

THE WORKER

FOUNDED APRIL 3, 1894

VOL. XVII.—NO. 44.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 1, 1908

PRICE 2 CENTS.

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

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.

AGITATION FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

New York Socialist Party Decides to Call a Conference of Labor Organizations to Take Action.

Mass Meetings in Beethoven Hall and West End Theater—The Agitation in Other Cities Grows—Optimistic Reports in Old-Party Daily Papers Part of the Financiers' Confidence Game—The Situation Not Improving.

Most of the old-party dailies are filling their columns with optimistic articles about the industrial situation, printing all the true reports and a few false ones about factories resuming work and suppressing many of the reports of new shutdowns, laying-off of men, and wage reductions, and publishing editorials in which the people are assured that the "little flurry" is over and that nothing but "confidence" is needed to restore affairs to a normal basis. But all the cheerful predictions seem to be quite unfounded. Two motives combine to produce them: For one thing, the smaller capitalists are "whistling to keep their courage up," because they do not understand the whole situation; for another thing, the financiers are working a "confidence game" to draw out any cash that may be in retirement.

The actual condition in New York, was illustrated last Friday and Saturday, when it became necessary to put men to work to clean the snow from the streets. We quote from a source where there is no disposition to make things appear worse than they are—from the "Tribune" of Jan. 25:

Men Fight for Chance to Do

Hard and Ill-Paid Work.

"After an unprecedented crush in lodging houses, missions, Salvation Army halls and back rooms of saloons, the thousands of unemployed in this city swarmed the streets in search of employment yesterday. At every place where labor was needed for snow removal ten men were ready to fill one place.

"A call for one hundred snow shovellers had been posted at 11 E. Third street. Within half an hour the street was crowded, and the policeman on duty was pulled from the door as the unemployed attempted to get first places in line. On the arrival of Sergeant Ryan and reserves the crowd had so increased that rough handling was necessary before the men could be driven into a line, which soon stretched four blocks along the Bowery. At some parts of the line the men stood ten abreast, while groups of fifty and a hundred men gathered on the corners.

"Shortly before the doors of the employment bureau were opened the crowd had assumed such proportions that the police were compelled to use their clubs freely to prevent a general fight.

"When it was announced that no more men would be needed for the time being the unemployed marched down the Bowery and to side streets where it was reported work was to be had. A large crowd hurried to Cooper Union, but all the men necessary had already been employed, while another formed at New Chambers street and Park Row to wait for hours until called upon by contractors.

"Twenty men who declared they had wandered in the streets since December and were unable to find employment pleaded with Magistrate Droege, in the Yorkville police court, to be committed to the workhouse. They had already taken advantage of the city lodging house for several nights. The men got six months' sentences, with recommendation for discharge when warm weather sets in."

Conference to Be Formed.

The Executive Committee of the Socialist Party decided last Monday to call a conference of all Socialist and labor organizations to take up a systematic agitation to obtain immediate relief and ultimate freedom from industrial depressions. The call will be issued this week.

New York Meeting.

A mass meeting to discuss the cause and cure for unemployment will be held in Beethoven Hall, 230 E. Fifth street, on Friday evening, Jan. 31. Sol Fieldman and Thomas J. Lewis will speak in English, and there will also be a German and a Jewish speaker. This meeting is arranged by the Second Agitation Committee of the Socialist Party. Comrades throughout the city should help spread the news.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 9, under the auspices of the Harlem Agitation Committee, a mass meeting on the unemployment question will be held in the West End Theater, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue.

The following dispatches give some account of the agitation in various cities:

Brutal Repression in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—The mailed hand of the law, suddenly and swiftly clashing with a parade of the unemployed, created for a brief time great disorders in the streets this afternoon. Four thousand protesters were put to

flight, making a panic among 16,000 spectators, when women shoppers caught in the rush, were accidentally felled or fainted from terror. One arrest only was made, that of Dr. Benjamin L. Reisman, leader of the demonstration, a well-to-do physician, once having a large practice and who is not a Socialist.

The parade, under Socialist auspices, had been announced for several days, but upon the authorities declaring that it would not be permitted, the Socialists called the demonstration off until an organization strong enough to cow the police had been formed. Nevertheless, a crowd of 10,000 had gathered by 2 p. m. about Michigan avenue and Monroe street. Chief of Police Shippy called out 500 reserves, stationing 250 behind him at a point one block from the head of the mob, toward the City Hall, the objective point of the paraders, and sending the others, in plain clothes, to mingle in the march. He ordered Reisman not to attempt to march.

Shippy ordered out the fire engine and hose with the intention of fighting the column with water. The engine took up a position behind the police, connected up the hose and waited for action. News of the manoeuvre was carried to Reisman, who changed his line of march, completely out-generalled Shippy. Soon after 2 p. m. the marchers turned east in Monroe street to State, and then marched south, directly away from the City Hall. They were inclosed for blocks by a vast crowd of sightseers. Shippy instantly marched his force after the column. He caught the rear of the column at State and Quincy streets.

There was a sharp conflict in which the police used clubs, and in a minute the rear of the column was driven in a panic to the sidewalks. The plain clothes men in the midst of the long column, observing that the Chief had attacked in the rear, began smashing right and left. The advance had by this time reached Jackson Boulevard and Clark street. For a distance of three blocks heads were broken, ribs jarred and faces marred. Most of the unemployed offered little or no resistance, but a few of the plain clothes men were knocked down and four were beaten to unconsciousness.

The excited onlookers assisted the wounded and hoisted the police. The column was dispersed within ten minutes after the police attack began.

"Might Arouse Criticism."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Accompanied by a committee of three who acted as spokesmen, 100 unemployed carpenters called on Mayor Reyburn at City Hall to-day and urged him to do all in his power to give them work, municipal or otherwise. The Mayor told them that he would do what he could, but that he was sorry they had found it necessary to come to the City Hall in a body, as "it might arouse criticism." The spokesmen told the Mayor that they represent 4,000 unemployed carpenters in the city.

Why Not Use Bloodhounds?

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—For two hours Morrison I. Swift, and an organized crowd of unemployed, estimated at from 1,000 to 1,500, openly defied the city and state police and persisted in their determination to hold a meeting on the Common. Permission to do this had been refused Swift at the City Hall this morning. As a last resort, after persuasion and clubs had failed, mounted police were called in and members of the crowd literally run out of the Common and up the street until they had passed the city limits.

\$6,000 to "Convert" Heathen.

\$1,000 to Feed Hungry Workers.
BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Trinity, the richest Episcopal Church in Boston, in accordance with the promise of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, the rector, last Sunday when the unemployed invaded the church, gave its collection to-day to relieve them. It totalled less than \$1,000. This is just one-sixth of the amount collected last Sunday for foreign missions.

Chicago Demonstration

Has Some Effect.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Altho the unemployed demonstration was roughly broken up by the police, it has had a considerable effect. Prominent business men, alarmed by the evidence given of a revolutionary temper among the working people, got together yesterday and made plans to raise \$100,000 for the relief of the unemployed.

