscribers of The Worker. Also regular subscribers of The Worker. Also that arrangements be made to send special

League voters: that 10,000 canvassing cards be distributed among the Assembly Dis-tricts for the house-to-house canvass of the enrolled votets.

Executive Committee and Nation tary were sent to the various sub-divisions of the local. The vote will close Jan. 20. Comrades are requested to take the matter up at their next meeting. Returns should be sent to the Organizer on or before Jan. 24.

The following shows the vote by districts' on the question of sustaining the of the General Committee in the matter of the Jewish Socialist Agitation Bur

i, Br. 1..... th & 18th 17th 18th, Robennian 20th, Br. 1 21st 22d, Br. 1 22d, Br. 2 23d, Br. 2 23d 21st & 23d, German 24th & 29th th & 30th

therefore sustained.

The following districts falled to make re-

turns: 5th & 7th, 6th, Russian; 16th & 18th; 32d, Br. 2; 33d, Br. S; 35(b); 3d, Italian; Finnish Rr., No. 1, The usual Christmas entertainment will

be given by the West Side Agitation Committee at their Hendquarters, 585 Eighth urday, Dec. 28, at 8 p. m. All comrades are invited to attend and bring the children. The following program is arranged:

(Continued on page 6.)

J. C. Pierce will tell some of his ry Engel, monologue; Mrs. Beck, reci-y experiences. Tom Lewis will dance, Mildred Lewis will sing. Emil Spindwill tell some of his jokes, and his there will dance. The Socialist Stage ety will give a public rehearsal of the act play. The Brotherhood of Man." ilssion is free with caudy and toys for

The 11th A. D. will hold its semi-annual eeting on Friday, Dec. 27. Election of ficers and other important business will

The 17th A. D. has adopted the follow

Resolutions:

Resolutions:

Resoluted, That the 17th A. D. Branch, Local New York, instruct its Financial Secretary to Inform the State Committee, the Harlem Agitation Committee and The Worker (the latter with a view of having this resolution published, that it protests against the publication of a pamphlet entitled "New York Socialist," issued by the Harlem Agitation Committee for the purpose of influencing the members of the Socialist Party of the state of New York with respect to the referendum concerning The Worker; and that, previous to the publication of the above mentioned pamphlet, the 17th A. D. Branch has agreed on the following suggestions concerning the editing and publication of the party week.

ore matter of the character of element-Socialism should be printed; theatrical clams chould be left out, also serial ses (not serial Socialistic articles); no ter of a personally abusive character id henceforth be permitted a place in columns of The Worker. With the above pitions the 17th A. D. Branch indorses retentian of the various classifications inted matter, as easilined by the Editor the columns of The Worker, With the above exceptions, the 17th A. D. Branch indoses the retention of the various classifications of printed matter as outlined by the Editor at the General Party Meeting in the Labor Temple. As the official party organ. The Warker should continue to preserve the party dignity by attention to accuracy and by an entire avoidance of the merely deminaciatory methods of the Hearst papers and others of like character. No change in the size of the paper should take place except to make it larger. No change in the size of the editorial start should be made unless to increase it. The Worker should not in any way be turned over to the Socialist Co-operative Publishing Association further than at present, but, at as early an opportunity as may be presented, the paper should be taken over entirely by the State Committee.

In order to obtain the necessary funds for publishing The Worker and to distribute the contributions for the Sustaining Fund more equitably, it is suggested that the following propositions be submitted to a referendum vote:

Additional monthly dues of ten cents are henceforth to be unid by each member

Additional monthly dues of ten cents are fernedum vote:

Additional monthly dues of ten cents are henceforth to be paid by each member of the Socialist Party of the state of New York, each local or branch being responsible for the punctual payment. The sum thus collected is to be employed for the meintenance of The Worker, and in return for the additional dues a copy of The Worker is to be sent free of charge to each member in good standing; the subscription price of The Worker is to be raised to sixty centrerity; no bundle rates should be quoted at less than \$1 per 100 flat.

