

THE WORKER

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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 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 instead 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 columns 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 Republican or Democratic papers gave it even a little paragraph in an obscure corner.

The Socialist Party had foreseen 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 distributing about 50,000 copies in this city and a still greater number of last week's issue 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 expressing the sense of the meeting, and was carried with enthusiastic applause:

"Whereas, Our governing agencies are ever ready at a moment's notice to place 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 workmen; and

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

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

"Resolved, That we call upon the governmental authorities in the nation, 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 families.

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

"Resolved, That we urge the working class to gain possession of the governmental 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 millions struggling for freedom in Russia, and especially in view of Secretary Tat's fraternizing with the Tsar's professional murderers, the following additional resolution was also adopted:

Tyranny Denounced.

"Whereas, The Tsar's government is now attempting to destroy our comrades, the former Social Democratic members of the Duma for the simple reason that they have faithfully represented their constituents; and

"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 today does not represent a civilized government but stands revealed as a bloody and barbarous tyranny maintained by the hangman and the shotgun; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we extend our brotherly sympathies to the struggling Russian proletariat and pledge our full support to their cause.

Hard Times Continue.

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.

For the working class of this country the old year is coming to a melancholy close. Vast numbers are altogether without employment. Yet larger numbers 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 Pittsburgh 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 employees 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 Gardner 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 employees 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 a 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 manufacturers to curtail the output 25 per cent from Christmas until March 1. The American Woolen Co. which employs 30,000 operatives in its 30 mills, will continue its four-days-a-week 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 movement will probably swell the number to at least 150,000 during January and February.

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 Illinois Steel Co. to-day announced that

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 Erie 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 getting \$90 to \$100 a month, 3 per cent; those getting over \$100 a month, 5 per cent.

SLAUGHTER ON NEW YORK STREETS.

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

During the last four months the elevated, surface, 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

SERIOUSLY INJURED.	
August	147
September	153
October	144
November	198

Total 197
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 each month. 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 someone 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' Extortions.

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 29th 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 refused 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, Rutgers, Essex, Ludlow, Hester, Monroe and Jefferson streets—the most dense 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 Fanken will instruct the tenants how their resistance to the payment of rent at the present may be made successful.

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 time to keep silence," said Solomon. But when I proceeded to the first verse of the fourth chapter of the Ecclesiastes, 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.—Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

JAURES FLAYS CLEMENCEAU.

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

Clemenceau's Hesitation in the Conflict Between Capital and Labor Brings the Reward that Every Compromising Politician Always Earns.

Jean Jaures cables from Paris to the New York "World" a trenchant criticism of Clemenceau, the French premier, 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 fearing to concede to either, Clemenceau has proven an inefficient and reactionary politician. To quote Jaures:

"Clemenceau appears the uncontented 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 almost deserted.

"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, as to the Socialists' power, and when the true intent of their action has been cleared of misconception and calumnies the influence of Socialism on working people and peasants will rapidly grow.

"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. Moreover, the French Socialist Party, obliged to always conciliate its revolutionary ideals with the laws of political action, is absorbed by internal quarrels 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 attack. The Opposition, therefore, if not disarmed is practically suspended. The Radicals and Moderates follow the Government faithfully.

"The Moderates are thankful to the radical Clemenceau for having reassured the Bourgeoisie by his vigorous 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 denouncing the Socialist party.

"He was taken between two fires—between 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 having played the game. Influential papers had succeeded even in causing his patriotism to be suspected and for the mob he was considered 'the benchmark 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 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 Clemenceau 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 exercised 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 discovered 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.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The coal mines 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 2,031, 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 directly 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 concerning 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 output 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, the safeguarding of 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 explosives.

In regard to the number of deaths per 1,000 men employed, the United States occupies a less favorable position than any other coal-producing country. In regard to deaths per million 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. This was the fourth big "accident" of the sort within a month, involving over 700 deaths, not to mention several smaller ones.

What It All Means.

Mr. Holmes' report fully justifies what *The Worker* has said as to the real responsibility for all this slaughter. The fact that such disasters are 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 workmen 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 workmen wake up.

No War Taxes for Children.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—The Social Democratic 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 other 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."

—Show this paper to your friends.

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 Pettibone trial has lasted longer than expected. 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 Orchard. The exception is the testimony of Harry Neville the half-witted seventeen year old son of the man who was Orchard's companion on a camping trip in 1904. 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 day 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 assassin.

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 concluded that it was only necessary to establish by a corroboration of Orchard 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 as charged in the indictment. So Pettibone 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 of 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 *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 than the mere statement that disorder might occur.

"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.

This 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 is hearing but one side of the case.

Will Sue to Dissolve Union.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Dec. 25.—To carry the fight into the Federal Court 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 union, and 19 other officers of the labor body.

Our Protest Heeded.

It would appear that the protest which the Socialists and organized workmen of the whole country so promptly raised against the unwarranted sending of troops to Goldfield has been heeded in Washington, at least, if not by the mine owners and state officials in Nevada. President Roosevelt appears to have realized that he had done a very rash thing in yielding to the mine owners' demands—too 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 successor.

The moral is: Vigilance, promptness, and aggressiveness on the part of the conscious proletariat bring their reward.

Ten Days Grace.

To be sure, the President gave the Governor and his backers ten days in which to manufacture riots as a pretext 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 proceeds 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 representatives 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 details.

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.