It develops that the police did not depend on their own force to break up the demonstration Thursday, but hired a lot of thugs and professional strike-

Continued on page 2.

HAYWOOD AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Western Federation Leader Addresses United Mine Workers.

Urges Closer Relations Between Two Organizations—Should Plan to Give Unanimous Mutual Support—Crowd Cries "Down with Roosevelt!"

William D. Haywood addressed a large meeting of the delegates to the national convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Indianapolis last Sunday. He also addressed the convention on Monday.

He pleaded for closer relations between the Western Federation and the United Mine Workers' organizations, that they might at least in Colorado bring opponents of labor to observance of law. The Colorado mining companies, he said, have even said that men are cheaper than the timbers necessary to make the mines safe.

Urges Closer Relations.

"With such a close relationship of these two great labor organizations," he said, "we can bring the coal, gold and other mine operators to understand that men are the dearest commodities in this country. I sincerely hope that at this convention, as President Mitchell urged in his annual address to you, closer reciprocal relations should be established between the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers. It is the thing to be desired more than anything else that can transpire in the ranks of organized labor."

Contracts to End at Same Time.

He urged the coal miners to have all of their contracts expire at the same time, so that if trouble arises they will be free to give support to one another. He urged that if close relations are established with the Western Federation the United Mine Workers insert a clause in its contracts that will permit it to give, not only financial support to the metalliferous miners in times of strike, but moral support which is, he insisted, of far greater value.

Scores Roosevelt.

At the Sunday meeting Haywood was greeted and applauded by a large crowd that filled Tomlinson Hall. He devoted considerable attention to President Roosevelt.

"You will observe," he said, "that my references to the present occupant of the White House are not respectful. I remember that when I was behind iron bars loaded down with chains and shackles, that this man wrote a letter intended to hang me."

He was stopped by cries of "Down with Roosevelt!" and "Give him hell." "It is not necessary for me to give him hell," said the speaker. "Let the people of the country have some more of this Republican prosperity and he will find more voices than mine raised."

"I am to-day what I was when I went into jail—only stronger; an industrial unionist—a Socialist." He denounced the Columbia Club as a club "filled with men who don't work and who don't want to work, but who are sipping the wine of luxury while men who don't have work and who wish to work walk the streets. But the days of the palace and the shanty are nearing their end. The red flag means to all the world what the Stars and Stripes are supposed to mean in this country."

He then made it clear to the United Mine Workers that while the Western Federation of Miners would enjoy close relationship with the United Mine Workers' organization, that if there was ever a bringing together of the two organizations, that the Western Federation would demand strict autonomy in at least the right to continue in its vigorous propaganda of industrial unionism and Socialism. "If not given this freedom, I would not come," he declared. "It is the only method, as we see it, that can bring about the emancipation of the working class."

He reviewed the experiences of himself, President Moyer and Pettibone, and asked for support to continue the fight for the acquittal of Steve Adams.

At the afternoon meeting of the Socialists in Masonic Hall, about 800 people were present. Socialist speeches were made by John Walker, president of the Illinois miners; Howard H. Caldwell of Dayton and Adolph Germer. Resolutions were adopted criticizing the Chicago police for their methods in breaking up the parade of the unemployed in that city last week.

WE WIN OUR FREE-SPEECH FIGHT.

The Socialist Party of New York has won its fight for free speech. On Tuesday General Sessions reversed the Magistrate's decision and sustained our right to hold street meetings without asking a permit. Details will be given next week.

UNEMPLOYED CONFERENCE

The first meeting of the Unemployed Conference will be held in the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, Tuesday, Feb. 11, at 8 p. m. Every organization is asked to send two delegates.

THE STRUGGLE IN GOLDFIELD.

Ida Crouch Hazlett Denies Report of A. F. of L. Supporting Mine Owners.

Miners' Struggle Transferred to the State Capital, Where Mine Owners Seek Laws Against the Western Federation.

Ida Crouch Hazlett writes The Worker of the latest developments in Goldfield as follows:
"The report has been assiduously circulated thru the capitalist papers of the country, that the A. F. of L. organizations in Goldfield were at deadly enmity with the Western Federation, and that a committee waited upon General Funston, and told him they were afraid of their lives and had to work with their revolvers on their bench. The story is false in every respect. Cunningham, the disgruntled Butte Federation man, who has shown such alacrity in connection with O'Brien's scab union, was the originator of the infamous report.

"Mr. Williams, delegate for the Trade Assembly, was the only A. F. of L. man called before the labor commission and he spoke most earnestly in favor of the contention the Western Federation was making. The carpenters, and all A. F. of L. men interrogated, disavow any ill feeling between the two organizations. But on the contrary are suffering from the same outrages on the part of the mine owners that have driven the miners to strike, and say that the action of the employers will simply drive labor together.

Capitalists Reduce Wages.

"The mine owners have made their own scale of wages, dropping the carpenters' rates from \$22 a day, from \$7 to \$5. As a result the men on the new Goldfield hotel quit, and the organizations of carpenters, electricians and others are holding special meetings to reach a decision as to their line of action. The intention of the carpenters is to accept \$6 and the closed shop, or if the open shop is demanded, to insist on the \$7 wage. This would of course mean a strike. The mine owners have become so blindly idiotic that they think all they have to do is to issue an ultimatum, say "presto change," and the unions will disappear. They seem completely oblivious to the fact that industrial organization has become the condition of our civilization and think that out here in the desert they can reverse the whole process of evolution.

"Senators Nixon and Newland are on their way to Nevada. They had previously wired Congressman Bartlett that he must remain here during the session, but, as a local paper says, "they are now convinced that the occasion demands their own presence to safeguard the interests of the commonwealth." Much they care for the commonwealth. They mean the interest of gold, not the people.

Proposed Measures.

"There are three measures that are supposed to occupy the time of the extraordinary session. The first is the military question; the second the matter of an additional bill for Goldfield, and the third a bill for compulsory arbitration.

"In the case of the judgeship, the mine owners declare an additional judge is necessary to take care of the "tremendous increase in criminal business piling up in the Goldfield district." This is in accordance with their set policy to proclaim to the world that a reign of terror exists here because of the unions. The carpenters have been circulating a petition for a compulsory arbitration measure, and this proposition has been taken up by various trade councils thruout the state. The electrical workers are especially active in the matter. More than a thousand signatures have been obtained so far.

"Numerous conjectures are rife as to the measures to be taken for the "protection" of the mine owners. Some of the members have already declared that they will insist upon the duly elected peace officers, such as the sheriff of Esmeralda County, doing their duty. This would go away with all military jingals and legalized mine owners' thugs.

Tools Flock to Carson.

"Sunday morning's train took out the committee of the Chamber of Commerce. With all the corrupt men of Goldfield and all the politicians coming to throw their whole weight against the poor miner, is it any wonder that he feels that his only safeguard is in the solidarity of his union? If he realized the importance of the solidarity of his vote as well his troubles would be lessened.