The Hariem Agitation District requests

The Hariem Agitation District requests illeation of the following extracts from nutes of meeting of Dec. 18:

publication of the following extracts from minutes of meeting of Dec. 13:

The sub-committee elected at the inst meeting on Party Press, Propaganda and The Worker referendum reported that they had pressented their tides of the form which a weekly Socialist paper should be. Pamphlet contained suggestions of what a Socialist Party paper should and should not contain. Your sub-committee had also combodied in this pamphlet a criticism of the referendum on The Worker issued by the Ritate Committee, with recommendations to the committee with recommendations to the committee, with recommendations to the committee in the working class as represented in the Socialist Party.

This pamphlet attack on the working class as represented in the Socialist Party.

This pamphlet has been distributed by your sub-committee to every Local of the Party in the state, which your committee was able to reach. The short time in which this work had to be done made it necessary to distribute this pamphlet before reporting back to this body. "Moved and seconded that the report of the sub-committee be received and their actions endorsed." Commade Heidenmann of the 17th A. D. reported that his district had issued a protest against the action of the Harlem Actiation Committee in publishing the pamphlet entitled the "New York Socialist" before the referendum concerning The Worker was yoted on; that the purpose was to influence the commades in voting on said referendum. The 17th A. D. also doubted the constitutional right of the H. A. C. to issue this pamphlet before the referendum vote was taken, but thought it would be legal to a said that this rootest and suggestions concerning the edition and publishing of The Worker which contained most of the recommendations of the 'New York Socialist' and that the commades into the worker for publication. It was brought out in the discussion that the commades on this question, and it is probable that no action or protest would have been taken by them but for the influence of two commades (good timbers), wh

mann of the 17th A. D. voting against the motion.

The Assembly Districts represented at the meeting were, 47th, 19th, 21st, 21st and 23d German, 23d, 28-30th, 28-30th Finnish, and 31st A. D.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: Recording Secretary, B. Lichtenberg; Financial Secretary Lighthowen: Organizer, McCalloch: Agita-tion Committee, McCalloch, Kohn and Lichtenberg: General Committee Delegates, GIR, Obrist and Stein: Worker Conference, Lichtenberg: "Daily Call," Gill. A com-mittee was appointed to co-operate with mittee was appointed to co-operate with similar body of the 25th A. D. to run entertainments for the benefit of The Worker. Vote on question of The Worker held open. until next meeting. The Gollowing were nominated as candidates for the State Committee: Lee, Paulitseh, Eliret, Obrist, Fr.: U. Solomon, Slobodin, and Hillquit. Comrade Gill moved that in view of the fact that Comrades Lee and Hillquit were sired to verbustered with already overburdened with work and were candidates for the National Committee, that their names be stricten from the list Chairman ruled the motion out of order, insarruch as the passing of such a motion would prevent the comrades from voting for their choice. Comrade Gill appeals On a vote the appellant was scatched.

Question was then called for, and motion
20 strike out the names of Lee and Hillquit was defeated. Ballots were distributed, and the following were elected as the nominecs of the 34th: Comrades Pauliteth, Obrist, Sr.; U. Solomon, and Slobedin, Auditing Committee of threre was apointed.

Kings County.

The 20th A. D. will hold its next meeting Friday, Jan. 3, at 257 Hamburg avenue. The meeting will be an important one and members are urged to attend

There will be no lecture next Sunday at

the People's Forum. The fectures will be resumed on the following Sunday, Jan. 5, with an anti-Socialist as the speaker. Ed-

Dranch 2 of the 23d A. D. has made ar-through with Comrade Miller for three sent with tickets. building

send tickets for the ball to all branches of Kings County and to sympathizers. Comrades Wolf. Shiplocoff and Zametkin were nominated for the State Committee. Nash-imoff and Brande were elected a committee to deliver the special edition of The

Decided to instruct delegates to urge mass meeting for Comrade Budin. Decided to purchase a set of books for the branch. Decided to call a special meeting of Mon day, Dec. 30, to discuss the referendum of The Worker. All invited to attend.

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City. FRIDAY, DEC. 27.

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—Platon Brounoff. "The Philosophy of Music."

6TH A. D., 298 E. Third street, 8 p. m .- Dr. M. Girsdansky. "Darwinism and Socialism."

26TH A. D., 1533 Madison avenue. 8.30 p. m .- Alexander Rosen. "Making a World to Order."

SUNDAY, DEC. 29.

