

THE WORKER

FOUNDED APRIL 3, 1891

Workers of the State of New York: the Socialist Party is your party; it advocates your cause; it fights your battles. Only in its victories can you be victorious, only in its triumphs can you triumph.—State Platform Socialist Party of New York.

Socialism comes to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend.—National Platform of the Socialist Party.

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PROSPERITY HAS NOT RETURNED.

Events of the Week Do Not Justify Predictions.

"Times" Says 250,000 Are Out of Work in New York Alone—Children of the Poor Suffer Bitter Hardships—Some Resumptions in Other Cities, Accompanied by Great Wage Reductions.

ELIZABETH N. J., Jan. 1.—When the Singer sewing machine works reopen on Jan. 6 there will be a reduction of about 20 per cent in working time, with a corresponding reduction of wages.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Beginning Monday the Baldwin locomotive works will run on an eight-hour instead of a ten-hour basis, with a corresponding reduction of wages. This affects 15,900 employees.

Coke Workers' Wages Cut.
PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—The H. C. Frick Coke Co. has announced a wage cut averaging 12½ per cent, tho it had only a few weeks ago said that no reduction would be made. The independent coke manufacturers are expected to make similar cuts. Only about 80 per cent of the Frick furnaces are running. In good times the Frick Co. employs 30,000 men.

The Pressed Steel Car Co. and some minor concerns are also reducing wages, and further cuts are expected.

Common labor is being employed at from 20 to 25 per cent lower wages than prevailed a few months ago, and great numbers are unable to find work. Information from leading bankers shows that the payrolls in this district are from 50 to 60 per cent lower than at the end of October—a condition due partly to lower wage rates and partly to the smaller number of men employed.

The Prosperity Fakirs.

The view taken by The Worker concerning present industrial conditions, in opposition to that expressed by the old-party daily press, is confirmed by the following extract from last week's issue of the "Iron Age", the leading iron and steel trade paper:

Pittsburg seems to have become the headquarters of a group of publicity managers, who are attempting to force "restoration of confidence" by sending out elaborate accounts of a widespread resumption of industrial activity. Unfortunately many of these reports are either untrue or misleading. The number of plants active during the holidays was very small, and naturally a considerable percentage of the idle ones will start up, but such resumption will not restore the industry there or elsewhere to anything like its normal rate of productivity.

These "prosperity fakirs", who a fortnight ago were assuring the country that practically normal conditions in the iron and steel industry would prevail after the holidays, have had to modify their statements. In the correspondence sent out on Jan. 4 they only claimed that about 60 per cent of the capacity will be operated during the next two months. They admit that "reports sent out to the effect that mills are to resume in full are erroneous."

For the sheet and tin plate trade the best that can be claimed is that 40 per cent of the capacity will be operated after this, instead of 20 per cent as for some weeks past.

Quarter of a Million

Unemployed in New York.

The "Times", in a special article last Sunday, places the number of unemployed workers in New York City at the present time at a quarter of a million, instead of the 125,000 which The Worker has given as a conservative estimate. The writer has made a canvass of the trade-union officials, charity workers, and others who are in a position to know the facts, and on the information given by them he bases his statement.

The clothing trades lead, with fully 90,000 men and women denied employment.

In the building trades not less than 40,000 men are without work. The machinists contribute 1,500 to the army of the unemployed, with 2,500 more on short time.

About 5,000 diamond cutters and other jewelry workers are out of work.

Half of the 1,200 lithographers are idle and many more have only irregular employment. In the other trades of the printing industry similar conditions prevail. Every printing establishment is receiving numerous applications for work from compositors, stereotypers, pressmen, etc.

Investigation showed similar results in the shirt and necktie trade, in millinery, in cigar and cigarette making, in the manufacture of artificial flowers, of paper boxes, of canned goods, of pianos and organs, of wagons and carriages, of automobiles, and so on; thru a long list of industries.

As for the large body of unskilled and unorganized labor, not to be classified under any particular trade, but

normally employed in all sorts of industries, the investigator concludes that 75,000 is too low rather than too high a figure for those now unable to find jobs.

Dreadful as the sufferings must be among many of the poorest paid workers and those who have no work at all, only estimates can be made of the actual conditions. But in forming these estimates the capitalist press is forced to concede the wide extent of the distress in the columns devoted to it. The estimates are generally based on the reports of charity organizations and interviews with officers of labor organizations. The facts are reported as "startling", but they are only so to those who shut their eyes to the industrial anarchy that is characteristic of capitalist society at all times.

The statement that there were 20,000 starving children in New York was made by Mr. Cyrus Sulzberger at a meeting of the Council of Jewish Communal Institutions. It immediately raised a wave of discussion and set investigations on foot to discover if it could be true that such conditions could exist in one of the wealthiest cities in the world.

Inquiries tended to show that the facts are even worse than represented. The calls upon public charity are greater than in twenty years, and the support and subscriptions have fallen far below the normal. This deficit has crippled relief work so seriously that those who turn to them for aid, are left in want of the bare necessities of life.

All Tell the Same Tale.

Mr. Lee K. Frankel, Secretary of the United Hebrew Charities, makes the statement that "there are far more than 20,000 children in New York who are starving. Mind, I do not say dying of starvation, but the number of children in New York who have not enough food to sustain life properly during these hard times greatly exceeds Mr. Sulzberger's estimate, in my opinion."

"Our work has been so curtailed for lack of funds that we have been forced to close our doors," Mr. Frankel continued. "We have had nothing to give. In the families which we alone reach there are at least 20,000 children. These are the children of widows, of men who are unable thru illness to earn enough to support their families. It is all we can do to keep roofs over their heads. We cannot give them enough to feed them, and now that industrial conditions have forced able bodied men out of work, and we have them to help, we cannot even do that. How they are to be fed we do not know. Our budget, all too small, is already \$90,000 short, and the financial panic has cut our subscriptions nearly in two. We must have help in order to carry on our work, for the distress will be far greater before the winter is over."

The Children's Aid Society is feeding 5,000 children every day, and there are thousands they never reach. "Our capacity for the work on hand is entirely inadequate," said Mr. Brace, the secretary. "Things have not been so bad in the East Side since 1803. It is not merely the Jewish poor that are feeling the pinch of hunger. We have never had so meagre a contribution list. We are doing all in our power to relieve the distress, but if the increase of demands upon us continues we will have to make some desperate effort to raise funds to meet them."

"We have seventeen branches, distributing centres. We have had to increase their appropriations to more than twice the amount we have ever given them before, and the applications are coming in faster and faster. The newsboy's lodging houses are full to overflowing of boys who are without work. We have not had so many boys out of jobs in twenty years."

Four Times as Many Aided.

Mr. Bruere, general agent for the Association for the Improvement of the Conditions of the Poor, was equally worried about the conditions in his field of activity.

"Four times as many applicants as last year," he said, "and our income is short, short, short! Forty new applications every day, most of them from families who have never been forced to ask charity before. We have had to draw upon our funds, a thing we have not done before, but, thank goodness, we have not yet had to turn any one away. But if the lack of work keeps up we will have to be ready to make any sort of emergency arrangements to meet the drain."

"The municipal lodging houses have been doubled but, while the homeless and unemployed can be lodged, that does not provide for feeding them. In such conditions it is always the children who suffer first, and the greatest effort should be made in their behalf. There is the greatest need of provision for the children at the present time."

Expect Rent Strike in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 3.—A strike against high rents of tenements is expected to begin to-morrow. The demand will be for a reduction of \$2 a month. If this concession is not granted, the Jewish tenants will refuse to pay and put the landlords to the trouble and expense of wholesale evictions.

CAPITALISTS' CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY FINALLY DEFEATED.

RENT STRIKE MAKES GAINS.

Over 2,000 Families Already Get Reductions.

Tenants Hold Together, Spite of Police Interference and Newspaper Fakes—Socialists Have Approval of the East Side.

The third week of the rent strike on the East Side brings the struggle to its crucial stage, as several hundred dispossession warrants have been issued against strikers, tho it is hardly possible all of the warrants will be pressed. Wednesday, when The Worker goes to press, will perhaps test the organization of the strikers, which was forced in haste by the thousands that demanded relief. The landlords are said to have organized also, but the competition between them to fill their tenements makes it questionable whether they can act in unison. Ten or more of them surrendered Tuesday evening, among whom were a number that had entered dispossession proceedings against tenants.

The strike has grown to such proportions that the comrades in charge are unable to take charge of new applicants for reductions. Efforts will be concentrated on winning reductions for those already on strike before any large number of new applicants can be considered.

The teamsters of the East Side have taken action in support of the strike. The teamsters have been counted on to assist police officers in removing the household goods of evicted tenants. They have decided to give no such assistance and any member of the union violating the decision will be fined \$10. On the other hand, arrangements will be made with the teamsters to assist the most needy of evicted tenants in the removal of their goods and finding quarters for them. To accomplish this work a force of 400 comrades are secured to patrol the streets Wednesday to report the action of police officers and where relief is needed.

Great Gains Already.

The reductions in rent already secured for the strikers amount to \$8,000 a month or more and the number of tenant families benefited approximately 2,000. Aside from these settlements made thru the strikers' committee, other landlords have made reductions of which no account can be made; the number is considerable. These reductions can be credited to the strikers as they never would be made were it not for the strike. A few strikers have also withdrawn their demands where they have felt they could not win, but in no case thus far have any of these become resentful because of the loss.

The entire population of the East Side is in sympathy with the movement. One attempt to parade revealed this. Thousands thronged the route and red colors were displayed at the windows as a truck with speakers slowly made its way thru the dense mass. This demonstration, like others, was broken up by the police.

Attitude of the Press.

The capitalist press, at first viewing the strike as a temporary outburst that would soon subside, treated it as good material for sensational news and, in some cases regarded it with some sympathy. But when its magnitude became known and it was seen that the Socialists were the only body to render material assistance to the strikers and guide the revolt in an orderly way, the press changed its attitude.

A sensational story appeared in most of the Tuesday evening papers to bring the strike into disrepute. It is claimed that several East Side owners and lessees have received threats that their property would be burned down after their tenants had been dispossessed. The police of the Madison Street station, are said to be withholding names. The alleged threats, which were anonymous, were written on postals, and read as follows: "We will remove, and after your house has been vacated, the Fire Department will visit you." It is claimed the postals were signed "Tenants" in some cases, and "The Red Flag" in others, the handwriting being "disguised" in every instance, and such tenants as were seen by the landlords denied all knowledge of the communications. This story is followed by an account of a fire on the East Side with the evident purpose of connecting the fire with the alleged threats sent to the landlords.

The story bears its own refutation. It requires editors trained in the art of distorting news in the interests of the capitalist class to assume that the handwriting of persons admittedly unknown is "disguised". That surpasses any feat of magic performed by Indian conjurers.

It is possible that such communications may have been sent thru the mails, but if the strikers had any such intentions they certainly would not ad-

WIPE OUT ONE MORE LABOR LAW.

Federal Supreme Court Relieves Railways of Responsibility.

Democratic and Republican Judges Unite in Saying Nation Has No Right Under Constitution to Legislate for Protection of Railway Workers' Lives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The United States Supreme Court to-day rendered a decision wiping out the statute books an unconstitutional one of the most important labor laws ever enacted by Congress—that known as the Railroad Employers' Liability Act of 1906, which made railroads and other common carriers liable for damages for injuries to employees due to defective equipment or to negligence of fellow servants.

No Power to Protect Workers.

The decision is written by Justice White, who holds the law unconstitutional on two grounds: First, that it applies to the operations of carriers within the states as well as between the states, which, he says, is not within the legislative powers of Congress under the Constitution; second, that even in regard to inter-state traffic, Congress has no constitutional authority to legislate on the relations between the railways and their employees.

Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Brewer, Peckham, and Day concurred in the decision, tho giving different reasons.

Justices Harlan, McKenna, Holmes, and Moody dissented, holding that the law is constitutional.

The matter came before the Supreme Court on appeals in two cases. Just a year ago The Worker reported the decisions of Judge Evans of the United States Circuit Court of Kentucky and that of Judge McCall of the Circuit Court of Tennessee, rendered on Dec. 31, 1906, and Jan. 1, 1907, both declaring the law unconstitutional. Both cases concerned workmen who had been killed at their work. The widow of one and the mother of the other sued for damages, and the learned judges decided that this glorious republic had no authority to compel a railway corporation to pay damages to the dependent relations of men who had lost their lives in the service of the companies.

Judges Act Together.

Judge Evans was appointed by President McKinley and Judge McCall by President Roosevelt. Of the five members of the Supreme Court who sustained them in overthrowing the law, Justices White, Brewer, Peckham, and Fuller owe their places in that tribunal to President Cleveland and Justice Day to President Roosevelt. Thus four Democratic and three Republican appointees have participated in robbing the railway workers of legal protection.

BEBEL CANNOT COME.

August Bebel has written Morris Hillquit, Secretary to the International Socialist Bureau, the following explanatory of his reasons for not visiting the United States this year as contemplated:

"Such to my regret, my state of health compels me to write to you that I am forced to postpone my planned visit to the United States for an indefinite time."

Last fall I contracted a weakness of the heart thru excessive physical exertion, and while I was subsequently led to believe that I had been entirely cured of that ailment, it has lately commenced to trouble me again, and more annoyingly than before. The cause of it was protracted speaking and standing in crowded meetings.

At this moment and presumably for some time to come, I am under medical treatment. Should I succeed to recover completely, as I hope I will, I will still have to be careful with myself for a long time to come. A journey to America would have the opposite effect, and would not be tolerated either by my physician or by my family. Personally I would likewise consider it a mistake to undertake the journey, since it might result disastrously.

Under these circumstances I regret to say that it has become impossible for me to redeem my promise. Should the state of my health so improve in the course of the next year, that it will presumably be safe for me to undertake the exertions of a journey to the United States, I will still be open to persuasion.

On the other hand it is certain the landlords have good reason to gain publicity for such a story, and for some of their partisans, to engage in an attempt to carry it out.

Organizations and individuals that are interested in securing rent reductions for the workers of the East Side and wish to assist financially, may send contributions to the Treasurer, Nathan Stoopnick, 313 Grand street, and they will be acknowledged by mail.

Twenty-two Months' Resolute Struggle of Working Class Saves Intended Victims.

PETTIBONE AND MOYER JOIN HAYWOOD IN FREEDOM.

Despite Efforts of Mine Owners' Association, Backed by Murderer Orchard, Spy McParland, President Roosevelt, Governors Gooding and McDonald, Land Speculator Borah, Injunction Judge Taft and the Republican and Democratic Press, Jury Acquits Second of the Persecuted Trio and State Dismisses Case Against the Other.

BOISE, Ida., Jan. 4.—The attempt to brand the Western Federation of Miners as a criminal organization by the prosecution of three of its leading officers on a charge of compassing the murder of former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, ended in complete failure to-day, when the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty in the case against George A. Pettibone, member of the Executive Board.

William D. Haywood, then Secretary of the Federation, was acquitted on July 28, after a trial lasting eleven weeks, during which the state authorities and the Mine Owners' Association backing them had moved heaven and earth to secure a conviction.

To-day, after the acquittal of Pettibone, the prosecuting attorney moved that the case against the third of the accused trio, Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation, be dismissed, and the court so ordered.

What mars the joy naturally felt over this victory for justice and for the working class is the fact that the twenty-two months of imprisonment and anxiety have so told upon Pettibone, already in weak health at the time of his arrest, that he is now a very sick man. At times during the last few weeks there has been doubt whether he would live to see his name cleared, the neither he nor his counsel have for a moment doubted that, if the case went to the jury, it would end in complete vindication.