"The hearing on the affidavit of the mine owners asking for a dissolution of the union is going on at present in Carson City. The affidavit maligns the character of the meetings held by the union, and states that the flag of the country was entirely ignored and the red flag of the anarchist had taken its place at all parades and gatherings of the men."

"REPUGNANT TO CONSTITUTION."

Supreme Court Wipes Out Yet One More Labor Law.

Federal Statute Forbidding Railway Corporations Engaged in Interstate Commerce to Discriminate Against Union Workmen is Declared to be an Infringement of Constitutional Liberties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The Constitutionality of the act of Congress of June 1, 1898, prohibiting railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce from discriminating against members of labor organizations in the matter of employment was called into question by the case of William Adair vs. the United States, which was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day favorably to Adair. The opinion was by Justice Harlan, and held the law to be repugnant to the Constitution.

The court held that Adair, as master mechanic of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., has a right to discharge an employee because he was a member of a labor organization, just as it was the employee's right to quit such employment because of his membership in such organization. Such a course, the decision added, might be unwise, but regarded as a mere matter of right, there could be no doubt. Congress could not, under the Constitution, authorize a violation of contracts under the guise of protecting interstate commerce.

Justice McKeuna delivered a dissenting opinion favorable to the law in which he said the court's decision proceeds along very narrow lines.

A Clear Case.

The case came to the Supreme Court on a writ from the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Kentucky. Adair is the master mechanic of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., and he was proceeded against on the charge of threatening to discharge from the employ of the company a locomotive engineer named Coopage, because the latter was a member of a labor union.

The act of 1898, which was one of the results of the great Chicago strike, was invoked for Coopage's protection, and the district court fined Adair \$100. The constitutionality of the act was strenuously attacked in the district court by the railroad attorneys, and when the decision was announced they promptly brought the case to the Supreme Court.

Justice Holmes also expressed the opinion that the new law should be construed as constitutional.

Judges of Both Old Parties

Share the Responsibility.

As usual, the Justices composing this infallibly wise court are divided in their opinions. The established rule with regard to labor laws seems to be that a majority of the court shall decide against labor and that the Justices shall take turns in the reputation to be gained by dissenting from the decision. This time the two dissenting Justices are both Republican appointees, while the majority against the labor law includes 4 Democrats and three Republicans.

THE FORWARD BALL.

The attention of comrades is called to the Forward Masquerade Ball in Madison Square Garden, Twenty-sixth street and Madison avenue, next Saturday, Feb. 1. According to arrangements made The Worker will receive one-third of the net proceeds of the ball if the comrades sell a certain number of tickets. There is usually a large number of comrades who attend the "Forward" ball every year and with little efforts the number of tickets taken by the local could be disposed of. The comrades will not only be assured of an enjoyable time, but will at the same time help The Worker. Funds are needed to publish The Worker during the next few months when the receipts will not be as good as in the past and comrades should not neglect this opportunity. Tickets cost 50 cents each, and can be obtained at the Organizer's office or at any district headquarters in New York City. Assembly districts holding tickets will please account for them to the Organizer not later than Feb. 5, so that settlement may be made with the Forward Association.

Debate on Opportunism.

The debate between Dr. I. A. Hourwich and Morris Hillquit, in which the former will support and the latter oppose the proposition that political combinations between the Socialist parties and other political parties are essential to the progress of Socialism in the United States, which is scheduled for Feb. 13, at Cooper Union, is attracting much attention. Those who wish to get front seats will do well to buy their tickets in advance. They are to be had at 175 E. Broadway or 165 Henry street.

IF YOU ARE OUT OF WORK, READ THIS, AND THEN THINK

We commend to the thoughtful attention of all unemployed workmen the following, which is reprinted from a leaflet issued by Local Philadelphia of the Socialist Party:

You are out of work. You are trying to get work. There are thousands of you trying to get work. But no work is to be had.

The soup houses are besieged by an army of hungry working people. The bread lines are long and growing longer. Homeless men wander about the streets at night because the charitable institutions are overcrowded.

The newspapers tell you it is the industrial crisis, the hard times that come every few years.

One of our brother workmen, at a meeting in New York City the other night, asked Secretary Taft what a man out of work could do in this crisis. Taft told him he did not know. Taft and the Republican party cannot do away with hard times.

Nor does Mr. Bryan, who also wants to be President, tell you how to do away with hard times. There have been industrial crises under Democratic rule, just as there is to-day under Republican rule.

The only explanation the Republican and Democratic newspapers give is that hard times are caused by "overproduction."

OVERPRODUCTION!

How can that be? Not while one man or woman or child goes hungry can there be overproduction.

What, then, is the trouble? Why do not the workers toil and produce the things they need to satisfy their wants?

Something stands in the way. The workers have not the right to work. They do not own their jobs. They are not free to work.

The workshops are owned by the capitalists, not by the working people.

The capitalists do not permit the workers to toil for the sake of charity. The capitalists are in business for profit. And when they cannot

make a profit by selling the goods the workers produce, they close down the workshops.

PROFIT IS UNPAID LABOR.

If the capitalists got no profits, if the workers were paid in full for their labor, the workers could buy back as much as they created. Then there would be no overproduction, no unemployed, no hungry working people. Profit-taking must stop if the people are to live!

How? The people must own the workshops. Then all will be able to work, and there will be no idle capitalist class living on the labor of the working class. Then you will own your job, and no man will be your master. Then you will receive as much as you create, and there will be no overproduction and poverty.

THAT WILL BE SOCIALISM.

How can you bring Socialism about? By uniting with your own party, the Socialist Party.

Elect the candidates of the Socialist Party to Councils, and they will do your bidding. They will use the city's money to give work to the unemployed by building additional schools, athletic grounds and parks. And work would not be done by dollar-a-day labor as it is to-day. It would be done under the union scale and conditions and eight-hour day.

Other work would also be done by the city, instead of being given to contractors to make millions out of.

In short, this city will no longer belong to the idle capitalist class. It will belong to the people.

This is the time to think. Do not wait until the pangs of hunger make you desperate.

You have voted the tickets of the Republican and Democratic parties, and they give you hard times. The old parties can do nothing for you in your hour of distress.

Socialism alone will prevent hard times. The Socialist Party is organized to bring Socialism about.

DO YOU WANT A JOB?

Your ballot is your only hope and salvation.

Then use it right.

THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY

Declares Socialism to Be Its Ultimate Aim.

Decision Strengthens Its Position and Furthers the Demoralization of the Liberals—A Growing Force that May Soon Revolutionize British Politics.

The annual conference of the British Labor Party, held in Hull, England, last week, defeated a resolution definitely committing its members and its elected representatives to complete acceptance of Socialist principles, but adopted another resolution declaring Socialism to be the ultimate aim of the Labor Party. This resolution was passed by a decisive majority, with votes representing more than 500,000 organized workmen, and the announcement of the vote was hailed with the most enthusiastic applause.

