FOUNDED APRIL 3, 189L

Workers of the State of New York: the Socialist Party is your party; it advocates your cause: It fights your battles. Only inits victories can you be victorious, only in its triumphs can you triumph.... S tate Plat form Socialist Party of New York.

I -----

VOL. XVII.-NO. 40,

NEW YORK, JANUARY 4, 1908

PRICE 2 CENTS.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND MISERY IN NEW YORK CITY.

Already, After Only a Few Months of Hard Times, Thousands of Workers Are in Dire Need.

Estimated that 125,000, or One Eighth of the Wage Workers of the City, Are Now Unwillingly Idle-The "Bread Lines" Growing and Cheapest of Cheap Lodging Houses Crowded-Old-Party Politicians at City Hall, State House, and National Capitol Do Not Lift a Fin-

try is bearing its logical fruit in the reports of suicides and general distress of the workingmen of New York City. With 125,000 out of employment in New York City, the Central Federated Union has declared that it is time for the Government to come to their relief. The city's army of unemployed is from three to four times as large as it usually is at this season. A conservative estimate of the idle is given as follows:

At Least 125,000 Idle.

Skilled mechanics 25,000 Miscellaneous trades 50,000 Unskilled labor 50,000

Every winter New York has thousands out of work. Thousands of men, young, strong and willing to work, are walking the streets unable to find enough to do to keep them out of the free bread lines. Two thousand to 25,-000 men, nightly applicants for this form of charity, with 500 to 1,000 turned away, testify to the condition of many of the poor.

Statements of some of the union delegates concerning the conditions in their trades revealed a percentage of idleness of which the public has received no intimation. Delegate Grossman of the International Women's Garment Workers' Union said that 90 per cent of the members of his union idle. Of 12 big garment factories run under union rules five are closed altogether and the rest are on part time or have reduced forces.

"Prosperity" being only a few months gone, thousands of the unem ployed are still living on their savings or on the assistance of relatives lic charity by their labor unions. The actual extent of idleness cannot be judged from the number of applicants for public charity, altho the number of dependents was never before so

The Bread Lines Growing.

The bread line of the Bowery Mission, is more than double its usual winter length. In the last two weeks increased donations have enabled the sion to feed from 1,000 to 1,200 nightly. It has been feeding 1,000 every night, and for the first time in its history has turned some away. On several nights the line which has been turned away, when the last roll and cup of coffee has given out, has ex-tended around the block. "Had the nights been cold and stormy," said the mission cook "I believe the platoon of police could not have restrained these

At the Fleishman bakery the bread line is the longest in its history. Some nights it numbers 700.

The number of lodgers turned away from the Municipal Lodging House in the first 23 days of December is far greater than has ever before been turned away in such a period. In 1905, 1,057 persons had to be refused lodging; in 1906 all who applied were car-

So far the mild weather has been a blessing to the homeless wretches who are unable to patronize the cheap hotels. On the other hand the 10 and 15 cent lodging houses along the Bowery are full every night with men who been used to better accomodations. Many of them are fine young men who are forced to take their stand in the bread line for the first time in their lives. Many are reduced to offering their services for 25 and 30 cents a day. Still others crowd the cheap Bowery saloons where for a they can buy a roll and drink and sleep in a chair for the night.

The Governing Powers

Offer No Relief.

And while the mass of the unemloyed grows daily and the distress grows more and more acute, there is no evidence that the American Conss is in the least disturbed by these ditions. On the contrary, millions display to suit the military lust of President Roosevelt, and the only man in Congress that has attracted attention is Davis of Arkansas who split the atmosphere with a "trust busting" ech. House and Senate are indifferent to the economic ruin capitalist rule has brought.

At the City Hall and at the State se in Albany an equally callous rence to the sufferings of the res pregails. Only if forced to its fear of losing their hold, in-by a great popular demand, will Republican and Democratic

Capitalist mismanagement of indus- | agents of the capitalist class begin to think of using the powers of city, state, and nation to relieve some of the misery which the capitalist system has

Socialists and Trade Unionists Will Act Together.

The only evidence of intelligence and the only hope of relief that is promis ed in this crisis, comes from the work-The trade unions as well ing class. as locals of the Socialist Party in various cities are demanding public employment for the unemployed. The Chicago Federation of Labor has taken action along these lines. The Central Federated Union, at its meeting held last Sunday, appointed a committee to consider the question. The Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has also elected a committee of three consisting of George B. Staring. Moses Oppenhelmer, and James Oneal, to confer with the Central Federated Union with the view to the two organizations co-operating in the work of relief.

As in every other crisis that involves the welfare of the working class, the "statesmen" are either indifferent or opposed to any measures to relieve human suffering. And likewise the working class when called on in time of stress rise to the occasion and offer the only suggestions that make any pretense of meeting the crisis.

THE COUNTRY OVER.

Assurance that Hard Times Are at an End Has Little Basis in Fact -Exact Condition Hard to Determine, but it Is Evident that Great Suffering Prevails.

It is difficult at the present moment to make an accurate estimate of the industrial conditions thruout-the country. The daily papers with one accord are announcing the return of prosperity, and they are able to point to many instances of resumption of work, in whole or in part, by mills and factories that have been closed for several weeks. On the other hand, there are some reports this week of new shut-

The Merrimack woolen mills Lowell, Mass., it is announced, will be closed for several months "as a result of the refusal of the weavers to accept a double-loom system which went into effect on the resumption of work in the mill last week, after a month's shutdown." The operators had planned to keep a part of their "hands" and make them do as much work as a much larger number had been doing in the past-and this, of course, without a proportionate increase in wages. The men, seeing that this would mean permanent condition of uncertain employment, excessively hard work for those who had jobs, and competition which would threaten to reduce wages. d to face the hardship complete shutdown.

On the same day the American Writing Paper Co. closed nine of its mills, throwing 2,000 workers out of employment indefinitely.

While a few of the cotton and roolen mills in New England which have been closed are opening again, the short-time system has been made almost universal, beginning this week so that a quarter of a million employees will, for an indefinite time to me, have only three or four days employment per week—which means, for most of them, from \$3 to \$6 a week in wages. About half this number have been working on short time for

The resumption in the iron and steel industries does not seem to be so ex-tensive as was predicted. Instead of 48,000, perhaps half that number go back to work this week in the Pittsburg region. Whether the resumption will continue more than a few weeks

The systematic effort to impress the public mind with the idea that the hard times are at an end is largely offset by the fact that reports from Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, and other large cities in all parts of the country duplicate those of New York in saying that the employment agencies are besieged by armies of applicants for work, that the cheap lodging houses are thronged, arrests for vagrancy are becoming more numerous, and the charity organizations are finding it more difficult than ever to meet the demand for relief.

When the city marshal serve you a dispossess warrant, comfort yourself with the thought that "the interests of capital and labor are iden-

"SOCIALISM AND WOMEN."

Mrs Cobben-Sanderson of England Addresses New York Socialists.

Says Demand for Woman Suffrage Must Go Along With Socialist Propaganda --- Audience Listens with Interest and Endorses Resolutions Calling for Party Action.

The large hall of the New York Labor Temple was well filled last Friday on the occasion of Mrs. Annie Cobden-Sanderson's lecture on "Socialsm and Women".

Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson has been active in England both as a "Suffragette" and as a Socialist, being treasurer of the London organization of the Independent Labor Party. She is a woman of charming personality, and she held the closest attention of her audience by the earnestness, common sense, and quick wit with which she discussed the subject.

The lecturer purposely mace her formal address rather short in order to give time for questions. She said that the question of the extension of political rights to women and that of the emancipation of society from capitalist misrule and exploitation naturally went hand in hand. Not all woman suffragists were Socialists, indeed; but all Socialists were woman suffragists, and it was they who had done the best work for woman's rights in England and in other countries. She gave an account of the awakening of the British working people and the rapid progress of the Socialist movement during the last two or three years, and showed that the movement for woman suffrage had gained strength at the same time and had been most energetically supported by the same persons who were in the Focialist parties. The demand for equal rights for women and men was not only a political deman i. The ballot was demanded for women because it was necessary in order to bring the women, who are the keenest sufferers under the existing system. into the struggle for progress and free-

When Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson closed, and after the hearty applause had subsided, questions began to come from all parts of the hall. The lecturer too:: them up promptly as they came, and the discussion continued for about an

A committee from the Social Democratic Women's Society was given the floor, Mrs. Schneppe speaking in German and Mrs. Stern in English. The following resolution, presented by this committee, was adopted by " unannous vote:

"Whereas, The International Socialist Congress held at Stuttgart in August last declared:

" 'The International Socialist Coness learns with the greatest satisfaction that for the first time an international Socialist Women's Congress is taking place in Stuttgart and declares itself in fullest sympathy with the demands set forth by the same. It is the duty of every Socialist Party in every country to fight for the introauction of the universal suffrage right

"'In countries where manhood suffrage is almost or quite universal it must be the work of the Socialist movement to fight for the introduction of the Universal Woman's Suffrage.

"Whereas, The coming presidential election in the United States will give to the Socialist movement of this country the best opportunity to put into practice the expressed will of the international proletariat in the work of the political emancipation of women;

"Whereas, The Socialist Party is the political expression of the working class in the United States, be it

"Resolved, By this mass meeting of men and women of New York, that we call uopn the National Committee of the Socialist Party to start an energetic fight for equal suffrage for men and women 21 years of age; to put women organizers in the field with same end in view, and to distribute leasiets and literature dealing with this subject; and be it

"Resolved. That we request the members of the National Committee from New York to submit resolutions to that Committee for action; and be it

"Resolved. That we call upon the working men and working women of New York to rally to the support of the Socialist Party in its fight for the final liberation from political and industrial slavery.

In every respect, the meeting was a very successful one. A substantiat contribution to The Worker Sustaining Fund was the financial result: and much more important was the impetus given to the movement to educate and organize women on Socialist fines and ist Party on behalf of equal rights.

Algernon Lee, Editor of The Worker,

Capital and Labor are brothers Capital says so, when he wants La-bor's vote.

GOLDFIELD SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Troops 'Remain Pending Meeting of Legislature.

Governor Forced to Call Legislature, Tho He Fears It Will Not Endorse Martial Law Plans---Roosevelt Evidently Feels His Own and Taft's Record Already a Heavy Enough Handicap.

Acting on the ultimatum of Prestdent Roosevelt, who gave Governor Sparks of Nevada five days in which to call an extra session of the legislature or the troops at Goldfield would be withdrawn, the Governor has issued the call. Sparks in one letter to Roosevelt, called attention to the fact that the legislature could not be reifed on to endorse his military program for crushing the strike. During the agitation for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone the lower house of the Nevada legislature with but one dissenting vote, denounced the kidnapping of these men. The resolution, however. was tabled by the Senate, which, the most upper chambers, is less democratic than the lower house. The population of Nevada, the small, is largely composed of miners, which accounts for the sympathetic attitude of the house. Sparks also pleaded that the state for more than a year has been on the verge of insurrection, but he did not become aware of this danger till the mine owners needed troops to break the strike.

Roosevelt, on the other hand, seems to have learned something from his meddling in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone kidnapping case. Besides he has the anti-labor injunction fame and Tsar loving Taft to push forward as a presidential candidate. Taft is already handicapped by the justified hatred of intelligent union men, and for Taft's sponsor to further offend them on the eve of a national campaign would only intensify that hatred. Whatever may be the reason for Roosevelt's change of front it is certain that the man who lent his aid to the kidnappers of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is not prompted now by any high regard for the Goldfield miners.

Nothing farther has developed in the injunction proceedings to dissolve the miners' union of Goldfield. C. E. Maioney, vice-president of the Western Federation, has "shocked" the delicate sensibilities of the mine owners and their partizans by declaring injunctions to be a mere joke. He has expressed the feeling of intelligent union men of injunctions, and the Goldfield injunction in particular, in the following statement:

"An injunction of this kind, if issued, will mean that there is nothing left for the miners to do but to go and jump in the sea. Any judge and set of men who fancy that the Goldfield miners will tamely submit to this proceedure are greatly mistaken. I would favor-ignoring any such order from any court in existence. Injunctions have come to be a mere joke to the American people, and this one would be the biggest joke of all. We shall fight it with every weapon at our disposal. There would be nothing else for us to do. I assume that the watchers or examiners suggested in the bill of complaint mean deputy United States marthe elements to this controversy more than Federal troops.'

Both sides to the class struggle in Goldfield now await the action of the legislature. There is much doubt whether anything can be accomplished at the special session. There are many avowed friends of the Western Kederation among the legislators, and they may be able to block any attempt of the mine owners' tools to authorize the organization of a militia or constabulary force.

SUPPORTED BY THE "EVENING POST."

Gilt-Edged Capitalist Paper Endorses What The Worker Has Said About Goldfield Mine Owners' Conduct.

We are glad to be able to support

what The Worker has said about the situation at Goldfield by a quotation from a paper which cannot be suspected of any bias in favor of Socialism or trade unionism. The New York "Evening Post" is a gilt-edge capitalist paper which is notably well informed and, as a rule, very fair on every subject except the Socialist and trade-union movement in the United States, which it regards much as the Devil regards holy water. But even on this subject it sometimes tells the truth. Last Saturday the "Evening Post" had an elaborate financial supplement. In this, which is generally read only by business men, it could afford to speak frankly. In the course of an exhaustive article on "The Gold Supply" it said incidentally:

'[The justice of the imputation of a certain trickiness on the part of the sternat Goldfield operators] might be proven selves.

A36

tactics employed early in December to have the troops summoned, that the miners might be placed in the light of lawbreakers and dynamiters, when nothing of the kind appears to have been contemplated by them; and by the strennous endeavors made to have martial law proclaimed, when nothing in the situation warranted such action. Unquestionably nothing would please the operators more than a resort to dynamite and torch on the part of the miners. This would make it possible to crush organized labor by the same tactics that proved effective at Crippte

CAUSE OF THE STRIKE.

Ida Crouch Hazlett Gives a Detailed Statement of the Points at Issue.

Comrade Ida Crouch ::aziett is now in Goldfield, Nev., as correspondent or the "Montana News" and sends The Worker the following interesting report of the strike situation there:

What the Goldfield Strike Means". Under the above caption the Nevaca Workman", organ of the miners' unions at Goldfield, has publishee a clear synopsis of the causes that jed to the present disagreement between mine points are specified as follows:

1. The miners do not refuse to accept cashlers' checks simply because those checks are unusual; but they do cemand that the employers of labor shall back those checks with a reasonable guarantee of their value as a medium of exchange.

The mine owners have absolutely refused, after having been given every opportunity to do wnar is right. to guarantee that the paper issued by them in payment of their employees' wages will be secured by the product of the miners' labor, by the property of the mine owners, or by any tangible

3. The cashiers' checks issued to the town of Goldfield are not legat tender; and until they are secured by something more than the mere word of a priavte citizen, they cannot be considered to be a legitimate equivaent of wages for labor performed.

Many mining and leasing companies have given the strike committee a satisfactory guarantee in this matter; and in all such cases the men have returned to work.

5. As showing to what extent the eashiers' checks of this town can be regarded as worth their face value, an advertisement has already appeared in daily paper offering to pay cash for the checks-at a discount.

6. A number of the business men of the camp have endorsed the action of the miners' union.

7. The present fight is not for cash; but for a medium of exchange in this town that will fulfil all the regitimare requirements of cash, and will not be discounted to the injury of the pos-

8. If the mine owners want peace they have only to do that which they are legally required to do; to guarante the wages of their employees. Until they do this they will be regarded as the aggressors in this fight.

Since November, 1900, there have been four general strikes in Goidneic; the first in December a year ago sor higher wages; the second tast Marcu, arising over the non-affiliation or car penters and others with the Western Federation of Miners; the third in August, over the changeroom system; and this last one, declared Nov. 27. Goldfield is quoted as "the greatest

old camp the world ever knew

The Consolidated Mines Co., owned and controlled by Senator Nixon and ex-Gambler Winfield, at the time they refused to insure the pay of their men, was declaring a dividend of many thousands of dollars, and issuing reports that their financial status was such that these dividends could be guaranteed regularly for a year. The mine owners advertise a production of \$400,000 in gold per week. President McKinnon said in his statement that not more than 700 men were employed in and around the mines of the camp. Granting each man to be getting \$5 per shift, and placing the product or the mines at less than the lowest neures of the operators, say one million per month, is it reasonable to suppose that there is not enough of that million returning to the camp to meet the

expense of operating the properties? While the smelterman, the refiner and the mine owner receive their lion's share of the produce of Goldfield mines in paper backed by all the majesty of the United States, the min ers are asked to accept their one-fifth of that product in paper backed by all the majesty of John D. Cook & Co., the issuing bankers.

The fact that the workingmen of Goldfield are putting up such a mag-nificent protest against the old rakeoff methods of the capitalist pante sharks shows that labor is gradually learning the power there is in its resisting force. Labor has had the courage to do in this panic what all the other swarms of shivering victims of commercial rapacity were afraid to do -defy bogus money and demand its pay in legal tender.

This is one result of the panic, new and unique in the annals of capitalist disturbances that has aroused the con sternation of the capitalists them

by many concrete examples, but it was well illustrated by the deceptive GREAT RENT STRIKE

ON THE EAST SIDE.

Organized Movement to Compel Reduction of Charges in Tenement Houses Gathers Strength.

Socialist and Progressive Organizations Take the Lead---Agitation by Means of Meetings and Leaflets .-- Police Have to Haul In Their Horns--- Many Landlords Have Already Given In.

tematic and organized control thru the initiative and advice of the Socialists of the Eighth A. D. By this organized direction of the revolt many tenants have already secured concessions from the landlords.

The houses involved in this strike

are occupied by the lowest paid and hardest-worked proletarians of city. They are mostly sweatshop workers, whose employers have been hit hard by the present industrial depression and have been forced to close shop in a great number of cases, and in others to making sweeping reductions in their working force. The tenants of these houses in the most "prosperous" of times find it difficult to make ends meet, and now, what with the increase in the cost of provisions, the prohibitive rent charges, and parttime work or no work at all, are actually depriving themselves of the very necessities of life. A dollar, or two, or even three (and that is what they hope to get) off their rent will mean that much more money diverted toward purchasing foodstuffs, which they stand badly in need of.