Clarence Darrow, who has shown even more than his formerly known earnestness and ability in his conduct of the defense in all three cases, is also a very sick man. Some days before the Pettibone case closed he was compelled to go to Los Angeles to undergo a serious operation.

A Historic Case.

This ends what is at the same time both one of the most remarkable criminal cases in the history of American law and one of the most notable episodes in the American labor movement.

From start to finish, it has borne all the marks of a persecution rather than a prosecution, of a studied attempt to use the machinery of the penal law for the purpose of crippling a great labor organization by the judicial murder of three of its foremost representatives, thus discrediting the whole body before the public and intimidating its members and the members of other progressive unions. When the history of these times come to be fairly written, this will be recorded along with the Dreyfus case, and with such affairs as the persecution of the Calas family and the plot of Titus Oates against the English Catholics. In many respects it clearly resembles the famous Chicago Haymarket case of 1886-'87, but with one striking difference: Twenty years ago the working class of America was but feebly organized and little conscious of its rights and its power; the capitalist conspirators were therefore able to succeed in compassing the death of five innocent men and the imprisonment of three others until a brave and honest man, John P. Altgeld, became Governor of Illinois and in pardoning them, reviewed the whole prosecution and showed what a horrible travesty of justice it had been; now, after the lapse of twenty years, a very similar attempt has been made, but has been signally defeated, because the organization and education of the working class has reached a point where its moral power could be concentrated in defense of its persecuted comrades.

The Murder of Steunenberg.

The present case grew directly out of the murder of former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, which was committed on Dec. 29, 1906. Immediately

before any investigation could be made, the cry was raised that the murder lay at the doors of the Western Federation of Miners. The sole ground for this assumption was the fact that, when he was Governor, some six or seven years earlier, Steunenberg, in the service of the associated mine owners and with the assistance of President McKinley and with the clamorous approval of the capitalist press, had trampled upon the laws and constitutions of state and nation and established military despotism in its most brutal forms, in an avowed attempt to destroy the miners' organization. The fact that Steunenberg had criminally abused his power against the miners was taken by the authorities and the capitalist spokesmen as conclusive evidence that the miners had, after so many years, killed him in revenge.

The Midnight Arrest.

In February, 1906, Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone were arrested in Denver and taken to Idaho for trial. They were arrested in the middle of the night; extradition papers were signed by Governor McDonald of Colorado without any opportunity for a hearing; the men were not allowed to consult counsel or friends, but were put on a special train which had been prepared and rushed across the line before the people of Denver knew what was happening.

Protest Begins.

The unusual, secret, arbitrary, and illegal manner of the arrest, along with the declaration immediately made by Governor Gooding of Idaho that the men would never leave that state alive, at once convinced great numbers of workingmen and liberty-loving citizens that there was something wrong in a prosecution which did not dare to proceed according to the methods of law and justice. Preparations were at once made for an energetic defense. The Socialist organizations and trade unions of all sorts formed Defense Conferences in various cities whose double purpose was to raise funds for the legal defense and to hold public meetings and publish literature in order to inform the public of the many facts and phases of the case which the Associated Press and the correspondents of various papers and magazines systematically suppressed or distorted. As time went on the protest was strengthened by the accumulating evidence of a conspiracy to commit a judicial murder, and it grew to enormous proportions.

The List of Conspirators.

The chief tools of the Mine Owners' Association in the persecution were James McParland, a professional spy with a most unsavory record, and Harry Orchard, a typical degenerate, according to his own confession the murderer of more than twenty men, and, as he showed himself in the case of the trials, one of the most extraordinary perjurers on record. This monster was set-up by the prosecution as an erring mortal who had now, under McParland's ministrations, been transformed into "a Christian gentleman". On the uncorroborated evidence of this pervert, the prosecution demanded that the three accused men be sent to the gallows.

The chief legal figure in the prosecution was United States Senator Borah, of whom it is enough to say that the direct intervention of the President was necessary to save him from being dragged into unwelcome publicity in connection with great land frauds.

Roosevelt's Part.

President Roosevelt did not confine himself to shielding Borah. During the campaign of 1906 he sent Secretary Taft, notorious for his record on the bench as an issuer of injunctions against labor, to use the whole prestige of the national administration to secure the re-election of Governor Gooding.

A few months later he took a yet more reckless step when, in a public statement, he described Haywood, then about to go on trial for his life, as "an undesirable citizen". This foul blow, struck by the self-advancing champion

of "the square deal" aroused intense indignation.

In spite of all the strenuous efforts of the Mine Owners' Association, the Associated Press, Murderer Orchard, Spy McParland, President Roosevelt, Secretary Taft, Land Speculator Borah, and Governors Gooding and McDonald, Injunction Judge Taft and the Republican and Democratic Press, Jury Acquits Second of the Persecuted Trio and State Dismisses Case Against the Other.

Judgment Reversed.

The acquittal of Haywood and Pettibone and the acquittal for Moyer which the prosecution forestalled by dismissing his case, is more than a vindication for these men and the organization they represent. And it is more than a victory for justice under the law. It is a glorious victory for the working class. And it is a conviction at the bar of history against the whole gang of conspirators whom we have above enumerated, from the President of the United States to the blood-stained Orchard.

MILITIA FOR STRIKERS.

Politicians, Preachers, Capitalists and Military Power Used to Defeat Striking Traction Workers.

Another "people's governor" has come to judgment. The employees of the Indiana Union Traction Company at Muncie, Ind., have been on strike for more than a week. The disturbances which accompany a large strike and which are often instigated by the corporations affected, followed the strike in Muncie. There are nearly 8,000 idle men in the city, some of whom are factory employees who struck in sympathy with the traction workers.

The Indiana Union Traction Co. operates an electric system over a large part of the central, eastern and northern parts of the state and is extending its system west and south. The strike affects many of the system's employees at Marion, Anderson, Alexandria, Elwood and other cities.

Last Saturday Gov. Hanly issued a proclamation declaring martial law in Muncie and ordered state troops consisting of twelve companies of infantry and one battery to proceed to the city. Five hundred citizens, many of them members of the Commercial Club of Muncie have been sworn in as deputies. There is little doubt where the sympathy of these lie in the strike.

Following this a committee of preachers, headed by the Rev. Mr. Nye of the First Presbyterian Church, reported to the authorities that A. L. Behner, vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, is responsible for keeping the trolley strike alive. Major General McKee, in command of the militia, heard of Behner's presence and inquired into his conduct. His speeches were also reported to the military commander. Gen. McKee notified the civil authorities that an investigation of Behner's conduct should be made and that if he stood in the way of settlement between the company and the men he should be deported or locked up.

The situation in Muncie is interesting. A man, boomed as the "people's governor", sends a military force to a city to aid one of the richest corporations in the state, who in turn get the assistance of "men of God" and a commercial body for the same purpose. Factory owners, bullets and bibles and politicians all enlisted against the working class! A good example of capitalist solidarity to point to.

Another Federal Injunction

Helps Railway Capitalists.

ST. LOUIS, S. D., Jan. 3.—Judge Garland of the Federal Court to-day issued a temporary injunction restraining the South Dakota Railroad Commission from reducing railroad passenger rates from 3 cents to 2½ cents a mile.

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As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should call their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker 15 Spruce Street, New York.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1906 (Presidential)..... 96,961 1902 (State and Congressional)..... 329,762 1904 (Presidential)..... 408,230



There is an especial reason this year why party members and sympathizers in Greater New York and the vicinity should attend the Forward Ball, which, as elsewhere announced, will be held in Madison Square Garden on February 1. The fact that, as in other years, the success of this ball promotes the work of the "Daily Forward", the valued propaganda and educational organ of the movement among the Jewish population, is a sufficient reason for supporting it. But this year the Daily Forward Association has voted to give one-third of the net proceeds to the Sustaining Fund of The Worker and the party has undertaken to sell 1,500 tickets for the ball. All readers of The Worker who can possibly do so should get tickets and attend the ball, thus helping both papers and promoting closer relations between the Jewish and other comrades.

The Central Federated Union is insignificant because Governor Hughes treated with marked contempt its communication on the question of the ex-tortions of the gas monopoly. Really, the C. F. U. delegates are too naive. Have they not had enough experience to teach them that Republican and Democratic politicians, both the corrupt and the technically sort, care nothing for the working class except just before election?

A CASE OF CAPITALIST SYMPATHY.

The daily papers are making the most of the enforcement of union rules in the trolley strike in Indiana. A number of union members who ride the cars to work have been fined or expelled. In one case the headlines given to the story are as follows: "Victims of Union Riot. Woman Must Quit Work and Let Mother Starve Because of Car Strike."

Pathetic indeed is the solicitude of the press for the welfare of those who betray a struggle for more life, leisure and bread. Interesting, too, is the conclusion that lack of work may mean starvation for those thus afflicted. But this anxiety for the well being of the workers loses its force when we remember that the capitalist class in many sections of the country maintain a blacklist against many former employees and enforce it relentlessly against them. This sympathy is also questionable when it comes at a time that thousands of workers now suffer from the blacklist that unemployment enforces on them. The capitalist class make no plea for the victims of capitalist mismanagement; no widows or "starving mothers" make any appeal to their sense of justice, assuming that they possess any of that superfluous ballast. On the contrary they attempt to appease the hunger of suffering men and women by urging them to await the return of "confidence", which means to suffer patiently until it is profitable to exploit the workers again.

Yes, we are doubtful of these expressions of sympathy for the victims of the workers' wrath. Those who can transform the blood of children into surplus income may be able to survive the action of the Indiana men who punish one or two traitors in order that they may not endanger the cause of all involved in the struggle.

Governor Hughes has sent his message to the Legislature. He covers many subjects, but relief for the unemployed is not one of them. Mayor McClellan's message to the Board of Aldermen, while paying due attention to automobiles and the Museum of Art, is equally silent about the quarter of a million poor men and women in the city who are begging for a chance to work. We are not surprised. The subject is one which, the outside observer

might think, these high officials would not dare to ignore; but it is still more emphatically one which they do not dare to discuss, because they could hardly discuss it without a confession that the capitalist system which both their parties uphold is a system full of hardship and injustice for the working class.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

We cannot but view with regret the action of the National Executive Committee in its recent session at Chicago in the matter of labor immigration. The five members attending the session—Comrades Berger, Patterson, Simons, Untermyer and Work—by a unanimous vote, decided to repudiate the decision of the Stuttgart Congress on this question, holding that the International Congress has no power to determine tactics for national parties and that it is incompetent to speak on the immigration question, and declaring that, no matter what the International says, the party in this country must stand in opposition to Asiatic immigration. This decision is, of course, subject to revision by the higher authorities of the party. We should hope so. We much mistake the spirit of our party members if, regardless of their varying opinions on the question of immigration, they do not have enough regard for the decisions of the International Congress to make them resent the assumption by a National Executive Committee to authority to repudiate those decisions without waiting to hear the will of the party.

It is well known that we of The Worker are dissatisfied with the Stuttgart resolution. But we are not of the sort that will cite the authority of the International when it pleases us and reject its decisions when they go against us. We recognize that circumstances may occur in the movement in any country which make it the duty of the party there, for the best interest of the cause, to go contrary to the dicta of the International. But such action is not to be taken lightly. There must be very grave reasons. And it is imperative, if our professions of international solidarity and party discipline are not to be empty phrases, that such action be taken only when it is clearly the will of the party membership, formulated after full and calm consideration.

In the present case there was no need for hasty action. The national convention will probably be held in about four months, and that will be time enough to make a final decision. In the meantime we can have a presentation of facts and a discussion of principles which will enable the delegates, when they assemble, to know the desires of the rank and file.

At present we do not pretend to know what opinion the majority of the comrades hold. We do not believe that the National Executive Committee or the National Committee knows. We do not believe that the majority of the comrades have given the matter enough consideration to express a final opinion with satisfaction to themselves. Some are inclined to believe that the party ought to stand firmly for the exclusion of Asiatic immigrants. Others believe that it ought to stand against any restriction of immigration whatever. Yet others hold various views between these two extremes. All of these must also take into consideration the decision the International has rendered and consider whether circumstances justify them in ignoring that decision, even tho it does not just express their views.

We hope that the National Committee will disapprove the too hasty action of the Executive and thus leave the question open until the convention meets. Meanwhile, it is our intention to publish several articles presenting the various views on the question.

Local Bridgeport, Conn., has adopted resolutions urging locals throughout the country to conduct a practical house-to-house canvass for subscriptions to Socialist papers. One comrade who has been most active in behalf of The Worker submits a number of suggestions for carrying out the intent of the resolutions which are based on his personal experience.

He has been able to interview from 75 to 100 people in one day, devoting an evening to the work. Copies of The Worker are left with two or three articles marked for the reader. In unorganized places canvassing can be done most effectively by woman comrades. In the organized towns canvassing districts could be mapped out and two comrades assigned to the district. The unemployed problem and general distress of the workers now serve an excellent introduction to secure the attention of prospective subscribers. A second interview will generally result in securing a subscription. The marked copies and personal talk generally do the work. A number of comrades following this plan would increase the circulation of Socialist papers and do educational work that is invaluable. The experience of one Bridgeport comrade in his personal work has given excellent results and the time was never more opportune to undertake some plan like this than now. The suggestions are commended to our readers with the hope that they will be of some aid in their local agitation work.

The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, in session at New York this week, adopted a long resolution expressing its desire for unity with the Socialist Party. The resolution provides for the election of a committee of seven and asks the Socialist Party to appoint a like com-

mittee, the two to meet in joint session in March and try to devise a plan for the unification of the parties, which plan shall then be submitted to general vote of each party for approval or rejection. The matter will of course be given careful consideration by our party in a spirit of comradeship and devotion to the cause. No one, we suppose, will doubt that unity is desirable if it can be effected on such a basis as to conserve and increase the aggregate power of the now severed organizations in the battle against capitalism. We hope that no conditions will be attached to the proposal on either side which would prevent the most exact expression of the will of the membership in both parties on this momentous question. That there are difficulties, no one can deny; difference of views as to tactics constitutes one—it remains to be seen how considerable; animosities engendered by nine years of separation and often of conflict constitute another, which we hope may not prove insuperable. It depends on the spirit evinced on both side to show whether these difficulties can be overcome.

MONUMENT TO THE LATTIMER VICTIMS.

John Spargo of Yonkers, N. Y., writes: "Word comes from Wilkesbarre, Pa., that at a recent meeting of the three district executive boards of the United Mine Workers it was decided to erect a monument to the memory of the Lattimer Martyrs, the brave striking miners who were shot down by the bullets of the deputies. The monument is to be erected at Seton.

It is well that the protest of the workers should be thus expressed in enduring bronze. Provided the monument is a worthy one, and not a mere conventional figure, its erection will be a very good thing. The workers will be ever reminded of the class struggle and of the tragedy of workers' bullets coming back to their breasts as death-dealing bullets.

But unless the monument is a work of art, and, further, if the sculptor has not thoroughly imbibed the spirit of the working class, it will be a very feeble thing and it would be better to have none at all, or only a rough boulder with the simple fact of the murder carved upon its face. There are very few sculptors who could do what is really needed. The late Constantine Meunier could, as his portrayal of Belgian miners proved. August Rodin, the greatest living sculptor, could, but he is in France and has his life-work mapped out, and could not be had for the sum of money available.