While some of the most conservative labor leaders, such as Bell of the Railway Servants, Haslam and Harvey of the Miners, and Greening of the co-operative societies, have given out interviews deprecating the alleged "premature" action, the tone of the dispatches leaves no doubt that the decision represents the feeling of the British labor movement as a whole and that the Liberal party feels that the Labor forces have been strengthened rather than weakened by it.

The New York "Sun" correspondent says that "the demoralization of the Liberals is widespread." The correspondent of the "Evening Post," discussing the prospects of the session of Parliament now beginning, says:

"The Labor Party furnishes an interesting contrast to the dissipated tendencies of the Irish. Every session seems to bring them nearer together. While the Socialists like Mr. Keir Hardie and the trade unionists like Mr. Bell and Mr. Shackleton are as wide apart as the poles in their theories of life and government, they find no difficulty in working together. During the coming session it is now extremely probable that the apparent division between the official Labor Party governed by the Labor Representative Committee, who are tantamount to a Socialist group, and the Trades Union representatives will be closed. The members elected by the Miners' Unions will in a short time cross over the House and sit in formal opposition to the government and follow the Labor whips.

"While the Irishmen have strict discipline and a permanent leader, the Labor men regard their formal leader as a decorative official. The president's duties are to preside over the party meetings and to speak for the party on ceremonial occasions. But he by no means leads his followers in opinion. As each question arises the executive committee meet to decide on

COURT DISSOLVES LABOR UNION.

Judge Says Glass Workers' Union Is a Trust.

On Ground of "Public Policy" He Orders Dissolution of Organization, Which, He Says, "Is in Restraint of Trade"—Real Reason Is, Union Prevented Manufacturers From Cutting Wages by Use of Machines.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 24.—Judge George L. Phillips of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court to-day, entered a final decree for the dissolution of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America.

In his decision rendered on Wednesday, preliminary to this order, Judge Phillips declared that the union was a "labor trust," a combination in restraint of trade and therefore subject to dissolution "on grounds of public policy."

The suit for dissolution was brought—nominally, at least—by certain cutters and flatteners, comprising a small minority of the members, who claimed that they were "oppressed" by the blowers and gatherers, who constitute the majority in the trade and in the union. In that the regulations established by the majority did not allow the cutters and flatteners to obtain as high wages as they could get if they were independent. It is more than probable that the suit is actually instigated and backed by certain of the great manufacturers, who use machine methods and who have been prevented by the union from taking full advantage of the opportunity which the new machines offer for them to reduce wages for the great majority of the workers.

The defense offered to compromise by allowing the cutters and flatteners to withdraw from the union, but this was refused.

The defense also showed that the union was in perfect accord with the Ohio Statutes. The Judge thereupon ruled that the case had no standing in court except as a case under the so-called public policy rules at common law, and—on these antiquated principles of law, he ordered that the union be dissolved and the funds, alleged to amount to \$110,000, distributed among the members.

the official policy, and, when their lips have been decided, that member is selected to speak who best represents the collective views of the committee. Yet, with this loose organization, the unity of the party has been strictly preserved and grows steadily stronger. It is a striking instance of the value of

THE WORKER.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of the State of New York...

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office on April 4, 1901.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed thru its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote...



The rich parishioners of Trinity Church in Boston, subscribed \$1,000 last week toward relieving the sufferings of the thousands of men and women unable to find employment in that city.

HAS THE GENIUS OF SOCIALISM RISEN?

We are informed thru advance sheets of a Chicago magazine that the genius of Socialism has not yet arisen. Just what is looked for genius should be as disclosed in the statement that when he comes he will 'live in meager quarters, fire his own stove with the cheapest fuel, grind his own cereals and nuts by hand'...

If the 'Evening Herald' of Binghamton, N. Y., accepts the jury system and its results it is not apparent in its editorial of Jan. 22. Finding itself in disagreement with William D. Haywood it suggests that 'Christian people imbued with the teachings of St. Paul' should favor life imprisonment for Haywood...

Capitalist publications are just now calling attention to the fact that it remained for Roosevelt, the 'civil service reformer', to use federal employees to boost the presidential aspirations of Taft.

tion like that does not disturb one whose public acts have always been in conflict with professions of lofty ideals.

RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES.

A Syracuse shopkeeper has been arrested and held for trial on a criminal charge because he discharged his clerk for leaving the store with no one to take his place in order to participate in the junket known as a summer camp of the militia.

THE AWAKENING IN PRUSSIA.

Our Prussian comrades seem to be abandoning the somewhat too orderly and quiet methods which they have followed for many years past, and the Prussian government is likely to have its hands full.

Altho the Social Democracy is by far the largest party in Prussia, as well as in Germany as a whole, it has not a single representative in the Prussian Landtag or legislature.

Under the existing law, the people are divided into three classes according to wealth, the division being so adjusted that each class pays one-third of the direct taxes. In a typical Prussian district there will be a few dozen rich landlords and manufacturers in the first class, a few hundred well-to-do business and professional men in the second, and several thousand workmen, peasants and small shopkeepers in the third.

For years the Prussian Social Democracy relied on coalitions with the Liberals to get this system abolished and equal suffrage established. But the Liberals never kept their word.

It is well understood, however, that this is but the beginning. Other demonstrations will be held, to show the strength of the demand for equal suffrage and to prove to all waverers the shamelessly tyrannical character of Von Buelow's government.

When the paleontologist, or person learned in ancient things, comes across an animal fossil which has been hidden thru the lapse of centuries in a river drift or on the floor of a cave, he can tell by its form and size the age to which it belonged and can reconstruct in his imagination the weird world of animals and things in which it lived and died.

Centuries from now—not many, let us hope—when the passions that now move us in the present conflict are stilled and 'discontent has been redistributed' some curious searcher for ancient things in the bursting stores of old books will find in President Eliot's brochure on 'Great Riches' (Crowell & Co.) a fine type of genuine American literary production.

Of course it may be said that President Eliot is a college president and ought not to be held responsible for his public utterances. I frankly admit that the college president has his trials—of all big men in America he has undoubtedly the most difficult position to hold.

It is gratifying to learn that the first expedition sent into the interior of the Congo region by the American Congo Co. has been attacked by the natives in such force as to compel an ignominious defeat.

The announcement in a Washington dispatch, that 'Mr. Gompers is not prepared to discuss' the decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the act of Congress prohibiting interstate railroads from discharging an employee on the ground that he was a member of a labor organization is rather amusing.

It must be understood that the quotation from the 'Social Democratic Herald' which we presented in this column last week do not express our own sentiments. The position of this paper on the unity question is reported in the 'Note, Comment, and Answer' paragraph of Jan. 11, and in the motion of the New York National Committeemen, printed in our 'Party News' column last week.

We are constantly told by President Roosevelt and by the rose-water reformers that, while a few of the capitalist fortunes may have been acquired by dishonest means, yet the majority of them represent the rewards of honest industry and signal ability.

Luther Burbank is not, so far as we know, given to lying on his back with a large and libelous label displayed on his abdomen, doing something to the insides of an automobile.