COSMOPOLITAN HALL, Second venue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets., 8 p. m.-Dr. S. "Is Competition a Necessary Factor to Progress?"
TERRACE LYCEUM, 206 E. Broad-

way, 8 p. m.-W. J. Ghent. "Socialism and Intellectuals."

YORKVILLE CLUBHOUSE, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, 3 p. m., (German).—Herman Schlüter. "Lincoln und die alte Internationalle."

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250

W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 8 p. m.-W. J. Ghent. Futility of Reform."

WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 585 Eighth avenue, 8 p. m.-Mrs. Flor-ence Kelly. "The Condition of Women and Children in Industries."

McKINLEY HALL, (Bronx), One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and Boston Road, 10.30 a. m.—George H. Strobell. "Patriotism and Progress."

Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, DEC. 29.

SILVER HALL, 315 Washington street, 8 p. m.—Dr. E. P. Robinson. "The Social Function of Art."

FLATBUSH FREE FORUM, 1199 Flatbush avenue, 8 p. m.—Prof. Andre "Patriotism." Tridon.

Boston.

SUNDAY, DEC. 29. LABOR LYSEUM, 694 Washington street, 8 p. m.—Charles F. Dole. "The New Democracy."

New Haven, Conn.

SUNDAY, DEC. 29. SOCIALIST HALL, 746 Chapel street, 8 p. m.—"Is Theré a Drift Toward Socialism."-By two New Haven ministers.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

At the last meeting of the Moyer Haywood Conference, a communication was read from Acting Secretary-Treasurer Kirwan of the W. F. of M. stating that the Federation has taken up the cases of Preston and Smith now in a Nevada jail and that no one had been authorized to raise funds for defending Smith and Preston since the regular funds raised for the defense of Moyer and Pettibone are also used to defend Preston and Smith. A committee from the Preston and Smith Release Committee asked the Conference to assist in obtaining a new trial for both Preston and Smith. After a lengthy discussion on this subject it was decided that the Conference hereafter include in its work also agitation in behalf of Preston and Smith. Considerable discussion took place on the advisability of calling on President Gompers and the Executive Committee of the A. F. of L. to investigate the rumor tnat a committee of union men affiliated with the A. F. of i, had called on General Funston and expressed their delight that federal troops were sent to Goldfield. The following resolution was then adopted and delegates urged to bring the matter before their respective organizations for action.

"Resolved, That this conference composed of delegates from the Labor Organizations of New York City, communicate with President Comperof the A. F. of L. and request him to investigate certain trepcherous acts committed by some of the A. F. of L. locals in Nevade, and to take steps to prevent any such dangerous occur rences in the future."

The Secretary was instructed to prepare a financial statement of the Conference and submit same with an appeal for renewed action to the various organizations in the Conference. was pointed out that the capitalist press is printing very little about the Pettibone trial and the delegates were arged to be on the alert and be ready o resume work should anything happen during the next few weeks. The next meeting of the Conference will be held on Saturday, Jan. 4 and every delegate is urged to attend.

Benefit for The Worker

And the "Daily Forward."

Tickets for the Marquerade Ball arranged by the Jewish "Daily Forward" in Madison been sent to the sub-divisions of Local Ne-York. The Worker will receive one-third of the net proceeds of the ball if the com with an anti-Socialist as the speaker, Edward Dobson of the Brooklyn Eagle. He offers a chillenge to Socialists at this leeture. His subject will be, 'The Impracticability of Socialism'. The People's Forum requests volunteers to distribute the lecture cards. Those who are willing to devote one or two evenings a month for this work should address John Libskie, 704 Madison street. ets can be sold are urged to communicate

WORKER CONFERENCE.

The Worker Conference met Wednesday, Dec. 18, at the Labor Temple with Henry Harris as chairman. Hyman Sood was seated as additional delegate from the 35th A. D. and B. Lichtenberg from the 34th A. D. in place of A. Cohn.

The delegate from the 35th A. D. reported that his branch had elected committee of three to co-operate with the \$5th A. D. in arranging an entertainment for the benefit of the Sustaining Fund. The delegate from the 31st A. D. reported that they will turn over to the Sustaining Fund, as far as possible any surplus in their treasury. They had donated \$7 so far and were working to bring such changes in the paper that will make the increase in circulation easier. They favored changing the name of the paper to "The New York Socialist." The 6th A. D. reported having appointed canvassors to visit the enrolled voters to secure subscriptions for The Worker.