There is a sculptor in this country who could do the work, better even than Rodin, better, I believe, than any living man, our gentle Swedish Comrade, Charles Haug. His magnificent group, "Organized Labor" shows that. So does his model, "The Strike", in which he represents a miners' strike very powerfully. So does his wonderful bronze, lately cast, "The Cornerstone of the Castle", in which he portrays the proletariat with consummate genius. The bronze has lately been sent to its owner, Comrade W. Brass Lloyd, and I venture to say that it is easily one of the six best pieces of sculpture yet produced in America, and that judged purely as a work of art. Comrade Haug's group "Accord", in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, is one of the finest pieces of sculpture added to the museum in recent years and should be seen by every lover of art. It is one of the most admired pieces in the museum.

"Of all men now living, Charles Haug is the man who ought to make that monument. He would make the bronze breathe the very spirit of the workers' struggle. His work could not fail to be a magnificent protest, a living, enduring and inspiring embodiment of what the miners really desire to express. He could not help himself. He is a proletarian genius, devoting his art and his life to the cause.

It is hoped that the persons having the matter in charge will try to get Comrade Haug to do the work and it would be well if some of our comrades who are members of the union would bring the matter to the notice of the committee and the district officers."

Emigration Schemes.

Fought in England.

The efforts of the labor unions of Great Britain to counteract the systematic emigration of unemployed workmen by various societies, and particularly the Salvation Army, are increasing and beginning to bear fruit. This emigration is encouraged by the capitalists because it reduces the danger to their interests of an abnormally large army of the unemployed, and they are fearful of what might transpire this winter when the trade depression becomes most acute. On the other hand the capitalists in the colonies welcome the immigrants because the number of unemployed is increased and the opportunity is bettered for the reduction of wages.

The Salvation Army is receiving much support from the big capitalist interests, and its leaders are now talking of establishing a line of steamships of their own in order to facilitate the dumping process. Meanwhile the poor victims of capitalism are buffeted here and there, the prey of unscrupulous schemers and greedy profit-seekers denied the chance to live decently in the land which they are taught to believe is their own.

Good wishes for The Worker are commendable, but they do not reduce the deficit. Subscriptions will help.

CURRENT LITERATURE

FROM THE PIONEER DAYS OF OUR MOVEMENT.

DIE ANFANGE DER DEUTSCHEN ARBEITERBEWEGUNG IN AMERIKA. Von Hermann Schlüter. Dietz, Stuttgart, 1907. Socialist Literature Co., New York. Price, \$1; by mail, \$1.20.

As a rule social and political movements cannot be successfully transplanted from the countries of their birth to any foreign countries, and whenever bodies of political exiles or other emigrants have attempted to continue the political or revolutionary movements of their fatherland, on foreign soil, they have almost uniformly failed. An expatriated statesman or revolutionist is, on the whole, a rather pitiable and often useless individual, and even when men of that type endeavor to adapt themselves to the politics and movements of the country of their adoption, they rarely succeed. And this is but natural: a statesman or revolutionist is primarily the product of the social, economic and political conditions of his country; he derives his strength, influence and usefulness from his intimate knowledge of these conditions and from his close contact with the people whose cause he champions. Transferred to a foreign country, he gradually gets out of touch with the conditions of his fatherland, and loses his understanding of the needs and sentiments of his countrymen, while he remains, at least for a long time, a stranger to the institutions, ways of thinking and feeling, if not even the language, of the new country.

This general rule applies not only to the different local and patriotic movements which have cropped up in the course of the last century with such abundance, it applies with almost equal force to the modern labor movement and even to the Socialist movement. For while Socialism is international and its general doctrines and methods have universal application, its practical work of organization and propaganda can only be done successfully in each country by the men who know the country and its people best—the native Socialists. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, and some men who have been forced to leave their fatherland in the prime of their Socialist activity, have shown themselves capable of continuing their activity with an equal degree of efficiency in the country of their adoption. But the number of such men is very limited and bears no comparison to the multitude of good and efficient workers in the movement whose activity has been paralyzed and whose usefulness has been extinguished by their emigration from their fatherland.

A very notable collective exception to this general rule is, however, presented by the record of the early movement by the German workmen in American soil. The German workmen who commenced to immigrate towards the middle of the last century, contrary to all sociological rules and historical traditions, not only managed to maintain here a live movement of their own for several decades, but during that time they actually constituted the most progressive wing of the labor movement in the United States, and were the chief and almost sole exponents of Socialism in America.

This extraordinary phenomenon was due to several contributing causes. The German immigrants arrived in vast numbers and settled in a few industrial centers, in which they occupied certain districts to the practical exclusion of all other nationalities. New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, St. Louis and Chicago, each had its "Little Germany", and these German settlements were so large and compact as to make them self-sufficient. And just as they remained in close neighborhood at home, they found themselves surrounded by their countrymen in their workshops and factories. The German immigrants exercised but few trades, principally those of carpenter, brewer, tailor, cigar maker, shoemaker and baker, but in those trades they soon constituted a most important element. Thus the German became, at least locally, an independent economic power as well as a political factor. Their special conditions had created for them a possible field for social life and economic and political activity in this country, and with their innate instinct for organization and progress they took full advantage of the situation. From the middle of the forties of the last century, when the first labor papers in the German language appeared on the American continent and up to almost the last decade of that century, when the purely German movement was practically merged in the general American labor and Socialist movement, our German comrades were unceasingly and uninterruptedly engaged in the work of organization and propaganda. They founded communistic clubs and Socialist parties; they organized trade unions and central bodies of such unions; they published Socialist papers and arranged public demonstrations. The German workmen did practically all the preparatory work of Socialism in this country, and few of the American Socialists realize to-day how much our movement is indebted to them for its present strength and character.

The German pioneers of our movement already belong to the past generation, and the record of their work and struggles, their failures and achievements was up to the present scattered in numerous old German publications and manuscripts, and in danger of being lost to us forever. This

danger has now been averted by the work of Comrade Hermann Schlüter who has undertaken the laborious but commendable task of collecting, sifting and perpetuating the most valuable and material information of the early period of the German labor and Socialist movement in the United States.

Comrade Schlüter's book which has just appeared in Germany from the press of the well known Socialist publisher, J. H. W. Dietz, is an elegantly printed and neatly bound volume of 214 pages, and is a work worth studying by all Socialists. The author has brought to his task a very large measure of industry and erudition, and, above all, that quality which is so essential to the historian of every social movement—a broad and sympathetic understanding of the causes and aims of the movement and the motives and aspirations of the men engaged in it.

Comrade Schlüter's book traces the beginnings of the German labor and Socialist movement in this country and brings it down to the period coinciding with the close of the Civil War, and we understand that it is to be followed by another volume which will continue the narrative up to the dissolution of the International Workingmen's Association.

The movements of the German workmen on American soil were created and determined by two different factors, the force of industrial conditions in the United States and the influence of the incipient Socialist movement in Germany, and the author very properly devotes the first chapters of his book to a brief review of both these factors. The industrial growth of the United States in the early part of the last century and the first manifestations of labor struggles accompanying it are tersely and interestingly sketched, and a succinct account is given of the early secret communistic societies which were maintained by the migrating German workmen in several countries of Europe and finally made their way across the Atlantic Ocean. An interesting incident in the German American propaganda of communism of that period is the controversy between Hermann Kriege, the intellectual head of the movement in New York and Karl Marx, Frederick Engels and others, as the representatives of the International Communist Society with headquarters in Brussels. The poignant criticism of Kriege's sentimental and enervating communism may be read to-day with keen enjoyment and much profit, and it has materially aided in paving the way for a more sober propaganda of Socialism in this country.

One good third of the book is devoted to the life and work of Wilhelm Weitling and the movement inaugurated or led by him in the United States. And this part, to which the author has contributed much original research and new information, is one of the most valuable of the work. Wilhelm Weitling is practically the only utopian Socialist of note produced by Germany, and he approaches the modern doctrine of class struggle instinctively if not consciously, much more closely than his French contemporaries, St. Simon and Fourier. While he did not possess the keenness of mind and deep learning of Marx and Engels, he was an original thinker, a brilliant writer and indefatigable worker, and the influence of his works and teachings during the formative phases of the Socialist movement, here and abroad, was not inconsiderable. The period of Weitling's activity in the United States extends from 1847, when he first landed in New York on the invitation of a German group of free soilers until 1855, when he retired from the movement disappointed at the failures of his many experiments and enterprises and angered over the failures of the workmen to "support him in his work and struggles," and during that period he was the most commanding figure in the German-American labor movement. But the gospel of Weitling was not the only one to be heard in the gatherings of German workmen. The period mentioned was not devoid of attempts, more or less successful, to direct the German labor movement along the more realistic lines of economic and political struggle, and even the doctrines of Karl Marx found some capable exponents in this country, chief among them being a personal friend of the master, Joseph Weydemeyer, whose little known but intensely interesting career is fully described by the author.

The progress of the German-American labor movement, and chiefly the Socialist movement, was temporarily halted by the Civil War and the brief period of intense agitation immediately preceding it. And the chapters dealing with that period constitute probably the most valuable part of the book. Comrade Schlüter's analysis of the origin of the anti-slavery agitation and the economic basis of the movement is terse, keen and enlightening and his account of the changing attitude of organized labor in the North towards that movement is highly interesting.

With a good deal of amazement we learn from Comrade Schlüter's book that at least during the early part of the abolitionist movement, a large portion of the radical German workmen were opposed to it, basing their opposition on the ground that the slavery question was a question of property, and that the abolition of chattel slavery would throw the country into a state of anarchy and in-

ANOTHER IBSEN PLAY.

By William Mailly.

The production of Ibsen's "Rosmersholm" by Mrs. Fiske's company at the Lyric Theatre is an event of first importance. The play itself is one of Ibsen's strongest social studies, and as presented by this company all of its vital points are brought out with great vividness. For all around the acting, Mrs. Fiske's present company surpasses anything seen in New York in a very long time.

"Rosmersholm" depicts the disintegration of an ambitious woman's will in an environment which she had sought to overcome in the attainment of her desires. Rebecca West enters John Rosmer's home as a guest, wins him unconsciously from his wife, drives that wife to suicide and at last, when her object is achieved, she succumbs to the conventions which tradition has accumulated about Rosmersholm, and expiates her failure by going with Rosmer to self-destruction, where alone they can have the peace which the world, with all its prejudices and conflicting interests, would never grant them.

Rebecca West was a selfish woman, she was unscrupulous in pursuit of her ambition, and she discarded her ideals in that pursuit, only to pay the penalty which a wrongly-directed will inexorably exacts. Like Solness in "The Master Builder" she released forces which got beyond her control and produced effects which finally overwhelmed her. Withal this, she was a very human woman with a human goal in view, and when she fails, her defeat moves one to sympathy and sadness. You are made to feel she was a victim, like many others, rather than a heartless criminal.

In "Rosmersholm", also, Ibsen presents a pitiless satire upon political leaders and their methods, as exemplified thru the opposing conservative and liberal parties in his native Norway. The types are general, however, and prevail everywhere. They are easily recognizable. We all know the Krolls, the bigoted, cruel and unforgiving fanatics who cannot tolerate new ideas or suggested changes in the old order of things.

And Mr. Morgensgard is appallingly familiar. The gentleman who is radical to the core, even to being an avowed atheist, but a politician first of all, using good Christian gentlemen as stool pigeons to give his radicalism a respectable appearance before the community—he is so real to us that one cannot help thinking his stage name should be something else than Morgensgard.

Rosmer, too, we recognize as the sincere student of social conditions, who is happy so long as he is secluded in his study with his dreams and ideals, but, who encounters nothing but

disillusion and disappointment when he comes into contact with real life, and discovers how material and harsh and unyielding the world is, after all. Then there is Ulric Brendel, the pioneer who had suffered for his ideals and had cherished his dreams, only to see them evaporate in the rude contact with the successful practical reformer and to find his occupation gone at the very moment he believed his real usefulness was to begin. This is as true a character as Ibsen ever drew.

A great play is "Rosmersholm", pregnant with suggestion for everyone who thinks and who feels the great current of changing thought vibrating thru the world, undermining ancient theories and ethics and refashioning the standards of conduct for the individual and for society alike. If Rebecca and Rosmer had but had the courage to face the gaping, sneering world when once they had found each other, they would have helped to break down rigid convention and realized happiness for themselves in themselves and in working to make all mankind as free and happy.

The construction of the play is perfect. When compared with some other plays, now popular, Ibsen's mastery is readily understood. He still remains at the head of modern dramatists.

Mrs. Fiske's superb ability as an actress of Ibsen is displayed to magnificent advantage as Rebecca. Here is an impersonation to stir the heart and satisfy the mind. The character is indicated with surety and directness, relieved by a delicate sensitiveness and refined repression that combine to reveal Rebecca's peculiar temperament, her intellectual and spiritual fibre, her whole psychology, with poignant distinctness. Such a portrayal shows that Mrs. Fiske is still the leading American actress.

That Bruce McRea is an actor capable of big and serious roles his Rosmer emphasizes. His Jones in "The Silver Box" last spring showed that and it is gratifying to see him get, and make the most of, such a chance as Rosmer gives him. Fuller Mellish is irrefragable as Kroll and Albert Bruning splendid as Morgensgard. George Arliss realizes fully and searchingly the whimsical idealism and hidden pathos of poor Ulric Brendel. Florence Montgomery was a capital Mrs. Helseth.

It is a pity that "Rosmersholm" stays only three weeks at the Lyric altogether. It will close there on Jan. 18, but wherever this company appears it should be seen in this significant and vital play. Such superlatively fine acting is rare indeed on the English-speaking stage of this country.

A RIOT OF THE RICH.

The gulf that divides the capitalist class and the workers in industry expresses itself in the contrast between the social life of the two classes also. A newspaper may contain a story of the hungering and homeless men now pleading for work and on the same page tell the story of the ease, idleness and revelry of the propertied class. To the despairing man in search of work the bells that announced the coming of a new year only tolled the knell of his hopes. To the propertied class the same bells mingled with the clink of glasses and brought only tidings of comfort and ease. And while the bread lines were crowded with the one class the restaurants and hotels were crowded with the other. And here in these fashionable retreats orgies were indulged in which would shame some of the festivals held in Nero's gardens. All the bestiality of an idle parasite class surged to the front in all night orgies of which the following is only a partial description from one of the New York dailies:

"Midnight. Just a few women were drunk here and there. But it was general intoxication. Nothing but wine. True, its degrading effects were the same as if the cause were the slops dispensed in a mixed ale dive, but here were women in costly gowns, bejeweled with gems of price, who drank nothing but wine.

"One o'clock. More drunken women on nothing but wine. Two o'clock and more. Sentimentally maudlin women singing songs, bitter women in whom nothing but wine aroused old hates, jealousies and animosities. Some were led off, some staggered off to the retiring rooms dead as if on nothing but wine.

"As the New Year grew older all snare or concealment died down in the dressing rooms. The doors stood open, maids and attendants, who also had nothing but wine, worked perfunctorily with ice bags and restoratives over the retching and comatose. This was not alone in one place but in all the women's retiring rooms in every great hotel and restaurant on Broadway. It was the slaughter of the sophisticated at the Battle of the Bottle. Nothing but wine.

"The worn out women attendants were 'choice' now. So many were on their hands that they ministered only to those of celebrity or the women con-

scious enough to tip liberally first. Women got as far as the door and fell over in stupor from nothing but wine. There they lay. "Down and out and all in," said the maids, helping only those who could still speak or stagger. Jewels fell from burnished locks or from gowns torn open for more air or easement from qualms. Paris dresses, bedraggled and polluted, were torn and dishevelled as their owners were dragged out of the gangway.