A COLLEGE PRESIDENT'S PHILOSOPHY

By Frank Thompson.

When the paleontologist, or person learned in ancient things, comes across an animal fossil which has been hidden thru the lapse of centuries in a river drift or on the floor of a cave, he can tell by its form and size the age to which it belonged and can reconstruct in his imagination the weird world of animals and things in which it lived and died.

Centuries from now—not many, let us hope—when the passions that now move us in the present conflict are stilled and 'discontent has been redistributed' some curious searcher for ancient things in the bursting stores of old books will find in President Eliot's brochure on 'Great Riches' (Crowell & Co.) a fine type of genuine American literary production.

Of course it may be said that President Eliot is a college president and ought not to be held responsible for his public utterances. I frankly admit that the college president has his trials—of all big men in America he has undoubtedly the most difficult position to hold.

What are the advantages enjoyed by a rich man? Let the President speak: 'His wealth will not procure for him greater personal comfort than persons of moderate fortune can command' (p. 2).

Under the title 'Marx on Cheapness' Chas. H. Kerr & Co. issue as a 5-cent pamphlet a translation by Robert Rives LaMonte of portions of the famous 'Discourse on Free Trade', read by Karl Marx before the Democratic Association of Brussels on Jan. 9, 1848.

The Fleming H. Revell Co., publishers of Dr. Samuel G. Smith's 'The Industrial Conflict' (\$1 net), announce it as treating the labor problem 'from a new and fundamental point of view, with which future students will have to reckon'.

A Berlin dispatch states that Max Perl, a leading bookseller of that city, will soon offer for sale the copy of Karl Marx' 'Zur Kritik der Politischen Oekonomie' which was owned and read by Ferdinand Lassalle.

The Irish Socialist Federation has established a monthly paper called 'The Harp'. In the January number we note 'The Coming Revolt in India', by James Connolly; 'Socialism, Nationalism, and the Clergy', a symposium; 'A Political Party of the Workers', signed with a pseudonym; and 'Labor Conflicts in Irish History', by P. L. Quinlan.

TAFT WARNS CAPITALISTS.

By Harvey Russell.

With the Boston speech on December 30, Secretary Taft fired the opening gun of his campaign for the Republican nomination for the Presidency. Parts of his talk were interesting, especially the statement that 'the combination of capital is just as essential to progress as the assembling of the parts of the machine, and hence corporations, however large, are instruments of progress.'

The next subject he takes up is government ownership of railroads, and to this he expresses decided opposition, because, he says, this 'means state Socialism, an increase in the power of the central government that would be dangerous.'

Then, having given Socialism a rap, Taft gets down to business, the real business of his speech—warning the capitalist class of the error of their ways.

UNEMPLOYED.

Continued from page 1.

breakers to mingle in the crowd, with 'billies' concealed under their coats, and to strike right and left as soon as the signal was given.

WELLSTON, O., Jan. 25.—The unemployed of Wellston, numbering several hundred, led by Harry B. Wells, a local Socialist, and by John Davis, marched to the City Hall, called upon Mayor Jones and presented a petition asking for work.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 25.—The Socialist Party has called a meeting of the unemployed to be held Monday evening, Jan. 27, on the Public Square near the City Hall.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 27.—In order to give employment to men who have been thrown out of work during the last few months, the City Council this evening passed an ordinance authorizing a bond issue of \$2,523,000 for city improvements.

Chicago Jury Rebukes Police. CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Dr. Benjamin L. Reitman, who led the big parade of unemployed men which was dispersed by the police, was today acquitted by a jury of the charge of disorderly conduct.

Swift Under Arrest. BOSTON, Jan. 28.—A warrant for the arrest of Morrison I. Swift, who has been agitating a movement in favor of the unemployed was granted today by Judge Wentworth in the Municipal Court, the charge being a violation of the city ordinance in distributing circulars without a license.

Relief Promised in Detroit. DETROIT, Jan. 28.—After holding a meeting at which resolutions were adopted asking Mayor Thompson to help them find work, about 2,000 unemployed workmen marched to the City Hall today.

San Francisco Demands. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The 'Organized Unemployed League' has been made a permanent organization, with C. D. Knight of Local No. 22, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, as president.

Wage Cut for Steel Workers. PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—It is stated in Homestead today that orders have been received from New York for a wage reduction of from 10 to 30 per cent, affecting the entire Homestead steel works, to take effect Feb. 1.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—In the pay envelopes of the 100 employees of the J. Lang Electrical Co. last payday was a notice to each that beginning this week there would be a reduction of 15 per cent in wages.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 27.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has announced a general reduction of forces in the machine shops along its lines.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 27.—Supplementing the order of Saturday, issued by Vice-President Mohler, reducing work in the Union Pacific shops to five days a week, an order was passed here today reducing work still further to three days a week.

child with the tales of spooks and goblins, he practically says, 'The Socialists will get you if you don't watch out.' To quote his exact words: 'If the abuses of monopoly and discrimination cannot be restrained, if the concentration of power made possible by such abuses continues and increases and it is made manifest that under the system of individualism and private property the tyranny and oppression of an oligarchy of wealth cannot be avoided, then Socialism will triumph and the institution of private property will perish.'

In the next breath he appeals for middle class support, stating 'The administration has been thus far successful in showing that the dangers from individualism can be effectively regulated and that abuses in the exercise of private property can be restrained. Thus a great conservative victory has been won and the coming of Socialism has been stayed.'

The value of Taft's speech lies in his expressed intention to stay the coming of Socialism and his solemn warning to the capitalists to be good, for he knows that if they don't they will awaken the sleeping giant, Labor; he will stretch himself, look around, get up, and throw them off his back where they have ridden comfortably for so long, and then—Socialism. And Taft knows that they will then all have to go to work for their living, their graft will be at an end.

B. & O. Cuts Wages.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad announces, to go into effect Feb. 1, a reduction of 10 per cent in the pay of all officers and employees receiving more than \$106 a month.

Reduce Hours and Wages.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad posted at Easton today a notice reducing the working hours in the shops to 32 hours a week, which follows a cut made a week ago to 40 hours, and the suspension of all construction work in that section.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23.—The Baldwin Locomotive Works announced today the reduction of its working force by 8,000 men.

The street car company has withdrawn 100 cars from service and will take off about 40 more in a day or two, dismissing several hundred workers.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 23.—To meet the unsatisfactory condition of railroad business thruout the country, the plant here of the American Locomotive Works will shut down indefinitely the first week in February.

Wage Cut for Steel Workers.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 24.—It is stated in Homestead today that orders have been received from New York for a wage reduction of from 10 to 30 per cent, affecting the entire Homestead steel works, to take effect Feb. 1.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—In the pay envelopes of the 100 employees of the J. Lang Electrical Co. last payday was a notice to each that beginning this week there would be a reduction of 15 per cent in wages.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 27.—The Louisville and Nashville Railroad has announced a general reduction of forces in the machine shops along its lines.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 27.—Supplementing the order of Saturday, issued by Vice-President Mohler, reducing work in the Union Pacific shops to five days a week, an order was passed here today reducing work still further to three days a week.