The Lecture Committee reported lecture of Mrs. Sanderson to take place Dec. 27, at the Labor Temple; that so far they have distributed about 900 tickets; that the W. E. A. offered the hall free of charge. The report was accepted and the following committee was elected to take charge of the sale of tickets at Cooper Union meeting: M. Stelzer, J. Epstein, J. S. Gelder, H. Sood, B. Lichtenberg, Wells, Egerter and Marsh.

The Trade-Union Committee reported that a sub-committee consisting of Comrades Stein and Gelder had visited the unions in the East Side and sold \$23 worth of subscription cards. The committee thinks good work could be accomplished in this direction, as the labor organizations on the East Side are favorably inclined towards The Worker, and recommends that more members be added to the committee. Report was accepted and Comrades H. Harris, Morris Stelzer, Sol. Fieldman and Emil Meyers are added to the committee. It was also decided to send to every sub-division. thru its delegate, \$5 worth of subscription cards; the delegates to be responsible for the same.

As the next regular meeting would have fallen on Jan. 1, it was decided to call a special meeting for Monday, Jan. 6, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street.

DAILY CALL FAIR.

The Daily Call Fair Conference at its last meeting expressed its determination to make a great success of the fair it plans to hold next May for the launching of the Socialist daily. J. chant Lipes was made permanent sec retary an. N. S. Reichenthal general manager; and committees were chosen to get prizes, arrange booths, attend to printing, plan entertainment, and handle tickets, and other preliminary steps taken. The Conference will meet at 239 E. Eighty-fourth street on the first and third Saturday of each month. All comrades willing to help are asked to attend the next meeting on Jan. 4.

"Daily Call" Meeting.

The general party meeting held last Sunday at the Labor Temple to consider the status of the "Daily Call" was not very well attended, not over fifty being present. Comrade Reichenthal was elected chairman and Dr Lichtschein secretary. Comrades Reichenthal and Malkiel presented the situation for the board and asked if the party meeting desired the daily to be issued on May 1.

An extended discussion took place and was participated in by Comrades Kanely, Harris, Gustavus Myers, Lee, Dutton, Lipes and Schapiro.

Comrade Myers offered a motion providing "that we request the locals in Greater New York whether they will support the" Daily Call" to be published under the direction of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publish ing Association or will they support a daily paper to be published by the

Comrade Solomon offered an amend ment which provided "that it be the sentiment of this meeting to ask the locals in Greater New York to express their opinion as to whether the "Daily Call" shall be issued on May 1 or not." The amendment was adopted and the meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the association.

THE NEW YORK.

CAMPAIGN FUND.

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

W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 18, List 11, \$4.85; do, List 12, \$6.55; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 178, List 71, \$2:30: Arbeiter Liedertafel Morrisania, List 90, \$2.10; do, List 98, \$5.75; Turn-Verein Vorwarts, List 323, 75c.; Unit, Cloth Hat, Capmakers Union, List 382, \$4; do, List 384, \$2.85; J. Boyd, List 753, 25c.; Abr. Inst. 584, 82-85; J. Boyd, List 103, 25c.; A07.
 Chess, List 842, 85; S. Glasner, List 1193,
 S1: O. Kuoll, List 1681, 85; B. Kramer, List
 1726, 81-50; E. M. Martin, List 1954, 81; D. Michalowsky, List 2008, 50c.; A. Reinert,
 List 2310, 81; M. Klein, List 4000, 25c.; Jul. Baer, List 594, \$1; Donation, Brickinyers' Union No. 11, \$25; A. H. Gleason, \$3; J. J. Flick, \$1; Chas. Hertle, \$1; Dr. J. Freund-lich, \$2; W. S. Robinson, \$1; Wm. Bingham, \$1; Mrs. Bingham, \$1; total for two weeks, \$80.65; previously acknowledged, \$3,682.45; total to date, \$3,763.1).

-A Pimlico publican who had announced his determination to do no more work, went straight away and cut his throat, to make sure, we suppose, of being idle. Duckly there are other ways of dodging toll, or what would happen to some of our leading citizens?—Brisbane Worker.

nuise the

. BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to THE WORKER, 220

Telephone, 3586-79th St. Advertising rates furnished on application.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

5 per week, one year.