"Drunken men clamored at the doors. 'Where's my wife? She left me an hour ago!'"

"'Aw, come in a pick her out!' snapped the maids, if the man gave no indication of coming like the Greeks with gifts. Did he wave a bill, assistance was forthcoming to carry his lady to a cab.

"But as the hours crept on to the dawn and the number and helplessness of the drunken women increased, and when all semblance of dressing room decorum and segregation was thrown to the winds, drunken escorts came in the doors to 'Pick 'em out.' Sometimes they picked out the right ones, but in several cases they picked out one better of looks or of less bulk to carry. Who cared on the morning following New Year's Eve, the night of nothing but wine?"

"These were not the gin-swilling wives of mechanics. They were New York women of the gay set, many that say of themselves, 'We are decent.' They did not fall out from the public bar to fall in the kennel, stupefied with the cheapest and vilest of liquors. They were 'ladies,' they were carried out to cabs. They had drunk nothing but wine."

This disgusting exhibition is the fruit of the class monopoly of the resources of life. At the base of society is the overworked starving; at its apex is the rich debauchee, consuming values in a single night that would keep a dozen families from starving. The propertied class indulge in social riots that give them distinction in the public eye. The workers may be goaded to indulge in bread riots and the club and bayonet of the law is their reward. The picture is pregnant with interest and pointed with a hundred questions for those who maintain we have no classes and that Socialism would mean the dissolution of society.

German Labor Movement in America" are on the whole a very valuable contribution to the history of our movement generally and to that of the United States particularly. It is to be hoped that the contemplated second volume will not be long in appearing, and that the entire work, or at least its most important parts, will be made accessible to a larger number of American Socialists by a translation into English. MORRIS HILLQUIT.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

PART I.

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

CHAPTER V.—(Continued).

Since the laws favored the propertied interests, it was correspondingly easy for them to get direct control of government functions and personally exercise them. In New England rich shipowners rose at once to powerful elective and appointive offices. Likewise in New York rich landowners, and in the South, plantation men were selected for high offices. The legislatures from Congress down, were filled with merchants, landowners, plantation men and lawyers which last class was trained, as a rule, by association and self-interest to take the views of the propertied class and vote with and for it. A pulsant politico-commercial aristocracy developed which, at all times, was perfectly conscious of its best interests. The worker was regarded with flattering commendations of the dignity of labor and sonorous generalizations and promises, but the ruling class took care of the laws.

By means of these partial laws, the propertied interests early began to get tremendously valuable special privileges. Banking rights, canal construction, trade privileges, government favors, public franchises all came in succession.

III.

At the same time that laws were enacted or were twisted to suit the will of property, other laws were long in force which oppressed the poor to a terrifying degree.

Poor debtors could be thrown in jail indefinitely, no matter how small a sum they owed. In law, the laborer was accorded few rights. It was easy to defraud him of his meager wages, since he had no lien upon the products of his labor. His labor power was all that he had to sell and the value of this power was not safeguarded by law. But the products created by his labor power in the form of property were fortified by the severest laws. For the laborer to be in debt was equal to a crime, in fact, in its results, worse than a crime. The burglar or pickpocket would get a certain sentence and then go free. The poor debtor, however, was compelled to languish in jail at the will of his creditor. The report of the Prison Discipline Society for 1829 estimated that fully 75,000 persons were annually imprisoned for debt in the United States and that more than one-half of these owed less than twenty dollars.

And such was the appalling conditions of these debtors' prisons that there was no distinction of sex, age or character; all of the unfortunates were indiscriminately herded together. Sometimes, even in the inclement climate of the north, the jails were so poorly constructed, that there was insufficient shelter from the elements. In the newspapers of the period advertisements may be read in which charitable societies or individuals appeal for food, fuel and clothing for the inmates of these prisons. The thief and the murderer had a much more comfortable time of it in prison than the poor debtor.

Law Kind to the Traders.

With the law-making mercantile class the situation was very different. The state and national bankruptcy acts, as applied to merchants, bankers, storekeepers—the whole commercial class—were so loosely drafted and so laxly enforced and judicially interpreted, that it was not hard to defraud creditors and escape with the proceeds. A propertied bankrupt could conceal his assets and hire adroit lawyers to get him off scot free on quibbling technicalities—a condition which has survived to the present time, tho in a lesser degree.

But imprisonment for debt was not the only fate that befell the propertyless. According to the "Annual Report of the Managers of the Society for the Prevention of Pauperism in New York City," these were 12,000 paupers in New York City in 1820. Many of these were destitute Irish who, after having been plundered and dispossessed by the absentee landlords and the capitalists of their own country, were induced to pay their last farthing to the shippers for passage to America. There were laws providing that ship masters must report to the Mayors of cities and give a bond that the destitute that they brought over should not become public charges. These laws were systematically and successfully evaded; poor immigrants were dumped unceremoniously at obscure places along the coast from whence they had to make their way, carrying their baggage and beds, to the cities the best that they could. Cadwallader D. Colden, mayor of New York for some years, tells, in his reports, of harrowing cases of death after death resulting from exposure due to this horrible form of exploitation.

Now when the immigrant or native found himself in a state of near or complete destitution and resorted to the pawn-broker's or to theft, what happened? The law restricted pawnbrokers from charging more than seven per cent on amounts more than \$25, but on amounts below that they were allowed to charge twenty-five per cent, which, as the wage value of money then went, was oppressively high. Of course, the poor with their cheap possessions seldom owned anything on which they could get more than \$25; consequently they were the victims of the most grinding legalized usury. Occasionally some legislative committee recognized, altho in a dim and unanalytic way, this onerous discrimination of law against the propertyless. Their [the pawnbrokers'] rates of interest," an aldermanic committee reported in 1832, "have always been exorbitant and exceedingly oppressive. It has from time to time been regulated by law, and its sanctions have (as is usual upon most occasions when oppression has been legalized) been made to fall most heavily upon the poor." The committee continued with these comments which were naive in the extreme considering that for generations all law had been made by and for the propertied interests: "It is a singular fact that the smallest sums advanced have always been chargeable with the highest rates of interest. * * * It is a fact worthy of consideration that by far the greater number of loans effected at these establishments are less than one dollar, and of the whole twelve-fifteenths are in sums less than one dollar and a half."

On the other hand, the propertied class not only was able to raise money at a fairly low rate of interest, but, as will appear, had the free use of the people's money, thru the power of government, to the extent of tens of millions of dollars.

The Penalties of Poverty. If a man were absolutely destitute and took to theft as the only means of warding off starvation for himself or his family, the whole force of law at once descended heavily upon him. In New York state the law long made it grand larceny to steal to the value of \$25, and in other states the statutes were equally severe. For stealing \$25 worth of anything the penalty was three years in prison at hard labor. The unfortunate was usually put in the convict chain-gang and forced to work along the roads. Street-begging was prohibited by drastic laws; poverty was substantially a crime. The moment a propertyless person stole the assumption at once was that he was prima facie a criminal; but let the powerful propertied man steal and government at once refused to see the criminal intent; if he were prosecuted, the usual outcome was that he never went to jail. Hundreds of specific instances could be given to prove this. One of the most noted of these was that of Samuel Swartwout, who was Collector of the Port of New York for a considerable period and who, at the same time, was a financier and large land-speculation promoter. It came out in 1838 that he had stolen the enormous sum of \$1,222,705.69 from the government, which money he had used in his schemes. He was a fugitive from justice for a time, but upon his return was looked upon extenuatingly as the "victim of circumstances" and he never languished in jail.

Money was the standard of everything. The propertied person could commit any kind of crime, short of murder, and could at once get free on bail. But what happened to the accused who was poor? Listen to this contemporaneous description of one of the prisons of the period: "In Bridewell, white females of every grade of character, from the innocent who is in the end acquitted, down to the basest wretch that ever disgraced the refuge of prostitution, are crowded into the same abandoned abode. With the white male prisoners, the case is little altered. * * * And so it is with the colored prisoners of both sexes. Hundreds are taken up and sent to these places, who, after remaining frequently several weeks, are found to be innocent of the crime alleged and are then let loose upon the community. * * * "Let loose upon the community." Does not this clause in itself convey volumes of significance of the attitude of the propertied interests, even when banded together in a pseudo "charitable" enterprise, toward the poverty-stricken? What could better express the smug, all-sufficient, contemptuous money-grubbing spirit of this merchant aristocracy? What could more forcibly illustrate their impotence at, and their disdainful intolerance of, the sight of those wretched men and women whose greatest crime lay in their lacking the possession of that criterion

of all earthly virtues—property? While thus the charitable societies were holding up the destitute to scorn and contemptuously as outcasts and were loftily lecturing down to the poor on the evils of intemperance and gambling—practices which were astoundingly prevalent among the rich—at no time did they make any attempt to alter laws so glaringly unjust that they practically made poverty a distinct crime, subject to long terms of imprisonment.

For instance, if a rich man were assaulted and made a complaint, all that he had to do was to give bail to insure his appearance as a witness. But if a poor man or woman were cheated or assaulted and could not give bail to insure his or her appearance at the trial as a complaining witness, the law compelled the authorities to lock up that man or woman in prison. In the debates in the New York Constitutional Convention of 1846, numerous cases were cited of this continuing barbarity in New York, Maryland, Pennsylvania and other states. In Maryland a young woman was assaulted and preferred criminal charges. As she could not give bail she was locked up for eighteen months as a detained witness. This was but one of thousands of similar cases.

Master and Bonded Man.

For an apprenticed laborer to quit his master and job was a crime in law; once caught he was forthwith bundled off to jail, there to await the dispensation of his master. No matter how cruelly his master ill-treated him, however dissatisfied he was, the apprenticed laborer in law had no rights. Almost every day the newspapers of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century contained offers of rewards for the apprehension of fugitive apprentice laborers; from a survey of the Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts and other colonial and state newspapers it is clear that thousands of these apprentices had to resort to flight to escape their bondage. This is a specimen advertisement:

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, an Apprentice Boy, named William Rutes, about 15 years and 3 months old, by trade a house carpenter, of a dark complexion, dark eye brows, black eyes and black hair, about 5 feet, 8 inches high, his dress unknown as he took with him different kinds of cloths. The above reward will be paid to any person that will secure him in goal or return him to his master.

GEORGE LORR, No. 12 First Street. IV.

In contradistinction to the scorpion-like laws which worked such injustice to the poor and which made a mockery of doctrines of equality before the law, the propertied interests endowed themselves, by their control of government, with invaluable exemptions and peculiarly profitable special privileges.

Even where, in civil cases, all men, theoretically, had an equal chance in courts of equity, litigation was made so expensive, whether purposely or not, that justice was really a one-sided pastime, in which the rich man could easily wear out the poor contestant. This, however, is not the place for a dissertation on that most remarkable of remarkable sorcerer's arts, the making of justice an expensive luxury, while still degrading the people with the notion that the law knows no preferences. The preferences which are more to the point at present are those in which government force is used to enrich the already rich and impoverish the impoverished still further. At the very time that property was bitterly resisting enlightened pleas for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, for the enactment of a mechanic's lien law, and for the extension of the suffrage franchise it was using the public money of the whole people for its personal and private enterprises. In works dealing with those times it is not often that we get penetration into the underlying methods of the trading class. But a lucid insight is inadvertently given by Walter Barrett, who, for 60 years, was in the mercantile trade, in his smug and conventional, but quaintly entertaining volumes, "The Merchants of Old New York." This strong instance shows, like a flash-light, that while the success of the shippers was attributed to a fine category of energetic qualities, the benevolent assistance of the United States government was, in a large measure, responsible for their accumulations.

The Shippers' Huge Graft.

The Griswolds of New York owned the ship, "Panama." She carried spelter, lead, iron and other products to China and returned with tea, false cinnamon and various other Chinese goods. The duty on these was extremely high. But the government was far more lenient to the trading class than the trader was to the poor debtor. It generously extended credit for nine, twelve and eighteen months before it demanded the payment of the tariff duties. What happened under this system? As soon as the ship arrived, the cargo was sold at a profit of fifty per cent. The Griswolds, for example, would pocket their profits and instead of using their own capital in further ventures they would have the gratuitous use of government money, that is to say, the people's money, for periods of from six months to a year and a half. Thus the endless chain was kept up. According to Barrett, this was the customary attitude of the government toward merchants: It was anything but unusual for a merchant to have the free use of government money to the sum of four or five hundred thousand dollars.

"John Jacob Astor," says Barrett in a view of admiration, "at one period, of his life had several vessels operating in this way. They would go to

the Pacific and carry furs from thence to Canton. These would be sold at large profits. Then the cargoes of ten would pay enormous duties which Astor did not have to pay to the United States for a year and a half. His tea cargoes would be sold for good four and six months paper, or perhaps cash; so that for eighteen or twenty years John Jacob Astor had what was actually a free-of-interest loan from Government of over FIVE MILLIONS of dollars."

"One house," continues Barrett, "was Thoms H. Smith & Sons. This firm went enormously into the Canton trade, and, altho possessing originally but a few thousand dollars, Smith imported to such an extent that when he failed he owed the United States three millions and not a cent has ever been paid." Was Smith imprisoned for debt? Not at all.

V.

It is such revelations as these which indicate how it was possible for the shippers to pile up great fortunes at a time when "a house that could raise \$200,000 in specie had an uncommon capital." They show how the same functions of government which were used as an engine of such oppressive power against the poor, were perverted into a highly efficient auxiliary of trading class aims and ambitions. By multifarious subtle workings, these class laws inevitably had a double effect. They poured wealth into the coffers of the merchant-class and simultaneously tended to drive the masses into poverty. The gigantic profits which the merchants made had to be borne by the worker, perhaps not superficially, but in reality so. They came from his slender wages, from the tea and cotton and woolen goods that he used, the sugar and the coffee and so on. In this indirect way the shippers absorbed a great part of the products of his labor; what they did not expropriate the landlord did. Then when the laborer fell in debt to the middleman tradesman to jail he went.

Unite Against the Worker.

The worker denounced these discriminations as barbarous and unjust. But he could do nothing. The propertied class, with its keen understanding of what was best for its interests, acted and voted, and usually dragooned the masses of enfranchised into voting, for men and measures entirely favorable to its designs. Sometimes these interests conflicted as they did when a part of New England became manufacturing centers and favored a high protective tariff in opposition to the importing trades, the plantation owners and the agricultural class in general. Then the vested class would divide and each side would appeal with passionate and patriotic exhortations to the voting elements of the people to sustain it, or the country would go to ruin. But when the working class made demands for better laws, the propertied class, as a whole, united to oppose the workers bitterly. However it differed on the tariff, or the question of state or national banks, substantially the whole trading class solidly combated the principle of manhood suffrage and the movements for the wiping out of laws for imprisonment for debt, for mechanic's liens and for the establishment of shorter hours of work.

Political institutions and their offspring in the form of laws being generally in the control of the trading class, the conditions were extraordinarily favorable for the accumulation of large fortunes, especially on the part of the ship owners, the dominant class. The grand climax of the galaxy of American fortunes during the period, from 1800 to 1831—the greatest of all the fortunes up to the beginning of the third decade of that century—was that of Girard. He built up what was looked up to as the gigantic fortune of about ten millions of dollars and far overtopped every other strainer for money except Astor, who survived him seventeen years and whose wealth increased during that time to double the amount that Girard left.