An Anti High Rent League has been organized consisting of delegates from Socialist and progressive organizations. Thru circulars and in the meetings announcements are made that tenants can secure the assistance of the league by organizing their tenements and sending a committee to the league headquarters. The tenements are then organized and each family contributes \$3 to a common fund as a guarantee of loyaty to the other strikers of the tenement. Should any family desert the strike it forfelts the sum it has contributed. Should any family be dispossessed others take into their rooms parts of the household goods and the common fund is used to assist them. It has also been decided that each striking family contribute 25 cents which, together with other funds raised, will be used for legal expenses to fight evictions. Several Socialist lawyers have volunteered their ser-

The rent strike on the East Side is vices in this work. A press committee has been elected to furnish official rapidly being brought under syst news of the strike and affiliated organizations issue no literature and arrange no meetings without the consent of the Anti High Rent League. Ten thousand leaflets bearing on the strike have been ordered. It is understood that no further objection if made by the police department to holding street meetings which will be held from now on.

Following are the resolutions signed and adopted by the striking tenants of the most populous section of the ower East Side:

"We, the tenants of having realized our present misery, came to the following conclusions: Whereas the present industrial depression has affected us most severely; and, whereas our husbands are out of work and cannot earn a living; and. whereas the rent for the last two years has risen skywards so that even in the so-called days of prosperity the rent was a heavy burden upon us, therefore we resolve to demand of you to decrease the rent immediately.

The comrades of the 8th A. D. are pushing the fight against the exorbitant rents charged for "rooms" that are hardly fit for human habitation. A committee is making a thoro canvass of the tenements involved in the strike, distributing copies of the resolutious in English and Jewish, which the tenants readily sign. Their clubroom has been thrown open for the use of the strikers, which is filled to overflowing with women and children who come for advice, some of them having received dispossess notices, altho in some instances their rent is paid up to the end of the month. The lawyers who have volunteered their services will instruct all applicants how to organize and make their resistance effective.

The meetings arranged in the interest of the strikers are crowded. Socialist speakers are well received and the substantial aid given the strike by the Socialist Party organizations is having an educational influence on the tenants of much value to the Socialist

BRIEF HINTS FOR WORKERS.

in Chile would indicate that Secretary Root must have informed the capital ists there, during his recent visit, about the American method of settling

William Jennings Bryan is now deouncing those who denounce the master spirits who have accumulated fortunes". Somehow, sometime, the stern logic of events manages to justify the Socialist judgment of spec tacular, self-seeking demagogs.

The question of whether there should be an elastic currency or not does not concern the working class so long as their share of the currency is decided upon by the owners of industry.

It was the Socialists who foretold the present crisis, but it was the anti-Socialists that voted for it.

The capitalists cannot be blamed for using the political power in their own interests when the workers vote them that power.

So long as industry is owned and controlled by a small class that class will be able to dictate the conditions under which industry shall be operated and the reward of those who do the operating.

The existing machinery of production and distribution is the product of labor and should be in the possession of those who produced it.

Seven men control 75 per cent of the railway mileage of the United States, but they don't operate an inch of it; the workers do the operating and have none of the control.

There is noting illegal in the workers putting the old parties on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

The only hope for the workers under capitalism is the hope of Socialism.

There are 100,000 homeless men in New York city: it is capitalism, not Socialism, that has taken away their homes.

Grover Cleveland says the nation ought to provide for ex-presidents but he says he needs no providing for. Grover attended to that while he was

curtail production 25 per cent because

The shooting of strikers by troops | the market is overstocked with goods. Chile would indicate that Secretary | which the people who made them need but cannot buy. Queer, isn't it?

> Senator Davis of Arkansas is against the trusts but nof to the extent that he would have the people own them instead of the capitalists whom he de-

> The bread line is another sacred institution which Socialism will make unnecessary.

The daily papers say that confidence has returned but the free lodging houses are so full of unemployed men that confidence can't get a night's shei-

Senator Beveridge declares the child

labor evil neust be abolished but he

still believes the capitalists who profit

by child labor are the ones to do the The capitalists seem to think so much of Hughes that the workers should

think so much less of him. More than 200,000 people got free dinners in New York on Christmas

day, and yet we are told that Socialism would create a nation of paupers. The New York Tombs is overcrowded with criminals awaiting trial, but the

biggest criminals are still at liberty. Socialism would not abolish marriage half as quickly as existing social conditions and the divorce courts are do-

The best arguments for Socialism can be found in the news columns of the papers that oppose it.

ing it now.

This is a great country, but it isn't great enough to get along without starvation, because the capitalists run it.

There can be no justice for the workrs under a system which flourishes on injustice to the workers. Official reports can tell how the

workers are slaughtered while making profits for the capitalists but it will take Socialist ballots to stop the slaughter. Class divisions will be abolished when

the opportunity for one class to exploit another no longer exists. American capitalists are great pa-

The New England cotton mills will triots but they prefer foreign labor when they can buy it cheaper.

THE WORKER.

C. CHASE State Secret LOMON State Trensu E. Eighty fourth St. New York.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 15 Spruce Street Entered as second-class matter at Sew York Post Office on April 6, 1891.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

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

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE

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



Police Comissioner Bingham is credited with a statement in which he states "when I say that the city is in the hands of criminals, I do not necessarily mean in the hands of convicted nals." This is a wise exception for the Commissioner to make as it leaves him out of the list of malefacters who have been punished for breaking the law. Perhaps the cultured commander of police power re bered his illegal arrest of Socialist speakers last summer and wanted be accurate as to the facts. He is

A SAMPLE OF CLASS ETHICS.

It is interesting to note that an act which is considered crinfinal when mmitted by the working class be es a virtue and an evidence of ss sagacity when performed by the capitalist class. An instance of this truth is the curtailing of production by the employing class at this It is regarded as the proper thing for them to do when the interests of that class are served thereby and to question its propriety would subject the objector to the reprimand of the big capitalist dailles. Yet this press is practically unanimous in condemning workingmen who may, thru their unions, endeavor to restrict the cutput of the industry where they are employed. Columns have been written to show not only the folly of this course, but to prove that the unions are dangerous institutions: Nor do capitalist defenders consider it a sufficient reply for workingmen to state that where restriction of output is attempted it is with the view of extending employment and making life more bearable for a larger number of their class. It is considered an unwarranted and Impudent interference with bustness and as such is condemned.

Now at the worst season of the year the capitalist class restricts production by closing up industries or by working them half time, and tho it means suffering and even starvation for many. this policy has the approval of every eapitalist journal. Of course as Socialists we know the capitalist class have no other alternative when it is no longer profitable to run the mills and factories. Lack of dividends is accepted as a valid excuse for limiting production in the one case, but the profited by its activity. well-being of the workers is rejected in the other. Which simply means as crime of the working class. "An' there ve are," as Mr. Dooley would say.

he had omitted the word "negro."

THIS NEW YEAR'S EVE

tors of Pashionable Restaurants Are sured.

which appeared on the same day:

Many Turned Away Hungry-Charity ment is threatening to put a strict con-

the 4

Workers Overwhelmed-Eager Line at the Woodyard."

We do not put together these two truthful statements of existing conditions merely to show the contrasts of wealth and poverty-mostly parasitic wealth and mostly honest and laborious poverty-which capitalism entails. It is not only that many are poor ALTHO some are rich. It is that many are poor BECAUSE some are rich. Or, to be yet a little more accurate, the want upon the many.

The same capitalist prosperity which gave a few thousand owners and maxters the means to rlot in luxury Tuesday night has brought myriads of toilers to the point of begging for workat any wage and even of eating the bitter bread of so-called charity. The capitalist hard times, which mean hunger and cold and the fear of eviction from their wretched dwellings for vast numbers of working people and which mean for the employers and landlords the necessity of discharging spending \$500 instead of \$5,000 for a collar for the pet poodle-as night is 30. ture, so are these hard times linked with periods of prosperity under the capitalist system.

During prosperity the workers have produced too much for their masters and got a bare living for themselves. Now they must stand idle and sink to the verge or below the verge of pauperism, till their masters consume the surplus and will permit them again to go to work for a bare living.

"The hobgoblin of financial stringency is put to flight". Yes, that is more than half true. As the courtier sald to the king: "Sire, this is not a riot; it is a revolution", so we say: This is not a financial panic; it is an industrial crisis. And we will have more of them in the years to come, if the workers permit the capitalist system of private control of the opportunities of employment to continue.

Employees of the government in the appraisers' stores will have an opportunity to reflect on the danger of So cialism regulating their personal conduct and an general subjecting them to the paternal control or public officers: Marion De Vries president of the board of General Appraisers, has been instructed to prohibit the practise of lending and borrowing money among the clerks in the stores and offices under him. This is one step in the direction of making the conduct of employees as much alike as the uniforms of mail carriers and policemen, and if extended farther this paternal control will be such as to relieve Socialists of the necessity of any further invasion of the employees' "freedom"

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION'S INFLUENCE IN ASIA

The beneficent influence of the Russian revolutionary movement is evinced by recent dispatches from the Aslatic countries. Even the the forward movement in Russia itself has been checked and the reaction triumphs for the time, the still more backward neighbor countries have

pulse of the revolutionary activity in stated before, limitation of corput is a Russia, the peasants and working peovirtue of the capitalist class and a the of Persia compelled the Shah to grant a constitution. Since then the Russian and British governments entered into an agreement to regulate the "There are a few negro criminals by affairs of Central Asia, and for a time instinct, but the overwhelming major- it looked as if the progressive moveity of negro criminals are made such ment in Persia would be put down. by society," said Prof. Scarborough of But the Tsar's government has its Wilherforce University, in a secent ad- bands full at home, and the British dress at Chicago. He is unquestion- government is more afraid of popular ably right. And he would be right if discontent in India than it cares to confess; so the two allied powers were not able to take energetic action, as TWO TRUTHFUL PICTURES OF they wished to support the Persian despot. The result, as announced "Horn of Plenty for '08 Opens with I this week, is that, after a short and Millions for Celebration-Hobgoblia of sharp struggle, the reactionary coup Financial Stress Put to Flight by Cold | d'état was defeated, the Shah had to Fact Pleasure-Seeking Crowds, Rurst | bunish his leading portizans and give ing with Money, Beg for Privilege to additional guaranties for the security Pay Well for Tables to Watch Old, of the new Parliament, and a constitu-Year Out and New Year in Propriational regime in Persia seems as-

Unable to Care for Many Thousands" . Under the pressure of popular action The foregoing were the heighlines ition, likewise stimulated by the revoover a long article in one of the New Jutionary activity in the diassian En-York dailles on the last day of 1907, pire, the Chinese government also, a describing the rush of the rich and few months ago, proclaimed its intens cated on Thanksgiving Day, 1902. One well-to-do for places to carry on their flow of establishing a constitutional jubilations. And these headlines were system. So far, it has taken hardly any steps toward redeeming its prom-Equally true were the following, ilses, but the occube have not forgotten them. This week's dispatches show "Bread Lines Long at Charity that the demand for the fulfilment of Doors One Estimate Places the Home- the Imperial pledges has assumed so less and Unemployed Men at 100,000- menacing a character that the govern-

sorship on the press. It is evident that Work for 35 Cents a Day-Walting a great awakening of the Chinese people has begun and that the old autocratic and bureaucratic system will, before many years, have to give way to one which will give expression to the interests and desires of larger and

larger masses of the people.

It is not only for the sake of the Asiatic peoples that these tendencies are to be welcomed. They will react in support of the movement for emancipation in the Russian, Empire, And, same causes which give wealth and moreover, just in proportion as the leisure to the few inflict hardship and | peoples of Asia become self-conscious and socially active, the power of the capitalist class in Europe and the United States will be lessened by the reduction of its opportunities for commercial and colonial expansion and of its ability to play off cheap and docile Asiatic labor against the labor of the Western world

"Call for Armies of Workmen-Hundreds of Thousands Needed to Mect Continued Prosperity". Is this dream? Is it a line from some bitter ly satirical comic paper? Is it an echo here and there a servant or two and from the past? No; it is a headline from the New York "Press" of December And the article over which it linked with day in the order of na- stands is fathered by Terence V. Powderly, Chief of the Federal Immigration Bureau. Comment on the editor and on the labor renegade is unnecessary. Unemployed workingmen who have voted the Republican ticket and dubbed the Socialists "calamity howlers" may well do some thinking.

> Two Pittsburg millionaires visiting the county jail were mistaken for criminals and locked up several hours before the mistake was discovered. In searching the two men no dirk, timmy or dark lantern was found on mem so they were turned loose. They made safer investments than in burglars' tools. Mining stock brings safe dividends and when a few hundred men are suffocated and burned to death in the mines there is no dread of the scaffold before them. The press dispatches are right. The millionaires are not criminals. They are ousmess

All this talk about mills and factories closing must be the result of some unexplained hallucination if we are to believe Mr. Stuyvesant Fish. At any rate the same papers that contain the news of industrial depression reports Fish as saying that "the wage earner is getting good and steady pay, the commodities of life necessary to his existence are decreasing in price, and generally he should be pretty well satistled with himself."

This assurance should prove very soothing to the workers out of work and those being discharged. When the rent comes due and the grocer refuses to extend any more credit they can return to this Fish diet with the knowledge that however much they may take of it, it will never be exhausted.

Anyone who can send a copy of Ben, Hanford's "Jimmie Higgins" to Ar thur Kahn, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, will confer a favor upon the lat-

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

SEVERAL INQUIRERS .- The Editor of The Worker does not intend to answer the attacks made upon him and his conduct of the paper by the omrades who published the so-called "New York Socialist." If they will bring their charges of "apathy" and whatever they choose to allege, in a regular and constitutional way before the membership, he will reply in a proper manner. Meanwhile, he will not use the space of The Worker for such a purpose; and he has not the pecuniary means, which they seem to have, to issue a manifesto in reply to theirs, even if he cared to do so.

THE BROOKLYN LABOR

LYCEUM ASSOCIATION.

The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Assoclation recently celebrated the twenty fifth anniversary of its existence. It was on Nov. 30, 1882, that the first Labor Lyceum building was opened and dedicated, upon the ground donated for that purpose by the broadminded and warm-hearted veteran. Dr. Franz Gerau. Since that time the Association has undergone many hard struggles, but has stendily persisted in its work for the cause. The worst of experiences was the burning of its bulliding on Dec. 20, 1900. But the nembers tailled for a greater effort at this crisis and, with the loyal supportof other labor organizations, succeeded in replacing the old wooden building with a much larger and better one of brick and stone, which was dedifeature of this year's celebration was nir book, got out by the Co-operative Press. It contains histories of the Labor Lyceum Association, the Brooklyn Federation of Labor, several unions and other labor organizations, and articles by Eugené V. Debs, Howard A Glbbs, and others, together with a pertrait of Dr. Gerau and other illustrations.

CURRENT LITERATURE

CHRISTIANITY AND THE SOCIAL | them without a mental parallel which CRISIS. By Walter Rauschenbusch, Pro fessor of Church History in Rochester Theological Seminary, Cloth, 429 pp \$1.50. The Macmillan Co., New York

No Socialist could wish a better thing befull the movement than that a copy of "Christianity and the Social should find its way into th hands of every minister, priest, social worker or thoughtful Christian man; for here in concrete and irrefutable terms, backed by a wealth of historical lore and sound logic, stands tremenlous, a compelling argument that the Church needs Socialism-should support it or else abandon forever its human leadership-must adopt it, or perish as a vital force in world-progress.

Dr. Rauschenbusch maintains thru out the work a singularly coherent grasp on the larger aspects of social evolution. His is no task for a summer's day-the tracing of Christianity from its historical root in Hebrev prophecy, the exposition of the social aims of Jesus, the social impetus of primitive Christianity; and then the rexed questions of why Christianity has never undertaken the work of social reconstruction, the analysis of our resent crisis, the stake of the church in that crisis, the solution of the problem in the union of Church activity and Socialism. No sinecure, this. The master-hand here displayed assures to Dr. Rauschenbusch a status in the world of evolutionary thought which only too few churchmen, alas, ever manifest themselves capable of attain ing. Were not the word "epoch-mak ing" sadly frayed by use, I should not hesitate to call "Christianity and the Social Crisis" an epoch-making work. What its influence will be, provided only that churchmen can be induced to "read, mark and inwardly digest" its pregnant truths, can hardly at this time be estimated.

Aware of the criticisms and attacks which any book so frankly revolution ary must withstand from the organiz ed forces which to-day pass as "Christian," the author (in the words of the French proverb) "retreats, that he may better leap."

"It seems a long start," says he, "to approach the most modern problems by talking of men who lived before Lycurgus and Solon gave laws to Sparta and Athens . . . Yet history is never antiquated, cause humanity is always fundamentally the same. It is always hungry for bread sweaty with labor. . . . The welfare of the mass is always at odds with the selfish force of the strong."

And so the author leads us back to Old Testament times, points out clearly and with numerous citations from the words of the Prophets the social character of Judaism, and indicates that in its origin Christianity was infinitely less a matter of personal than of social evolution. Even in those days. overlaid as Judaism was by ceremonial, the strong proclamation was not wanting that righteousness must be founded on proper social relations, not on sacrifices and burnt-offerings.

"The prophets were the heralds of the fundamental truth that religion and ethics are inseparable, and that ethical conduct is the supreme and sufficient religious act.

.... The twin-evil against which they launched the condemnation of Jehovah was injustice and oppression." They preached politics in the name of God. That line by which we tacitly separate the domain of public affairs and of Christian life was un known to them". In time Israel drifted away from

these high ideals, and perished. Wealth increased, oppression flourished, and the spoiler reaped a rich booty from the wreck of that strong primitive civilization. Yet the ideal remained, perpetuated by the words of Prophets; and even the perverted by the Roman influence, which was "responsible for much of our excessive reverence for private property rights, this ideal is still to be found in a right understanding of the Christian ethic. Thus, to-day, "if anyone holds that religion is essentially ritual or sacramental" i. e., divorced from social righte ousness, "he must prove his case with his eye on the Hebrew Prophets, and the burden of proof is with him." these words he concludes his splendidly illuminating analysis of the Hebraic religious system, which interwove itself thruout in the political and economic life of the Jewish people.

When the influence of Jesus made itself manifest among that peopleand whether we accept Jesus as a personality or simply as an makes no difference, since that influence is real-the old simple racial morality had declined, and formulae or worship had obscured the issues of justice, of social morality. Thus Jesus, in reviving the older regime, was misunderstood. His simple teachings were made mock of, save by his few high-minded followers, and the Master came into conflict with the powers of organized Church and state The story needs no repitition; we all know where it ended.