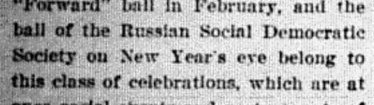
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Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post office on April 6, 1891. As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker, 18 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: 1900 (Presidential).....96,961 1902 (State and Congressional).....229,762 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 deserve special attention. The party picnic 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 force.

MR. GOMPERS IS SILENT.

Two weeks ago we called on the officers 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 workmen of Goldfield organized in the Western Federation of Miners, who had just been made the object of a preconcerted 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 threatened 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 Federation. We were unwilling to believe this report. 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 to either of our appeals for a statement that would clear that body of a grave suspicion. Under such circumstances it can hardly be denied 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 UNEMPLOYED AGITATION.

The time is ripe for an energetic movement on a national scale to explain the cause of the hard times and organize the demand of the unemployed workers for relief. The tremendous success of last Thursday's meeting in New York City proves this. The comrades in every other city should follow the example. This can be made as impressive and as fruitful as our movement for the defense of the Western Federation officials has been. No time should be wasted and no effort spared.

It is no surprise that Justice Kellogg instructed the jury to acquit Alfred G. Smith, Vice-President and General Manager of the New York Her of Political Victims of the Revolution. Tickets, at the Theatre.

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 penniless workmen. 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 the 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 always in unison when liberty is to be throttled and human freedom thwarted.

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 reigned 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 useless.

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 like cheese or butter. Lafargue's choice knew that they hired politicians, editors and others to provide a defense for their rule. But he did not anticipate, even in fiction, 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 much of their fame as orators and humorists is a purchasable commodity. They must buy the brains of the under-world of useful labor to overcome the intellectual vacuum which their idle and useless lives has left them.

A hired digestive organ is all that is necessary to complete the transformation of the industrial idlers into beings that are not only useless to humanity but to themselves as well.

Great is the wisdom of the law dispensers. Because they were chopping wood last Sunday, two men were arrested and fined \$3 each for violating the Sabbath. They pleaded that they

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were out of work and took to Sunday wood chopping in order to earn a dollar, which Magistrate Sternert 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 workmen further down into misery. And workmen 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 happens 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 Steizie which recently appeared in many trade union journals throuthout the country. It is entitled, "I Believe—", and proceeds to enumerate the things the good workman 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 betrayal 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 jands 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 late war, the workers of Japan are suffering severely. They prepared for 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 began 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 Manchuria engaged in the bloody work; while the workers at home were exerting their energies to the utmost to support them. 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 heroically 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 and navy!

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 daily necessities and rent. Strikes and riots are occurring throuthout 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.

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A CASE OF EDITORIAL GRIPES.

The attitude of "Collier's", this self-styled "National Weekly" ever since the beginning of the Moyer-Haywood case, has been one of veiled antagonism to Labor, at such times as the antagonism has not flared out in open denunciation. "Collier's" from the first went on the presumption of the Federation's guilt. It colored its "news" of the trial to discredit the defense. When the verdict 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 foreman 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 "Collier'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 about "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. The 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 whatever heads raise themselves (and if the head of Labor, so much the better) has for a considerable period been carrying on a direct and forcible attack upon the W. F. M., its officers, its lawyers, and whatsoever connected with it can be found to rant against.

Furthermore, "Collier's" has been heating 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 Socialism was a rampant and anarchistic 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 Socialist 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 Collier 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.

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 beating furiously, and her soul torn into a thousand shreds. A mother was that woman, with all the holy fire of maternity consuming her very being; making havoc 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 at that very moment there was surely 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 foughest dream incarnate—ah, those blissful days of sweet harmony. He, her husband and bread winner, was a working man, who toiled from morn till night, with the sweat 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 that huge machine he was tending, his hand was caught, and with its customary grating sound, that monster of civilization, destroyed the erstwhile 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, tho she be wrapped in the very 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 mother has at last succumbed to the yearning, pleading cry, for a look, only a look at her own little girl; she, the mother, was compelled to live in another town.

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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 review after review of my humble little book, "Socialism: Positive and Negative", repeated the blackening accusation, I began to feel that there was no escape, and 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 Review" for August. The anonymous reviewer gave me a new point of view. He says my "brilliancy" makes one feel a little suspicious of me.

Here is a great discovery. If a Socialist writer is to be trusted and useful in the Movement, the great essential qualification is dullness. How comforting this thought must be to those of my comrades who edit Socialist periodicals! But one stands aghast at the stupendous stores of dullness that must be required to enable one man to accept all acceptably two such important posts as Editor of the "International Socialist Review" and Editor of the Chicago "Daily Socialist"; but far be it from those two essences the present incumbent of those two most important 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 dullness. I began to look about me for models 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 managed to narrow the field down to two:—the Messages of Grover Cleveland and the Editorials in the Chicago "Daily Socialist". But, tho the spirit was willing the flesh was weak, and nausea prevented my studying either. I have given up. Dullness lies beyond my reach. Henceforth it's brilliancy for mine. So, I can only hope my anonymous reviewer was mistaken; that brilliancy 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.