Current Literature

The 'Appeal to Reason' has issued as a 10-cent pamphlet (\$5 a hundred) the late Father McGrady's article on 'The Catholic Church and Socialism', originally written for the 'Arena', accompanied by a few pages of comment by Eugene V. Debs, and also Comrade Debs' little prose poem, 'Childhood'.

The Fleming H. Revell Co., publishers of Dr. Samuel G. Smith's 'The Industrial Conflict' (\$1 net), announce it as treating the labor problem 'from a new and fundamental point of view, with which future students will have to reckon'.

A Berlin dispatch states that Max Perl, a leading bookseller of that city, will soon offer for sale the copy of Karl Marx' 'Zur Kritik der Politischen Oekonomie' which was owned and read by Ferdinand Lassalle.

peace' when there is no peace'—and doing it all with a tone of sublime superiority which is very irritating to men in the thick of the fight, for whom the points at issue are not matters of abstract theory, but life-and-death questions.

Under the title 'Marx on Cheapness' Chas. H. Kerr & Co. issue as a 5-cent pamphlet a translation by Robert Rives LaMonte of portions of the famous 'Discourse on Free Trade', read by Karl Marx before the Democratic Association of Brussels on Jan. 9, 1848.

The Fleming H. Revell Co., publishers of Dr. Samuel G. Smith's 'The Industrial Conflict' (\$1 net), announce it as treating the labor problem 'from a new and fundamental point of view, with which future students will have to reckon'.

A Berlin dispatch states that Max Perl, a leading bookseller of that city, will soon offer for sale the copy of Karl Marx' 'Zur Kritik der Politischen Oekonomie' which was owned and read by Ferdinand Lassalle.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

Author of "The History of Tammany Hall," "History of Public Franchises in New York City," etc.

PART II.

The Great Land Fortunes.

(Copyright by Gustavus Myers, 1907.)

CHAPTER II.

THE INCEPTION OF THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

The founder of the Astor fortune was John Jacob Astor, a butcher's son. He was born in Waldorf, Germany, on July 17, 1763.

Here he became an apprentice to George Dieterich, a baker at No. 351 Pearl street, for whom he peddled cakes, as was the custom.

Astor's Early Career.

Astor got together enough money to start in the fur business for himself in 1786 in a small store on Water street.

His marriage to Sarah Todd, a cousin of Henry Brevoort, brought him a good wife, who had the shining quality of being economical, and an accession of some means and considerable family connections.

The great profits from the fur trade naturally led him into the business of being his own shipowner and shipper, for he was a highly efficient organizer and well understood the needlessness of middlemen.

It is of the greatest importance to ascertain Astor's methods in his fur trade, for it was fundamentally from this trade that he reaped the enormous sums which enabled him to become a large landowner.

The extent of its operations and the rapid slaughter of fur animals may be gathered by a record of one year's work. In 1793 this company enriched itself by 134,000 beaver skins, 2,100 bear skins, 1,500 fox skins, 400 kit fox, 16,000 muskrat, 32,000 martin, 1,800 mink, 6,000 lynx, 6,000 wolf-dog, 1,000 fisher, 100 raccoon, 1,200 dressed deer, 900 elk, 500 buffalo robes, etc.

not well known nor have they ever been set forth. Not one of Astor's biographers has brought them out, if, indeed, they knew them.

His Spreading Activities.

The pursuit and slaughter of fur animals were carried on with such indefatigable vigor in the East that in time that territory became well-nigh exhausted. It became imperative to push out into the fairly virgin regions of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and of the Rocky Mountains.

In 1808 he incorporated the American Fur Company. Altho this was a corporation, he was, in fact, the company. He personally supplied its initial capital of \$500,000 and dictated every phase of its policy.

Monopoly Based on Force.

Thwarted in his project to get a monopoly of the incalculable riches of furs in the extreme Northwest, he concentrated his efforts on that vast region extending along the Missouri River, far north to the Great Lakes, west to the Rocky Mountains and into the Southwest.

The American Fur Company maintained three principal posts or depots of receiving and distribution—one at St. Louis, one at Detroit, the third at Mackinac. In response to an order from Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, to send in complete reports of the fur trade, Joshua Pilcher reports from St. Louis, Dec. 1, 1831:

"About this time (1823) the American Fur Company had turned their attention to the Missouri trade, and, as might have been expected, soon put an end to all opposition. Backed, as it was, by any amount of capital, and with skillful agents to conduct its affairs at EVERY POINT, it succeeded by the year 1827, in monopolizing the trade of the Indians on the Missouri, and I have but little doubt will continue to do so for years to come, as it would be rather a hazardous business for small adventurers to rise in opposition to it."

In that wild country where the Government, at best, had an insufficient force of troops, and where the agents of the company went heavily armed, it was distinctly recognized and accepted as a fact, that no possible competitor's men, or individual trader, dare intrude. To do it was to invite the severest reprisals, not stopping short of outright murder. The American Fur Company overawed and dominated everything; it defied the Government's representatives and acknowledged no authority superior to itself and no law other than what its own interests demanded.

The Debauching of Indians.

If there was any one serious crime at that time it was the supplying of the Indians with whiskey. The Government fully recognized the baneful effects of debauching the Indians, and enacted strict laws with harsh penalties. Astor's company brazenly violated this law, as well as all other laws which conflicted with its profit interests. It smuggled in prodigious quantities of rum. The trader's ancient trick of getting the Indians drunk and then swindling them of their furs and land was carried on by Astor on an unprecedented scale. To say that

"The extent of its operations and the rapid slaughter of fur animals may be gathered by a record of one year's work. In 1793 this company enriched itself by 134,000 beaver skins, 2,100 bear skins, 1,500 fox skins, 400 kit fox, 16,000 muskrat, 32,000 martin, 1,800 mink, 6,000 lynx, 6,000 wolf-dog, 1,000 fisher, 100 raccoon, 1,200 dressed deer, 900 elk, 500 buffalo robes, etc."

Astor knew nothing of what his agents were doing is a palliation not worthy of consideration; he was a man who knew and attended to even the pettiest details of his varied business. Moreover, the liquor was despatched by his orders direct by ship to New Orleans and from thence up the Mississippi to St. Louis and to other frontier points.

Col. J. Snelling, commanding the garrison at Detroit, sent an indignant protest to James Barbour, Secretary of War, under date of August 23, 1825. "He who has the most whiskey, generally carries off the most furs," wrote Col. Snelling, and then continued:

"The neighborhood of the trading houses where whiskey is sold, presents a disgusting scene of drunkenness, debauchery and misery; it is the fruitful source of all our difficulties, and of nearly all the murders committed in the Indian country. . . . For the accommodation of my family I have taken a house three miles from town, and in passing to and from it, I have daily opportunities of seeing the road strewn with the bodies of men, women and children. In the last stages of brutal intoxication, it is true there are laws in this territory to restrain the sale of whiskey, but they are not regarded. . . ."