Jesus was a "radical", preaching that the highest type of goodness is that which all that man is and can. The highest type of beduess is that which uses up the wealth and happiness and virtue of the

community to please self. Such teachings, consistently applied to an immoral social order strongly entrenched, can have but one outcometo mark the teacher as "undesirable," and usually to suppress him in what soever manner may be in vogue. In Jesus' day it meant the cross. midnight arrest, his trial, the anxious efforts to work on the feelings of the crowd against him"—who can recal

draws the thoughts to our own "civilized" era, to Colorado, to Idaho?

If we were forced to classify Jesus either with the great theologians who elaborated the fine distinctions of scholasticism; or with the mighty Popes and princes of the Church; or with the men who are giving their heart and life to the propaganda of social system-where should we

The question needs no answer. After

the passing of Jesus, his social ideals

remained potent (the to a far less de gree) in the primitive Church. were misunderstood and perverted, yet in a measure they persisted. Communism was practised for a consider able time; socia, purification and the upbuilding of a new social conscience rogressed. Space here is lacking to trace, as the author so adequately loes, all the varied manifestations of this new force-new yet old-which Jesus again implanted among men. In he end, however, the vastly predominating powers of the state absorbed the Church, and from the time of Theodosius (391) the Church found itself firmly established by law. The result is not far to seek. Again the loaves and fishes came to rule, with liberal flesh-pots of Egypt thereto. Much the Church undoubtedly accomplished for social order and wellbeing even after that time; but the posses sion of temporal power more or less effectually stifled the still small voice; the Church passed out of proletarian into plutocratic hands-and there to-day it still remains, part of the macainery of government, opposed to change, to any overthrow of the social foundations, however heavily these bear upon the disinherited. In gaining a whole world, Christianity has grazed perliously near the edge of losing its own soul. The Church to-day potters with details, overlooks fundamentals,

It has aided in mitigating the suffering entailed by war but it has never yet turned more than a fragment of its moral force against war as such. It is rendering ervice in opposing child lat the sweatshop system . . . but its conscience has not at all awakened to the wrongfulness of the wage system as a whole. . . . The conscious influence of the hurch has been widely exerted against democracy than for it. is only when social movements have treated into past history that the Church with pride turns around to claim the credit for progress.

The attitude of the American Church in regard to chattel-slavery, before the war and now, forms an illuminating commentary on this habit of action. And thruout, sluggish in face of

every wrong and injustice, the Church has been lavish in her notes-of-hand payable in gold in the New Jerusalem, when mankind has cried for bread, for easements, for justice in the Old. Once more mysticism and title -paying have obscured the clear vision social righteousness-"ritualism, which requires no intelligence in the worshipper, and which always acts as a narcotic on the intellect of the peo-So, shall we wonder to-day at the waning power of the Church, at the waxing power of secular revolution? At the up-surge of Socialism? The author himself tells us that "the modern Socialist movement is really the first intelligent, concerted and continuous effort to reshape society in accordance with the laws of social development." The Church to-day is marooned on its desert island with its crucifix, its mitre and (be it added) its collection-box-whilst the living, vital forces of social righteousness have passed to other, stronger hands.

The author's argument swings on. broadly, logically, to a keen considtion of the present crisis. And this, to Socialists and students of economic conditions, is an old story; the none the less important for that. Let us not owever, delay over the rise of letariat, the statistics of poverty, crime, disease, death. Every Socialst knows or should know them. Their crushing indictment weighs down drags in the mire any pretence of true Christianity in the organized modern Church, which raises no effective pro-In the pages of Rauschenbusch's fifth chapter are spread out facts enough to damn our self-styled civilization a dozen times over-spread with a skillful hand, quite in accor dance with economic determinism, and all leading irresistibly to a biting arraignment of the wage-system, of organized greed, of capitalism. More, to bold proclamation that things cannot continue much longer as in the past-that the storm is overdue.

If our industrial organization cannot evolve some samer method it will be a confession of social impotence and moral bankruptey. . . Our social machin-ery is almost as blindly ernel as its steel machinery; it runs over the life of a poor man with scarcely a quiver. Our civiliza man with scarcely a quiver. Our civiliza-tion is a splendid sluper, "magnificent in

And not alone in material ways are we approaching a crisis. Our mora life, too, is rotting under the blight of competition, which now is no longer heralded as the life of trade, but recognized as a rank poison of destruc-

"If it were proposed to invent some so-clar-system in which covetousness would be deliberately fostered... what system could be devised to excel our own for that purpose? Competitive commerce exalts setfishnes to the dignity of a moral principle. It pits men against one another in a gladiatorial game in which there is no mercy and in which 90 per cent of the combatants finally strew the arena. "Thou shalt not covet" is not in decalog.

THREE PLAYS BY A SOCIALIST.

Produced for the "People's Free Theatre" at the German Theatre and Meet with Great Success.

By William Mailly.

atre last Monday night under the uspices of the "Freie Volksbühne" (People's Free Theatre) was notable for a number of things. In the first place, all of the three one-act plays pre sented were written by a Socialist, Dr. Arthur Schnitzler of Vienna, a man who has attained fame and distinction as a dramatist because of his virile and realistic treatment of subjects which are of vital human interest. Comrade Schnitzler has the faculty of taking material that in the hands of the bourgeois dramatists would probably be commonplace and imbuing it dramatic effectiveness and distinctive character.

This was illustrated in the case of the three plays under consideration. Each of these dealt with a theme distinct from the other, each was cast in different setting, and the characters in each were as sharply differentiated, and yet each play was perfect as a work of dramatic art. In all of them there was the same power of condensation, the ability to use only that which was necessary and to avoid all that was superfluous, leaving a clearcut drama complete in itself, telling its whole story with nothing more to be said. The result is a vividness and directness which quicken and Illuminate the mind of the spectator.

It was this which made the performance of these plays, interpreted as they were by the excellent German Theatra stock company, of such absorbing interest, even to one who could not understand the spoken words. With the argument of each play in mind the action could be followed as easily and closely as tho the actors were speaking a familiar language. I doubt whether many English or American plays and companies could successfully stand the same test.

Then there was the fact, in addition to the excellence of the plays and the players, that those attending the performance were able to do so at a nominal expense because of the arrangements made thru the Freie Volksoffine. To have witnessed such a performance in an American theatre under the same favorable circumstances. would have meant an expenditure, exept to a limited extent, of more than the sum required thru membership in the organization. Monday night every one had a good seat and all stood as good a chance of being in the orchestra as in the family circle. It is this which gives these oc ensions a social aspect almost as important to the success of the Freie Volksbilhne as the artistic benefit de rived. It is a practical lesson in demo cratic art which is worth a thousand in the abstract.

The plays were "The Last Masks" "The Green Cockatoo" and "Litera ture". The first named is a searching psychological study which might be morbid were it not for the delicacy of the presentation. A journal ist, old and broken in health and spirit, is dying in a hospital. He begs the doctor to bring to him a former rival, a poet who won both material success nd a woman's love away from him Before the man arrives, the journalist confides to an actor, (who is also, tho inawares, near death) that he intends to tell his rival of his contempt for him and how the poet's wife was un-

faithful with the journalist himself. However, when the poet arrives, the fournalist proves unequal to the task he has set himself. The poet divines that he has been sent for for a special purpose and he assumes an air of selfconfidence with such success, and talks so volubly about himself, his new book, his wife, his children, everything out the one dangerous subject, that quite overwhelms the poor old invalid, who allows him to depart without carrying out his intention, and dies a few ninutes later in the actor's arms, out witted to the last by the same un scrupulous enemy and defeated in the ruthless struggle of life.

This short play, conceived in sympathy and showing a deep insight into numan character acting under a sense of thwarted hope and crushed ambition, was displayed without a flaw down to the smallest detail, and conveyed the atmosphere of the hospital environment in the spirit of true real ism. Mr. Ernst Sauermann gave a remarkably vivid picture of the old journalist and the other roles were quite adequately presented.

"The Green Cockatoo" was compos ed in a different key and played accordingly. This was the name of a noted inn in Paris much frequented by the dissipating nobility up to the period immediately preceding the French Revolution. The action of the play occurs on July 14, 1789, the day the Bastile fell. To the inn on this particular occasion come a duke and some friends

education, even religion itself, the modern system has spread its plight. And its fruition, if not checked in time, means national death-even as in Judaea, in Greece, in Rome." we fail under the madness of competition, "the barbarians will not be wanting, to take possession. Where the carcass is, the vultures will gather.
... It is for us either a revival of cial religion, or the deluge. Who, that thinks, need be told what

'social religion" really means?

"The stake of the Church in the So-cial Movement," Rauschenbusch's sixth chapter, seems to use least pleas-ing of any in the book. For here ex-

The performance at the German The- | for whose entertainment the landlord has his troupe of actors enact the parts of criminals. The leading actor is one Henri, who has just married his mistress, Leocadie, and who rounds out the entertainment by pretending to be a murderer. Outside the inn from time to time can be heard the boom of cannon mingled with the loud murmur of the aroused people.

Henri, in his assumed role, tells how he found his wife unfaithful and killed her paramour. His realistic acting arouses the assembled spectators and in their excitement it is disclosed to Henri that his wife has consorted with the duke, who has left the inn temporarily before this scene is enacted. The disclosure of his wife's infidelity maddens Henri and when the duke returns, at that very moment, Henri rushes upon him and kills him, thus turning into reality what was but mockery before.

As the duke falls, a messenger runs on with the news that the Bastile has fallen and the curtain descends on a scene of great excitement with the crowd crying "Paris belongs to the people: Up with Liberty!"

The action of this play is necessarily rapid and the wild, passionate spirit of the time is graphically expressed. That was a time of tremendous social storm, when people living under abnormal conditions, acted abnormally, and nothing was in its proper relation. Everything was exaggerated out of its true proportion and the speech of the people reflected this condition. The play projected this situation from the beginning and the interest was cumulative, finally ending in a powerful and thrilling climax, which, on Monday night received a hearty response from the andlence.

The acting of August Weigert as Henri was exceptionally brilliant in this play and he struck the tragic note in the character of the sensitive and emotional actor with fine power. Mr. Weigert, by the way, may be set down as an actor of rare versatility. He impersonated an entirely different character in eac' of the three plays on Monday nig and all of them with prety and understandfaithfulnes ing. It we ... feat to be witnessed but seldom in the e days of the one part actor. Of the others in "The Green Cockatoo", Miss Hedwig Reicher and Messrs. Heinrich Marlowe, Adolph Winds and Adolph Neuendorf deserve special mention.

'Literature" is a neat little comedy ers somewhat offset the grim serie ness of the preceding plays. It tells the story of a young woman, a prosale business man and an author of the Bohemian sort. Margaret is a literary woman who has become engaged to Clemens, the business man, who is prejudiced against literature as a profession. He asks her to give up writing, but she refuses, and Clemens thereupon leaves. Then appears Gilbert, the Bohemian author, and a

former sweetheart of Margaret's. Gilbert has had a book published which contains Margaret's old fove letters to him. It happens that Margaret's latest book also contains Gilbert's old love letters to her. Seeing that the book will reveal to Clemens her love affairs with Gilbert, Margaret is about to leave with him when Clemens returns with the news that he has bought up the entire edition of Margaret's book and destroyed all the copies except one which he has brought with him. Margaret at once sees her opportunity and throws the book into the fire, pretending to do so ont of love for Clemens but really to destroy the last remaining evidence of her former connection with Gilbert, ccepts the new astonishment; not unmixed with admiration for the woman's cleverness.

The acting in this play was delightful in itself, without regard to the dialog which was apparently very funny, judging by the laughter it created. Ella Hofer was admirable as Margaret, and Eugen Burg, a capital comedian, gave a racy impersonation as the Journalist, while August Welgert was deliciously humorous as the self-satisfied bourgeois lover.

The stage management and setting of all three pieces left nothing to be desired and deserved the highest com-

mendation. So, altogether, the second performance held by the Freie Volksbilline was a great success and the hearty approbation of the large audience gave proof that the program was appreciated. The whole affair shows what can he done in a really valuable way to develop the heretofore neglected social function of the theatre and to promote the production of plays of significance and substance, as well as to give pleasure and mental and spiritual profit to

ters a plea which aespite its sincere ity, cannot escape the taint of oppor-tunism. It had been nobler, I think, to acquiesce in the inevitable drift away from what Benjamin Kidd calls the "superational," and to adopt definitely an outlook on a secularized social ethic, rather than to advocate the adoption by the Church of revolutionary standards for the purpose, in how-soever slight a degree, of saving the Church rather than society. For such seems to be the author's meaning.

"The organized Church," says he, "I great social institution . . . and if other human life about it suffers, (Continued on page 5.)

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

PART I.

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

CHAPTER IV.-Continued.

The rapidity with which large fortunes were made was not a riddle. Labor was cheap and unorganized and the profits of trade were enormous. According to Weeden the customary profits at the close of the eighteenth century on mustins and callcoes were one hundred per cent. Cargoes of coffee sometimes yielded three or four times that amount. Weeden instances one shipment of plain glass tumblers costing less than \$1,000 which sold for \$12,000 in the Isle of France.

Trade and Sacrifice of Life.

The prospects of a dazzling fortune speedily reaped instigated owners of capital to take the most perilous chances. Decayed ships, superficially patched up, were often sent out on the chance that luck and skill would get them thru the voyage and yield fortunes. Crew after crew was sacrificed to this frenzied rush for money. but nothing was thought of it. Again, there were examples of almost incredible temerity. In his blography of Peter Charndon Brooks, one of the principal merchants of the day, and his father-in-law, Edward Everett tells of a ship sailing from Calcutta to Boston with a youth of nineteen in command. Why or how this boy was placed in charge is not explained. This juvenile captain had nothing in the way of a chart on board except a small map of the world in Guthrie's Geography. He the trip successfully. when he became a rich Boston banker, the tale of this feat was one of the proud annals of his life and deserved-

Whitney's notable invention of the cotton gin in 1793 had given a stupenus impetus to cotton growing in the Southern states. As the ship owners were chiefly centered in New England the export of this staple vastly increased their trade and fortunes. might be thought, parenthetically, that Whitney himself should have made a surpassing fortune from an invention which brought millions of dollars to planters and traders. But his inventive ability and perseverance, at least in his creation of the cotton gin, brought him little more than a multitude of infringements upon his pattent, refusals to pay him, and vexatious and expensive litigation to sustain his rights. In despair, he turned in 1808 to the manufacture in New Haven of fire-arms for the government, and from this managed to get a fortune. From Handasyd Perkins, a Boston shipper, extracted a fortune of \$2,000,000. ships made thirty voyages around the world. This merchant peer lived to venerable age of 90; when he passed away in 1854 his fortune, altho-intact, had shrunken to modest proporcompared with a few others which had sprung up. James Lloyd, a partner of Perkins', likewise profited, in 1808 he was elected a United States

senator and later re-elected.
William Gray, described as "one of the most successful of American merchants", and as one who was considered and taxed in Salem "as one wealthlest men in the place, where there were several of the largest fortunes that could be found in the United States," owned, in his heyday, more than sixty sail of vessels. Some scant details are obtainable as to the career and personality of this moneyed colossus of his day. He began as an apprenticed mechanic. For more than fifty years he rose at dawn and was shaved and dressed. His letters and papers were then spread before him and the day's business was begun. At and the day's business was begun. At statements were made as to the meth-his death in 1825 no inventory of his ods of both, but, in reality, if we but estate was taken. The present millions of the Brown fortune of Rhode Island me largely from the trading activities of Nicholas Brown and the accretions of which increased population and values have brought. Nicholas Brown was born in Providence in 1760. of a well-to-do father. He went to de Island College (later named in his honor by reason of his gifts) and greatly increased his fortune in the It is quite needless, however,

give further instances in support of fact that nearly all the large active fortunes of the latter part of the eighteenth, and the early period of the nineteenth century, came from the shipping trade and were mainly eds of these fortunes frequently re put into factories, canals, turnnd later into rairoads, telegraph lines and express companies. Seldom, however, has the money thus employthe men who amassed it, but has since passed over to men who, by superior cunning, have contrived to get the wealth into their own hands This that will be more cognate in subse-quent chapters, but may be appropristely referred to here. There were ctions to the general condition of the large fortunes from shipgs being compactly held in New gland. Thomas Pym Cope, a Phil-elphia Quaker, did a brisk, shipping trade, established the first regular line of packets between Philadelphia and

and Social History of New

Baltimore; with the money thus made he went into canal and railroad enterprises. And in New York and other ports there were a number of shippers who made fortunes of several million

The Workers' Meager Share.

Obviously these millionaires created nothing except the enterprise of distributing products made by the toll and skill of millions of workers the world over. But while the workers made these products their sole share was meager wages, barely sufficient to sustain the ordinary demands of life. Moreover, the workers of one country were compelled to pay exorbitant prices for the goods turned out by the workers of other countries. The shippers who stood as middlemen between the workers of the different countrie reaped the great rewards. Nevertheless, it should not be overlooked that the shippers played their distinct and useful part in their time and age, the spirit of which was intensely ultracompetitive and individualistic in the most sordid sense.

CHAPTER V. THE SHIPPERS AND THEIR TIMES.

Unfortunately for the purposes of this work, which is to ascertain as accurately as the available material allows, the basic origin of the great American fortunes of the different periods, only the most general and eulogistic accounts of the careers of these rich men have appeared in such biographies as have been written. Scarcely any details are preserved of the underlying methods and circumstances by which these fortunes amassed. Sixty years ago, when it was the fashion to extol the men of wealth as great public benefactors and truckle to them, and when sociological inquiry was in an undeveloped stage, there might have been some excuse for this. But it is extremely unsatisfactory to find preten tious writers of the eresent day glossing over essential facts or not taking the trouble to get them. Burton J. Hendrick, one of the few writers who has looked somewhat into the origin of one of the great present fortunes, the Astor fortune, and has given facts as to the Astor's land transactions with a certain exactitude passes lightly over with a sentence the fundamental facts as to Astor's shipping activities and entirely ignores the peculiar spe cial privileges, worth millions of dollars, Astor, in conjunction with other merchants, had as a free gift from the government. This omission is regrettbale inasmuch as it leaves reader in complete ignorance of the kind of methods Astor used in heaping up millions from the shipping trade-millions which enabled him to embark in the buying of land in a large and ambitious way. Certainly there is no lack of data regarding the two foremost millionaires of the first lecades of the nineteenth century-Stephen Girard and John Jacob Astor. The very names of nearly all of the other powerful merchants of the age have receded into the densest obscurity. But both those of Girard and Astor live vivifyingly, the first by virtue of a memorable benefaction, the second as the founder of one of the greatest fortunes in the world.