But here is where my anonymous reviewer hits the nail on the head. He says: "Who knows but that on beyond La Monte there may be yet other un-numbered higher stages of revolutionists in comparison with which he is the most moss-backed of conservatives." That's a fact. There are a whole lot of Revolutionary peaks I have never yet been able to scale. I want to tell you about some of them. There's Mount Simons. I've never been up there. From that giddy height, I am told, 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 the chief mission of the Socialist Party is to bring this blessed truth home to the farmers. That intrepid adventurer, William English Walling, has recently scaled this 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 beneficent influence of A. M. Simons' "The American Farmer", the European movement is throwing off the blighting influence of Kautsky, who, because he had found the peasantry of Prussia superstitious and extremely individualistic, had taught the baleful doctrine that the first duty of the Socialists was to organize the industrial proletariat. I confess I am still down on the Kautsky boycott, but I have convinced many Socialist militants of the inadequacy and weakness of the old forms of pure-and-simple craft unionism. Industrial unionism HAS NOT FAILED, but that it has failed is the reason it has not scored more signal successes thus far is to be found in the effort of intellectualism to bring down the ranks 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 making me more and more convinced that the NEW TACTICS THAT WE MUST FOLLOW are evolved out of the actual experience of the CLASS WAR. 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THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

PART I.

Conditions in Settlement and Colonial Times.

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CHAPTER III.—Continued.

British Traders' Tactics.

Toward the close of the seventeenth century the merchants of Boston were the richest in the colonies. Trade there was the brisker. 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.

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 woollen 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 woollen cloths.

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 1705 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 hazardous venture 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 years 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 heavily. George subsequently became a United States senator. Israel Thordike, who began 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 establishments.

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 he 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 prizes. 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 cargoes British merchantman. Returning to shore he studied for an education, later resuming the privateer deck. Some of his exploits, as narrated by George Atkinson Ward 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 eighty-three 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 lived. He died on Jan. 5, 1844, aged 84 years.

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 1790 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 snipper, 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; trade 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—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 82 in 1840, the size of his fortune excited wonderment throughout New England. It may be here noted as a fact worthy of comment that of the group of hale rich ship owners there were few who did not live to be octogenarians.

Allen's Biographical Dictionary, Edition of 1857: 701. Hunt's Lives of American Merchants: 382. Allen's Biographical Dictionary, Edit. of 1867: 227. Stryker's American Register for 1849: 241. 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?

By Jos. E. Cohen.

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 themselves 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 untrammelled 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 workmen—possibly in order to prevent them from acquiring that "common level" that Socialism threatens to teach workmen 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.

economy—because it is strictly POLITICAL economy.

The capitalist class is not ignorant of the above facts. They do not contribute 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 past—campaign funds are slow a-coming. 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. Corporations and industrial establishments are privately owned, but they are socially necessary. The theory that private ownership best serves the people is exploded. Private ownership has resulted in the creation of a few handfuls 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 unfitness 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 intense.

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 take anarchy.

A NORWEGIAN HERO.

All the kings who are resting themselves in England just now have left a militant Socialist party behind them. The Kaiser has been fighting Socialism during the greater part of his imperial 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 bull-rings, 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 republicanism, 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 their host. 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. At first the Government took no

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 Mand, whilst they talk to their elders at the family party, will be able to say that 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.

William Anderson was arrested for begging at a Subway entrance. He is 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 falling eyesight. He had served under Admirals Dewey, and Bob Evans and other prominent 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 employed 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 indictment they constitute of the present civilization and its horrors, hypocrites 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 sobriety which is the face which civilized soldiering turns towards us stay-at-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 year.

TOILERS AND IDLERS

BY JOHN R. McMAHON

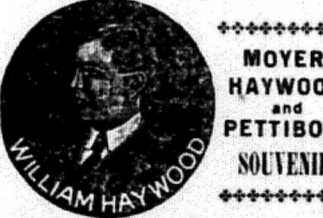
"Toilers and Idlers" has plenty of romance of the true sort. The time is now and the scene is Fifth Avenue, the East Side of New York in general, and an iron foundry in particular. Rensen, a rich young man, goes to work in the foundry, which he discovers to be his own property.

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 riot. There are interesting members of Rensen's wealthy set.

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

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HINTS FOR WORKERS. "President gets shopping over," says a newspaper headline. Sort of change from shopping 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 destruction. The funny part of this exposure of rotten battleships is that anybody could believe rotten politicians could do any better. Poverty is no crime, but the capitalists 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 are not being consulted about whether 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 electing.

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 trouble 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 conciliate 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 read them thru.

The fact that the child labor law of Ohio has been declared unconstitutional should show the non-Socialist opponents of child labor that until the workers control all branches of the government legislation against capitalist interests will be useless and ineffective.

Rand School Lunch Room. A lunch room in charge of Comrade Vlag has been opened in the Rand School for the convenience of members and visitors. This is a strictly Socialist enterprise, as no attempt is made to serve those not interested 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 year.

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SECOND TERM OPENS MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1908.

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

The Band 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, at 8 o'clock. 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, at 9:10 o'clock.

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, examinations 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 sessions. 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 Elocution and Public Speaking and in Current History are held on Sunday afternoons, from 3 to 5 o'clock.

CATALOGUE OF COURSES.

The following will be the Lecture and Study Courses for the Second Term: **SYSTEMATIC COURSES.**

I. 16 Lessons MR. MORRIS HILLQUIP
THE THEORIES AND METHODS OF SOCIALISM.

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 Law, The Feudal System of Law, Social Legislation and Socialist Jurisprudence.
4. 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 under Socialism.
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, 9:10 to 10:10.

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

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 in the practice of the best American writers and speakers.

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 SECTION**, 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 students, \$1.00).