Col. Snelling added that during that year there had been delivered by contract to an agent of the North American Fur Company, at Mackinac (he meant the American Fur Company which, as we have seen, had one of its principal headquarters at that post and maintained a monopoly there), 3,300 gallons of whiskey and 2,500 gallons of high wines. This latter liquor was preferred by the agents, he pointed out, as it could be "increased at pleasure." Col. Snelling went on: "I will venture to add that an inquiry into the manner in which the Indian trade is conducted, especially by the North American Fur company, is a matter of no small importance to the tranquility of the borders."

Violation of Laws.

A similar report was made the next winter by Thomas L. McKenney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of War. In a communication dated Feb. 14, 1826, McKenney says that "the forbidden and destructive article, whiskey, is considered so essential to a lucrative commerce, as not only to still those feelings [of repugnance] but lead the traders to brave the most imminent hazards, and evade, by various methods the threatened penalties of law."

In stating this fact, McKenney was unwittingly enunciating a profound truth, the force of which mankind is only now beginning to realize, that the pursuit of profit will transform natures inherently capable of much good into sordid, cruel beasts of prey, and accustom them to committing actions so despicable, so inhuman, that they would be terrified at their own dark descent, were it not that the world is under the sway of the profit system and not merely excuses and condones, but justifies and throws a glamour about, the unutterable degradations and crimes which the profit system calls forth, like furies out of hell.

The Times to Be Considered.

Living in a more advanced time, in an environment adjusted to bring out the best, instead of the worst, Astor and his henchmen might have been men of supreme goodness and gentleness. As it was, they lived at a period when it was considered the highest, most astute and successful form of trade to resort to any means, however base, to secure profits. Let not too much ignominy be cast upon their memories; they were but creatures of their time; and their time was not that "golden age," so foolishly pictured, but a wild, tempestuous, contending struggle in which every man was at the throat of his fellowman, and in a vortex which statesmen, college professors, editors, political economists, all praised and sanctified as "progressive civilization."

OLD PARTIES TO FUSE.

Republicans and Democrats Will Probably Unite in Milwaukee Elections to Keep Socialists Out. The Milwaukee "Free Press" (Reform Republican) contained this statement on its front page last week: "That the Republicans and Democrats will fuse in a movement to elect Aldermen at large against the Socialists in the spring appears to be a certainty. One conference on the subject between Peter J. Koehler, Republican County Chairman, and W. E. Graebner, Democratic Chairman, already has been had and others have been arranged for. Mr. Koehler and Mr. Graebner both believe that the large number of candidates who will come out for Aldermen at large will split the votes that the Socialists will win, if some arrangement is not made. It is said that twelve men in each party are to be decided upon and that the word is to be passed to the voters to cast ballots for them. After the nominations, it is said, if there seems a disposition among the Democrats to vote for some Republicans, and vice versa, that six Democratic nominees and six Republican nominees will be selected and the voters urged to concentrate strength upon them to keep the Socialists from electing their men."

* Document No. 58, U. S. Senate Docs. First Session, 19th Congress: 7-8. * Ibid. * Document No. 58: 10.

(To be continued.)

No Wonder Bosses Are Shocked.

A New York daily is deeply shocked by the discovery of the fact that the Socialists are corrupting the minds of the young, which fact it proves by reporting at a meeting of the East Side a little boy of eight recited a poem of which the following are the first and last stanzas:

My master had a workman, He also had a mule. To save my life I couldn't tell Which was the biggest fool. He fed the man on liver; He fed the mule on hay. He cursed the man and kicked the mule, And worked them every day. I think that both that man and mule Had mighty little sense; And I believe to go to school They'd better both commence. And some day when they both find out That they are in one boat, Perhaps that mule will learn to kick. The man will learn to vote.

The Worker makes Socialists.

CONDITIONS OF LABOR IN PANAMA.

Spanish Paper Says Spanish Laborers There Are Held in Virtual Serfdom to Work on Canal.

The following is translated by Ben Lichtenberg from "El Socialista," the Socialist paper of Madrid, the issue of Nov. 20:

Despite the sentiment stirred up by the press reports of the suffering of the Spanish laborers working on the Panama Canal for the United States government, and despite the declaration of various members of Parliament and of the Institute of Social Reform, our government has not taken any steps toward restoring liberty to our countrymen in Panama.

The greater part of the Spanish laborers now on the Isthmus are being kept there against their will. Some wish to go to other countries, but most of them desire to return to Spain, but the United States government denies them the right of satisfying such legal desires.

These workers were enjoined into leaving their native land by the glittering reports being spread through Spain by American agents who lured this country in order to secure cheap labor for the United States. They do and say everything to create the belief that Panama is the workmen's paradise, and thus succeed in getting thousands of them to sign themselves for work in that feverish country. On reaching the Isthmus these men were made disillusioned. They found that the quarters consisted of large single-room buildings filled with bunks (technically known as "stateroom berths"), standing three high, without any regard to ventilation; that they were being charged exorbitant prices for unwholesome food and that the cost of all the necessities of life was exceedingly high. They found themselves subjected to all sorts of persecutions and impositions at the hands of the chiefs and sub-chiefs of the various departments. They learned that if a man did not go to work he was ordered to the hospital. If he refused to go there or was found in the street, he was sent to the jail and there forced to work. Hundreds of them were thus arrested on refusal to work.

Upon learning how things stood, hundreds decided to return to Spain, but the United States officials intervened at this point, claiming that they owed for their passage from Spain, and could not leave the Isthmus until they had worked that "debt" off. Thus it has remained for the arch-democratic and arch-progressive United States of America to claim the honor of having called into requisition a barbarous penalty that is condemned by twentieth century culture. Beautiful example of bourgeois democracy!

There is still more to say on this subject: The lives of these men are in daily peril. Scarcely a day passes but a number of men die. The climatic conditions are such as to undermine the healthiest constitutions; add to this the poor food and poorer lodgings, and one can easily account for the large death-rate among the Spanish laborers. Still the men are forcibly detained. Our government knows all about these evils thru its consuls, and yet, who hope have our brothers in Panama of returning to their country? We demand that these workers be liberated at once, even tho our treasury be emptied of a few hundred thousand dollars to repay the United States, the country of multi-millionaires who spend fortunes to satisfy their vices, the country in which the Steel and Oil Kings reign.

Every day that is allowed to go by without effective measures being taken to liberate these thousands of our countrymen means so many more names added to the long list of those who died in Panama; and we repeat, it is the duty of this government to come to their rescue, no matter at what cost. This government, in permitting the American agents to spread their lying reports about conditions on the Isthmus, lays itself open to the charge of wilfully betraying its citizens into slavery; and if it takes no action, or limits itself to establishing negotiations thru its consuls, stands condemned as an abettor of this monstrous crime. To be sure, the cost of the liberation of our compatriots would amount up to the tens of thousands of dollars, but is that to be considered as against the lives of fellow men? And Spain spending a million dollars for an imitation navy!