Surcharged With Fraud.

Because of their unexcelled succe these two were the targets for the biter invective or the envy of their competitors on the one hand, and, on the other of the laudation of their friends and beneficiaries. knew the truth, they were no wors than the other millionaires of the time except in degree. The whole trading system was founded upon a combination of superior executive ability and superior cunning-not abilcreating, but in being able to get hold of and distribute the prod-

ucts of others' creation.
Fraudulent substitution was an active factor in many, if not all, of the shipping fortunes. The shippers and merchants practised the grossest frauds upon the unsophisticated people. Walter Barrett, that pseudonymic merchant, who took part in them himself and who writes glibly of them as fine tricks of trade, gives many instances in his volumes dealing the merchants of that time.

The firm of F. & G. Carnes, he relates, was one of the many which made a large fortune in the trade. This firm found that Chinese yellow-dog wood, when cut into proper dzes, bore a strong superficial res blance to real Turkey rhubarb. The wood packed in China in boxes counterfelting those of the Turkey product and then made a regular traffic importing this spurious and deleterious stuff and selling it as the genuine Turkey article at several times the cost. It entirely superseded the real product. This firm also sent to China sample of Italian, French and English silks; the Chinese imitated them closely, and the bogus wares were imported into the United States where they were sold as the genuine European goods. The Carnes were but a type of their class. Writing of the trade car-ried on by the shipping class, Barrett says that the shippers sent to China The Carnes were but a type of

samples of the most noted Paris and London products in sauces, ments, preserves, sweetmeats, syrups and other goods. The Chinese imitated them even to fac-similies of printed Paris and London labels. The fraudulent substitions were then brought in cargoes to the United States where they were sold at fancy

Pillars of Society. This was the prevalent commercial

system. The most infamous frauds vere carried on, and so dominant were the traders' standards that these frauds passed as legitimate business methods. The very men who profited by them were the mainstays of churches, and not only that, but they were the self-same men who formed the various self-constituted committees which demanded severe laws against paupers and petty criminals. A study of the names of the men, for instance, who comprised the New York Society for the Prevention of Pauper ism, 1818-1823, shows that nearly all of them were shippers or merchants who participated in the current com-mercial frauds. Yet this was the class that sat in judgment upon the poverty of the people and the acts of poor crimnials and which dictated laws to egislatures and to congress.

Girard and Astor were the super fine products of this system; they did in a greater way what others did in a lesser way. As a conse quence, their careers were fairly well illumined. The envious attacks of their competitors ascribed their hard-hearted and 1g success noble qualities, while their admirer heaped upon them tributes of praise for their extraordinary genius. Both sets exaggerated. Their success in garnering millions was merely an ab normal manifestation of an ambition prevalent among the trading class Their methods were an adroit refinements of methods which were comman. The game was one in which while fortunes were being amassed masses of people were thrown into the direst poverty and their lives were attended by injustice and suffering. In this game a large company of eminent merchants played; Girard and Astor were peers in playing and got away with the greater share of the stakes.

Before describing Girard's career it is well to cast a retrospective and fleeting glance into conditions follow

Despite the lofty sentiments of the Deciaration of Independence-senti ments which were submerged by the propertied class when the cause was won-the gravity of law bore wholly in favor of the propertied interests. The propertyless had no place or recognition. The common man was good enough to shoulder a musket in the stress of war but that he should have rights after the war, was deemed ab surd. In the whole scheme of govern ment neither the feelings nor the in-

terests of the worker were thought of The Revolution brought no immediate betterment to his conditions; such slight amelioration as came later was the result of years of agitation. No sooner, was the Revolution over than in stepped the propertied interests and assumed control of government functions. They were intelligent enough to know the value of class government -a lesson learned from the tactics of the British trading class. They knew the tremendous impact of law and how directly and indirectly, it worked great transformations in the body social. While the worker was unorganized, unconscious of what HIS interests demanded, deluded by slogans and rallying-cries which really meant nothing to him, the propertied class was

Property's Rule Intrenched.

It proceeded to intrench itself in political as well as in financial power. The Constitution of the United States was so drafted as to take as much direct power from the people as the landed and trading interests dared. Most of the state Constitutions were more pronounced in rigid property discriminations. No man could be governor of Massachusetts unless he were a Christian worth a clear £1,000; in North Carolina if he failed of owning the required £1,000 in freehold estate; nor in Georgia if he did not own five hundred acres of land and £4,000, nor in New Hampshire if he lacked owning £500 in property. In South Carolina he had to own £1,500 in property clear of all debts. In New York by the Constitution of 1777, only actual residents having freeholds to the value of £100 free of all debts, could vote for governor and other state officials. laws were so arranged as effectually to disfranchise those who had no property. In his "Reminiscenses" valence for yeras in New York of a supercilious class which habitually speered at the demand for political equality of the leather-breeched mechanic with his few shillings a day.

Theoretically, religious standards were the prevailing ones; in actuality the ethics and methods of the propertied class were all powerful. The Church might preach equality, humiltheless that did not give the propertyless man a vote. Thus it was, in communities which professed the strongest religious convictions and which embodied them in Constitutions, laws and customs, glaring inconsistencies ran side by side. The explanation lay in the fact that as regarded essential things of property, the standards of the trading class had supplanted the religious. Even the very admonition given by pastors to the poor, "Be content with your lot," was a preachment entirely in harmony with the aims of being bi

make money, necessarily had to have It and from whose labor the money in its finality, had to come. In the very same breath that they advised the poverty-stricken to rever ence their superiors and to expect their reward in heaven, the ministers glori fied the aggrandizing merchants as God's chosen men who were called upon to do His work.

*Innumerable were the sermons and ad dresses poured forth, all to the same end. To cite one: The Rev. Daniel Sharp of the Third Baptist Meeting House, Boston, de of Evil Speaking against Rulers". It was considered so powerful an argument in favor of obedience that it was printed in pamphlet form (Beals, Homer & Co., Printers), and was widely distributed to press

(To be continued.)

CAPITALIST SPIES

IN LOCAL UNIONS. Chairman Charles Delaney of the Central Federated Union, by the instructions of that body, appointed a secret committee of five last Sunday to investigate rumors that labor delegates were supplying manufacturers with information to use against the unions. None but the Chairman, the Secretary, and the members of the committee themselves is to know the names of the men appointed.

This action was taken after a debate following a report of Business Agent Marr of District 15 of the International Association of Machinists to the effect that a detective in the employ of the National Metal Trades Association had been found getting printing done ostensibly for District 15, but really for the purpose of seeking information to use against the union. He had issued an order for a number of cards for a mass meeting, when the union delegates were communicated with and repudlated the whole matter. The man was arrested on the charge of larceny and taken before a City Magistrate. There was nothing to sustain the charge of larceny and the Magistrate held that seeking evidence detective was not illegal and discharged him.

According to Marr the representatives of the National Metal Trades Association had been trying to get evidence against the machinists for some time. Delegate Daly of the Dock Builders' Union said that a firm of strike breakers who were employed at times by contractors had been trying to exhaust the treasury of the unions legal expenses in defending the prison-

The case reported by Marr is one showing that the employing class do not hesitate to employ spies to commit The printing the spy ordered in the name of the union mentioned above was of a questionable character and sought to implicate the union. Such methods show that the class struggle is accepted by many capitalists as a reality and sweet phrases about "har mony" has no charms for them They know that the capitalist and laborer have opposing interests and they propose to conquer where they cannot deceive. A Socialist triumph would make it impossible for them to do either.

BRITISH RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

It seems to be agreed among the pro gressive labor journals of Great Britain that the railway workers were buncoed in the recent "settlement' by the Government Board of Trade of the railway strike which threatened the country. It looks as if Mr. Lloyd-George had succeeded in doing what the Civic Federation has accomplished a number of times in this country. The most promising and significant thing about the railwaymen's movement was | rate his fields! that for the first time all branches of the service were brought together and demanded schedules covering each branch, resembling the movement organized by Eugene Debs into the American Railway Union, the only diff ference being that in England the different branches came together thru the organizations already established.

It was this combination of forces that really gave concern to the rallway ment itself, but it is this very thing that the. "settlement" has destroyed In view of the world-wide praise Mr Lloyd-George has received from the capitalist press for his "statesmanship" in this matter, the following comment of the "Amalgamated Engineers Monthly Journal" is reprinted here, be-

cause it expresses the general sentiment of the progressive labor element on the question:

Regret we cannot congratulate the ri-waymen on the settlement. . . . It we we think, of the utmost importance to the settlement should have regarded the cal officials or representatives of the uni-as the medium thru which to put the ca-of the men in the first instance. The s-tlement, however, gives no status to loo officers or representatives of the of the men in the first instance. The settlement, however, gives no status to local officers or representatives of the union. Only in the event of a second disagreement is the union official to have a standing, and then he must necessarily be a central official, and he has a status only as a pleader before a single arbitrator. We note that they (the boards and arbitrator are to deal only with hours and wages. This leaves the companies undisputed power to mark out and discharge or terrorize any man or number of men.

The all-grade movement scenus to have been pushed unceremoniously out of consideration altogether.

It would not be surprising if the railwaymen's organizations began to disintegrate as the authracite miners' organization has done since the "settle ment" accomplished by Rocsevelt and his commission five years ago. Richard being bitterly criticised for his conserTHE "APE AND TIGER".

By John Ward Stimson.

Ring out the old! Ring in the new! And let the Ape and Tiger die!"

-Tennyson In studying that admirable contribution to science by Louis Morgan in his "Ancient Society" and placing his vast data beside so much collateral evidences of man's long abode earth, in a stupendous struggle upward, under natural conditions and forces, 'reflections arise that have fresh and imperative bearing on our own times and problems.

Every morning paper brings us terrific evidences of the presence and power in our midst of "The Ape" and "Tiger" (Blind Tradition and Blind Passion), the, mayhap fortunately, the ethargy of the first, and convulsions of the second, may prove harbingers of their final dissolution.

Still these signs pour in from abroad as well as at home! In "church" and "state" as well as in "social" environment, we see the frightful force and consequences of blind unreasoning "Habit"; the following of Tradition for Tradition's sake; its obscurantism; its obstructiveness; its blind partizanship in politics, etc.; its ridiculous crazes after fads and fashlons; its pitiful inane snobberies and inhuman conomics!

While "Peace Congresses" of the world struggle to maintain reason and equity, the "Apes" of medievalism recamp worn out affections or imperialistic aggressions; and "Tigers" of war, greed, graft, despotism, revenge growl and gnaw at the gates of civilization!

Russia has exploded into a seething mass of monkeydom at the top and tigerism at the bottom. Wonderful Japan has barely finished destroying their combination against her life in the east than she finds another between scheming mammon and jealous boodiumism in the west!

And our own "blind-leaders-of-theblind" walk into the trap and lead our army and navy to the insensate force of jingoism and bombast; as tragically and immorally as they seized and crushed the Philippines (against every rinciple and precedent of our "Contitutional Republic")! Surely the 'ape" of bourbonism and the "tiger" of bloody jingoism are not wholly annihilated! Their spawn is struggling to mature again in this late second cen-Their taint is in the modern blood, as in the old; and every heroic force in mankind must rally to eradirate and heal forever the last scrofulous trace of it, before Mother Earth can see her poor children live together

An Inspiring Picture,

Let us take a swift historical glance t the stupendous, pathetic, yet inspiring picture that science presents of Mother Nature's building of the "Family Home", our earth and its inhabitants. It is a (doubly) "moving" picture; and, the incalculably long in ime, must be briefly summarized in a 'bird's-eye view", for the condensed purpose of this article.

A nebulous child of suns and starry forces, charged with those infinitely mysterious and celestial germs of be ing and of latent spiritual unfoldments! Behold the unseen artist starting the impulsions of his "potter's wheel", the dexterous finger strokes and ideal rearrangements of material and chemical particles, to condjust the vital qualities of gases, liquids and solids into atmosphere and sphere; lambent oceans and upheaving strata one above the other like pages of a Book of Life!

Fire still burns within, and upon, this miraculous bowl; till out of its warm womb we see arising the useful coals, metals and minerals that are to be man's friends; the gems that are to be his joy; the vegetables, grains and forests that are to build and sustain his home; the flowers that deco-

One by one the animals that are to enrich his soil, nourish his strength, or prepare and advance his faculties and industries, arise in orderly succession; till lo! man himself appears! A "babe" indeed in crudity of comprehension and capacity; but, like each preceding seed in vegetarian, or germ in animalization, possessed of all prereding preparations and potencies which are to raise him onward-or rather enable him to raise himself upon the splendid path of Progress!

Man's Opportunities.

Ever before him strides the mighty "sphinx", the "Sacred Mother" of Life, setting before him the same eter-"riddle", the same terrific question. put by her to every preceding germ in flower, bird or beast: Will it choose the forward way of life? Will it condescend, that it may ascend? Will It humble itself into matter, that it may rise spiritually out of matter? Will it break its material shell that it may spread its spirit wings of song? Will lug behind nature, that they felt to be "die" upon the lower plane, that it may "revive" upon the higher? Thru acons of time, crystal vegetables and animal life has heard and answered. bravely, the higher summons; and now they bring to man their stored and priceless victories, that he may incorporate and advance all of intelligent order and beauty (they have won) into still higher progress of his own! For their own good and his, he must

subdue and civilize them from wildness. But alas he is himself "wild"! The light of reason dim, the fires of animal passion dominant! He runs hirsute and homeless as they, but wiser now, by their accumulated experience, to advance the stages of telligence and emotion to infinitely wonder "Angel of Art" that had been working behind them, and whispering in their ears.

He fashions better and better weapons to subdue them into service; better he discovers mechanical, architecturak industrial, forces and principles to improve locomotion, construction and subsistence.

Slowly he leaves off promiscuous co habitations of sex, where general incest and even cannibalism were for ages admitted "custom" (for the purpose then of sustaining stock), in order now to improve stock by wider cross fertilization and ennoble it by more prudent restrictions; first from merely, opposite sexes, to opposite families, groups, gens; then to and fewer wives; and then to one more closely "owned" and "housed" more security and certainty might be obtained for his children and tacir "inherited properties".

Land that was roamed over wildly. at first becomes gradually limited and "owned in common": then "in severalty", that similarly greater and greater personality" and "individuality" may arise over mere "tribal" or "stock" interests; and the individual soul begins to awaken to its higher intellectual and moral possibilities and values, above the animal or the material.

A Dual Slavery.

From wives and land "owned in common" to "owned in severalty" was, however, but a step in "own" ership. Man's idea of "own"ership was still material and external. Excess of passion, greed or general "lust" made him grasp "possession", ever woman or fellowman, by force or "purchase". Hence a dual slavery was introduced which has not yet died out! For he is only now fully learning that "marriage" is not a mere physical union of bodies, but a spiritual union of souls; and that "society" is not forcing or purchasing of fellow men by brutality, cunning or legislative connivance; but the mutually cooperative and considerate interchange of benefits by human brothers and comrades, self-respecting and mutualy respected.

I have noticed, in feeding a flock of chickens, that when the grain first falls to them they are so interested in it they leave each other alone; but as it grows scant they consider each other as competitors, and hunger makes them quarrelsome

It was this fear and jealousy, over scant, a dangerously acquired subsist ence that first incited men to battle: but to-day, when vast progress in mechancal, agricultural and industria science makes food and clothing possi ble in reasonable sufficiency for all at a reasonable output of general indus try, it is un-reason, extravagance, waste and folly in man's own soul that jeopardizes society.

Just as excess of egotism undermined man's sense of equity or respect for his brother or wife of old, so excess of greed for material "property" corrupted law, and incited to wars of rapine. Under new disguises it still incites modern' society to the same frightful follies and slaughters; and turns commerce and legislation into sinks of iniquity and poison. Woman herself is caught in its deadly clasp and deceived by spurious wealth and specious externalism, she sells her body and soul to mammon and moral decadence! She becomes not merely a "slave" to man, as he is to mammon but also a slave of fashion, vanity, convention and idle follies that are cruel illusions. Yet human experience as a whole triumphs out of these very exhibitions and experiments in error The fool is sacrificed by "The Sphinx" but the aggregate wisdom of the race is increased by the lesson and the loss, At some point of experience it always attains a culminating and cumulative light, upon some new forms of truth. that raises it to a higher round in the ladder of life, a loftler knotch in the tree of evolution, and enables it to put forth a new and higher branch of growth.

Terror of the Unknown. Side by side with material and mental progress went the moral and spirit-

ual. The awe or terror, before natural forces and catyclisms, which first frightened man into a cringing worshipper of Fetish, slowly changed to intelligent comprehension of order. and greater application of discovered principles behind physical order. In-tellectual order began to be recognized and systematized into social order, logic and philosophy; science and history dawned; the arts, industrial and expressional, grew apace; and by uniting the emotions of beauty with reverence and gratitude, formulated struggles after struggles to understand honor or placate the mighty spirit. artifice, organizer and essence of beat the core of life and heart of happiness

In Judea we find, at last budding, that finest flower of intuition, upon the topmost branch of philosophic and moral evolution, that "God is everywhere", in the face of every brothe man, and that the inner wealth and culture of the soul gave the only enduring happiness, the only permanent "property" which could pass on with its owner into the spiritual future. where immortal oneness with its spir-itual author and father, had long been suspected and men recognized by the earliest human thinkers.