"The Old Merchants of New York, Vol. 1: 31-33. Barrett was a great admirer of Astor. He inscribed Vol. III published in 1864, to Astor's memory.

(To be continued.)

South American Workers

Aid Russian Brothers.

A large meeting was recently held in Buenos Ayres, the capital of the Argentine Republic, to express the sympathy of the working people and progressive thinkers of that city with the victims of Russian atrocity. Fifteen hundred persons attended, and addresses were made in the Spanish, Russian, French, Italian, German, English, and Yiddish languages. The resolutions, of which a signed copy were sent to the Duma at St. Petersburg as well as to the press in various countries, denounce the Russian government for its complicity in the massacres of Jews and many other outrages and call upon the parliaments and congresses of the various nations of America and Europe to take steps to prevent the repetition of such barbarities. The meeting also provided for the raising of funds to help in the relief of the victims of Tsarism.

Coal Prices Rise in Germany.

A Berlin dispatch says that, just at the present moment when the agitation against the high price of coal is increasing and extending, the Coal Syndicate, with headquarters at Düsseldorf, publishes its price schedule for twelve months, beginning April 1. By this the price of nearly every grade of coal will be further increased by from 10 to 12 cents a ton; the only exception is coal suitable for making gas, which is reduced by 6 cents.

THE POWER OF FEAR.

By L. Julian McIntyre.

A few weeks ago a New York illustrated paper printed a double page picture entitled "fear," which represented a great multitude of men and women of all ages, classes and conditions crawling over the earth on hands and knees, struggling to escape from some horrible thing. Every face was turned over shoulder, its features blanched and distorted with most cruel and abject terror. The sky was overcast with dark and lowering clouds and flashes of lightning threw a weird and lurid glow over the scene.

There was nowhere in the picture anything that might explain the great and universal fear. Nor was there one single individual in all the prostrate army standing up either to ridicule his fellows or to defy the power that caused the awful terror. All were alike stricken with the common dread and not one seemed to know what it was, where it was or why it was. To read about such a picture one would naturally suppose that the great multitude of panic stricken people was made up of untutored and uncivilized savages. But no. Every man and woman was well clothed and, apparently, well fed. Just such a company as could be gotten together in any prosperous and respectable community.

As I looked on the picture I thought how typical it is of present human conditions. We are all under the spell of a blind, unreasonable fear. From the cradle to the grave the specters on every footstep and haunts every moment of our lives. No one seems exempt and no one is able to satisfactorily account for its existence. It is a vague, invisible, intangible thing and yet it has the power to stifle

thought, to block progress, to paralyze every fibre of our being and to warp the straight line of every human life. Once in a while man's animal nature is roused to something like courage and action, but to little purpose. Fear soon steps in and forces him back into the abyss. Men will sometimes fight for nothing, but seldom or never for something.

If one is called a liar or a thief he will attack a whole regiment. If he is to vindicate his honor, but when his life is assailed the courage oozes out of his finger tips.

A company of workers, for example, will offer strenuous resistance—for a time—to a reduction of wages, but when the man or men, to whom they have surrendered their independence, closes a factory and cuts off the whole of their wages they fall down like a lot of empty bags. "Ah," some will say, "it is easy to preach but we have good grounds for fear. What power of resistance have we against those who control the means by which we live? Are not poverty and hunger real dangers to fear?"

I answer no! Why fear that which you yourselves have created, and to remove which you have the power in your own hands. The working people of the world think that some vague, mysterious working of a non-understandable force is the cause of the evils we all fear. That something they know not what befalls them about at its own sweet will. Some day, doubtless, they will awake to the fact that they themselves are the cause of it all in refusing to improve the opportunities presented to them on every election day.

THE WOES OF THE RICH.

A recent number of the "National Banker" contains what might be called an address to the poor. It represents a view of life that bankers and capitalists have formed for the acceptance of the workers. This balm for the workers is as follows:

"The laboring man envies the man of wealth. He thinks if he had the money his more fortunate neighbor has and could buy anything he wanted he would be the happiest man in the world. He does not know how to appreciate his health and strength, the perfect digestion that makes him enjoy his food, his sound and refreshing sleep and his freedom from care and anxiety. He takes all these things as a matter of course, and does not appreciate their value. He has always been well and knows nothing of the suffering of disease. His plain fare tastes better to him than the most expensive article known to culinary science does to the satiated appetite of the rotary of pleasure. He does not worry about the price of stocks and bonds. The still hours of the night bring him refreshing sleep instead of the worry and care and nerve-destroying pleasures of the pampered man of wealth. All his natural and reasonable wants are supplied. He ought to be a happy man, and would be if he realized how much he has to be thankful for. The millionaire in his palace is not content. He envies the poor man in his freedom from worry. He thinks if he could enjoy a meal as he once did he would have something to be thankful for. The choicest viands pall upon his vitiated taste. The possession of wealth has created unusual wants. Their constant gratification has left him almost a nervous and physical wreck. Wealth has brought him power, but it has not brought him happiness. Contentment is a trait of character greatly to be desired. It brings happiness and peace to its fortunate possessor."

What inspiring martyrdom it is for the millionaire who denies himself the good health and contentment the workers enjoy when he might also enjoy life by entering a mill or mine as a wage-worker! Think what attractions for those who now own them! With what Christian fortitude do they control their enthusiasm for useful work and resign themselves to the hardships of a country villa and a sojourn in the Alps in the summer or a rest in the orange groves of California in the winter.

"IS THIS PERSONAL?"

By Ben Lichtenberg.

With the above heading the following injunctions and exhortations, penned by our friend (2) Elbert Hubbard, appeared in the November issue of "The Valve World," a monthly paper published by that large expeller of labor—the Crane Company:

If you work for a man, in heaven's name work for him. If he pays wages that supply you your bread and butter, work for him, speak well of him, think well of him, stand by him, and stand by the institution he represents. I think if I worked for a man, I would work for him. I would not work for him part of his time, but all of his time. I would give an undivided service of me. If you put to the pinch, an ounce of loyalty is worth a pound of cleverness. If you must vilify, condemn, and eternally denigrate, why resign your position, leave your name outside, down to your heels' content. But I pray you, as long as you are a part of an institution do not condemn it. Not that you will injure the institution, not that—but when you discharge the concern of which you are a part you disparage yourself. And don't forget—"I forgot" won't do in business.

The Cringing Slave.

Yes, you servile wage slave, "if you work for a man, in heaven's name work for him." If he pays you "wages that supply you your bread and butter"—the bread, be stale

When to Protest.

By tolerating the wage system; by supinely permitting the money and property lords to exploit you; by your luke-warm "laissez faire" attitude upon all questions of prime importance to you and your class; by all these you tacitly agree with the capitalists that society as at present organized was, and ever shall be the only just and sane organization. Such being the case, why condemn, disparage or curse? Your vilifications are unintelligible to our lofty-minded wisdom-dispenser Elbertus; and rightly so. Do you not approve of the present system? else why do you elect to office instruments of that class whose interests are opposed to yours and who seek to perpetuate this system? Approving of it, bear the consequences, and do not raise your voice in protest until such time when you understand the causes of these evils and realize that only by the elimination of these causes can you remove the effects. Only then will you be able to act intelligently. Equipped with the knowledge of the disastrous results of private ownership of the means of production (mines, mills, factories, etc., etc.), you will see where your interests lie and act accordingly.

Workmen! Awake!

Workmen! Awake to a consciousness of your interests! Do not allow your minds to be swayed by the written words of capitalist scribblers. All the forces are arrayed against you on 't'other side; your opponents are ready; prepare yourselves, arm yourselves with that most formidable weapon—KNOWLEDGE, and march on to victory and freedom in one solid phalanx.

The Workers' Answer.

The capitalists, perceiving the unrest, the dissatisfaction and the awakening of the masses, attempt to stem the ever-growing tide of discontent and enlightenment by polluting your minds with a false sense of gratitude, which spells the vilest of base servility. Their writers tell you "not to work for him part of HIS time, but ALL of his time." Mark the words "all" and "his," workmen! Your exploiters pay you the value of the product of two or three hours of your laboring power, and for that price secure the right to the use of your laboring power the greater part of your waking hours and yet, in the face of the fact that you already work four times as long daily for your employers as for yourself, there are creatures who readily prostitute their pens in the interests of the capitalist. Join you to "work all of HIS time."

To conclude, let us answer Hubbard's question in the affirmative.

This IS a personal question; one of vital importance to you and to me, and to the millions of fellow workmen throughout these United States. Put the question to yourselves thus: "Is it right that the liberty, health and wealth of a nation teeming with human life be controlled by a few individuals by virtue of their ownership of the essentials of life? Search your minds and your hearts for the answer, and there is but ONE answer. Then learn to use your right of suffrage intelligently; do your own thinking; ally yourselves with the Socialist Party (which is your party and wages your battles); vote YOURSELVES into power and sweep out of existence the oppressive system under which you sweat and toil for a mere pittance, together with such vermin who have the effrontery to call on you to work harder and longer!"

ACHIEVEMENT vs. REWARD.

We are told that no scheme for the equalization of men can succeed; that at first it was physical strength that determined the inequalities; that this at length gave way to the power of cunning, and that still later it became intelligence in general that determined the place of individuals in society. This last, it is maintained, is now, in the long run, in the most civilized races and the most enlightened communities, the true reason why some occupy lower and others higher positions in the natural strata of society. This, it is said, is the natural state and as it should be. It is moreover affirmed that being natural there is no possibility of altering it.

Of course all of this falls to the ground on the least analysis. For example, starting from the standpoint of achievement, it would naturally be held that there would be great injustice in robbing those who by their superior wisdom had achieved the great results upon which civilization rests and distributing the natural rewards among inferior persons who had achieved nothing. All would assent to this. And yet this is in fact practically what has been done. The whole history of the world shows that those who have achieved have received no reward. The rewards for their achievement have fallen to persons who have achieved nothing. They have stony for the most part profited by some accident of position in a complex, highly organized society, whereby they have been permitted to claim and appropriate the fruits of the achievements of others. But no one would insist that these fruits should all go to those who had made them possible. The fruits of achievements are incalculable in amount and endure forever. Their authors are few in number and soon pass away. They would be the last to claim an undue share. They work for all mankind and for all time, and all they ask is that all mankind shall forever benefit by their work.—Lester B. Ward.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Cable dispatches from Manchester, England, state that the wage dispute between cotton spinners and mill owners, on account of which the operatives in two Oldham mills struck several weeks ago, reached a crisis when 90 per cent of the masters declared themselves in favor of a lockout if the strikers do not yield by Jan. 18. Two hundred thousand workers will be involved.

As the result of a preliminary conference held during the recent convention of the A. F. of L., there will be a meeting of representatives of the metal working trade in Cincinnati on Feb. 17, for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a Metal Trades' Federation. The building trades will meet in Washington in a short time to form a Building Trades Section.

The Builders' Laborers' Union of New South Wales has asked the Master Builders' Association to receive a deputation to discuss the question of an increase in wages and alterations in conditions. Trade being unusually brisk, the union considers that wages should be increased. The association seems favorable to receiving a representative deputation.

Russian Famine. Scarcy has broken out among the native population in the province of Erivan, Russia, which, like other sections of the Caucasus, suffered severely in 1907 from a poor harvest, and resultant famine. Measures to send in food and to afford medical relief are being taken, and an endeavor will be made to use a part of the Duma's famine appropriation for this section, altho this money was voted exclusively for relief work in the provinces of European Russia.

An anti-injunction bill is to be introduced in Congress by Representative T. D. Nicholls, who is president of the United Mine Workers in the First District of Pennsylvania, just as soon as the organization of the various committees is completed. A fight will be made for it that its supporters say will overshadow all other legislation.

The distress in the poorer parts of Ireland is made keener by the financial stress in the United States. It has been customary for the Irish in America to forward monetary help to those at home, but this year the letters from America, instead of money and drafts, contain laments at the state of things commercial and regrets that the usual help is impossible.

Asiaties Quit Transvaal. The Transvaal government has lost so time in enforcing the provisions of the immigration restriction act, which received the royal assent, and which requires all Asiaties to register. Since the passing of the act 5,000 residents of British India have left the colony, and there are 7,000 who refuse to register. Those who have taken their departure have expressed a determination to carry on an agitation in the hope of bringing pressure to bear on the government so that it will intervene in the matter.

The International Slate and Tile Roofers' Union will hold their national convention at Cleveland, O., beginning Jan. 12.

From Brighton, England, comes an account of a rebellion among the charitable people against the processions of unemployed, who walk the streets dolefully during the holidays bearing banners with "We've got no work" inscribed on them. Many rich residents subscribed large sums, besides donating fuel and food to various charities, on condition that there would be no gloomy procession of the unemployed. This was agreed to, so Christmas passed without disturbing the festivities of the rich givers.

The report of Commissioner of Labor P. Tecumseh Sherman of New York refers to the working of the Child Labor Law as follows: "I protest against age as a test of fitness to work, since in many cases children of the required age are physically unfit for their tasks, and also on account of the difficulty in obtaining proof of the age of a child. Physical fitness for the task performed should be made the standard for employment, so that protection might be given children of all ages, and the burden of proving a violation rendered less difficult. The enforcement of the law concerning hours of labor of women and children is extremely difficult, and its provisions should be modified."

A Pinkerton Fined. Detectives may be useful in the suppression of criminality. But the numerous revelations of the practices of a certain class of the profession should be convincing proof that something should be done to prevent Pinkerton thugs from entering unions to encourage violence and murder. In Pueblo, Colo., recently, Judge Selts fined a Pinkerton man \$50 and sent him to the chain gang for seventy days on the complaint of union men now engaged in a strike for having urged disorder and counseled the destruction of property. The "Globe Miner" declares that Arizona is filled with these Pinkertons. Bogus organizations are being organized, and infamous advice is given and

every possible effort to lead the unions into illegal and violent action is made.

The unions of Winnipeg, Manitoba, and vicinity are discussing a proposal to start a Dominion daily labor paper at Winnipeg. "The Voice" of that city is an influential weekly paper representing the unions.

The boilermakers of Honolulu have secured their demands for an eight-hour day on all new work and the nine hour day on old contracts and for an extra hour pay. The longshoremen are also reorganizing.

The first annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress held in Alberta, Canada, in December passed resolutions by an overwhelming majority that a new labor party was unnecessary and decided to support all candidates of the Socialist Party for office. A large number of farmer delegates were present and in thoro accord with the resolutions.

To Jail for Contempt. The hearing in the United States court at Helena, Mont., of Joseph Shannon, former member of the Legislature from Butte and president of the state organization of the Western Federation of Miners; William Cutts of the carpenters' union and A. R. Edwards and R. C. Scott, prominent Butte labor leaders, in which they were cited to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt for violating an injunction restraining interference with the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company by the ejection of non-union workmen from the company's property in Butte, ended last week. Judge Hunt declared the first three guilty and exonerated Scott. They were sentenced to jail for three months each and in addition Cutts and Edwards were fined \$200 and \$100 respectively. Judge Hunt gave the men a stern lecture on the "majesty of the law" which, in view of the sale of seats in the senate, and the Judge's decision, will be appreciated by the convicted men.

Announcement is made that \$6,000 has been added to the relief fund for the sufferers of the Naoni, Mouongah, and Jacob Creek mine disasters by the Austria-Hungary government.

The Vancouver Trades and Labor Council last week devoted its session to a consideration of the Japanese question. It was seriously proposed that if there was no legal machinery by which the police could get thru all the houses of Japanese towns, to search for knives and revolvers, and thoro disarm the Japanese, then the laboring men should arm themselves with revolvers for cases of emergency. The situation is admittedly serious, in the view of the labor men.