10 per week, one year.

25 per week, one year.

50 per week, one year.

CANADA. Weekly Bundles:

In the Trades Unions.

The committee to visit the labor and

The Barber Shops.

The barber shops in every city and town should have a copy of The Worker. One paper in a barber shop will be read by more than one hundred workingmen. What better means for agitation and organization can be found than this? One dollar will place The Worker in five barber shops for six months.

We will send "The Chicago Daily Socialist" and The Worker to one ad-

EVERY AMERICAN has at one time or another heard of

WENDELL PHILLIPS. MANY AMERICANS have learned of him at school, but VERY FEW AMERICANS really know the real character of WENDELL PHILLIPS.

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH'S eloquent eulogy of

WENDELL PHILLIPS. should be in the home of EVERY AMERICAN WHO REALLY LOVES AMERICA.

10 cts. per Copy; 100 Copies, \$6 SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

15 Spruce St., . New York.

SOME thru business experiences.

Great many thru a Spiritual Revolu-

One of the greatest works for the last named class is

VOLNEY'S RUINS OF EMPIRES

PAPER, 50c, CLOTH, 75c. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

Worker of Dec. 21 Mr. David B. McCalnont, Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee of Pensylvania, takes exception to my statement that the Standard Oil con tributes to the campaign funds of the Pro-hibition Party of that state.

It is, of course, rather deplorable that the Chairman of the State Committee is un aware of a fact that is common knowledge among the rank and file of his party. It is also deplorable to circulate the idea that the Standard Oil is not paying for work done in its behalf, as it is quite out of keeping with that noble institution's Chris tion code of ethics of rewards and punish

In my article I quoted Mr. Stevenson, candidate of the Prohibition party for State Treasurer in 1907, as saying that the present "dry, wave" was economic in character, inspired by the business men. In 1906 Mr. Castle ran on the Prohibition ticket for Governor against Mr. Emery and his "independent" oil barrel, Po possibly Mr. Castle and the Prohibition party received no funds from Standard Oll for fighting Emery. Both of these cases happened since Mr. McCalmont became Chairman of the Problittion State Committee. More than that, Mr. McCalmont halls from Franklin, which is in one of the "oll" counties. Possibly he can throw some light-Standard Oil light-on the subject if he will tell us who are the "few wealthy men" that contribute "liberally" to the

Let Mr. McCalmont speak up. JOS. E. COHEN. Philadeiphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1907.

-Want to make a New Years

E. Eighty-fourth street, New York.

The Baltic Revolutionary Society

vearlies.

in three.

in five new subs.

J., sent in three each.

The Sub-Getters.

Comrade Workman of Boise, Idaho,

Comrade Clara Schachter of New

Comrade Ruhde of Gloversville sent

Comrade Weidel of Jamaica, Long

Comrade Barnard of Barre, Vt., sent

Comrade Mendes of Brooklyn made

Comrade Ulrich of Middletown, Pa.,

These comrades have subscribed for

Two subscriptions were sent in by

York; Anul Carlson, Jamestown; E.

Bergquest, Bloomfield, N. J.: F. W.

James Alsen, N. Y.; Paul Jurgens,

Haledon; Elizabeth M. Blanchard. Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Mrs. Ida Ortner, Venice, O; H. L. Buzzell, Hyannis.

Mass.; James H. Morgan, Dover, N.

J.; N. A. Seaquist, Brooklyn; W. A.

Strate, Okanville, Ill.; Mary White,

Irvington, New York; Edw. D. Kimes

Canton, O.: Rev. R. E. Horne, Fort

The Sustaining Fund.

Total to date......\$2,607.28

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.

FOR SALE.

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

BISHOP CREEK STOCK-Have you

any to sell or do you want to buy?

Send offers to Box 838, Frankfort,

WANTED.

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

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, 619 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, 259 E. S4th St.

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED ROOM, near subway and L. to a comrade; reasonable. Katz, 157 W. 66th St.

MISSING COMRADES.

J. Dimitroff and S. Siavoff are requeste to communicate with S. Elleff, 17 Comme clai Block, Sait Lake City.

Will Joseph Cummings, formerly of Buf-alo and Carlton, N. Y., communicate with als brother? The Worker, 239 E. Eighty-ourth street.