But it was not until "the fullness of time" had tested the previous quali ties of mechanical and chemical prinhigher victories. Better than they, or | ciples in physical order, harmony and rather more fully, he listens to that progress; with intellectual principles

in logic, reason, judgment, conft etc.; that the mightler moral prin ples began to be divined behind all permanent social peace, such as tem perauce, patience, self-control, selfdiscipline, honor, truth, chastity, spiritual love (toward man as toward woman), with sympathy, charity, pity, the sublimity of forgiveness or of repentance, the gentleness and gracious ness that wins rather than co with that celestial hope, faith and moral courage which is the crown of

character and conscience! As these enter into a nation's fibre thru deep experience or broad education and liberal culture, an unconscious but omnipotent regeneration and reformation of social health takes place; "the old inherent slime" is washed away: the reason cleareds the passions calmed. "The old order changeth, giving place to new" and better: the "ape and tiger" are enchained or destroyed. It is in education, then, that our

hope presails; not education perverted, mechanicalized, sterilized, itself mimetie! But vital education, organic, radical, generous, and closely in touch with stence nature and constructive life. In education which sees that at stimulus is given to the soul a divine faultles of observation, reason, insight, sympathy, appreciation, judgment, will; with those especially precious capacities of constructive, creative, inventive imagination, taste and executive skill which have been so often and unwisely sacrificed to mere memory and calculation, but which multiply the efficiency of so many other faculties of the child by enabling him to see and realize tangible beauties about him and within him, and made them valuable commer cially to him, in self-realization and

What marvellous resillance and plastic power Japan has revealed to an astonished world, this last quarter century, because for ages she had wisely foreseen and fostered these latent forces in the souls and fingers of her people! In the last crash of armies it is not the largest man in body, o-day, but the largest man in spirit that holds out. And in the certain, the inevitable, the overwhelming crash of rival civilizations and commercial competitions, it is just as absolute as the final forces of God, that the finest, purest, broadest, noblest, wisest nations will alone survive and carry on the sacred standard of human progess to perfection.

While the bombastic, backward, brutal and corrupt will decine to the nerited oblivion, or die away with the "tiger and the ape". God grant that our poor country fail not in this hour of her supreme moral crisis!

WOMEN LEGISLATORS.

Finnish Women Lead in Progressive Legislation in the Interest of Workingmen and Women.

Perhaps no other legislative body o-day can show the progressive dency that the Finnish Parile has shown under the spur and the tive of its nineteen women me What the women of that body have forced thru parliament and made law is significant comment on the positi of those who favor excluding women from the franchise. Miss Marie Mich er, a young Finnish woman now New York City, in an interview gives an interesting account of some of the legislation which the women men of the Finnish Parliament are to a large extent responsible for. A the laws passed may be mention following:

By the new school law eleme education is made compulsory, high schools are made free, and clothes and food are furnished to all public school pupils in need of them. Formerly a special petition had to be addressed to the Tsar before any woman o be licensed to teach. That is now done away with and men and women re ceive the same salaries for the si grades. This law does not yet suit the women and they wish to amond it by removing compulsory religious instructions from the schools.

The old age pension law provides for pensions for all destitute working men and women over sixty, their eligibility to be decided by the autho of the communities in which they live.

The women members have still three years in office. Among the laws which they will try to pass before they go out of office is one making both marriage and divorce easier, and another compelling fathers to support their Ulegitimate children.

There is a very interesting provision by which women who have done any useful public work may be sent to foreign countries for 3 months to study social, economic or political conditions at the government's expense. They are selected by a government committee whose business it is, and on their return they must present a report on their observations. In the last few years several hundred women have made such visits. Next summer Miss Alexandra Grippenberg and Miss Kakkikoski, both members of parliament, will come to the United States to study American institutions.

When contrasted with the achievements of the American Congress, with its representatives of coal, railroads, steel, lumber, beef and other forms of property in control, Finnish legislation towers mountain high in intelligence and humanity over our own, There is no doubt either that the Socialist men and women in the Finnish Parliament have been the most active in forcing thru that body the laws that are of benefit to the workingme and women of that country.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

over William B. Wilson as the sucthe United Mine Workers of America. The majority for Lewis is said to be very large. The announcement of the alt of the official canvass of the votes will not be made until the annual convention of the organization assembles at Indianapolis on January 4

The wealthiest union in respect of total funds in New South Wales is the Federated Seamen's Union, with \$50,-600; followed by the Australian Work-ers' Union with \$30,000; the Colliery Federation and Amalga-Miners' Association, with slightly more than \$25,000 each; Amalmated Society of Engineers, with 522,000; Bollermakers, \$14,000 Typographical Society, \$16,000; and Australian, Labor Federation (Broken-hill), Tramway Employees, and Shipwrights, with a little more than \$10,-

New Zealand unionists have estab-hed at Dunedin a Labor Church, which only concerns itself about social and ethical problems, leaving out theo-logical creeds and sectarian dogmas.

An investigation by a joint com-action of Congress into the causes mine disasters in West Virginia, rania and other states is aued by a joint resolution submit-The bill provides for a commission of three Senators and three Representa-Scott of West Virginia. and gives them power to send r persons and papers, take testi-ony, visit the scenes of accidents and port to Congress. Senator Scott is extensive owner of mines in West Virginia where union organizers are bed. We may be sure the "investigation" will be such as not to dis-

Rent Strike in Italy.

A rent strike in Naples, Italy, has caused great excitement. The poorer class have at last rebelled against the extertionate rents levied upon them by the landlord class and for six months sands have refused to pay rent or quit the tenements. The situation has become so grave, from the landlords' standpoint, that the government has taken a hand. The garrison at Naples has been reinforced by ten thousand troops, and a campaign of eviction is about to begin. Last reports were to the effet that 5,000 families were to be surned out into the streets.

The industrial situation in Great Britain is growing rapidly worse. In Sunderland alone, thirty thousand men are out of work and terrible destitution prevails. The present unemployed crisis is already the worst known for fifty years. At the same time some of the largest corporations report record-breaking dividends.

The coal miners of Great Britain are at last united in one solld organized body. The Durham miners, who in past have refused to affiliate with the Miners Federation, has decided, by a vote of 46,000 in favor and 18,000 against to affiliate.

The agitation conducted by women Socialists was the main reason for the success of the boycott on a large department store in Berlin, which was conducted on behalf of the porters union. Only the Socialist daily, "Vor-wirts" reported the boycott. The Socialist women distributed leaflets and went right into the store itself and agitated. Several were arrested, but the store proprietors were compelled to give in and a great victory was se-

One of the bitterest miners strike ever conducted in Australia in now in progress in New South Wales. The miners are demanding an increase in wages and the mine owners thruout the district have all united to resist the demands and have the sympathetic support of capitalist organizations thruout Australia. The miners have decided to cable the situation to the principal unions in England, America: Zealand, West Australia and other English speaking countries.

Educating Cuban Cigarmakers.

Cuban eigarmakers combine education with their work in the shop. The factory reader sits at the rear of the workroom, upon an elevated stand. He is paid from the private funds of the cigarmakers, the cost to each man ranging from 10 to 15 cents a week. This covers the cost of the books, novels and newspapers, as well as a salary of \$39 which is paid the president of the reading committee to make up for lost time while engaged in counting votes or making the weekly These readers earn from 840 to 860 a week, reading for a peried of three or four hours a day. As a rule each factory has two readers and newspapers are taken up in the morning and books or novels in the afternoon. The selection of the book or novel to be read is an interesting feature. It takes the character of a political election, each man voting for the book he wants. The president of the reading committee counts the votes and announces the winning book, which is fembwith bought and placed in its turn to be read.

The Supreme Court will have an opportunity to pass upon the power of the courts to grant injunctions against

It is reported that unofficial returns strikes in an application for a writ of show the election of Thomas L. Lewis certiorari filed for presentation on Jan. It concerns the strike of the Saliors' Union in San Francisco in the sumer of 1906, in which Judge Morrow of the Federal court issued a bianket injunction prohibiting the strikers from interfering with the operation of three steam schooners belonging to the Humond Lumber Company. Judging from recent decisions there is little doubt that the decision will be against the unions.

> The International Shingle Weavers' 'nion will hold a national convention at Ballard, Wash., on Jan. 6.

The suit of the harbor authorities of Hamburg, Germany, against the Port Workers' Union growing out of the recent dock strike, has resulted in a decision of the widest importance against the latter. The union is forbidden in the future to interfere with the introduction of strike breakers, and a penalty of 1,500 marks is provided for each instance in which a conviction is obtained on the charge. The union has entered an appeal.

It is possible that Chicago may soon have a rent strike among the residents of the Ghetto on the west side. Meetings have already been held to consider organized resistance to payment of high rents. .

Union Is Illegal.

Anti-trust laws work beautifully against trade unions. In Common Pleas Court at Cleveland, Judge Phillips held that if the allegations of the cutters and flatteners are true, the Amalga-mated Association of Window Glass Workers of America is an organization in restraint of trade and contrary to law. The cutters and flatteners sued to enjoin the association from expelling them for accepting employment in glass factories using machinery. They allege only members of the union are allowed to work at the trade by the association, and that the use of machinery is prohibited. A demurrer filed by the association was overruled and the suft will go to trial next term.

The Broterhood of Painters, Decor itors and Paperhangers of America had on Oct. 31, 1907, a membership of over 70,000 in 966 local unions; 14,-627 members joined in the two years previous. Of the 620 unions making returns, 396 gained increases in wages which averaged about 421/2 cents per day for each member. The total gain in wages for all members who received the increase is estimated at \$4,000,000. Of the 620 unions reporting, 398 have the eight-hour day, 198 have the nine hour day and only 24 have the ten hour day. Strikes in the two years occurred in 130 localities, of which 113 were successful. In two years \$45,907.95 was expended for organization purposes, and \$124,-688 for death and disability and wife's death benefits. On Oct. 31, there was \$135,007.91 in the national treasury.

The International Typographical Uns giving special attention to the necessity of sanitary composing rooms.

The Executive Committee of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Rallway Trainmen have decided to hold in abeyance the demand for an increase in wages and mproved working conditions upon sixty-five railway companies east of the Mississippi. The industrial depression is responsible for their action.

The engineers and firemen upon th New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad have asked for a 10 per cent increase in pay to compensate the increase both in the cost of living and in the strenuousness of their work.

The internationi character of modern industrial relations is well filustrated by the report that hundreds of diamond cutters in Amsterdam have been thrown out of work as the result of the financial stringency in the United States.

NOTHING TO WEAR.

ladics, dear ladies! the next sunny

trandle your hoops just out of Broadway, From its whirl and its bustle, its fashion

and pride. And the temples of Trade which tower on

each side. To the alleys and lanes, where Misfertune and Gulft

Their children have gather'd, their city have built;

Where Hunger and Vice, like twin beasts of prev. Have hunted their victims to gloom and

despair; Rulpe the rich, dainty dress, and the fine

Pick your delicate way thru the dampness

Grope thro the dark deps, climb the rickety

To the garret, where wretches, the young and the old. Half-starved and half-naked, He crouch'd

from the cold. those skeleton limbs, those frost-bitten

All bleeding and bruised by the stones of the street;

Hear the sharp cry of childood, the deep grouns that swell From the poor dying creature who writhes

on the floor; Henr the curses that sound like the echoes

As you sicken and shudder, and fy from

Then home to your wardrobes, and say-if,

rou dare—
rou dare—
Spoil'd children of Pashlon, ron'— nothing
to wear:—William Allen Bu

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Germany.

A master painter in a little village called Schoenwald recommends the merchants and peasants not to sell the Socialists potatoes any more, for then, be says, "they would starve to death and that would be an end of Social Democracy." "Vorwarts" asks, "Why does the government allow this genius starve painting window sasties when he has such a great idea?"

Thirty thousand men, women and children in the cities along the Lower Rhine have been thrown out of work in order to defeat a comparatively small strike of factory workers in that district. It is worth noting that the cities of Krefeld and Anchen in this district are the only German cities of over 100,000 inhabitants which the leaders of the Centre party claim are free from the encroaches of the Social Democracy. The workers are said to be very plous people and so far as they are organized at all belong to a Christian labor union. The factory owners are also noted as very plous people.

Austria.

A great demonstration and parade for universal suffrage was held at the recent opening of the Croatian Parliament by 0,000 Socialists and 3,000 Christian Socialists. When Banus, leader of the reactionaries, attempted to read his program he was greeted with a tumult and could not get to speak, and the meeting had to adjourn. At the opening of the second session Banus drew from his pocket an order from the king dissolving the

Finland.

As reported in this department last veek the appointment of General-Major Seyn as assistnat-governor of Finland bids fair to lead to his appointment às Governor, since it is now reported that Gerhard, who was Governor, has resigned, because, as he says, the change in Russia's attitude toward Finland makes it impossible for him to retain the office.

Norway.

In the municipal elections just held in Norway the Socialists did very well indeed. In Christiana the new city council will be composed of 27 Socialists against 57 of the other parties, and the Socialist vote increased 55 per cent. In Bergen, 24 Socialists were elected to 53 of the other parties. In twelve smaller towns 103 Socialists were elected. The women are reported to have voted mostly with Socialist parties, which is explained by the fact that only limited woman suffrage prevails, the large majority of the women having the right to vote being owners of property.

Denmark.

Because they distributed copies of a special anti-militarist issue of the Socialist paper "The New Age", in front of a barrack, twelve young members of the Socialist Young People's Union of Copenhagen have been sent to prison for terms ranging from eight lays to three months. Their conviction was secured thru the distortion of the paragraphs in the military code dealing with persons in the military service to make the paragraphs applicable to civilians. This is a new step for the court to take and it is considered merely a device to bolster up the military policy which is being fostered by the Liberal administra-

The bill of the Socialist group in the Danish Parliament providing for a change in the constitution for the extension of the national suffrage to women and servants, and for the lowering of the age limit for voting from thirty to twenty-one years, has just come up for discussion. Its only advocate, outside of the Socialists, was the eader of the Radicals. After a bitter discussion, the bill was referred to a committee but its reception shows that the Socialists are the only true friends of a basic suffrage reform;

Holland.

The Socialists in the Dutch Parlia-ment have compelled the government to promise to investigate the conduct of the German blacklegs who were brought in to break the recent Rotterdam strike. It seems the blacklegs were allowed to act scandalously by the various local authorities when travelling thru the country and the Socialists want to know why this sort of thing was tolerated.

Great Britain.

Comrade H. M. Hyndman is delivering a series of lectures on "Theoretic Socialism" to large audiences in London. As the title implies, the lectures deal entirely with theoretical phases of the Socialist question and they have been so successful that Comrade Hyndman has been requested to deliver them in various parts of the country.

The Socialists have been carrying a successful unemployed agitation Battersea, where John Burns halls from. At recent town meetings held to consider a proposal of the Boro Council to use \$100,000 in public works thru an extra tax levy, the Socialists secured the adoption of a motion calling for a larger appropriation than the inadequate one proposed, and urging Socialism as the ultimate remedy. Burns himself came in for a scoring on account of his unsatifactory

actions as President of the Local Government Board, which deals with the unemployed.

France.

"L'Humanite" publishes an address of the group of the United Socialist Party in the Chamber of Deputies to the Social Democratic members of the second Duma who have just been sentenced. '-e address enumerates the disgraceful judicial proceedings by which the Tsar had persecuted the So cialist representatives of the Russian people and declares that the present hypocritical and false constitutional ism in Russia is meant to serve only to hide a new financial swindle in which, however, France will not this time be involved. The address concludes by greeting the Russian people in the expectation of their ultimate triumph.

"L'Humanite" promises to shortly make disclosures thru trustworthy documents concerning the inner history of the French raid in Morocce and they will show that leading diplomats and capitalists are stockholders in a syndicate organized to exploit Merocco. The capitalist papers have se far completely ignored these articles in the Socialist organ.

The Assize Court has imposed the

maximum penalty of a year in prison and a fine of \$600 each upon Meric and Vigo for writing anti-militarist articles in Harve's organ, the "Guerre Sociale." They were also sentenced to five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$600 each for not being present at the trial of the case.

Italy.

In reply to questions put to the Italian ministry by Socialist members of Parliament concerning the recent railway strike, the government said that while it admitted the "right to strike in an ordinary dispute, the government cannot tolerate a strike, even an arbitration court, in any public service which involves an arrest of the national activity." This reply, as the London "Labor Leader" well says, is most important and serious. means that when capitalist governments take over public services they make even the workmen members of the public service, and subject to all the disabilities which attend civil servants. Evidently Socialism is not necessarily being established when you bring a few more industries under the jurisdiction of the capitalist state." By no means. The treatment accorded to workers in the postal service and other public departments in the United States shows that so long as the capttalists control the state the workers will receive the same kind of treat ment in the public service that the employees of private corporations recelve-and sometimes worse.

"PEACE REIGNS IN CHILE."

Over 200 nitrate strikers were mow ed down with machine guns in the strike at Iquique, Chile, last week. Several thousand of the strikers came into the city. The troops were called out and the slaughter followed. On the following day the strikers again assembled in Plaza Prat and listened to speeches by their leaders denouncing the Government. Another bloody encounter ensued in which many of the workmen were killed and injured. It is also reported that some of the soldiers were injured, but details cannot be obtained owing to the strict censor ship maintained. The nitrate deposits are leased by the Chilean Government chiefly to British and German companles, which employ the native population almost exclusively, with the exception of overseers and foremen. The workers buried their dead and "peace reigned" in Chile on Christmas day,

TOILERS 🔭 IDLERS BY JOHN R. MOMAHON

"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 oom and glare of molten 12mo., Cloth, postpaid, \$1.00.

WILSHIRE BOOK CO.,

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

NAME Address OPTICIANS.

SOL FIELDMAN.

OPTICIAN



1403 FIFTH AVENUE. NEAR HIGH STREET NEW YORK

High-Class Eye-



M. EISING, 1322 Third Avenue Betw. 75th and 76th Sts. 125

DENTISTS.

DR. MATILDA SINAI, DENTIST,

DR. S. BERLIN, DENTIST. 22E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., M. Y TEL. NO. 540 L, HARLEM.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST.

121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Tele-phoue No. 3113 Main. Branch office: 163 E. 86th St. Open evenings. DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St.,

DENTIST-All work guaranteed. Special liberal prices for comrades of the S. P.

DR. J. KADIN DENTIST.

Telephone: 3967-79th St.

110 RIVINGTON ST. MODERATE PRICES.

Telephone, 431 Orchard.

DR. CHARLES CHESS SURCEON-DENTIST 33 and 37 Avenue C, Cor, 3d Street

DR. M. RASNICK'S DENTAL OFFICE

188-190 CLINTON STREET, Cor. Division St. NEW YORK

LAWYERS,

Telephone 1014 Cortlandt.

JACOB PANKEN LAWYER,

3_5 BEEKMAN STREET, Fast Side Office: 882 Grand St. Telephone 450 Orchard.

DRINK COLUMBIA TEA

Sare the coupons. Every coupon When you have the coupons bear-ing the large letters to spell

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

Mail them to the below address and we will give you a \$6.00 CLOCK FREE.

COLUMBIA TEA 198 DIVISION ST., New York

D. SIRELSON Wood, Tin, Brass, Silver,

Glass and Oil Cloth

SIGNS

42 RIVINGTON ST., NEW YORK.

Send Postal and I will call.