Cuban Sugar Strike. One hundred and twenty laborers employed on a sugar plantation at Ciego de Avila, in Puerto Principe, Cuba, have gone on strike. Police are protecting the plantation. Ever since the strike of the cigarmakers the sugar interests have been fearing that the field laborers on the plantations would quit work. It is possible that the present strike is the forerunner of others, it being quite possible that the initiative of these strikers will encourage the discontented.

After extended negotiations and considerable changing of position the builders of Havana have practically decided to accept the arbitration of Gov. Magoon in their dispute with their employees who are now on strike.

Altho the executive council of the American Federation of Labor has decided that on January 20 a special meeting shall be held in Washington, it was decided by New York unions to make a strong effort to get the council to hold the meeting in this city. The coming session of the executive council will be important. Changes are to be made in administration, one of which will be the permanent organization of the new building trades department.

JUGGED STATISTICS. To the Editor of The Worker.—An article recently published in The Worker regarding the national banking system was incorrect in stating that national bank notes are legal tender. A bill has been introduced at this session of Congress to make the notes legal tender.

The Worker has called attention to the intimate relations of the national government and John Pierpont Morgan. The significant fact that the Commissioner of Census of 1900 deliberately padded the reports of capital invested in manufactures has aroused a strong suspicion that this was intended to boom overcapitalized trusts, as the report on manufactures was published just after the formation of the Steel Trust. The awarded certificate of incorporation of the United States Steel Corporation is dated Feb. 25, 1901.

BRIEF AND POINTED. To the Editor of The Worker.—Please present my humble apologies to Comrade L. Monte for ever having called him "brilliant," also my warmest congratulations.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Russia. Indictments have been returned in St. Petersburg against all members of the executive committee of the popular Socialist Party, and their trial before the Court of Appeals will begin shortly. The accused belong to the moderate section of the Social Revolutionists.

They are mostly veterans of the revolutionary struggle who withdrew from the Social Revolutionary party in order to participate in the elections to the third Duma. The other section became known as the "Maximalists" and refrained from taking part in the elections.

Among the men arrested are M. Anensky, who in 1906 was exiled on account of his political activities; Ivan Mikolkin, the well-known Russian author who shared Maxim Gorky's imprisonment in a fortress in 1905; M. Lutugin, the organizer and the first president of the League of Leagues, which co-operated with the labor organizations during the era of the strikes which preceded the issuance of the October manifesto, and several prominent attorneys. The men are accused of being members of the secret organization which aimed to overthrow the government. The penalty of this charge may be penal servitude for eight years.

Premier Stolypin has demanded the surrender of M. Kosoroff, a Socialist member of the Duma, for a post-election speech delivered at Ufa. The German Kaiser is also adding the Russian government. The police of Berlin arrested 17 members of the Central Committee of the Russian Workingmen's Party last week.

Norway. The Socialists have just won good victories in two by-elections held for Parliament. Notwithstanding that the elections took place under an old and notoriously unfair franchise under which the bourgeois candidates had all the best of it, Comrades Knut, Tengdahl and Limbiid were elected in Stockholm and Gotheborg, respectively, beating their Liberal opponents by large majorities. This gives the Socialists 17 members of the Parliament and the party has a greater influence in the country accordingly.

Germany. The Social Democratic Party in Berlin has compiled an analysis of the party membership according to their respective trades. This analysis is based on returns made by the members themselves, and 81.8 of the members took part. Of these it was shown that practically 82.3 per cent were organized in the trade unions; 90 per cent were members of the proletariat and the remainder were capitalists, employers, professional men, etc. Even in the richest district of Berlin 81 per cent were workers and in another district only 7 per cent were non-workers. These figures are taken to indicate how the German Socialist Party is a party ruled and controlled by the proletariat. Again, 88 per cent of the members were returned as readers of the party press, and of these but a small number, 2.2 per cent, did not read the "Vorwärts," and a total of 208 read no paper at all. Other figures attest to the great strides made in building up the party organization among the organized workers.

Great Britain. The Social Democratic Federation of London has renewed its campaign for the provision of meals for school children, as the conditions existing are worse than ever before.

Debates between Socialists and anti-Socialists are more common now in England than heretofore and the opponents are being forced into open discussions and to substantiate on the platform the reckless and baseless charges they frequently make. As a result the Socialist propaganda is receiving greater impetus and the literature of the movement is spreading rapidly.

"The Social Democrat," the monthly journal of the Social Democratic Federation has begun its twelfth year with a reduction in its price from sixpence to threepence. It is a valuable magazine and fully worth all that it costs. A demonstration of out-of-work ex-soldiers was recently held in London under the auspices of the Social Democratic Federation. Despite exceedingly bad weather over two thousand men assembled and adopted resolutions calling upon the government to provide useful work for the unemployed. At the same time a dinner was being given by a capitalist paper to survivors of the Indian Mutiny for advertising purposes.

Kier Hardie is sending to the London "Labor Leader" some striking letters from India, which reveal the oppressive conditions under which the natives suffer thru British rule and which are causing the revolt there. The letters are attracting wide attention.

Italy. Italy and France see Socialism, like Hercules of old, clearing their land from its ancient evils. Nasi, an Italian ex-Cabinet Minister, has had his political reputation severely shaken in the law courts, and last week Turati, on behalf of his fellow Socialist M. P.'s, spoke in favor of the man's arrest. The present Cabinet Ministers had no guidance to offer. They abstained even from voting on a question which affected the privileges of an M. P. Not privileges or no privileges.

there was sufficient sense of decency left in the Italian Chamber to carry the motion by a majority of about 150. Socialism still stands untrampled in the parliaments of Europe.—London Labor Leader.

Chile. News comes from the International Socialist Secretariat at Brussels that the "Democratic Party of Chile" has officially joined the international Socialist movement after bringing its platform and program into harmony with the decision of that body. The movement in Chile is not a little working class party just being formed, but is a great democratic movement, founded in 1887 and having since then greatly developed. The Democratic Party of Chile already has four daily papers, one journal that appears every other day, two published twice a week and six weekly papers, besides eight other periodicals appearing at different intervals. The party has 30,000 members altogether in 92 communities. The party has three representatives in parliament, and 110 in various communal councils.

Chile has three and a quarter million inhabitants and its constitution is quite broad. The suffrage is direct and is granted to all citizens that can read and write. Freedom of speech and the press is guaranteed by the constitution. The budget is determined by the referendum.

The party has had to endure much persecution since its foundation. Soon after its beginning, the executive of the party was imprisoned and in the year 1891 the government took advantage of the revolution to dissolve the party, but the unceasing propaganda of the workers forced a victory at the next election in 1894. Gravello was elected to parliament from Valparaiso, Gutierrez followed in 1897 and Comrade Landi in 1901. Ever since this time the party has worked to develop an industrial movement, which has been partially successful. Side by side with this movement went the change of the party toward a Socialist movement, so that there remained only one step to take, namely, to recognize the two fundamental principles of International Socialism, that of the class struggle and the necessity for political action. After this, step had been taken, no objection could be made to the admission of the party to the International Socialist Bureau.

AS TO "PLAYS AND PLAYERS." To the Editor of The Worker.—I am very much astonished that the dramatic department of The Worker, introduced by Comrade Mally, brought forth so much dissatisfaction. There seems to be an opinion that such articles are superfluous, that space is needed for more important questions. The militant comrades seem to forget that, altho the struggle with capitalism is rather strenuous, nevertheless all of us want to live and enjoy life; also that art, music, and literature are the best expression and propaganda mediums of new ideas and new tendencies in life and ought to be, and in fact are, permeated with the new spirit of our time. Unfortunately good music is almost a closed book for the American working class—the German element, perhaps, excepted. The theater is so much affected by the general low average standard of our middle-class aspirations that the best dramas of the world can hardly find their way upon the American stage. There is a lot of rot upon our stage with misleading phrases and middle-class ideals, and little has been done to educate the taste of the American working class in the world of the drama. Socialism is so broad that everything has to come under its spell—education, science, art, literature, and drama. Ideally, we Socialists ought to be able to watch for the symptoms of Socialism in all departments of human thought and activity, and any attempt of bringing a new field under Socialist observation ought to be greeted with delight. I might not always agree with Comrade Mally's interpretation of one or the other play, but the fact that he undertook to review the theatrical events from a Socialist standpoint is per se a sign of progress, a sign of the healthy growth of our movement. Our working class in many of its tastes is yet decidedly bourgeois. American workers are far behind in their relations to art and literature in comparison with Socialists of other countries. Do we fanatically want them to hear nothing but economics and politics? Should they not participate in the soul throbbing interest of human life as interpreted by the stage? A Socialist's heart and mind should respond to all sides of human life and find new inspiration in the great productions of literature and art. Sink hands, Comrade Mally, and accept my sincere thanks for what I consider to be a step in the direction of bringing broader and deeper interest into the life of the American worker.

Another Socialist Daily. The "Daily Tribune" of Manitowac, Wis., has evidently passed into Socialist hands as its editorials and news columns are devoted to a defense of the unions and of Socialism.

Italy and France see Socialism, like Hercules of old, clearing their land from its ancient evils. Nasi, an Italian ex-Cabinet Minister, has had his political reputation severely shaken in the law courts, and last week Turati, on behalf of his fellow Socialist M. P.'s, spoke in favor of the man's arrest. The present Cabinet Ministers had no guidance to offer. They abstained even from voting on a question which affected the privileges of an M. P. Not privileges or no privileges.

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CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE UNION. Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—311 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—55 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 1:30 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V—300 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—2059 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—1439 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION). Meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wendler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LOCAL UNION No. 476 meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Financial Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 317 East 88th street, City; Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1992 Anthony avenue, Bronx.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Monday in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby avenue, Brooklyn. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 702. Recording Secretary, Correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 5817 or 3818 West.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland. Board of Directors, Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., New York City.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 52769) FRANKLIN 55977

Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

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For addresses of the branch financial secretaries see "Vorwaerts."

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PARTY NEWS

National.

The National Executive Committee met at Chicago with Berger, Patterson, Simons, Untermyer, and Work present. Hanford had come to Chicago for the purpose, but fell sick and was unable to attend. Hillquit sent a letter stating his inability to come at the time set and urging that, except in cases of great emergency, members ought to be consulted before date of meeting was set.

On motion of Simons, and with the assent of all the members present, the following resolution with reference to the Stuttgart resolution on emigration and immigration of working people was adopted:

That it be the sense of the N. E. C. that it has always been a principle of the International Socialist movement that the International Congress has no power to determine tactics for national parties. It is especially incompetent to speak on the immigration question since the overwhelming majority of the delegates represent countries in which there is no immigration problem.

The Executive Committee expresses its opinion, subject to the revision of the higher authorities of the party, that the Socialist movement in America, at the present time, stands in opposition to Asiatic immigration.

This was a substitute for a motion offered by Berger and Untermyer, which reads as follows:

"The N. E. C. declares that the resolution on immigration and emigration adopted by the last International Congress in Stuttgart fails to do justice to the practical side of this question and conflicts in this respect with the resolution on the subject adopted by the N. E. C. and entrusted to the International delegates as a part of their instructions."

The N. E. C. holds that this International resolution in its present form is calculated to promote the interest of capitalist reaction against the interests of the organized laborers and Socialists of this country, and recommends that the original resolution adopted by the N. E. C. be made the official declaration of the party, subject, of course, to the decision of the National Committee and the national referendum of the membership.

Hillquit had recorded himself against the Untermyer-Berger motion, and would, it was understood, have opposed equally the Simons substitute.

The committee considered the Nebraska situation at length and took the following action:

Work moved: That we recognize the state organization of which George Wells is secretary as the bona fide organization of the Socialist Party in Nebraska and instruct the National Secretary to sell dues cards to that organization and no other.

On motion of Simons, supported by Berger and Untermyer, and opposed by Patterson and Work, the following was substituted:

That it be the sense of the N. E. C. that, by the acceptance of the Work and Hillquit motions, both of the Nebraska factions have been denied recognition by the committee. Consequently Nebraska ceases to be an organized state and DeVore ceases to be National Committee member of the Socialist Party.

Therefore, since Nebraska is an unorganized state, that every local of both factions in Nebraska be dissolved, and the National Office until the state is regularly organized according to the constitution of the Socialist Party.

The substitute motion was then adopted unanimously. On motion of Work, the National Secretary was instructed to send the following letter to the members of the National Committee:

Comrades—With no thought whatsoever of extending our authority or invading your prerogatives, yet facing a serious and much mixed question, we are induced to address you in the hope of serving the best interests of the party. There are four National Committee motions pending, the adoption of any one of which would upset the settlement of the Nebraska matter which we are attempting to make. Also we were divided in our opinions as to what should be done, we are unanimous in our desire to promote the settlement adopted by the majority of our committee, in order that the conflict may be brought to an end. We therefore suggest that the motions on the subject now pending before your committee be permitted to fall of action, so that we can proceed to reorganize the state.

Other actions of the committee were as follows: National Secretary instructed to consult with the Scandinavian Socialist Agitation Committee regarding a proposed tour by Dr. Erickson of Sweden.

That Milan Giunac be put in the field as a National Organizer among the Croats at an expense to the National Office of not more than \$150.

That, in the discretion of the National Secretary, National Organizers be relieved of the duty of conducting correspondence, and that these duties be delegated to an employee of the National Office.

That applications be solicited from each local for dates at regular intervals of one, two, or four weeks, in order that tours for organizers and lecturers may be arranged more systematically and economically.

That the National Secretary be authorized to omit itemized statements of assets and liabilities from the Monthly Bulletin from January to November, 1908.

That the National Secretary investigate the question of National Organizers handling literature and report to the N. E. C. at a later date.

That the reports upon the International Congress submitted by Delegates Lee and Simons be not published. (Untermyer recorded as voting No.)

National Secretary instructed to get further information about proposed tour by General Sheriff, leader of the English unemployed army.

That foreign speaking locals be requested to suggest candidates for selection as organizers in their respective languages.

That the New York State Committee be asked for further information about the Jewish National Socialist Agitation Bureau.

In the matter of expenses of National Organizers working under the direction of state committees during the year 1908, that no state receive assistance to the amount of more than \$1 a day per organizer, the rest to be borne by the states respectively.

National Secretary instructed to write state secretaries urging that locals continue the agitation concerning the Moyer-Pettibone case and contribute liberally to the Western Federation of Miners Defense Fund.

Plans for engaging and pleading speakers for the coming campaign discussed at length.

By a recent referendum in Kansas, J. E. Snyder of Girard was elected State Secretary and John E. Willits of McLouth was elected a member of the National Committee.

Bellows for the election of members of the National Executive Committee and National Secretary have been supplied locals and members at large in Nebraska. The National Executive Committee is now voting upon the question: "Shall the ballots thus provided be counted?"

The National Committee is now voting on Motion No. 34, 35, 36 and 37 providing first: a method of investigating the Nebraska situation by the employment of Comrades Goebel, Berlin or Debs; second: For an investigation of Nebraska situation by a special committee of three to be elected by the National Executive Committee; third: that all motions on Nebraska be suspended and the National Executive Committee proceed according to the constitution as amended; fourth: for the election of a subcommittee of three by the National Committee on rules of order and business for the national convention in accordance with Article V of the constitution; fifth: that a report be submitted by our International representative to the International Socialist Bureau on present industrial conditions in the United States with a view to counteract the deceptive reports of emigration agents and transportation companies.