WANTED.—The address of Helen Alice Bergman. The Worker, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street.

HOLLANDERS WAKE UP-

To the Editor of The Worker:-The first

step toward the organization of a Dutch Branch of the Socialist Party, Local New

York, was taken last week at a meeting of Hollanders at the Rand School, by address-

ing a petition to the Executive Committee

of the party. I trust that this meeting will at least in a measure convince the Holland-ish party members of the possibility and the necessity of establishing a Dutch Branch of the Socialist Party in this city. Praternally.

All E. Ninetseath street, Dec. L.

PUBLICATIONS.

.50

J. Abeles, Sen Cliff, L. L.
Wm. Bingham, Washington, D. C.
R. W. Weeks, Tarrytown, N. Y.
A. Wahlenberg, Suffield, Conn.
C. Kessler, Kansas.
Baltic Rev. Society acc. 2) percent of festival.
B. A. B.
Local New York
R. Javanovitsch, Highland Park,
Conn.

Plain; Dr. H. Scheemer, New York.

comrades: A. Hyatt, New

two years: Axel Wahlenberg, Suffield, Conn.; S. Hillkowitz, Los An-

geles; Charles Gnelb, New York.

another visit with five new readers.

and Comrade Claussen of Oaklyn, N.

Island, brought in six last week.

York sent in five yearlies last week.

contributed \$25 to the Sustaining Fund this week. This is a percentage of the receipts of one of their enter-tainments. heads the list of workers with eight

date on wrapper.

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

progressive organizations is doing valuable work. On the East Side it has received a warm welcome, and materially increased the circulation of The Worker, Every organization so far visited has shown an interest in the welfare of The Worker, and expressed a willingness to co-operatte in extending its influence. The agitation will not only aid our paper, but will pave the way for a live campaign in 1908. The committee is composed of Comrades Stein, Gilder, Harris, Stelzer and Fieldman. Speakers who desire to aid in the trades union agitation should send in their names, and they will be assigned dates.

dress for \$2.

#-----10 cents a line, cash with order. BEFORE you buy, sell or exchange real estate see H. J. Bliey, 1197 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.

SOME are brought to Socialism thru labor struggles,

SOME thru disgust with political corruption, but a

tion,

15 Spruce St., . . New York.

PROHIBITION FUNDS.

To the Editor of The Worker:-In The

sting permission to organize such This meeting was called thru a person appeal, and I was surprised at the enthu-slastic response. The interest shown, both by letters and replies in person, has proven to me conclusively that it is high time for the Hollandish party members to change their usual cry that "you can't do anything with the Hollanders; they don't take any interest." I fear the lack of interest has rather been on the part of those Hollanders who are already members of he party, but who have not till now made a serious effort to establish a branch for their newly arrived comrades and those who do not speak the English language. Perhaps the best proof of this lies in the fact that out of 35 applications and assur-ances of assistance which have already been received, only six came from members campaign funds of his party. Are Standard Oli men, Singerly and Miller, of Frank-lin. Oli County, among them?

present to the cause? Subscribe for The Worker for some friend.

MASQUERADE AND CIVIC BALL

Arranged for the Benefit of

JEWISH DAILY FORWARD THE

THE WORKER

By the Forward Association.

MADISON SOUARE GARDEN Saturday Evening, February I, 1908.

Music by Union Double Brass Band. Admission, 50 cents. \$4.00 Cash Prizes.

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

4 UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE, PARLOR SUIT. BEDDING, RUGS etc., GO 2 THE

Geiger & Braverman Furniture Company. 307 GRAND STREET, Cor. ALLEN STREET N. Y Special inducements by presenting this "ad."

********************** THE STATE BANK

376-378 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK. Entrance 52-54 Norfolk Street.

Sound. Conservative, Accommodating. The oldest and largest banking institution on the East Side. RESOURCES-\$18,000,000.00

Accounts of Individuals, Societies and Unions Solicited. Branches: Cor. Fifth Avenue and 115th Street, New York. Cor. Stone and Pitkin Avenues, Brooklyn. Cor. Graham Avenue and Varet Street, Brooklyn.