Gustaf Sjöholm 266 ONDERDONK AVE., Near Cates Ave., Ridgewood, B'klyn, N. Y



Quoens and Brooklyn that, carries the Union Label.

All Orders Promptly Attended to, also Cleaning and Repairing.



MOYER, HAYWOOD PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS ********

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

Special price to agents and to the trade.

Postal, cards of all kinds. Confetti, tick,
lers, canes. 2,000 different novelties for
holidays, fairs, carnivals, summer resorts,
stores. Bend for catalog. W. P. Miller, 158

Park Row, New York City.

Capitalized Veracity.

"When I started in business." said Mr. Dustin Stax. reflectively, "I resolved never to tell an antruth." "And you kept your word?" "Yes. Whenever I had any delicate business of that sort on hand I hired an expert."—Washington Star.

********* LABOR DIRECTORY.

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

CIGARMARERS PROGRESSIVE INT.

UNION No. 20—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. The following Dist. The July 11 First St. 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II —342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. IV—309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2009 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—1539 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hail, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UN-JON), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubhouse, 248-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOIS OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL UNION No. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Financial Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 317 East 85th street, City: Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1902 Anthony avenue, Bronx...

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Links' Assembly Reoms, 231-233

Fast Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 516 E. Eighty-second street. Roard of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 230 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 2818 Worth.

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

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

Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 820 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 59769 FRANKLIN

of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secre tary of the National Executive Committe is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund

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

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 233 local branches with 31,507 male and 6,408 chashes workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement of the principles of the modern labor of an initiation payment of an initiation are entitled to a sick benefit of \$1.00 for 49 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the send of the send length of time \$6.00 and \$2.00 respectively. 250 death benefit is guarantees and langth of time \$6.00 and \$2.00 respectively. 250 death benefits guarantees and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon my be admitted to the third class upon hear at large are not accepted, but silicanburs at large are not accepted, but silicanburs at large are not accepted, but silicanburs and towns where no branch exists, a cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so.

Address all communications to William Address and communications to William Address are not accepted, but silicanburs, are invited to do so.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

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

and Vicin.ty.

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

BRUOKLYN: Every Tnesday evening,
from 7-6, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby Ave. For initiation and increases
and changes of addresses notification only.

Branches: Albany, Yonkers, Troy, Gloversville, Binghamton, Ouelda, Tonawanda,
Schenectady, Rochester, N. Y.
Trenton, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth,
Passalc, South River, Rahway, N. J.
New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford, Meriden, Bridgeport, Rockville, Stamford, Conn.
Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield,
Mass.

Debtadalable, Allasher, M.

Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
Lozerne, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Altonn, Scranton, Eric, Allentown, Pa. Chicago, Ili.
San Francisco, Cal.
Cleveland, O.
Manchester, N. H.
Saltimore, Md.
St. Louis, No.
Providence, R. I.
Iffiwankee, Wis.
For addresses of the branch financial Secretaries see "Vorwaerts."

BUY YOUR HAT OF

L. FLASHENBERG. THE UNION HATTER

202 Delancey St,. New York Two blocks below Williamsburg Bridge,

Open day and night. J. PALEY BROS. CAFE AND RESTAURANT 141 DIVISION ST. This is the place where you can always

neet a comrade.

THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN RESTAURANT AND CAFE 92 SECOND AVENUE, BET. STH & STH. STS. NEW YORK I. BLAU, Prop. Catering for Weddings, Parties, etc.

Phone, 3158 Orchard.
OGUSHEWITZ & HERSHOW FINE STATIONERY.

Blank and Business Books. Rubber Stamps.
Fountain Pens and Law Blanks.
65 RIVINGTON STREEY.
Old and New Books sold and exchanged.
Orders promptly altended to.

BOOKS

That no Socialist Should be Without.

THE AMERICAN **ESPERANTO** BOOK

A perfect and complete exposition of the coming international language.

BY ARTHUR BAKER. PRICE, POSTPAID, \$1.00

THE ANCIENT LOWLY

in two volumes.

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

CAPITAL The Bible of the Working Class

in two volumes.

BY KARL MARX. PRICE, POSTPAID, \$4,00

THE SOCIALISTS

Who They Are and What They Stand

BY JOHN SPARGO.

Price, handsomely bound, 50 cts.

Special to Shareholders of the C. H. Kerr Co., Chi-

cago:

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

Call or write, and make checks payable to the

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

IS SPRUCE STREET

NEW YORK CITY

of getting gold a certainty.

over the claims of the company.

lecture bureau and the comrades who have

charge of the different lectures compose the committee. Comrade Boudin, thru Branch 2 of 23d A. D. again requested

isranch 2 of 250 A. D. again requesses hearing of statement against Comrade Hil-quit. Motion that it be declared out of or-der. Chairman ruled request but of order. Motion carried that County Committee ad-vise Comrade Boudin to bring his state-

ganizer requested to communicate with Comrade Boudin and ask for full details in

regard to the letter he claims The Worker did not publish, also a copy of letter. Com-

rade Herbst reported that Republican lender of Fort Hamilton branch challenges

the Socialists to debate, and requested that

of debate is arranged that County Commit

County Committee stand expense. Comrade

Herbst resigned as delegate to the "Daily Call" Fair Conference. The regular semi-annual meeting of the

South Brooklyn division will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 1196 Flatbush ave-nue, near Ditmas avenue, at 8 p. m. All

omrades of this division are urgently re

means of reaching and awakening the wage

The 1st and 2d A. D. has adopted the fol-

lowing statement which they request published in The Worker:

nested to attend, as the program for

ment before the National Committee

As is well known to the readers of "Wilshire's Magazine", I

have persistently been pointing out the past year to them that an

investment in any ordinary industrial enterprise was likely to prove

disastrous to the investor owing to the near collapse of our in-

dustrial structure. I also pointed out one investment which would

prove an exception to the general rule, namely in a gold mine in

which the production of gold came up to expectations. Naturally,

if a man has invested in a gold mine and doesn't get the gold, he

loses money, no matter what the condition of industry; but assum-

ing that the gold mine delivers the gold, then I say that there is

no safer investment. I, myself, have confined my own invest-

ments to gold-mining properties where I considered the question

Gold Company Stock, I offered stock to the readers of this maga-

zine. I had made a careful investigation, and it seemed to me

that this mine offered the best investment that I knew of for both

safety and opportunity for large profits. Bishop Creek had one

great element of safety: the ore outcrops were so large and so ex-

tended that there could be no denial of the existence of a great

body of gold ore. It was merely a question of values. The ques-

tion of working was very simple owing to the fine water power

owned by the company in the Bishop Creek which pours directly

a product, namely gold, which would have a staple U. S. Coinage

value of \$20.67 per ounce, and called attention to the fact that the

greater the industrial depression the more that \$20.67 would buy.

Bishop Creek has an inexhaustible supply of the raw material,

namely, the gold ore, and an unlimited market for the product at a

constantly enhancing price. I never made any claims of great aver-

age value for the ore, but merely said that such was the quantity of

the ore and so cheaply could it be worked that anything over \$5.00

per ton in value would make an enormously valuable mine. I also

said that the values we had been counting on were above the Creek

levels, and that anything below those levels would be so much more

running only about ten days, we have discovered one single vein of

pay ore which guarantees us sufficient values to make our stock

worth many times the price at which it was sold, and this vein is

below the Creek level, in ground we had not put into our estimate

at all. Our Diamond Drill shows that the vein, at a depth of 56

feet, is 9 feet wide with a value of \$17.25 per ton, and at a depth of

160 feet the same width shows a value of \$34.54 in gold values.

The total width of the pay ore at 160 feet is about 25 feet, and it

averages \$13.08 per ton. When it is remembered that this streak

probably extends for the length of our claims for a distance of over

five miles, and that as far as we know it may run to a depth of five

thousand feet, it does not take much of a mining man to see

In the exploration of the Diamond Drill, which has now been

I put this stock forth to investors as a project to manufacture

In one of these investments: namely, The Bishop Creek

PARTY NEWS

National.

in a number of states new primary laws are in operation, some of which involve considerable expense for the filing of state tickets. It will probably cost the Minnesota Socialists \$1,000 and the South Dakota comrades about \$600. States similarly affected should forward all information and a copy of the law to the National Secre-

tary.

National Committee motion providing for an organizer for the state of Louisiana un-til the April election at the expense of the National Committee, was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 35; no, 6; not voting,

National Committee motion providing for the publication of a Socialist almanac was defeated by the following vote: Yes, 24; voting, 16.

National Committee motion providing for special assessment stamp to cover expenses of delegates to the national convention, stamps to be sold on credit to the respe following vote: Yes, 49; no, 1; not voting,

National Committee is now voting on time and place for holding the national convention, and on Motion No. 32, which provides for the issuance of a leaflet dealing with the present crisis, unemployed problem and hard times. Vote will close

ly publication printed in the Croatian lan-guage. Office of publication, 372 Blue Isl-and avenue, Room 12. Chicago, Ili.

The name of Col. Dick Maple appears on the ballot as a candidate for member of the National Executive Committee. Not being a member of the party, he accepted the nomination under a misapprehension. The nomination should therefore be disre-

garded by the members when voting.

Local Redlands, Cal., has adopted long resolutions favoring unity of the S. P. and S. L. P. The basis of unity is proposed in the following clauses:

"Re it Resolved. In view of the above reamble, we, Local Redlands, injuste a ational Referendum calling for the union f the two Socialist parties of America; nity to be based on the recognition of in-

the Socialist political movement, and further "Resolved. That the official press and means of publication shall be owned had managed by the Socialist Party and that no literature be considered official unless sanctioned by the National Executive Committee; and be it further "Resolved. That no officer of any usion shall be eligible as an officer or candidate of the Socialist Party."

Comrade Hanford informs the National retary that owing to the fact that his health would not permit him to attent meetings of the National Executive Com-mittee he has declined the nominations

ed in the organistion of Italian workers. uld send addresses to the National Of-There is a movement on foot for the establishment of an Italian Socialist paper in Chicago. Two thousand subscriptions are wanted to insure the success of the

publication from the start.

National Committeeman Hastings of Wyoming has made the following motion be submitted to the National Commit-

I move the action of the National Executive Committee in giving recognition to the Wells and Perter faction of Omsha by revoked and the party in Nebraska be allowed full swing in working out its

The following cities have been placed in nomination for the national convention: Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kapsas City, Milwaukee and St. Louis. The dates suggested for holding the convention range from April 18 to Sept. 1.

Contributions to the National Organizing Fund from Nov. 23 to Dec. 27 are as fol-

Carl A. Cheyney, Cleveland, O., \$1; A. Cherney, Chicago, Ill., \$1.10; Workmen's 8, & D. B. P., Br. 87, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; W. Side Branch, Chleago, \$3.25; L. N. compson, Roll, Okla., \$1.40; Jos. Pingitzer, Circle City, Alaska, \$2; Local Daven-port, Ia., Central Branch, \$2; Local Paso Robles, Cal., \$3; Local Larchwood, Ia., \$3,75; Local Bay View, Ia., \$2,50; Local Waterbury, Conn., Br. 2, \$2,50; Local Pa-County, Wash., \$5.75; Local Toledo O., \$10; Local Easton, Pa., \$5; 29th Ward Br., Chleago, Ill., \$3; total, \$51,25; previous-

ly reported. \$1,142.11; total, \$1,193.36.

Morris Hillquit writes the National Office in reply to A. M. Simons' statement that tion question at the Stattgart Congress. Comrade Hillquir affirms that Comrade Simons while there announced his opposi-tion to restrictive legislation against specition to restrictive legislation against speci-fied races and would support the American resolution on condition that it was not con-sidered favorable to such restriction.

Massachusetts.

The Lawrence American Club has moved into their new quarters at Hampshire and Cameron streets, consisting of a large hall, two ante rooms, and a kitchem. The movement in Lawrence is in better shape than ever before and will be further strengthened this winter.

Socialist Club with 30 members, which is attached to the party, paying dues and fulfilling the other duties incumbent on a Socialist Club.

Haverhill reports a gain of 12 member e month. Lowell reports a gain of A Jewish branch of 30 members has en organized in Boston

Deen organized in Boston.

A meeting to organize a Speakers' Club will be held in Boston headquarters, GN Washington street, Sunday, Jan. 12, at 2 p. m. All inferested should attend.

clubs are now electing the State ports the election of Comrade systematics of Greenfield. Hampshire County, re-electa Comrade Hitchcock of Ware.

tary Carey will speak in Leominster Fridny, Jan. 3; at Whitman, Sunday, Jan. 5; and will debate with the Rev. McHyde in Brockton, Monday, Jan. 13. Bailots for election of National Executive

Ballots for election of National Executive Committee and National Secretary have been sent to the clubs, also nomination blanks for State Secretary.

Connecticut.

Connecticut.

The State Committee met at Hartford, bec. 22, with R. E. Richardson of New Iritals in the chair. Comrades Bock of Vaterbury, Sweetland and Lavine of Hartford, Hare of Bristol, Schleidge of Manaster, Applegate of New Haven, and sandley of Shelton were also present, Resett at Etate Secretary and Treasurer and State Secretary and Treasurer and State Secretary and Treasurer and State Secretary and Treasurer of State Secretary and Treasurer of State Secretary and Treasurer and State Secretary and S in the Tr

to send to William D. Haywood a copy of an Italian paper, "La Plebe", containing an alleged report of a speech made by him, and ask him as to its truth or faisity. All returns on election of National Com-mitteemen must be made by Jan. 12 and returns on election of National Executive returns on election of National Executive Committee and National Secretary by Jan. 20 to S. E. Beardsley, State Secretary, Rox 854. Shelton. Comrades desiring engage-ments for street speaking during the 1908 campaign are requested to write the State Secretary. The next meeting of the State Committee will be held on Sunday, Jan. 12 at 2:30 p. m., at 746 Chapel street, New

The Civil Government Class will take up the Bullitt Bill, under which Philadelphia s governed. Saturday, Jan. 4, at 3 p. in.
The Organization Committee has sent r ests to nationality branches to co-operate and requests ward organizers to render

eport of work done. C The Flying Squadron, to do work in the central part of the city, wil neet in headquarters Saturday, Jan. 4, at 7:30 p. m. All comrades who are able

Campaign subscription lists and tickets or the Wentworth meeting on Jan. 19 have been sent to the branch financial secreta-ries. Branches are to receive 10 per cent of the money raised on the lists and tick ets. Secretaries should make part settle-ment before or at the Wentworth meeting as the Campaign Committee is in need of

Gec. H. Strobell of Newark, N. J., will ocialist Fellowship, in Park Avenue Hall, 1315 Columbia avenue, Tuesday, Jan. 7. Admission free. His subject will be "A

Local Philadelphia's vote on State Refer-Committee from Pennsylvania, resulted as Ed. Moore, 84 votes; Jos. Johen, 81; Jas. H. Maurer, 461; E. H. Da vics, 44; Geo. Kunkle, 27; Fred. L. artz, 18. Two unsigned ballots and 29 from delinquent members were thrown out

Referendum ballots for National Executive Committee and National Secretary will he sent out this week.

The petitions for placing the names of our nominees on the primary ballots will be sworn to in headquarters on Friday, Jan. 3, at 8 p. m. We need one comrade for each petition. Come down and do your

worth tickets. The Campaign Committee wants to make this meeting a record

The mayer of Manitowoc requested that flags be displayed in honor of the departure of the battleship fleet from Hampton Roads. 'The Socialist local petitioned the mayor to request that flags be lowered half mast in memory of the entombed miners of Pennsylvaula and all those who have given their lives that the work of the world might be done.

The Socialists of Racine have rented fine new headquarters with electric light and

ll improvements and in a central locality. Local Milwankee has settled on Feb. 29 as the time for holding its county conven-tion. As candidates on our ticket are first chesen by a party referendum, and after wards, according to law, voted on at the primaries, there is little left for the county convention to do besides framing a platform and resolutions.

New York State.

Chas. W. Noonan of Schenectady has been elected State Committeeman from Schenectady County.

Local Rochester has elected the following

officers: Organizer, Wm. Kirby; Secretary, Steiner: Treasurer, John Schmidt; Literature Agent, John Hobson.

The secretaries of locals are urged to

send the State Committee the names and addresses of their new officers.

Stallets for the election of the members

of the National Committee and National Secretary have been sent to the locals. The vote will close on Jan. 20. Local sec-retaries must file the total vote vast for every candidate with the State Secretary not later than Jan. 25.

Locals are reminded that the vote on the questions regarding The Worker will close on Jan. 11, and that the returns must reach the State Secretary not later than Jan. 14.

The State Committee will print a leaflet on the present fluancial and industrial crisis written by Comrade Wanhope. It deals with this subject in a popular way all over the state. The leaflets will be ready for distribution by Jan. 10. Locals ready for distribution by Jan. 10. Locals are requested to order as large a quantity as they can distribute. The leaflets will be sold at the rate of \$1.50 a thousand; locals nuable to pay at this time will receive them on credit to be paid as soon as

Counties which have not yet elected their State Committeemen are urged to do s immediately and report the election to the State Secretary so that the new State Committee may be organized by the end of

New York City.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference will meet on Saturday, Jan. 4, at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. There are important matters to be acted upon, and in view of the Petti-bone trial coming to a close very soon every

delegate is requested to be present. The next meeting of The Worker Con-ference will take place on Monday, Jan. 6. at 248 F. Eighty-fourth street. Districts which have not yet elected delegates are urged to do so at once.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand opies of a leaset entitled "A Tip for the Jobless Man," written by Jos. Wanhope, have been ordered by the Executive Committee and will be ready for distribution by the middle of next week. They will be printed to English, German, and Jewish and will be sold to subdivisions at \$1 a thousand. The leaflet is one of the heat ever got out by the local and should be used to great advantage during the com-

The City Record, containing the list of the enrolled Socialist voters, will be ready for distribution early next week; district

for distribution early next week; district organizers are requested to inform the Organizer, stating the number they need.

The local has made arrangements to print 10,000 canvasser's cards for use by the contrades in their work of canvassing the encolled voters. They will be ready for distribution by the end of the week and will be sent to the districts in proportion to the number of sarrolled voters.