Elementary section, 7:45 to 8:20.
Wednesdays { Literature class, 8:35 to 9:20.
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 heads:

1. The meaning of statistics in its relation to science. Statistical theories and methods.
2. Demography, dealing with population in its relation to sex, age, birth rates, death rates, immigration, etc.
3. 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 students with the sources of statistical information 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, verification of data, preparation of schedules, statistical machinery etc.
2. The main sources of statistical information and their use.
- 3 and 4. These sessions will be devoted to some original study of the students' own choosing.

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. **MR. ALGERNON LEE**

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" } (\$1.20; to students, \$1.00).
{ H. M. Hyndman's "Economics of Socialism" }
Fridays, 9:10 to 10:10.

V. 28 Lessons (16 remaining) MR. JOHN D. BARRY
(Two-hour sessions.)

ELOCUTION AND PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The purpose of this course is to train students in pronunciation and in the cultivation of voice, gesture and bearing.

Sundays, 3 to 5.

LECTURE-CONFERENCE COURSES. PROF. FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS

I. 12 Lectures THE PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY.

1. Natural Groupings of People in America.
2. Suggestion and Example in American Life.
3. Mental and Moral Types in the American Population.
4. Sympathies and Antagonism in American Life.
5. Local and National Consciousness.
6. Epidemic Emotion and Deliberate Decision in America.
7. Collective Action in America: Its Early Forms.
8. Later and Prospective Forms of Collective Action.
9. Social Pressure and the Individual.
10. Significant Characteristics of Social Organization in America.
11. Economic Well-Being in America.
12. The Meaning of Progress; America's Contribution.

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

II. 12 Lectures PSYCHOLOGY.
This course aims to give a bird's-eye view of the human mind and its principal

modes of behavior, considered particularly in relation to the brain and nervous system. In the earlier lectures, which are largely physiological, the workings 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 phenomena of the 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.
5. The Functions of the Brain.
6. The Psychology of Habit.
7. Consciousness in Its Relation to the Mind or Soul.
8. The Association of Ideas.
9. Illusions and Hallucinations.
10. Instinct, Reasoning, Will.
11. Emotions.
12. The Connection of Mind and Body.

Students are recommended to read 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 LEE**

III. 12 Lectures THE ECONOMIC INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY.

The purpose of this course is to explain the Marxian Theory of History, with illustrations 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 Institutions.
- 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, 8 to 9. **PROF. HENRY E. CRAMPTON**

IV. 12 Lectures THE ELEMENTS OF EVOLUTION.

1. Pre-organic Evolution.
2. Anatomy as Evidence of Evolution.
3. Embryology as Evidence of Evolution.
4. Paleontology as Evidence of Evolution.
5. Darwinism as the Method of Evolution.
6. Post-Darwinian Theories.
7. The Physical Evolution of the Human Species.
8. The Physical Evolution of Human Races.
9. Mental Evolution.
10. Social Evolution in Animals.
11. Evolution and Comparative Ethics.
12. Evolution and Comparative Religion.

Fridays, 8 to 9. **MR. LUCIEN SANIAL**

V. 12 Lectures CURRENT HISTORY.

This course will give a weekly review of economic developments and events, including those particularly bearing upon the present crisis. Each review will be followed 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 following 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 lectures will be as follows:

1. Is Evolution Opposed to Socialism? Sunday, April 19, 11 a. m.
2. The Possibility of Securing Social Progress. Tuesday, April 21, 8 p. m.
3. Struggle for Existence and Competition as Social Forces. Thursday, April 23, 8 p. m.
4. Social Variation, Individualism and Genius. Saturday, April 25, 8 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 student, \$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.**

PARTY NEWS

National.

The National Executive Committee, which met at National Headquarters Saturday, Dec. 14, adjourned at 3:30 p. m. Monday, Dec. 16. Comrade Hanford, who was ill during the session, is rapidly improving, and will probably be out of the hospital in a few days.

Individual membership ballots for the election of seven members of the National Executive Committee and a National Secretary have been shipped in sufficient quantities to State Secretaries in organized states, and to Local Secretaries and members at large in unorganized states. The ballots cast by the members should be returned by the Local Secretary. Reports should be returned to State Secretaries on or before Jan. 25, to the National Office not later than Jan. 30, 1908. One of the unused ballots, properly certified, may be used as a report blank.

By recent referendum in South Dakota, Freeman Knowles of Deadwood was re-elected National Committee member, and M. G. Osahl of Sioux Falls was re-elected Secretary.

Moving motions to be submitted to the National Committee have been made by the following members of the committee.

Vernon F. King of Michigan:
"That Geo. Goebel, R. Herlyn or E. Y. Deba be instructed to proceed to Nebraska and investigate the factional fight in that state, doing all in his power to harmonize those interested to get at the truth of the matter, render a truthful impartial report to the National Committee. The one so designated to remain not less than 30 days in the state at National Office expense, and to cover all cities and locals affected."

Ernest D. Hall of Connecticut:
"That the National Executive Committee be hereby instructed to elect a special committee 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 said investigation being to ascertain who constitutes the Socialist Party in Nebraska, and who as its duly elected officials are entitled to recognition by the National Organization.

The National committee of three may

adopt its own methods for accomplishing these purposes—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 Executive Committee shall then determine who shall be recognized as the official representatives of the Socialist Party of Nebraska."

"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."

"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 the provisions of the Constitution as amended."

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."

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 Party of the United States, and who as its duly elected officials are entitled to recognition by the National Organization."