Local Biloxi, Miss., offers the following amendments to the resolutions of Local Redlands, Cal.:

1. That members of the Socialist Labor Party, or any other party advocating Socialism, shall have the right to become members of the Socialist Party by taking such action as is required of all others who apply for membership in the Socialist Party.

2. That party ownership of the Socialist press having been fully discussed at the last Socialist national convention, that action on this question further be dispensed with until the next meeting of the national Socialist convention.

3. That any true Socialist may be a candidate on the party ticket when nominated by his comrades according to the rules of the party, no matter of what union, lodge or church he may hold office in.

The apportionment of members of the National Committee for the year 1908, which is based upon the dues paid by the several states, exclusive of Nebraska, increased the number of committeemen by three, making a total of 68.

The representation in Connecticut and Indiana is reduced by one each, having had two they are now entitled to one. The following states have increased their representation by one each: Arkansas, Montana, New York, Ohio, and Oklahoma.

Contrary to the previous report that the free speech fight in Spokane, Wash., cost the local comrades \$150, it should be stated that the expense of the contest was borne by the "Montana News."

J. Van Brook, Lake Charles, and George E. Weller, 1022 Orange street, New Orleans, have been selected respectively National Committeeman and State Secretary of Louisiana.

The vote on National Committee Motions 26 and 27 closed on Jan. 2. Both failed of action owing to a majority of the committee not voting.

The following motions of Herman of Washington and Williams of Minnesota will be submitted to the National Committee Jan. 14:

"I move that the action of the N. E. C. in declaring Nebraska unorganized be annulled and that the National Secretary be instructed to sell due stamps to the regular S. P. of Nebraska, of which J. P. Roe is secretary."

"I move that the National Secretary be empowered to leave statements of the assets of the National Office out of the Official Bulletin from January to November, 1908, except when three months or more elapse between the meetings of the National Executive Committee, in which case they shall be resumed after the third full month."

Stedman of Illinois also moves that "the Executive Committee make provision for securing data necessary for a campaign handbook for the national election."

Comrades visiting Kansas City, Mo., have complained they could not find Socialist headquarters. The following address of headquarters has always appeared in the city directory: 1400 Grand avenue.

Relating to the filing of fees for political candidates, J. E. Nash, State Secretary of Minnesota, writes as follows:

"I should state that we now have to pay a filing fee of from \$5 to \$20 for each candidate at the primary election, and from \$5 to \$50 at the general election. It will amount to anywhere from \$1,000 up to \$2,000 and perhaps even more for the organization in the state, provided we put up as many candidates as we would in case no filing fee was required."

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS.

John C. Chase: Jan. 5, Erie; Jan. 6, New Castle; Jan. 7, S. R. Pittsburg; Jan. 11, Akron; Jan. 12, Massillon; Jan. 13, Canton; Jan. 14, Amsterdam; Jan. 15, Uhrichsville; Jan. 16, Pleasant City; Jan. 18, Portsmouth, O.

John M. Work: Jan. 10, St. Joseph, Mo.; Jan. 11, Leavenworth, Kan.; Jan. 12, Topeka; Jan. 13, McPherson; Jan. 14, Great Bend; Jan. 15, Scott City; Jan. 16-17, Denver, Colo.; Jan. 18, Grand Junction.

Massachusetts.

State Executive Committee met Saturday, Jan. 4. A charter was granted to a Finnish branch in Springfield. A Jewish branch was organized sometime ago and applied for a charter. The Secretary referred the comrades to the Boston Club. The several weeks have passed since then and no agreement having been reached the Executive Committee voted unanimously that if an application for a charter made in proper form is again presented to the State Secretary the same be granted.

The debate between Rev. Mr. Hyde and James P. Carey will take place in Canton Hall, Brockton, Monday, Jan. 13. The Secretary's monthly report will be delayed this month as the treasurer wishes to append his report. All bills incurred since Secretary Carey assumed the office and some outstanding bills due at the time have been paid and a small amount remains in the treasury.

James P. Carey desires to again call the attention of the clubs to the fact that he has a list of speakers, including himself, available for public meetings.

James P. Carey spoke in Leominster, Friday, Jan. 3, to a crowded house. He took for his subject, "Hard Times, Their Cause and Cure." He received an ovation and several new members were received for the club as a result.

New York State.

A local was organized at Tarrytown last week. Also a stormy night the attendance was good. Twenty-two comrades joined the local and there are good prospects for 8 or 10 more at the next meeting. The following officers were elected: Chairman, R. W. Weeks; Recording Secretary, J. C. Clark; Treasurer, Jos. Sobel; Organizer, I. Weinhahn. Meetings will be held on the second and fourth Mondays of the month.

Local Yonkers has elected a committee to consider ways of carrying on propaganda and of getting Westchester County organized in much better form. They intend to go in for a more "revival" right through the county, alike in propaganda and organization.

The committee consists of Comrades Spargo, Malkin and Neppel and they have set to work with vigor and earnestness. Comrades in districts where there is no local who are willing to work are asked to write at once to John Spargo, 100 West Yonkers, N. Y. A social will given by the local Yonkers on Sunday, Jan. 12, at 3 p. m., at 12 N. Broadway, second floor. Comrades and friends are invited to attend.

The City Executive Committee met Monday, Dec. 20. Thirty-two applications were referred to the General Committee. Permission was granted nine applicants to form a Dutch Branch in the 22d A. D. A. committee from the East Side Crisis Conference appeared and in accordance with this committee's request a committee of three was elected to confer with the Central Federated Union with the view of offering our co-operation in any action that may be taken in reference to the crisis. Comrades Oppenheimer, Starling and Opal were elected the committee. The Organizer was instructed to offer the services of Comrade Krishna of India to the agitation districts for dates in January and February. Decided to recommend to the General Committee that the proceedings of the Executive Committee be read in full. The text for a new leaflet by Comrade Wanhope entitled "A Tip to the Jobless Man" was read and approved. Decided to order 75,000 in English, 25,000 in German and 25,000 in Jewish. The leaflets will be sold to the agitation districts at \$1 a thousand. Delegates from the First, Second, West Side and Harlem Agitation Districts were absent. Yorkville, no meeting. Bronx reported they would have a general party meeting on Jan. 8, and that \$10 had been donated to the "Volkszeitung" fund. Organizer reported that striking tenants had requested legal aid; the matter was referred to the committee of five elected by the General Committee. Decided to call the attention of the General Committee that the Local Lecture Committee has ceased to act. The report of the committee on available halls was discussed. There being no halls available for Sunday, and also because the committee does not believe that large hall meetings would be productive of any good just now, it was decided to hold the matter in abeyance. In reference to the Goldfield affair, the Organizer was instructed to find out whether the request for troops by Funston had come officially from the Goldfield A. F. of L. or not.

The first meeting of the new General Committee will take place on Saturday, Jan. 11, at 8 p. m., at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. The delegates are requested to be at the meeting on time.

Assembly Districts that have not filed with the Organizer their semi-annual financial and membership reports are reminded that their delegates to the General Committee will not be seated unless such reports have been filed.

The City Record, containing the list of enrolled Socialist voters, will not be ready until the latter part of January, and the canvass must be postponed to the second Sunday in February.

The following comrades have been nominated for the State Committee:

U. Solomon, by the 3d and 10th; 13th and 18th; 24th-30th. Br. 1: 24th-29th; 34th; 31st-34th; 38th. Br. 2: 2d, Br. 1: 22d, German Br. 14th; 23d-25th; German Br. 23d; 11th; 5th-7th; 26th; 28th-30th; Finnish Br. 20th A. D. Thos. J. Lewis, by the 18th and 15th; 18th and 20th; Br. 1: 16th and 18th; 11th; 14th; 20th; 31st; 4th; 21st; 26th and 29th; Finnish Br. M. Hillquit, by the 6th; 16th and 18th; 17th; 32d. Br. 1: 22d. Br. 1: 1st and 2nd; German Br. 4th; 21st; 26th and 29th; Fred Paulsich, by the 3d and 10th; 13th and 18th; 24th-30th. A. D. German Br. 19th and 18th; 14th; 21st and 23d; German Br. 22d. Br. 1: 21st; 26th and 29th; Slodobin, by the 3d and 10th; 13th and 18th; 24th; German Br. 22d. Br. 1: 20th A. D.; 23d; 1st A. D.; 2nd; 31st A. D.; Jacob Orlitz, by the 34th; 33d-35th; Finnish Br. 11th; 22d; German Br. 12th; 20th A. D. Soli Fieldman—3d and 10th; 13th and 18th; Br. 1: 20th A. D.; 23d; German Br. 4th; 21st; 26th and 29th; Finnish Br. M. Hillquit, by the 6th; 16th and 18th; 17th; 32d. Br. 1: 22d. Br. 1: 1st and 2nd; German Br. 4th; 21st; 26th and 29th; Fred Paulsich, by the 3d and 10th; 13th and 18th; 24th-30th. A. D. German Br. 19th and 18th; 14th; 21st and 23d; German Br. 22d. Br. 1: 21st; 26th and 29th; Slodobin, by the 3d and 10th; 13th and 18th; 24th; German Br. 22d. Br. 1: 20th A. D.; 23d; 1st A. D.; 2nd; 31st A. D.; Jacob Orlitz, by the 34th; 33d-35th; Finnish Br. 11th; 22d; German Br. 12th; 20th A. D. Soli Fieldman—3d and 10th; 13th and 18th; Br. 1: 20th A. D.; 23d; German Br. 4th; 21st; 26th and 29th; Finnish Br. M. Hillquit, by the 6th; 16th and 18th; 17th; 32d. Br. 1: 22d. Br. 1: 1st and 2nd; German Br. 4th; 21st; 26th and 29th; Fred Paulsich, by the 3d and 10th; 13th and 18th; 24th-30th. A. D. German Br. 19th and 18th; 14th; 21st and 23d; German Br. 22d. Br. 1: 21st; 26th and 29th; Slodobin, by the 3d and 10th; 13th and 18th; 24th; German Br. 22d. Br. 1: 20th A. D.; 23d; 1st A. D.; 2nd; 31st A. D.; Jacob Orlitz, by the 34th; 33d-35th; Finnish Br. 11th; 22d; German Br. 12th; 20th A. D. Soli Fieldman—3d and 10th; 13th and 18th; Br. 1: 20th A. D.; 23d; German Br. 4th; 21st; 26th and 29th; Finnish Br. M. Hillquit, by the 6th; 16th and 18th; 17th; 32d. Br. 1: 22d. Br. 1: 1st and 2nd; German Br. 4th; 21st; 26th and 29th; Fred Paulsich, by the 3d and 10th; 13th and 18th; 24th-30th. A. D. German Br. 19th and 18th; 14th; 21st and 23d; German Br. 22d. Br. 1: 21st; 26th and 29th; Slodobin, by the 3d and 10th; 13th and 18th; 24th; German Br. 22d. Br. 1: 20th A. D.; 23d; 1st A. D.; 2nd; 31st A. D.; Jacob Orlitz, by the 34th; 33d-35th; Finnish Br. 11th; 22d; German Br. 12th; 20th A. D. Soli Fieldman—3d and 10th; 13th and 18th; Br. 1: 20th A. D.; 23d; German Br. 4th; 21st; 26th and 29th; Finnish Br. M. Hillquit, by the 6th; 16th and 18th; 17th; 32d. Br. 1: 22d. Br. 1: 1st and 2nd; German Br. 4th; 21st; 26th and 29th; Fred Paulsich, by the 3d and 10th; 13th and 18th; 24th-30th. A. D. 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MORE FROM GOLDFIELD.

Ida Crouch Hazlett Describes Conditions There.

An Account of the Situation as It Stood When Governor Sparks Asked for Federal Troops Against Miners.

Ida Crouch Hazlett, now in Goldfield, has favored The Worker with the following statement of the conditions in Goldfield at the time that Governor Sparks asked for federal troops:

"At that time the miners had been on strike for ten days. They refused to work because the operators would not guarantee their wages with a reasonable security. The strike since its inception has been absolutely peaceable. There was not a single infringement of the law, and the peace officers reported a marked absence of drunkenness. The sheriff of the county had all along declared his competency to handle the situation.

"The impression was circulated that Haywood, who had been in the camp some time previously, was responsible for the strike; whereas Haywood had left the place before any discussion of the causes leading up to the strike had taken place. So widespread was this report that the New York 'Volkszeitung' wired Haywood at Goldfield, altho he was not there at all, stating that the capitalist papers reported riot conditions thru his influence, and asking for a dispatch from him on the true situation.

"A number of county officials and members of the legislature sent a protest to Governor Sparks, stating that there was no disturbance existing in Goldfield nor had there ever been. But the gold-bought political hireling of the capitalist class has proved a flagrant traitor to his anti-election promises wherein he promised the workers of Nevada that soldiers should never be brought into the state to aid the capitalists, so the miners are getting what they voted for in Nevada as elsewhere—a solid capitalist program as against the word of a single capitalist candidate, framed especially to catch their votes.

"That act has been an invitation to the Mine Owners' Association to repeat in Nevada the atrocities of Colorado.

"Thru the direction of the President, Adjutant-General Alnsworth, by order of the acting Secretary of War sent word to the troops stationed in Goldfield that they were not sent to take part in a purely industrial dispute.

"Under the shadow of the soldiery the mine owners got 'beep brave' and reduced wages \$1 a day, put the card system into effect, and proclaimed that no member of the Western Federation of Miners would be permitted to work in the camp. The wage scale adopted by the Goldfield operators amounts to a reduction of from 20 to 30 per cent from the union scale. Moreover a written contract was prepared by the operators which all workers were required to sign as a condition of employment, by which the men agreed not to belong to the Goldfield Miners' Union No. 220, or to any other union in Goldfield or elsewhere that was directly or indirectly affiliated with, or had any connections of any kind, nature or description with the Western Federation of Miners.

"According to the brilliant intellects of the Montezuma Club, the headquarters of the Mine Owners' Association, the cost of living was too high in Goldfield, and the operators proceeded to remedy this intolerable grievance by first reducing the wages and then establishing company stores. After the report of the labor commissioners sent from Washington to investigate the matter, Roosevelt threw the camp of the mine owners into confusion, by ordering the recall of the troops. The terms of the message contained a sharp reproach to Governor Sparks, suggesting the accusation that there was no doubt that the requisition of the governor was based upon a deliberate misrepresentation of conditions in Goldfield.

"President Mackinnon informed the labor commissioners that he wished a joint conference of mine owners, laborers and the gentlemen from Washington. The evening before leaving for the capitol at the request of Nell and Smith, President Mackinnon and two other members of the union had an informal meeting with them. Mr. Nell stated that the authority of the commission merely extended to an investigation of the alleged necessity for soldiers. Mr. Smith said the mine owners had not made good their position in the matter. Mr. Nell also said that he would have been glad to enter into an investigation of the merits of the present industrial dispute, but that the extent of his authority would not permit of it. Mr. Murray, the third member of the committee, did not appear.

"The finale is one of the worst fiascos that an unskilful capitalist tool in an executive position ever encountered. Sparks is the butt of the ridicule and disgust of all level-headed persons throughout the country.

"The roaring farce in which the mine owners tried to play 'big injun' and broke down like a lot of little youngsters, is what one might expect from a crowd of ex-gamblers, lecherous and new swelled heads that make up the mine owners of Goldfield. Those of them who have been the poorest are the most insolent and the biggest braggarts when it comes to dealing with the workmen. Their stupid swaggerism has been handed down from the old days of the gold-rush."