Commide Dr. K. Krishna of India, a

ember of the Socialist Party in Portland, re., will remain in the city and vicinity for a few weeks and desires to lecture for on subjects not alone relating to the con dition of the working class in India, but movement. Comrades desiring to avail themselves of the services of Comrade Krishna are requested to communicate with him in care of Organizer U. Solomon, 23

rade Gillis vice-chairman. Thirty-nine ap plications were received and acted on. De-cided to request the "We Don't Patronize" list of the A. F. of L. be printed in The Worker. Alexander Jonas resigned from "Daily Cail" Fair Committee. Comrade Lipp elected to' fill vacancy. Communica-tions from Edmond and Mrs. Edith Kelly. also from Comrades Egers and Eliscu, ask ing to be transferred from their respective districts to the 25th and 27th A. D. Per mission granted, except in case of Comrad-Eliscu. Permission was granted to Comrade Flaishei to transfer from the 20th to the 22d A. D. Request of Comrade Gearlety to affiliate with the 2d A. D. was refused tionery Workers of the Bronx, accompanied by three tickets of invitation to their mast accepted. J. M. McIntyre resigned from Lecture Committee. Communication from Editor of The Worker relating to publica tion of article of Robert Rives LaMonte was referred to the State Committee. Communication from Thomas Wright, announce ing that Cosmos Concert Company was pre pared to give entertalnments consisting of rocal and instrumental music, Socialis songs, etc., on percentage basis, was referred to The Worker Conference. Recom mendations of Executive Committee from Nov. 18 to Dec. 23 inclusive, adopted, with the exception of the recommendation of three mouths' probatishary period for new members. Roll call: 2d A. D. reported election of officers and delegates; that they strike; that a committee had been elected to dispose of tickets for the "Forward" The 4th A. D. reported membership lucrensing every week; made \$25 on concergiven on Christmas night; have opened up new hendquarters; have arranged lecture in English; have also joined in the anti rent strike. The 6th A. D. reported distri-bution of 2,000 copies of The Worker; 8th A. D. reported on anti-rent strike, that committees had been appointed and the work was being done in a satisfactory man ner; that they were instructed to request that The Worker, "Volkszeitung" and 'Forward' agitate the question of naturali zation. The 17th A. D. reported entertain ment to be held Jan. 12 to raise funds to procure meeting place; called attention to report of district previously published in The Worker. The 22d A. D. reported or distribution of The Worker, that they have arranged a social gathering, proceeds to go to campaign fund; were requested to ask for the issue of a 'Hard Times' leaflet every month, also to arrange indoor meetings for the unemployed in the daytime. 31st A. D. reported unusual activity; that \$5 had been donated to Sustaining Fund of The Worker; that some old members, long absent from district meetings, had again become active; that \$2 had been donated to The Worker; that it was the sense of the membership of the 31st that they should at each meeting, donate as much as possi-ble to The Worker Sustaining Fund; that discussion took place at last meeting on the pamphlet "The New York Socialist", which clicited the motion that the 31st A. D. thorely endorsed the action of the Harlem Agitation Committe and its subcommittee in regard to this particular document. Mo tion carried that The Worker "Volkszei quested to agitate the question of naturali-zation. In regard to reported request of a committee of the A. F. of L. in the Goldfield District for troops, motion passed that it be referred to the Executive Committee to get the facts in the matter and com-municare with central bodies of A. F. of same. On motion the following committee was appointed to take supervision of the anti-rent strike: Comrades Thomas, Belco-

witz, Rabinowitz, Harwood and Oneal.
The 13th and 15th A. D. meet next Tuesday, Jan. 7, at their new beadquarters in Turn Hall, 305 W. Fifty-fourth street, They will meet there permanently hereafter on the first and third Tuesdays of every month. The meeting room is a very comfortable one and contains a plane, members desire to have some ladies as they intend to make the organization a

social as well as a business one.

The Broax Lecture Committee reports that the course of Sunday morning lectures has been quite successful so far. Attendance has been fair and collections are about meeting expenses. An especially good program is promised for January. The singing has largely contributed to the success of the lectures. Comrade Wright de sires to organize a group to sing Socialis songs if enough comrades can be got to-

The 6th A. D. has elected the following officers: Recording Secretary, Miss I. Sackin; Financial Secretary, I. Glassner; Organizer, A. Chess; Liferature Agent, Comrade Kremer: delegates to General Committee: Chess. Jacobsen, Kronowitz, M. Sher, A. Sher, Fleldman, Stoopnicker, Selenfreund, Rogasky, Saphier. The next meeting will be held Friday, Jan. 3, at 293 E. Third street.

Kings County.

The Central Committee met Dec. 28, with Comrade Wolf in the chair. Communications received from Carpenters and Joiners Local 291, stating that the Eastern Brew ery Co. of Brooklyn was on the nufair list. Labor Lyceum Association, calling atten-tion to their celebration on Dec. 31. From U. Solomon, enclosing ballots for National Executive Committeemen and National Secretary, Bills received from Bartel, printer, \$9 and "Volkszeltung", \$25. Or-ganizer urged branches who have failed to do so to send nominations for State Com-mittee by Saturday night. Comrade Lipes of the "Daily Call" Fair Conference repo and third Saturdays of the month at Or ganizer Solomon's office. Lecture Commit-tee recommended that County Committee take charge of lectures in the boro and that lectures at Silver Hall be discontinued for the present and efforts be concentrated on Hart's Hall and Brownsville lectures. Also that a lecture bureau be established and a committee be elected to run same. Fifth and 23d A. D. report successful mass meet-ing. Branch 2 et 23d A. D. expects to start a Socialist Sunday School and an English a Socialist Sundry School and an English speaking branch. Delegates instructed to bring up the Boudin matter again. Auditing Committee reported had method in bookkeeping. Organizer turned over \$1.52 more than books called for. Cash on hand, \$40.04. Committee of three was elected to devise a better system of bookkeeping.

relunteered to act. Fourteen applications will prebably be the only lecture center received. Financial Secretary reported re-ceipts \$36; expenses, \$41; on hand, \$35.40. carried on by the party for the rest of the Organizer instructed to notify branches to have their delegates attend meetings. Deshort musical entertainment at every lecdonate his or her services one or two Sur cided that County Committee take charge and that advertising be left in the hands of

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City FRIDAY, JAN. 3.

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broad way, 8 p. m.—Dr. Elmar Lee. "What Should Be the Relation Between Man and Woman.'

SUNDAY, JAN. 5.

(McKINLEY HALL (Bronx), One Hun dred and Sixty-ninth street and Boston Road, 10:30 a. m .-- W. J. Ghent, "The Fu-

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 25) One Hundred and Twenty-atth street, 8 p. m.-Moses Oppenheimer. "The Origin and Evolution of the State."

Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, JAN. 5. FLATRUSH FREE FORUM, 1190 Flat-

PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—Edward Dolsson. The Impracticability of Social-

PARKSIDE CHRUCH, Lenox Road and Flatbush avenue, 11 a. m .- Rev. John D. Long. 'Heaven on Earth."

Boston.

SUNDAY JAN &

LABOR LYCEUM, 604 Washington street, S p. m.—Edwin D. Mead. "The United States and a United World." MONDAY, JAN. 6.

PANUEIL HALL. Mass meeting at S. p. m. Speakers on the Financial Pauls, Mine Disasters and the Unemployed.

"Hard-Times Collars." One Fifth Avenue jewcler is meeting the

published in The Worker:

"To the comrades of the Hariem Agitation District—We have received and duly considered your opinions and convictions, contained in yours of the 14th inst., and in reply to same would say that it is the unanimous opinion of our organization that quoted opinions and convictions, as set forth in your communication, are entirely out of harmony with Socialist spirit and general welfare as effecting The Worker. We also believe that such criticism, tho apparently made in the interest of the cause, breed dissensions and show a tendency of personal motives. Regretting the fact that we are compelled to express our disapproval to the opinions and convictions of so large and so influential an organizations as yours, we are, yours in the interest of the party.

Rev. John D. Long of the Parkside Presbyterian Church, will deliver a series of inspelal stringency with a tempting article proprinteness, rays the New York "Times He is selling "hard-times" collars. Where as formerly women were buying deg col-lars of pearls, with diamond slides or colhyterian Church, will deliver a series of Sunday morphing sermons of interest to Socialists. A forum will be held at the close of each service for the discussion of lars with fillgrees of diamonds, to-day Socialists. A forum will be held at the close of each service for the discussion of the sermon. Subjects will be announced in the Lecture Calendar of The Worker.

The Kings County Committee is assumed the country committee in the Lecture Calendar of the Worker.

The Kings County Committee is assumed the country committee in the country Bishop Creek shares. Assays of our Diamond Drill core from 115 feet to 160 feet, in 21/2-foot sections, are as follows: \$7.44; \$5.38; \$1.65; \$0.82; \$0.43; \$0.86; \$28.11; \$59.11; \$39.68; \$11.26; \$6.61; \$5.30; \$15.75; \$17.50; \$5.30; \$18.75; \$4.90, showing an average of \$13.08 for the whole 45 feet. It will be noted that the last 30 feet of this vein averages \$18.25 to the ton. I don't know of another mine in the. world that can make a better showing, taking into consideration our natural facilities for working. It is to be remembered that \$23,000,000 has already been

what enormous values we have in this single vein. There is no

reason why we should not soon be handling two hundred tons

per day at a cost of less than \$4.50 per ton, and if we only work the

best grade of ore it will show \$30 a ton profit or \$6,000 .

day, nearly \$200,000 per month. This one single vein of, say, 25

feet wide, out of our lode of 2,000 feet wide and 5 miles long, should

ultimately pay a dividend to our stockholders of 50 per cent

upon the par value of the stock. The discovery of this vein vin-

dicates more than I have ever claimed for the Bishop Creek

Mine, and it forever settles any question of doubt as to the value of

GREAT NEWS from

STOCK WITHDRAWN FROM THE MARKET.

BISHOP CREEK

divided between the shareholders of the Hearst Homestake Mines of South Dakota, and that the average value of the ore does not exceed \$4.00 per ton. The Alaska Treadwell Mine has paid to its shareholders nearly ten millions of dollars, while their ore averages less than \$2.00 per ton. We should be able to work our ore, and it is practically inexhaustible in quantity, just as cheaply as either one of these two mines, for we have the advantage of our own water power. When we compare our 25 feet of \$13.08 ore and consider that 9 feet of it is \$34.54 ore it can be seen what an enormous margin

A stamp mill will be erected at once. The diamond drill will meanwhile be kept going night and day all winter, and it will certainly uncover more and richer ofe bodies.

Another mine of which I am in control and a principal owner, is the British Guiana Gold Company, of British Guiana. I offered a part of the stock to a certain number of my friends about six months ago and promised them that the mine would be in operation and earning money by November 30th.

This promise has been fulfilled, for a cablegram from George town, dated November 30, 1907, announced that the mine was now working in pay dirt, and averaging \$1.50 per cubic yard. This value is more than twice what was estimated in our original prospectus and absolutely assures the success of the mine. There is practically an unlimited amount of pay dirt on our claims which can be worked at a cost of les than 15 cents per yard.

Furthermore, I might say that neither the British Guiana Gold Company, the Bishop Creek Gold Company, nor myself, have any more stock in these two companies to sell to the public.

> GAYLORD WILSHIRE, President of the Bishop Creek Gold Co.

> > useful work are rich.

THE DEAD-LINE.

By Jos. E. Cohen.

An interesting report is that recently issued by the Special Committee on Standard of Living, Eighth New York Conference of Charities and Corrections, Albany, N. Y.

It is interesting because the committee did its investigating from the remarkable standpoint that the families seen were to be considered human be ings. These are the conclusions of the Committee, for the cities and towns of New York state

'It requires no citation of elaborat statistics to bring convincing proof that \$600-700 is wholly imadequate to maintain a proper standard of living and no self-respecting family should be asked or expected to live on such an income.

"The committee believes that with an income between \$700-800 a family can barely support itself, provided that it is subject to no extraordinary expenditures by reason of sickness, death or other untoward circumstances. Such a family can live without charitable assistance thru exceptional management and in the absence of emergen-

Those who have read Robert Hunt-

er's valuable work "Poverty" will remost by half, in drawing the "dead-Yet he declares that thrice in his life, does the average workingman fall below the dead-line, and requires help from charity. With the dead-line raised to the point indicated by the committee, which is still very low, it is safe to say that mighty few wageworkers are not below it most of the

It is evident from the above, that the worker is poverty stricken when he leaves the factory gate. Even were he to refrain from stimulating his jaded nerves by strong drink, and even were he to refrain from dropping his mite into the collection plate at church, he would have little to attempt to save from and he cannot hope to make him-

It is also evident, that the rich did to acquire their realth by the would appear rich that tissed their wealth in each their wealth in each the contract the con · Ē1

are rich because the poor are poor." It is still more evident that the cause is to be found in the condition which prevails at the factory. The workers create but they do not possess their product. The owner of the factory does not create but does possess the product. That is why those who create are poor, while those who

From which it is even more evident widespread social disease povertyis to make the factories and other so-cially necessary instruments of wealth production the property of society; that is, establish Socialism.

Under Socialism, Instead of having poverty for their portion, as they have to-day, the workers will own the full fruits of their labor.

And there will be no dead-line.

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ.

Socialism and Modern Science. 210page, cloth bound book by Enrico Ferri. Original price, \$1.50; now 90c. A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy. Original price,

\$1.50; now 90c.
Mass and Class. A Survey of Social Divisions. By W. J. Ghent. 250 pages. Paper, 20c.; original price, 25c. The Communist Manifesto, By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10c.; 25 onles for \$1.25; 100, \$5.

atroduction to Socialism. Only 5c. by: 50c. per dozen: \$3 per 100 rrie England. A Plain Exposition ol cialism. By Robert Blatchford.

12 copies for Sac.; 100, \$6. The Pinkerton Labor Spy. Exposes the system used by employers to break up labor organizations. 20c.; \$2.50 per dozen.

Unionism and Socialism. By Comrade Eugene Debs. \$2 per 100; 30c. Confessions of a Drone. Also con-

The Socialist Machine". \$1 per 100;

THE WORKER,

By Harvey Russell.

rew hunof you who for three wearying tyrant of Russia, we'll not forget you. ks were dragged out of the ranks of the unemployed to make profits for he department store kings, and whose lift on Christmas Eve was the slip in your pay envelope bearing the legend to brimful of cheer, "Your services are longer required". Happy New ear to you, again taking your places in the ranks of the hungry.

Happy New Year to you also, widows and orphans of Monongah and nellsville, your breadwinners horribly sacrificed on the altar of profit and the poorhouse a New Year pros-pect; we wish you all the joy another year of capitalism can bring.

ppy New Year to you, unemployed of all trades, with your numbers d misery increasing datty. Happy New Year to all the victims of capt tallst incompetence, to the strong and men who must be fulle, to the men and children who must go

Happy New Year to you, good citisens, whose nickles and dimes en-abled the Salvation Army to feed thousands of "worthy poor" on Christmas Day, but whose selfish and want votes keeps these "worthy" nes poor. Happy New Year to all ne working class, compelled to accept urity because they haven't voted for

In extending the compliments of the season, we pause a moment and re-view the chief events of the year just est, and recall to mind those who ocled the center of the stage in 1907.

and, hero of the Molly Maguires, the most brutal spy that ever persecuted ent men, abbettor of wholesale

We remember you, Harry Orchard, thing unfit to be called numan, the iern Judas, dragging your family name in the slime, for pay, and willing to save your own worthless neck, to swear away the lives of those worth a million of such as you. on of such as you.

And we forget not you, McDonald and Gooding, violating the Constituon you had sworn to uphost, fellow ers, in the most barefuced murr conspiracy of modern times.

We remember you also, hireling capitalist editors, who, with skillful lies befuddle the minds of the tollers; and who with venomous pens sought to cast odium upon the names or Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

We remember you, Theodore Roosevelt, thou "practical man", stig-"undestrable citizens" or superiors in manhood, mtegrity and courage, and creating by the inence of a President's utterance publie sentiment against men about to go on trial-we remember your contemptnous treatment of organized labor. your weak message, your "practical" dealings with Harriman, and your haste in sending the Federal troops to Goldfield.

And you, too, Bill Taft, raint but fat echo of your imperial master, co-

DUMA SENTENCED.

The 169 members of the first Duma

who signed the Viborg mantfesto and

who-were indicted for treason to the

Russian government for the act, have

been convicted with the exception of

two, who were acquitted, while the

others were sentenced to three months

imprisonment and the loss of political

rights. After twice changing the form

of the indictment it was framed so as

to imply the fact that signing was

equivalent to participation in the cir-

culating. The convicted ex-legislators

must surrender on Jan. 20, Mean-while they will be allowed to have

their liberty, They were acclaimed by

a crowd as they left the court room,

and many were presented with flowers.

there is not much hope of a reversal

The trial was an interesting one in

many ways. M. Ranischwill tried to

address the court as the spokesman of

the Social Democrats. Hardly had be

begun speaking when he fainted from

over the railing of the prisoners' pent Ranischwili has contracted consump-

tion during his confinement. Since the

beginning of the trial he has been

brought to court from prison in a car-

ringe every day. Another interesting

incident was when the whole Opposi-

tion in the present Duma-the Social

ists and the Constitutional Democrats

- presented an address of sympathy to

The light sentence is not due to any

leniency of the autocracy, but to the

necessity of retaining the confidence of

foreign investors in Russian loans. The

trial of the deputies of itself was

enough to shake the confidence of it

vestors in Rusian bonds and had the

sentence been severe it night have jeopardized future loans.

Mexican Rebels to Appeal.

The Defense Committee of the Mexi

can Revolutionists under arrest at Los

Angeles, Cal., report that on Dec. 23

Guttierrez De Lara, that the charges

have been changed several times, that

the third plea, on the part of the

prosecution, for further detention of forty days is about to be made. The

committee further states that the ce-

fense is in urgent need of funds to

carry the cases to the United States Supreme Court. Contributions should

Flower street, Los Angeles, Cal.

writ of habens corpus was denied L.

the men on trial.

ss, and his body bung limpty

al to the Sonate th

MEMBERS OF FIRST

Happy New Yenr to you, my ing his bidding in Ideho last summer, and hobnobbing with the autocratic

And Bryan, blatant Bryan, publishing your fake "Commoner" for the working people, ever exposing yourself to the lightning of a presidential nomi-nation, vainly searching for another "issue" to fool workingmen's votes away on, with your haif baked capttalist scheme for the government ownership of railroads, attempting to steal Socialists' thunder, with your bramless debate with Senator Beveridge on Labor, we will not forget you.

And Parry, Post, Van Cleave, sworn enemies of self?helping, organized labor, with your Manufacturers' Association and Citizens' Alliances-we shall keep your names and work in mind.