Comrade Hillquit submits the following comment on the motion of Comrade Culp of Maryland:
"Comrade Culp's comment on his motion that the National Secretary be instructed to recognize the Wells Faction in Nebraska, shows clearly that he misunderstands the National Office without recognizing that the National Office without recogni-

tion from both contending factions until such time as the Nebraska controversy is settled on its merits. I am the last man in the party to draw the line between the 'workings' and 'intellectuals' or '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. I have no classes within the party, neither the privileged nor the inferior. But I must confess I utterly fail to see what application this well established policy of equal treatment has to the case under consideration. Assuming that the Wells Faction represents the 'Bourgeois elements' within our movement 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 party has to be made on the basis of their respective rights to recognition by the party are absolutely gratuitous and based on unproven rumors and statements. Neither the National Committee nor 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 National Secretary has been practicing law in the courts of several states 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 averse 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 impartially investigated by the party. If Comrade Culp, who has been admitted to practice law in the courts of several states, considers this 'quibbling', I am sorry, and for his offer of a position on the bench of the United States Supreme Court, I should have to decline that at least until such time as the Socialist Party is in control of the National Government."

NATIONAL LECTURES AND ORGANIZERS.
GUY E. MILLER—Nevada, Headquarters at Goldfield.
Massachusetts.
BOSTON.
The Dorchester Socialist Club held its

semi-monthly meeting Tuesday, Dec. 17. Officers for the new year were elected. 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 those members who did not find the business meetings interesting will now find opportunity for discussing all up to date topics affecting Socialism. The usual Thursday night whist and dance parties are a success. The finances of the club are in a very sound condition, but the work laid out for the new year calls for a continuation of the generous support which all have given in the past.

Franklin H. Wentworth is to deliver his lecture on Wendell Phillips, under the auspices of Salem Socialist Club, at Salem, Tuesday evening, Dec. 31.

A mass meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall, Monday, Jan. 6, 8 p. m., to deal with the questions of the industrial panic and the recent mine disasters. The Boston Club expects the co-operation of the clubs of Greater Boston in making the most of this opportunity for Socialist propaganda.

Pennsylvania.
ERIE.
Erie City Branch has nominated a full city ticket for the coming municipal election. Our candidate for Mayor, Walter H. Miller, is a veteran Socialist and unionist, who has served the cause unflinchingly since the days of the Knights of Labor. Our organization never was in better trim. The city campaign will open with a mass meeting on Jan. 6, addressed by John C. Chase. Songs by the Socialist choir are a feature of all our meetings.

PHILADELPHIA.
State Secretary Ringler calls attention of party members to the special stamps to defray expenses of delegates to the State Convention. Every member is expected to buy one stamp each three months. Nominations for delegates to the National Convention must be in the state office by Jan. 10.

The Campaign Committee has issued subscription lists for the February campaign. The committee will distribute free literature during this campaign, and have already had 50,000 platforms printed.

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

later than Dec. 31, so there will be no hitch about getting our candidates on the official ballot in February. Subscription lists and the money collected on them must be turned in before Feb. 1.

Local Philadelphia has received requests from locals all over the country for the new precinct books. Send 10 cents in stamps to the Secretary, 1305 Arch street, for a copy.

Wisconsin.
J. G. Phelps Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes lectured in Racine the 14th and in Milwaukee the 17th. Ethical Hall was full to the last seat of the gallery, and long notices of the lecture were given on the front page of the capitalist papers next morning.

Carl D. Thompson finishes his Wisconsin tour this week. He has given his lecture on "Constructive Socialism" to audiences everywhere, who eagerly listened to the history of what the Socialists had done in the state legislature and the Milwaukee City Council.

The comrades of Brantwood a year ago arranged an entertainment only to find the only hall in town closed to them. They were obliged to walk four miles to the nearest hall. Then they decided to build a hall of their own. They cleared \$100 on their entertainment and subscribed \$50 more. Some contributed lumber and all contributed work. Now they have a neat Socialist hall, with a stage for entertainments, and over the stage hangs a beautiful red flag inscribed in English and Finnish "Workers of the World Unite!"

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

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

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 meetings.

Walter Thos. Mills is an expelled member of the Socialist Party. Locals engaging him as a Socialist speaker violate all rules of organization and discipline.

All organizers and lecturers touring this state will take subscriptions for "The Socialist," "The Worker," "The Western Clarion," "The Montana News" and "The Oakland World."

New York City.
The General Committee will meet on Saturday, Dec. 28, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. As this will be the last meeting of the present General Committee 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 Executive Committee. A communication from Local Philadelphia asked whether Local New York would assist them in their fight for sewer promising the necessary assistance, but advising the local to be cautious about appealing the case to the United States Supreme Court. The Organizer was instructed to submit to local sub-divisions the ballots on the election of National Executive Committee and National Secretary. Organizer reported a successful demonstration last Thursday. The collection amounted to \$78.15, which would probably leave a deficit of about \$35. The distribution of the Worker last Sunday was very satisfactory and 40,000 copies were distributed at an expenditure of \$140; 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 matter of the Jewish Agitation Bureau showed 508 votes in favor of the General Committee and 180 against. Organizer was instructed to make arrangements for printing a special leaflet dealing with the present financial and industrial crisis. Assembly Districts will be urged to set aside a number of days beginning with the third Sunday in January, to make a personal canvass of enrolled Socialist Party voters and urge them to join the party and become regular subscribers of The Worker. Also that arrangements be made to send special letters to enrolled Socialist Party voters

and a leaflet to enrolled Independence League voters; that 10,000 canvassing cards be distributed among the Assembly Districts for the house-to-house canvass of the enrolled voters.