JOS. S. MARCUS

BANKER

(Tel. 4450-4451 Orchard)

corner of DELANCEY AND ORCHARD STR. NEW YORK CITY. Savings accounts opened from \$1.00 up, Business accounts from \$100 up.

INTEREST 44 PER CENT Passage, Exchange Money Order and Drafts to all parts of the world.

COMRADES! PATRONIZE 8. SONNENSHEIN'S UNION BARBER SHOP 84 E. FOURTH STREET.

ELECTRIC MASSAGE. 10c. McGrady Resolutions.

The Socialist Club of Brockton Mass., has adopted suitable resolu-tions deploring the death of Thomas McGrady and has sent them to the Socialist press for publication.

LECTURE

MEN to make money selling HAB-BROUCK TERRACE real estate. We show you how to do it if you don't know. Write or see (mornings). A. F. Wegener, manager of Lint, Butscher & Ross, Room 503, 132 Nassau St., New York City. J. GHENT.

ON THE SUBJECT

Socialism and Intellectuals AT TERRACE LYCEUM. 206 East Broadway.

Sunday, Dec. 29, 1907, At 8 P. M.

Under the Auspices of the Second A. D., S. P.

ADMISSION 5 CENTS.

PREPARE FOR THE 18th NEW YEAR BALL

Russian Social Democrats TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1907

MURRAY HILL LYCEUM Cor. 34th St. and Third Ave.
Tickets 35 Cts. Hat Check 15 Cts.

Comrades, come and have a jolly good time at the
FIRST ANNUAL BALL AND
ENTERTAINMENT

of the

14th A. D., SOCIALIST PARTY EMERICH'S HALL 214 East Forty-first St. TICKETS, 15c. NEW YEAR'S EVE., DECEMBER 31.

For the Benefit of the Campaign Fund of 1908. CONCERT AND PACKAGE PARTY In the Club Rooms of the 6th A. D., SOCIALIST PARTY, 288 E. Third St.

NEW YEAR'S EVE., DECEMBER 31.

TICKETS, 10 CEN'TS.

—When the people own the mills and mines and factories, they won't throw themselves out of work, as capitalist owners do.

This is as good as the best 30c, and 35c.

Coffee. Money refunded if not assistancing.

Free delivery in New York, Brooklyn,

Jerry City, Hoboten, and New Newark.

Sc. lots at our places.

Hamburg-Am. Coffee Company,

12 Old Silp, cor. Water St., 12 Palton St.,

asser Falter Terry.

PHYSICIANS

Telephone, 556 Orchard. DR. M. GIRSDANSKY 237 EAST BROADWAY

NEW YORK DR. CH. SCHWARTZ. 275 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

pear Clinton Street.

Telephone: 1632 Orchard.

EDUCATIONAL. A Preparatory School with all work and no frills. Nine high-school and college teachers. Prepares for all colleges, Colum-bia. Harvard, Cornell, E. Pegents' Cooper Union. Civil Service.

JOSEPH PREPARATORY SCHOOL, CLINTON HALL, ISI CLINTON ST. ERON PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

J. E. ERON, A. M., PRINCIPAL. Prepares for high school and all colleges (Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, etc.), for Regents, Cooper Union and Civil Service. Fourteen high school and college teachers.

185—187 EAST BROADWAY.

HEIDEMANN - BRYAN - SOUPPRONT'S Private instruction in English. German, Spanish, French, Latin, Greek, history, aleberate or colleges that the colleges the months; \$20 monthly.

Private instruction in English, German, Spanish, French, Latin, Greek, history, alebera, geometry, trigonometry; introduction into poetics, logic, philosophy,

Moderate rates for clubs; advice gladly given to comrades.

W. J. BRYAN

EDITORIALS BY

on as many public questions in a handsome cloth bound

volume of 450 pages

25 CENTS PER VOLUME IS CENTS EXTRA FOR POSTAGE.

pared to meet Bryan's arguments, who may be the presidential candidate of the Democratic party.

Every Socialist must be pre-

Look at the price and order at once.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.. 15 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

I. GOLDBERG, 4 STORES 171 EAST BROADWAY HOUSTON, Corner Clinton St. FIFTH AVENUE, Corner listh St.

N E BROCKLYM: PITKIN. S

0 R Corner Rockaway Ave.