You, Guggenheims, Simon the United States Senator, and Daniel, the President of the American Smelting and Refining Co., and Bulkeley Wells and the rest of the Mine Owners' Association, we have not forgotten you nor your murderous conspiracy against the lives of Moyer, Haywood and Petti-bone and your foul efforts to wreck the only labor organization that has had enough backbone to fight you for its rights.

Turning the light of memory upon those who toil, we remember 'Gene Debs, in one of his ablest articles, metaphorically "stretching Teddy's hide on the barn door to dry," we ap-preciate his good judgment in keeping away from Boise during Haywood's trial, and think of the past year well spent by him in Socialist propaganda by tongue and pen.

And you, Comrade Haywood, the year 1907 saw your triumphant vindication from a false charge, saw the confusion and dismay of your enemies, saw your militant union grow larger and mightler

We don't forget you, Pettibone, in jall nearly two years awaiting trial, nor Moyer, who has still to face the The hearts of those that toll music. are with you.

To the Socialist press we extend hearty greetings for another year of useful effort, acknowledging the past twelve months of fruitful prepaganda

And to the soap-box artist, the un-

named heroes who carry the stand and the literature, to all those who during the past year have robbed themselves of needed sleep to spread the message of freedom abroad, we say well done Happy New Year, comrades of the Social Revolution, fraternal good wishes for 1908, for the coming year of unceasing agitation, of education of work. Let us all pull together for a strenuous campaign, bearing ever in mind the historic mission of our class -to end, once and for all, all class rule,

class struggles and oppression. Forward, speakers, writers, sonp-box men, boys with the books, comrades with the platforms, roward, let us make in 1908 another great strice "toward the sunrise" of Industrial emancination.

SOCIALIST SPEAKERS-ADOPT RESOLUTIONS.

The forty Socialist speakers arrested for speaking on the streets of Seattle, Wash., last week adopted the following resolutions at a meeting held in the county jall:

"Recognizing that we cannot expect fatrness of Mayor Moore, or those depending on him for a job, we, the persons arrested Monday night issue the following declarations at a meeting neld in cell No. 9 of the jail: That-"First. We have been convicted

"Second. . We are not guilty of obstructing Pike Place, nor of breaking the law in any respect, therefore we refuse to pay the fine unjustly imposed upon us.

Third. We positively disapprove of convict labor; therefore we refuse to go to work on Seattle's chain gang. and that the work now being done by the chain gang be done by free labor The unemployed in Seattle number thousands.

"Fourth. We believe the chain gang a reversion to the barbarian practises of the middle ages, a form of inhuman cruelty unsurpassed anywhere, and that Seattle which considers itself of present day civilization, should continne to tolerate such a damnable and infamous iniquity is almost unbellev-

BUFFALO UNIONS MAKE GENEROUS RESPONSE.

The Longshoremen's Union of Buffalo responded to Comrade Luclia Putning's appeal on behalf of the defense fund of the Western Federation of Miners by voting \$100 from its shoremen are themselves engaged in a desperate struggle for existence. The Brewery Workers voted \$100, the Beer Drivers \$50, the Beer Bottlers \$50, the Malsterers \$35, the Iron Molders, \$30, the Railway Trainmen \$15, the Sheet Metal Workers \$50. One of the longshoremen said to Miss Twining: "Tell the boys we'll divide our last cent with them.". Miss Twining mentions with appreciation the assistance given her in her week in Buffajo by Com Moses of the Garment Workers and by President Johnston. Vice-President Lipmann, and Business Agent Coleman of the United Trades

wear!h your wages are reduced, withe interests of capital re identical." sent to Frank I. Wheat, 810 South I rede

and Labor Council.

*************** CURRENT LITERATURE.

Continued from page 2.

Church is bound to suffer with it. It holds property; it needs income; it employs men. Therefore whatever affects property and in the same direction with the call

Who shall say which leads here, in the author's estimation? Let us, however, be not over critical. Perhaps it is too much to expect the Church to cast aside entirely self-interest, even "justifiable." None of us do; why the churchman or the Church! Even tho perhaps the standard of this chapter sinks below that of the others, it suffering, and severely, as a result of the competitive system. It is rapidly losing its grip on the people. number of reasons, some of which the author here points out. And inasmuch as "the financial welfare of the churches is bound up in the economic health of society," the clergy should for this, if no other reason, espouse the side of revolution. That the Church has a stake in the physical and moral stamina of the population is here the author's thesis. Under the stress of modern capitalism, both pews and pulpit find themselves depleted. The Church has a right "to inquire who is unloading this burder of poverty and suffering upon it by underpaying, exhausting and maiming the people. not precisely in the spirit of the Master, who took no thought of churches or salaries, yet this right of inquiry is efficacious to produce results, and results are what count. The author's altruism here may be somewhat obscured; but at any rate he is frankand practical. At all events, the Church must do

something, or be swept quite away as a force to be reckoned with. It may openly espouse the existing order, as more than once it has already done; or it may become revolutionary, and so win back popular regard; or it may remain neutral-but this, unfortunately, it cannot do without laying itself open to the charge of secretly favorng the present system, and thereby estranging the masses. No longer is the church "able to envelop itself in awe," says Rauschenbusch, "by the shimmering mist of idealized history. The people are now educated beyond So the future is sombre. ("Why sombre?" one is led to inquire. Because the people no longer reverence superstition?" But no matter-to our text!) The Church, at any rate, must take an active part in the impending struggle, or lose itself. Even the the author stands on the some what materialistic plane of possible benefits reacting to the Church thru the social revolution, we must grateful to him for so clearly proclaiming from the housetops just what the Church MUST do-for we, we Socialists, shall assuredly reap the reward of his proclamation.

And what the Church must do is told in the last chapter. It must Christianize public morality as well as private. It must "preserve all the benefits which the elaboration of productive machinery has worked out, but make these benefits enrich the many instead of the few." This, of course, is pure Socialism, which the author declares to be "almost unique in accepting as inevitable and desirable the essential achievements of industrial organization as only halfway stages toward a vaster and far juster social system." The Church cannot, he affirms, reform modern society on Hebraic models. "The times are too much with us" for any such reversion. We must -pierce the fictions of capitalism and destroy them-the fictions

that the poor are poor thru their own fault; that rents and profits are the just dues of foresight and addity; that the immigrants are the cause of corruption in our city poli-tics; that we cannot compete with foreign countries unless our working class will de

scend to the wages paid abroad.

These and other fallacies the Church must help sweep away, and in their place establish the new philosophy of internationalism, of true democracy, of public ownership of the sources of life in all that this implies. The gist of the argument is a plea for the regeneration of society thru an increase of Intelligent Christian Socialism, which shall leaven the mass of secular revolt.

It would seem that one of the greatest services which Christianity could render to transition would be to ald those social forces which are making for the increase of communism. (Had be not rather better said Socialism, as eisewhere?)... For there cannot really be any doubt that the spirit of Christianity has more affinity for social system based on solidarity and human fraternity than for one based on seinshness and mutual antagonism. Here enters Socialism, It proposes to abol-ish the division of industrial society into two classes, and to close the fatal chasm which has separated the classes. It proposes to restore the independence of the workingman by making him once more the owner of his tools, and to give him the full proceeds of his production instead of a wage determined by his poverty. . . .

There would then be no capitalistic class opposed to the working class; there would be a state class which would make the qualities of both. . This would be a permanent solution of the labor question. It would end the present insecurity, the constant antagonism, the social inferiority, physical exploitation, the intellectual poverty to which the working class is now exposed, even when its condition is most favorable. . . Socialism is the ultiunte and logical outcome of the labor movement. -When the entire working class viewed in a large way, the progress Socialism gives an impression of resistiess and elemental power. It is inconceivable that it should stop short of complete independence and equality . which must mean the collective ownership of the means of productive.

The book closes with a direct appeal to the clergy to forsake their sloth and

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.

	these comrades: Frances Gi Samuel Heller of New York:
rear \$0.55 months 25 e copies	Whitehouse of Portsmouth; Fr Barrett of Portland, Me.; J. He Brooklyn; Charles Stuhris, Leste W. H. Jones, Barre, Vt. Renewals for two years came these comrades: F. Sanders, Ha Wash.; William Kurtz, Phrade
copies	

One Fear Sl. Sl.00 Agents must settle monthly. They are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Subscriptions remaining unpaid for one month will be cancelled.

Two weeks are required to make changes in addresses.

Subscribes. Comrade Eiges bought cares to the

in addresses,
Subscribers should not expect the paper
for at least two weeks from the date when
subscriptions are sent in.
Acknowledgement of receipt of individual subscriptions is made by changing the
date on wronner. date on wrapper.

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

Our Workers.

Comrade Clara Schachter of New York heads the list of workers with a bunch of six yearlies.

Comrade Cotner of Brookiyn sent in four half-yearly subs; Patrick O'Connor of New Rochelle, two: Louis Brooks of New York, two; Lee Mc-Fall. St. Louis, two. . .

Comrade Sood of New York sent in six half-yearly subs. Two subscriptions were sent in by ill and red. It. auk of

e from elphin;

Comrade Well of Brooklyn bought four sub cards.

The 20th A. D., New York, took \$5 worth of sub cards last week.

amount of \$2. Comrade Harris of Springfield,

Mass., took four sub cards.

Our Advertisers.

The business and professional men who advertise in The Worker do se because they recognize in it a valuable medium of reaching the people. When you want to buy anything look over our list of advertisers and patronize them. By so doing you will aid us. And don't forget to mention the paper to advertisers.

We will send The Worker to five barber shops for six months for \$1.

The Chicago "Daily Socialist" and The Worker, to one address, for \$2.

espouse the new philosophy-to "lift the social questions to a religious level." Persecution there has been, will be; but no conscientious clergyman fears persecution for righteousness' sake. Indeed, the championship of Socialism to-day "is almost the only way left open to a Christian to gain the crown of martyrdom," as many a brave-hearted minister has learned. The effort carries its own-exceeding

great reward-"and pilgrimage toward the kingdom of God is better than contented stability in the tents of wicked-"Christianity and the Social Crisis" is a book one closes with regret. It is ceptions, it is in the highest degree

worthy of paying heed to. Coming as it does from within the Church-from the ranks of the opposition-it forms a wonderfully powerful endorsement of the Socialist philosophy. It should, if widely circulated, bring many a strong recruit into the ranks of the only world-wide movement which is to-day fighting the battle for the emancipa tion of Labor, the establishment in fact, as well as in ideal, of "peace on earth, good will toward men.

GEORGE ALLEN ENGLAND.

MORE CURTAILMENT.

A later dispatch announces that the Howard Watch Co. has observed New Year's by discharging 135 men; that the Waltham Watch Co. discharged 25, reduced the wages of 150 an average of 8 per cent, and put 3,000 on an eight-hour schedule with proportionately reduced wages; that the Wheelwright Paper Co. at Fitchburg, Mass. closed indefinitely, throwing out 180 men; that the Knight cotton mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with 7,000 employees, closed for an indefinite period, with the announcement of a short-time system when they resume: that the American Woolen Co has re-opened five mills, employing 10,000 hands, but only for a few days; and that the Gorham Silverware Co has put 3,500 workers on short time

Another Railway Merger.
MOBILE, Ala., Dec. 30.—The Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City and the Gulf & Chicago Railroads have been merged by purchase with the New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago, R is rumored that the Frisco system is behind the deal.

Haywood No Longer Secretary-Treasurer.

William D. Haywood is no longer an officer of the Western Federation of Miners, Ernest Mills of British Columbla succeeding him as Secretary-Treasurer. The current Issue of the "Miners Magazine" contains an announce ment of Mills succeeding Haywood but there is no statement as to the reason for the change. Mills is credited in a dispatch with saying that Haywood has received a vacation of six months to enable him to go on a lecturing tour.

Lattimer Butcher Is Dead.

James Martin, ex-Sheriff of Wilkes barre County, Pa., who in September, 1897, led a posse against striking minsuited in the killing of twelve miners and the wounding of many more, died at his home this week of tuberculosis. He was 60 years old. After the shoot ing at Lattimer Martin and his posse of mine superintendents, foremen and company store clerks were indicted for which was followed closely in this country and Europe, all the defendants were acquitted. Martin was made a mine inspector over the protests of John Mitchell and many miners' locals in Pennsylvania. He received his re-ward for the slaughter of the strikers as most hired butchers do.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.

10 cents a line, cash with order.

FOR REST.

FURNISHED ROOM, near subway and to a comrade; reasonable. Katz, 157 W. 36th St.

Four newly furnished rooms, all improvements; single or married comrades; xcellent housekeeping facilities. 1403 5th venue, between 115th and 116th streets; ne flight up.

MISSING COMRADES.

WANTED.—The address of Helen Alice ergman. The Worker, 239 E. Eighty-

WANTED.

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

AMATEUR MUSICIANS WANTED.— Young men to join Socialist Band and Or-chestra; all instruments. Address Ph. G., The Worker, 229 E. 84th St.

GOOD house to house canvassers; no get rich scheme, but good living. Address S. H., care The Worker, 239 E. 84th St.

FOR SALE.

BEFORE you buy, sell or exchange real estate see B. J. Bliey, 1197 Flatbush ave-nue, Brooklyn.

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

BISHOP CREEK STOCK-Have you any to sell or do you want to buy? Send offers to Box 838, *Frankfort,

PUBLICATIONS.

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

WHY NOT read a daily? The Chicago Daily Socialist (\$2° and The Worker (50c.) will be sent to you for \$2. The Worker, 223 F. S4th St.

UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM, by Eugene V. Debs, is a very good 10 cent book for propaganda among trade unionists. We have a thousand of a first edition which we desire to dispose of immediately. We will self them at 2c. each in lots of 25. The Worker, 239 E. 84th Street.

EVERY AMERICAN has at one time or another heard of

WENDELL PHILLIPS, MANY AMERICANS have learned

of him at school, but VERY FEW AMERICANS really know the real character of WENDELL PHILLIPS. FRANKLIN . H. WENTWORTH'S

eloquent eulogy of WENDELL PHILLIPS.

should be in the home of EVERY AMERICAN WHO REALLY LOVES AMERICA. 10 cts. per Copy; 100 Copies, \$6

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce St., . . New York.

SOME are brought to Socialism thru labor struggles, SOME thru business experiences,

SOME thru disgust with political corruption, but a Great many thru a Spiritual Revolu-

One of the greatest works for the last named class is

tion.

VOLNEY'S RUINS OF EMPIRES PAPER, 50c, CLOTH, 75c,

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce St., . . New York

Oratory Defined.

"What am oratory, Brudder Jackson?"
"Brudder Simmins, I will cincidate. "If
you says black am write, dat am foolish,
Rut If Jou says black AM white, and brilers, like a bull, an' pounds on a table wifhof fasts, dat am oratory, an' some popie
will believe you."—Atlanta County do.

(******************************** Burrowes' Revolutionary Essays

should be read by every one familiar with the writings of the world's greatest essayist. To make these accessible to limited pocketbooks we have reduced Burrowes' Revolutionary Essays to

60 cts. per Vol. CLOTH 60 cts. per Vol.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 15 Spruce Street, New York ē**4+++++++++++++++++++**

MASQUERADE AND CIVIC BALL Arranged for the Benefit of

THE JEWISH DAILY FORWARD

....THE WORKER

By the Forward Association.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

Saturday Evening, February I, 1908. Music by Union Double Brass Band. Admission, 50 cents. \$400 Cash Prizes.

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

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

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

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

376-378 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK,

Entrance 52-54 Norfolk Street. Sound, Conservative, Accommodating. The oldest and largest banking institution on the East Side

RESOURCES-\$18,000,000.00 Accounts of Individuals, Societies and Unions Solicited. Branches:

Cor. Pifth Avenue and 115th Street, New York. Cor. Stone and Pitkin Avenues, Brooklyn. Cor. Graham Avenue and Varet Street, Brooklyn.

JOS. S. MARCUS

BANKER

(Tel. 4450-4451 Orchard) corner of

DELANCEY AND ORCHARD STS., NEW YORK CITY. Savings accounts opened from \$1.00 up, Business accounts from \$100 up. INTEREST 44 PER CENT

Passage, Exchange Money Orders and Drafts to all parts of the world.

COMRADES! PATRONIZE S. SONNENSHEIN'S UNION BARBER SHOP 84 E. FOURTH STREET. ELECTRIC MASSAGE. 10c.

EDUCATIONAL.

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

JOSEPH PREPARATORY SCHOOL, CLINTON HALL. 151 CLINTON ST

HEIDEMANN - BRYAN - SOUPPRONT'S

137 WEST 97th STREET.

Preparation for regents and colleges thru
superfor individual preparation in eighteen
months: \$20 monthly.

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

Moderate rates for clubs: advice gladly
given to comrades.

ERON PREPARATORY SCHOOL. J. E. ERON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares for high school and all colleges. Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, etc., for Regents, Cooper Union and Civil Service. Fourteen high school and college 185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

Prosperity and Misery. FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 29.—The

Fall River cotton mill companies have this year paid cash dividends of almost 11 per cent on a capitalization of about \$25,000,000, besides \$1,900,000 in stock dividends. To pay for this prosperity for the owners, the workers are now on the verge of starvation.

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

10 POUNDS COFFEE

This is as good as the best 30c and 35c. Coffee. Money refunded if not satisfactory, Free delivery in New York, Brooking, Jersey City, Hoboken, and New Newark. 5c; lots at our places.

Hamburg-Am, Coffee Company, 111 and 1

12 Old Mile, cor. Water St., 13 Fell

PHYSICIANS Telephone, 556 Orchard.

> DR. M. GIRSDANSKY 237 EAST BROADWAY near Clinton Street.

DR. CH. SCHWARTZ. 275 E. BROADWAY. NEW YORK Telephone: 1632 Orchard.

NEW YORK

爾 OYER 200 廟

W. J. BRYAN

EDITORIALS BY

on as many public questions in a handsome cloth bound

450 pages

volume of

25 CENTS PER VOLUME IS CENTS EXTRA FOR POSTAGE

> Every Socialist must be prepared to meet Bryan's arguments, who may be the presidential candidate of the Democratic party.

Look at the price and order at once.

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

I. GOLDBERG, 4 STORES 171 EAST BROADWAY HOUSTON, Corner Clinton St. FIFTH AVENUE. E BROOKLYM: PITKIN,

0 Corner Rockaway Ave