Ballots for the election of the National Executive Committee and National Secretary were sent to the various sub-divisions of the local. The vote will close Jan. 25. 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 resolution of the General Committee in the matter of the Jewish Socialist Agitation Bureau:

Districts	For	Against
1st & 23rd Br. 1	10	10
1st & 23rd Br. 2	15	5
2d Br. 1	5	30
3d & 11th	22	1
4th Br. 1	2	12
5th Br. 1	10	20
6th Br. 1	30	61
7th Br. 1	6	6
8th Br. 1	9	12
9th Br. 1	11	11
10th Br. 1	12	12
11th Br. 1	7	1
12th Br. 1	11	1
13th & 15th Br. 1	12	1
14th Br. 1	12	1
15th & 18th Br. 1	21	1
16th Br. 1	25	4
17th Br. 1	23	4
18th Br. 1	12	5
19th Br. 1	12	5
20th Br. 1	12	5
21st Br. 1	12	5
22d Br. 1	12	5
23d Br. 1	12	5
24th & 25th German	17	1
25th & 26th German	14	1
26th Br. 1	25	13
27th & 30th	12	1
28th Br. 1	11	4
29th Br. 1	11	4
30th Br. 1	11	4
31st & 32nd German	13	1
32d Br. 1	11	6
33d Br. 1	11	1
34th & 35th German	13	1
35th & 36th German	29	1
36th & 39th Finnish	27	1
Totals	500	180

The action of the General Committee is therefore sustained.

The following districts failed to make returns: 5th & 7th, 6th, Russian; 16th & 18th; 15th, Bohemian Ladies; 20th, Slovak; 19th, 32d, Br. 2; 33d, Br. 3; 35th; 3d, Italian; Finnish Br. No. 1.

The usual Christmas entertainment will be given by the West Side Agitation Committee at their Headquarters, 585 Eighth Avenue, near Thirty-ninth street, on Saturday, 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.)

PARTY NEWS.

Continued from page 5.

tion. J. C. Pierce will tell some of his Henry Engel, monologue; Mrs. Beck, rec- tumy experiences. Tom Lewis will dance, and Mildred Lewis will sing. Emil Spindler will tell some of his jokes, and his daughters will dance. The Socialist Stage Society will give a public rehearsal of the one-act play, "The Brotherhood of Man." Admission is free with candy and toys for the children.

The 11th A. D. will hold its semi-annual meeting on Friday, Dec. 27. Election of officers and other important business will be transacted.

The 17th A. D. has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, 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 "The 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 weekly.

More matter of the character of elementary Socialism should be printed; theatrical criticisms should be left out, also serial stories (not serials), and articles; no editorially or personally abusive character should henceforth be permitted a place in the columns of The Worker. With the above exceptions, the 17th A. D. Branch indorses the retention of the various classifications of printed matter as outlined by the Editor at the General Party Meeting in the Labor Temple. As to the matter of the "Socialist Worker" should continue to preserve the party dignity by attention to accuracy and by an entire avoidance of the marketable and sensational 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 staff 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: The 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 before responsible for the punctual payment of the same. The sum so collected is to be employed for the maintenance of The Worker, and in return for the national 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 cents per annum, no number should be quoted at less than \$1 per 100 part.

The Harlem Agitation District requests publication of the following extracts from minutes of meeting of Dec. 13:

The sub-committee elected at the last meeting on Party Press, Propaganda and The Worker referendum voted the following had prepared and published a pamphlet entitled "The New York Socialist" which represented their idea of the form which a weekly Socialist paper should take. The pamphlet contained suggestions of what a Socialist Party paper should and should not contain. Your sub-committee had also embodied in this pamphlet a criticism of the referendum on The Worker issued by the State Committee, with recommendations that the comrades how to vote at the referendum on The Worker issued by the State Committee, also criticisms of W. J. Ghent's recent attack on the working class as represented in the Socialist Worker.

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 the body. The report of the sub-committee was received and their actions endorsed. Comrade Heidemann of the 17th A. D. reported that his district voted against the referendum concerning The Worker, and that the purpose was to influence the comrades 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 issue it. It was also reported that the 17th A. D. had prepared some suggestions concerning the editing and publishing of The Worker, which were discussed at the meeting of the 17th A. D. and that this report and suggestions had been sent to The Worker for publication. It was brought out in the discussion that the comrades of the 17th A. D. were very ill informed on the question, and it is probable that no action or protest would have been taken by them but for the influence of two comrades (good talkers), who, contrary to their usual habits, had attended the meeting and talked the comrades into taking the action reported. The motion to receive, endorse and approve was carried. Fifteen for, 1 against. Comrade Heidemann of the 17th A. D. voting against the motion.

The Assembly Districts represented at the meeting were, 19th, 21st, 21st and 23d German, 23d, 25-30th, 28-30th Finnish, and 31st A. D.