BRIEF HINTS FOR WORKERS.

If it is not considered impudent Democratic and Republican workmen may be asked: What did you vote for? When you answer that here is another: What did you get?

Capitalist wealth and working class poverty are two extremes of society. What would workers lose or capitalists gain if it was overthrown with the ballot?

Some people contend that the prosperity the workers voted for is dead sea fruit while others contend it is of the lemon variety.

For some reason the magazines do not find it interesting just now to tell us of the great ability the capitalists have for managing industry.

The unemployed workers will now have time to read over this prosperity speeches that induced them to vote for what they got.

The difference between the panic of 1893 and the one now is that the Democrats provided soup houses and the Republicans place more faith in the bread lines.

Another song of the "Stars and Stripes" has been written. A funeral dirge to be chanted at the graves of suicides the panic has produced would not be out of place.

Goldfield is a goldfield for the mine owners even if they don't mine the ore as some impudent Socialists claim.

While many of the workers have no work they still have votes by which they can demand it next November.

The homeless and jobless men now roaming the streets would probably feel better if they only knew that the Wall Street "Journal" says their "liberty" is a priceless legacy.

The government sends \$25,000,000 to aid stock gamblers but so far the unemployed have not even received a cheap promise. But that will come when politicians want your vote.

If Cortelyou should resign as Secretary of the Treasury, McParland's success in controlling the state funds of Idaho should commend him for the job.

A crisis means that the workers have produced more than the capitalists can sell and more than the workers can buy.

Lack of "confidence" is said to be a cause of the panic but an oversupply of it would not buy a sandwich for a starving man.

A burning hereafter is not of much interest to the man who is up against that other burning question of getting a job during a crisis.

Savages starved when the food supply failed. Workers starve when there is too much produced. The contrast is not only that we produce plenty and don't get it, but that many vote to starve themselves.

Capitalists own wealth they do not produce and workers produce wealth they do not own. If you understand that you know enough about the panic to not vote for it again.

Many people who do not believe in the resurrection of the dead are willing to make an exception in the case of Bryan.

Hell may be a myth but it is certain that a suburb of that place will be found in the unemployed quarters of every large city.

WHY DUMA MEMBERS WERE PUNISHED.

Social Democratic Deputies Suffered Because They Bravely and Truly Represented the Working Class.

The following is a free translation of the appeal issued by the Central Committee of the Russian Social Democratic Party on behalf of its members of the Second Duma, which led to a general strike as a popular protest against their prosecution:

After dispersing the second Duma and arresting the Social Democratic Labor members, the Russian government is now preparing to perform the farce of putting them on trial.

We can easily imagine what sort of a trial that will be. The hired lackeys of the autocratic court have certainly already been instructed from above what verdict to pronounce. The trial will be a disgraceful travesty, performed in the judgment chamber hidden from the eyes of Russia and of the world. No publicity will be permitted by the government. It knows better now, since that famous trial of the St. Petersburg Council of Workmen's Delegates, which was virtually turned into a trial of the Autocracy itself.

But, spite of all the government's efforts, the trial of the Social Democratic Duma members will undoubtedly prove an important political event, and the plans of the government will be turned against itself.

The Social Democracy regards the arrest and trial of its parliamentary representatives as but one link in the chain of events of the working-class struggle for the overthrow of the Tsar's autocratic power and the establishment in its place of the people's sovereignty. If it is to accomplish the counter-revolution, the government must first of all overpower the vanguard of the revolution—and that is the working class. When a real revolutionary struggle was going on all along the line, the proletariat in the front rank. It was the proletariat that planned and carried out the great October strike of 1905, that built the barricades, that bore the brunt of the insurrections in Moscow and the Baltic Provinces. In all this struggle, the Social Democracy marched at the head of the proletariat. And the government, in its struggle against the people, directed the full force of its numerous bayonets against precisely this working class and its party, the Social Democracy. Later, when the working class had to accept the fight upon the parliamentary field, there also it held its banner high. In spite of the contemptible election law and the absence of any free agitation, the working class, with the assistance of the other poor people of the cities and villages, sent to the second Duma more than sixty Social Democratic representatives. And in that assembly, where, as in the first Duma, the majority was composed of cadets, and similar elements, in that second Duma which all other parties sought to "preserve" by allowing Stolypin to treat it with contempt, the banner of revolution was held high by the workmen's representatives, by the Social Democrats alone. They alone, amidst the "grave" or rather cowardly silence of all the rest of the Duma, gave a fitting reply to the brazen declaration of the government read by Stolypin. They were the only ones who bravely and resolutely insisted upon the adoption of measures which would give relief to the unemployed workmen and the starving peasants. When the government demanded approval for the addition of half a million recruits to the army, they first of all and most resolutely of all raised the slogan: "Not a single soldier for the Hangman's Government!" When the government demanded the approval of the budget, it was they who loudly replied: "Not a kopeck to the Romanoffs!" They emphatically protested against the persecution of the trade unions and other labor organizations. They exposed the murderous deeds committed by the Tsar's satellites in the dungeons of Russia. They forced upon the attention of the Duma the needs of the workmen and the peasants. The Social Democratic deputies faithfully fulfilled the instructions given them by the working class. They unfurled the banner of the proletariat and made

Socialism is the only movement that would give the capitalists of to-day a chance to be useful workers instead of useless idlers, so it isn't hard to understand why they hate Socialism.

The owners of the mines do not work in them; that's one reason why miners are considered of less consequence than profits.

The workers do not get all they earn because the tools with which they work are the property of a class that robs the workers of most of what they earn.

Womanhood is too sacred for a polling booth but not too sacred to be sweated in a factory for capitalist profits.

It must be tough upon Roosevelt that he cannot lay the blame for the navy scandal upon the Socialists.

Arbitration never yet stopped the capitalists from getting rich off the unpaid labor of the working class, but Socialism will.

It is not Socialism that is destroying individuality by reducing thousands of working people to a dead level of unemployment by the capitalist system which the Socialists are fighting.

It is the Socialists who say that the system which causes capitalists to commit suicide thru business failures is a system which condemns itself.

Much sympathy was expressed for the overworked postal carriers at Christmas, but only the Socialists are foolish enough to want to relieve them by having more men employed.

If the workers wanted Socialism as badly as they need it they wouldn't stop to ask how it was to be brought about—they'd vote it in.

It is a ghastly fact that the death rate thru consumption increases as the consuming power among the workers decreases.

Dividends are higher this New Year than ever, which shows that the capitalist class continue to do the dividing up.

There wouldn't be anything left for charity if the wealth-producers got all that was coming to them.

As there are hundreds of thousands of workmen who have now more time to read than ever before, see that they read Socialist literature. Circulate The Worker.

Before you begin to argue with a man as to whether Socialism will be a perfect system or not just ask him to point out wherein the present capitalist system is perfect.

The workers are slaves but do not realize it. Socialist literature is the great educator, but it's up to Socialists to see that the workers read it.

Just because your fathers voted to keep themselves in slavery is no reason why you should not vote yourselves out of it.

It is hard for some union men to understand that they vote for open-shop court decisions when they vote for open-shop party candidates.

Modern Socialism is the same the world over because the social conditions produced by capitalism are the same everywhere.

The working class must free itself because all other classes profit by keeping the working class enslaved.

...ariat that planned and carried out the great October strike of 1905, that built the barricades, that bore the brunt of the insurrections in Moscow and the Baltic Provinces. In all this struggle, the Social Democracy marched at the head of the proletariat. And the government, in its struggle against the people, directed the full force of its numerous bayonets against precisely this working class and its party, the Social Democracy. Later, when the working class had to accept the fight upon the parliamentary field, there also it held its banner high. In spite of the contemptible election law and the absence of any free agitation, the working class, with the assistance of the other poor people of the cities and villages, sent to the second Duma more than sixty Social Democratic representatives. And in that assembly, where, as in the first Duma, the majority was composed of cadets, and similar elements, in that second Duma which all other parties sought to "preserve" by allowing Stolypin to treat it with contempt, the banner of revolution was held high by the workmen's representatives, by the Social Democrats alone. They alone, amidst the "grave" or rather cowardly silence of all the rest of the Duma, gave a fitting reply to the brazen declaration of the government read by Stolypin. They were the only ones who bravely and resolutely insisted upon the adoption of measures which would give relief to the unemployed workmen and the starving peasants. When the government demanded approval for the addition of half a million recruits to the army, they first of all and most resolutely of all raised the slogan: "Not a single soldier for the Hangman's Government!" When the government demanded the approval of the budget, it was they who loudly replied: "Not a kopeck to the Romanoffs!" They emphatically protested against the persecution of the trade unions and other labor organizations. They exposed the murderous deeds committed by the Tsar's satellites in the dungeons of Russia. They forced upon the attention of the Duma the needs of the workmen and the peasants. The Social Democratic deputies faithfully fulfilled the instructions given them by the working class. They unfurled the banner of the proletariat and made

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The Workers.

Max Stackman of Freeport, L. I., sent six yearlies. Emil Herman of Tacoma, Wash., sent six yearlies.

Comrade Giddin of Waterbury and Comrade Seakind of Chicago sent in two half-yearlies each.

Frances Boulton of Brooklyn, Lloyd Will of Fairmont, W. Va., and K. W. Laine of Maynard, Mass., sent in two yearlies each.

These subscribed for two years: Fred Arland of Albany, Eugene Rooney of Milwaukee, Benjamin Beane of Catskill, Herman Brandt of Boston, Low Bamforth, Rockville, Conn.

good use of the opportunity offered them, from the rostrum of the Duma, to enlighten the masses of the people upon the economic and democratic demands of the working class. And for all this the government, once it had the power, could not but arrest them.

Every intelligent workman and every honest citizen will easily understand that the Social Democratic deputies are being tried, not for any plot, but solely for having remained true to their duty as the militant vanguard of the laboring class, for having used their position in the Duma to help the proletariat in its struggle for the liberation of Russia from the Tsar's autocracy and from capitalist oppression.

Understanding this, every workman will draw the right conclusion. He will say to himself: "It was I, with my fellow workmen, who sent these Social Democratic Deputies to the second Duma. It was my interest that they fought for. It was my instructions and my will that they were fulfilling there. The trial of these men means my trial, the trial of the whole working class. Their cause is my cause. Therefore I, together with all my fellows, must protest against this farce of a trial, and express my solidarity with the Deputies."

A general strike of one day would be a fitting answer to this travesty of justice and to the unexampled repression of the recent months. We call upon all the workmen—and especially upon those of St. Petersburg, because they have led the van of the Russian proletariat and because they have been eye-witnesses of what took place in the Duma and of what befell the Duma—to prepare for such a demonstration of solidarity and of protest. Let every class-conscious proletarian do his duty!

WILL MR. LODER TRY TO ANSWER?

Comrade Lightbown of the Bronx had a very good letter in the New York 'Press' the other day in reply to the manifesto of Cornelius S. Loder & Co. on the cause of the hard times. He said in part:

It seems to me that Cornelius S. Loder and associates have put the cart before the horse in their comments on the industrial depression. They admit that one of the factors in our present financial difficulties is overproduction, and speak of the millions of dollars' worth of goods in warehouses without any active demand therefor. At the same time they suggest as a remedy the reduction of wages, which would curtail the buying power of the very people who should furnish the natural market for those goods—the working people.

According to Mr. Loder's figures, the 97,128 workers (in the Rhode Island mills of which he wrote) received an average of only \$48.87 a year in wages, or \$8.54 per week. Pretty small sum to support a family on, don't you think? I have worked in Woonsocket myself, and have known cases where it took the combined earnings of father, mother and one or two children to keep a home together. And yet Mr. Loder would have us believe that "a good part would have been on the person or tied up in such a manner that the channels of trade derive no benefit therefrom!"

According to Mr. Loder, the manufacturers are having difficulty in finding buyers for their products. On the other hand, I know only too well that the workmen are finding great trouble in earning money enough to buy the things they sorely need. It seems to me the governors and lawmakers of this land can't be so very wise if they don't know how to bring idle but willing hands and idle land and machinery together to create food and clothing for hungry and ragged people. Is it possible the only remedy is Socialism?

Socialist Fife and Drum Corps. The Socialist Fife and Drum Corps of Hudson County, N. J., will hold its annual ball in Grand View Hall, Ogden avenue and Franklin street, Jersey City Heights, on Saturday evening, Jan. 18. Tickets cost 15 cents if bought in advance, or 25 cents at the door. The organization deserves support from comrades and sympathizers.

The Worker makes Socialists.

COMRADE MALLETTE OF BRIDGEPORT SENT IN TWO YEARLIES.

Comrade Faneel of Woodside, L. I., brought us three subs.

Comrade Nelson of Georgetown, Mass., in renewing, writes that the new features of The Worker are gratifying.

Comrade Debs sends New Year's greetings with his renewals and sent an offering of cigars for the editorial staff.

Comrade Seakind of Chicago, in renewing and sending another sub, says: "The Worker is, to my knowledge, the best paper we have in our movement."

Comrade "Matt" Maguire of Paterson sends a check for \$2 for a renewal and new subs.

Comrade John L. Grant of Grantsboro, Pimlico, N. C., sends his thanks to the comrades who forwarded literature for use in the lumber region.

He writes: "I distributed the literature among timber hands, and am hopeful of starting an organization. I read extracts from leaflets and papers to the timber hands in order to interest them." We suggest to our workers that they keep up the good work and encourage our Southern comrade by sending him a few pamphlets.

Comrade Gregory of Bellows Falls, Vt., in renewing says: "Count me in for the New York daily for one year when you start it."

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

See that your barber shop has The Worker on file. Five barber shops will receive The Worker for a dollar.

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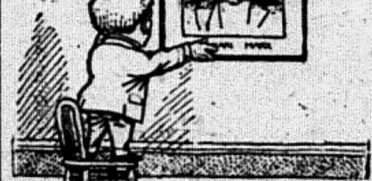
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Eugene V. Debs, is a very good 10 cent book for propaganda among trade unionists. We have a thousand of a first edition which we desire to dispose of immediately. We will sell them at 2¢ each in lots of 25. The Worker, 230 E. 84th Street.



Here is a set of Socialist portraits for framing—show your patriotism—decorate the walls of your home!

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The working of revolutions misleads me no more; it is as necessary to our race as waves are to a stream, that it may not be a stagnant marsh; ever renewed in its forms, the genius of humanity blossoms.—Haeckel.

NOTICE.

All Organizations, Unions and Friends of the Labor Press will take Notice that the

THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY

JUBILEE FESTIVAL

OF THE New Yorker Volkszeitung will take place at

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Rising of Boston's Unemployed.

The unemployed of Boston, Mass., are being roused to action. A demonstration was held on Boston Common Saturday afternoon, Jan. 4. Addresses were made from the base of the Soldier's Monument by a number of speakers. Resolutions were adopted declaring the incapacity of capitalist proprietors to manage industry without disaster to the workers and demanding city and state aid to relieve the suffering of the unemployed.

No Fall in Food and Coal Prices.

The London "Economist" reports that prices in November were lower than for several months past, the index number being 2,300; in September, 1906, the index number was 2,355; last May it was as high as 2,601. The decline has been continuous since that month. The fall of prices is a symptom of industrial depression; but it does not in this case bring any appreciable relief to the working class. The "Economist" notes that the prices of food and of coal have hardly fallen at all.

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—Revolutions are not made; they come. A revolution is as natural a growth as an oak, it comes out of the past; its foundations are laid back.—Wendell Phillips.

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