The 34th A. D. met on Tuesday, Dec. 17. The following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: Recording Secretary, B. Lichtenberg; Financial Secretary, Lightbown; Organizer, McCulloch; Agitation Committee, McCulloch, Kohn and Lichtenberg; General Committee Delegates, G.H. Oberst and Stein; Workers Conference, Lichtenberg; "Daily Call," G.H. A committee was appointed to cooperate with similar body of the 35th A. D. to secure entertainments for the benefit of The Worker. Vote on question of The Worker held open until next meeting. The following were nominated as candidates for the State Committee: Lee, Paulitsch, Elbert, Oberst, Fr.; U. Solomon, Slobodin, and Hiltant. Comrade Gill moved that in view of the fact that Comrades Lee and Hiltant were already overburdened with work and were candidates for the National Committee, that their names be stricken from the list. Chairman ruled the motion out of order, inasmuch as the passing of such a motion would prevent the comrades from voting for their choice. Comrade Gill appealed, and a vote the appellant was sustained. Question was then called for, and motion to strike out the names of Lee and Hiltant was defeated. Ballots were distributed, and the following were elected as the nominal list of the 34th: Comrades Paulitsch, Oberst, Fr.; U. Solomon, and Slobodin, Auditing Committee of three was appointed.

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 lectures will be resumed on the following Sunday, Jan. 3, with an anti-Socialist as the speaker, Edward Dobson of the Brooklyn Eagle. He offers a challenge to Socialists at this lecture. 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 Eltsick, 794 Madison street.

Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. has made arrangements with Comrade Miller for three

lectures. The Secretary was instructed to send tickets for the ball to all branches of Kings County and to sympathizers. Comrades Wolf, Shiplooff and Zametkin were nominated for the State Committee. Nashimoff and Brande were elected a committee to deliver the special edition of The Worker.

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

The 11th A. D. will hold its semi-annual meeting on Friday, Dec. 27. Election of officers and other important business will be transacted.

The 17th A. D. has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, 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 "The 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 weekly.

More matter of the character of elementary Socialism should be printed; theatrical criticisms should be left out, also serial stories (not serials), and articles; no editorially or personally abusive character should henceforth be permitted a place in the columns of The Worker. With the above exceptions, the 17th A. D. Branch indorses the retention of the various classifications of printed matter as outlined by the Editor at the General Party Meeting in the Labor Temple. As to the matter of the "Socialist Worker" should continue to preserve the party dignity by attention to accuracy and by an entire avoidance of the marketable and sensational 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 staff 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:

The 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 before responsible for the punctual payment of the same. The sum so collected is to be employed for the maintenance of The Worker, and in return for the national 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 cents per annum, no number should be quoted at less than \$1 per 100 part.

The Harlem Agitation District requests publication of the following extracts from minutes of meeting of Dec. 13:

The sub-committee elected at the last meeting on Party Press, Propaganda and The Worker referendum voted the following had prepared and published a pamphlet entitled "The New York Socialist" which represented their idea of the form which a weekly Socialist paper should and should not contain. Your sub-committee had also embodied in this pamphlet a criticism of the referendum on The Worker issued by the State Committee, with recommendations that the comrades how to vote at the referendum on The Worker issued by the State Committee, also criticisms of W. J. Ghent's recent attack on the working class as represented in the Socialist Worker.

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 the body. The report of the sub-committee was received and their actions endorsed. Comrade Heidemann of the 17th A. D. reported that his district voted against the referendum concerning The Worker, and that the purpose was to influence the comrades 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 issue it. It was also reported that the 17th A. D. had prepared some suggestions concerning the editing and publishing of The Worker, which were discussed at the meeting of the 17th A. D. and that this report and suggestions had been sent to The Worker for publication. It was brought out in the discussion that the comrades of the 17th A. D. were very ill informed on the question, and it is probable that no action or protest would have been taken by them but for the influence of two comrades (good talkers), who, contrary to their usual habits, had attended the meeting and talked the comrades into taking the action reported. The motion to receive, endorse and approve was carried. Fifteen for, 1 against. Comrade Heidemann of the 17th A. D. voting against the motion.

The Assembly Districts represented at the meeting were, 19th, 21st, 21st and 23d German, 23d, 25-30th, 28-30th Finnish, and 31st A. D.

The 34th A. D. met on Tuesday, Dec. 17. The following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: Recording Secretary, B. Lichtenberg; Financial Secretary, Lightbown; Organizer, McCulloch; Agitation Committee, McCulloch, Kohn and Lichtenberg; General Committee Delegates, G.H. Oberst and Stein; Workers Conference, Lichtenberg; "Daily Call," G.H. A committee was appointed to cooperate with similar body of the 35th A. D. to secure entertainments for the benefit of The Worker. Vote on question of The Worker held open until next meeting. The following were nominated as candidates for the State Committee: Lee, Paulitsch, Elbert, Oberst, Fr.; U. Solomon, Slobodin, and Hiltant. Comrade Gill moved that in view of the fact that Comrades Lee and Hiltant were already overburdened with work and were candidates for the National Committee, that their names be stricken from the list. Chairman ruled the motion out of order, inasmuch as the passing of such a motion would prevent the comrades from voting for their choice. Comrade Gill appealed, and a vote the appellant was sustained. Question was then called for, and motion to strike out the names of Lee and Hiltant was defeated. Ballots were distributed, and the following were elected as the nominal list of the 34th: Comrades Paulitsch, Oberst, Fr.; U. Solomon, and Slobodin, Auditing Committee of three was appointed.

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 lectures will be resumed on the following Sunday, Jan. 3, with an anti-Socialist as the speaker, Edward Dobson of the Brooklyn Eagle. He offers a challenge to Socialists at this lecture. 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 Eltsick, 794 Madison street.

Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. has made arrangements with Comrade Miller for three

MEETING OF THE 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 a committee of three to co-operate with the 35th 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, Egerton 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.

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 Tridon. "Patriotism."

Boston.

SUNDAY, DEC. 29.

LABOR LYSEUM, 694 Washington street, 8 p. m.—Charles F. Doie. "The New Democracy."

New Haven, Conn.

SUNDAY, DEC. 29.

SOCIALIST HALL, 746 Chapel street, 8 p. m.—"Is There 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 that a committee of union men affiliated with the A. F. of L. 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 Gompers of the A. F. of L. and request him to investigate certain treacherous acts committed by some of the A. F. of L. locals in Nevada, and to take steps to prevent any such dangerous occurrences 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. It was pointed out that the capitalist press is printing very little about the Pettibone trial and the delegates were urged to be on the alert and be ready to 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 Masquerade Ball arranged by the Jewish "Daily Forward" in Madison Square Garden on Saturday, Feb. 1, have been sent to the sub-divisions of Local New York. The Worker will receive one-third of the net proceeds of the ball if the comrades will set a stipulated number of tickets. The "Forward" Ball usually draws a large attendance and the comrades will have no difficulty in disposing of the tickets if they take up this work and induce as many of their friends as possible to attend the ball. Comrades belonging to progressive Jewish labor organizations whose tickets can be sold are urged to communicate with the Organizer and committees will be sent with tickets.

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. Luckily there are other ways of dodging toil, or what would happen to some of our leading citizens?—Brisbane Worker.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to THE WORKER, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York.

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

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Two weeks are required to make changes in addresses. Subscribers should not expect the paper for at least two weeks from the date when subscriptions are sent in.

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

In the Trades Unions.

The committee to visit the labor and 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-operate 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, Gelder, 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.

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 workmen. 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 address for \$2.

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PROHIBITION FUNDS.

To the Editor of The Worker.—In The Worker of Dec. 21 Mr. David B. McCalmont, Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee of Pennsylvania, takes exception to my statement that the Standard Oil contributes to the campaign funds of the Prohibition Party of that state.

It is, of course, rather deplorable that the Chairman of the State Committee is unaware 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 Christian code of ethics of rewards and punishments.

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. Possibly—possibly Mr. Castle and the Prohibition party received no funds from Standard Oil for fighting Emery. Both of these cases happened since Mr. McCalmont became Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee. More than that, Mr. McCalmont holds from Franklin, which is in one of the "oil" 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 campaign funds of his party. Are Standard Oil men, Singery and Miller, of Franklin, Oil County, among them?

Let Mr. McCalmont speak up.

JOS. E. COHEN, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1907.

—Want to make a New Years present to the cause? Subscribe for The Worker for some friend.

MASQUERADE AND CIVIC BALL

Arranged for the Benefit of

THE JEWISH DAILY FORWARD

and

THE WORKER

By the Forward Association.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Saturday Evening, February 1, 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.

Comrade Clara Schachter of New York sent in five yearlies last week.

Comrade Ruhde of Groversville sent in five new subs.

Comrade Weidel of Jamaica, Long Island, brought in six last week.

Comrade Barnard of Barre, Vt., sent in three.

Comrade Mendes of Brooklyn made another visit with five new readers.

Comrade Ulrich of Middletown, Pa., and Comrade Clausen of Oaklyn, N. J., sent in three each.

These comrades have subscribed for two years: Axel Wahlenberg, Suffield, Conn.; S. Hillkowitz, Los Angeles; Charles Gneib, New York.

Two subscriptions were sent in by these comrades: A. Hyatt, New 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 Orner, Venice, O.; H. L. Buzzell, Hyannis, Mass.; James H. Morgan, Dover, N. J.; N. A. Seaguit, Brooklyn; W. A. Strate, Okanville, Ill.; Mary White, Irvington, New York; Edw. D. Kimes, Canton, O.; Rev. R. E. Home, Fort Plain; Dr. H. Scheemer, New York.

The Sustaining Fund.

J. Abeles, Sea Cliff, L. I.50 Wm. Bingham, Washington, D. C. 1.00 R. W. Weeks, Tarrytown, N. Y. 10.00 A. Wahlenberg, Suffield, Conn. 1.00 Kessler, Kansas.50 Baltic Beer, Society acc. 20 per cent of festival. 25.00 B. A. B. 10.00 Local New York. 100.00 H. Javanovitch, Highland Park, Conn.50

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

PUBLICATIONS.

Is YOUR WIFE A SOCIALIST? If she is not, our magazine will make her one. If she is, she will want to read it. Send 35 cents for a year's subscription to THE SOCIALIST WOMAN, 619 E. 55th St., Chicago.

FOR RENT.

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MISSING COMRADES.

J. Dimitroff and S. Slavoff are requested to communicate with S. Ellett, 17 Commercial Block, Salt Lake City.

Will Joseph Cummings, formerly of Buffalo and Critton, N. Y., communicate with his brother? The Worker, 239 E. Eighty-fourth 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 Hand School, by addressing a petition to the Executive Committee requesting permission to organize such a branch.

This meeting was called thru a personal appeal, and I was surprised at the enthusiastic 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 the 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 assurances of assistance which have already been received, only six came from members of the party. I trust that this meeting will at least in a measure convince the Hollandish party members of the possibility and the necessity of establishing a Dutch Branch of the Socialist Party in this city. Fraternally, F. VLAC.

312 E. Nineteenth street, Dec. 1.

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