WORKERS LAY BLAME WHERE IT BELONGS.

The following resolutions concerning the Monongah mine disaster were adopted by Local Portmouth, O., of the Socialist Party and by Lodge 108, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Local No. 437 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and Locals Nos. 1476, 1977, and 1979 of the Knights of Labor, all of the same city: "Whereas, We learn by press reports that the lives of more than 300 of our fellow-workmen have been snuffed out in an instant; and

"Whereas, Positive proof is not wanting that this and almost all accidents of like character can be nearly or entirely prevented by the use of proper safeguards in the matter of fans and ventilation; therefore be it resolved: "1. That we deem it wholly within the province of good government to protect its citizens in the peaceful pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness, as well from a profit-worshipping plutocracy as from pestilence or the invasion of foreign foe. "2. That we urge upon the attention of the proper authorities,—viz, the Governor of West Virginia and the President of the United States—to institute at once a rigid investigation as to the cause of this murderous accident, and if found culpable, the guilty parties be immediately brought to justice. "3. That we place this accident as well as all other industrial murder at the door of the private ownership of mines, railroads, mills, factories, and machinery, where the only incentive is profit, regardless of the lives of the dividend creators—the toilers of the earth."

TO ORGANIZE THE DUTCH AND FLEMISH.

To the Editor of The Worker:—I know a large number of Flemish comrades have come to this country during the last two years, and we think we can do some excellent work among them. I request comrades to send me the addresses of their Dutch and Flemish friends. A branch has been formed in New York, known as the Dutch Branch of the 22d A. D., for the purpose of assisting in the party's work, a similar branch in Brooklyn, and an agitation committee for Greater New York for propaganda among the Hollanders and Flemish. In these branches English is spoken as well as Dutch, with the provision that any request for translation shall be immediately complied with. The result is that those whose knowledge of English is limited are enabled to participate fully in the proceedings, and at the same time the meetings become a course of practical education in the English language. D. VLAG, Sec. 112 E. Nineteenth street.

DEFINITIONS.

Here is a definition by Professor Seligman of Columbia University: "A crisis is an attempt to reduce overcapitalization in industry." Would not this be a wider and yet shorter definition: "A crisis is pay day.—Wall Street Journal." Better still: A crisis is the failure of capitalism.

GOLD BRICK REFORM.

By Jos. E. Cohen.

The Pennsylvania farmer is invited to come to town.

This is how it comes about: The Philadelphia "North American" charges that the Republican gang in Allegheny County and Philadelphia have these many years combined to ignore the wants of the farmer. And so the "North American" declares relentless war against the head of the Philadelphia gang, United States Senator Penrose.

But how are the reformers going to smash the Allegheny gang? That's easy: By joining forces with the head of the Allegheny gang, ex-State Senator Flinn!

Who is Flinn? He is one of those noble-minded patriots who has never thought it worth while to become naturalized. But, owing a majority share in the Allegheny courts, he instructed the Judges to make him a citizen, which they did.

As long ago as July, 1905, Flinn said that the politician pure and simple would have to go, that the captain of industry would run his state government himself.

But Flinn and the "North American" after building their machine all this while, are not strong enough to lick Penrose. So they resort to some old-party political astuteness by digging up a little of Mat Quay's wisdom from the grave. Enter upon the scene Farmer (3) Cressy and his personally conducted Democratic party. Quite concealed behind Cressy's great straw hat is Democratic State Treasurer Berry, building his fences for a place on the national ticket.

The gold brick is now shining like the genuine article. The country Jay is invited to come to town. To prepare the way, the "North American" prints heart-rending editorials to show that everything from the invention of gunpowder to the discovery of canals upon Mars is due to the work of the farmers' gang.

Flinn—"North American"—Cressy! Slogan: "I was a stranger and they took me in."

There is a ray of hope thru it all. The Philadelphia "Public Ledger", in editorial comment upon the failure of the Democratic party, says:

"Independents begin to fear and deplore the fact that another quadrennium must pass before there is an opposition party able to offer national battle."

This is very short-sighted. The Socialist Party, the party of the useful class, the wealth producers, offers national opposition to the idle privileged class and its hired gang and reform politicians. At the last presidential election the vote of the Socialist Party was third. There are good prospects of its coming in a little stronger this year. And even the "Public Ledger" cannot be sure that the Socialist Party will not be better than third in 1912.

The wage worker is growing wise to his interests and joining the Socialist Party. Will the farmer buy another Democratic-reform gold brick?

WORKERS LAY BLAME WHERE IT BELONGS.

The following resolutions concerning the Monongah mine disaster were adopted by Local Portmouth, O., of the Socialist Party and by Lodge 108, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, Local No. 437 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and Locals Nos. 1476, 1977, and 1979 of the Knights of Labor, all of the same city: "Whereas, We learn by press reports that the lives of more than 300 of our fellow-workmen have been snuffed out in an instant; and

"Whereas, Positive proof is not wanting that this and almost all accidents of like character can be nearly or entirely prevented by the use of proper safeguards in the matter of fans and ventilation; therefore be it resolved: "1. That we deem it wholly within the province of good government to protect its citizens in the peaceful pursuit of life, liberty, and happiness, as well from a profit-worshipping plutocracy as from pestilence or the invasion of foreign foe. "2. That we urge upon the attention of the proper authorities,—viz, the Governor of West Virginia and the President of the United States—to institute at once a rigid investigation as to the cause of this murderous accident, and if found culpable, the guilty parties be immediately brought to justice. "3. That we place this accident as well as all other industrial murder at the door of the private ownership of mines, railroads, mills, factories, and machinery, where the only incentive is profit, regardless of the lives of the dividend creators—the toilers of the earth."

To the Editor of The Worker:—I know a large number of Flemish comrades have come to this country during the last two years, and we think we can do some excellent work among them. I request comrades to send me the addresses of their Dutch and Flemish friends. A branch has been formed in New York, known as the Dutch Branch of the 22d A. D., for the purpose of assisting in the party's work, a similar branch in Brooklyn, and an agitation committee for Greater New York for propaganda among the Hollanders and Flemish. In these branches English is spoken as well as Dutch, with the provision that any request for translation shall be immediately complied with. The result is that those whose knowledge of English is limited are enabled to participate fully in the proceedings, and at the same time the meetings become a course of practical education in the English language. D. VLAG, Sec. 112 E. Nineteenth street.

DEFINITIONS.

Here is a definition by Professor Seligman of Columbia University: "A crisis is an attempt to reduce overcapitalization in industry." Would not this be a wider and yet shorter definition: "A crisis is pay day.—Wall Street Journal." Better still: A crisis is the failure of capitalism.

THE ISLE OF CRISES.

A Fable.

By Rufus W. Weeks in the Independent.

In a quarter quite out of communication with the rest of the world there lies a large and populous island, having institutions singular and unheard of. In the first place, all the land belongs to one man; and not only so, but all the workshops, which are many and large, belong to him, as well as all the machines in the workshops. This great man is called "The Owner"; such title being a proper noun, as in fact the language of the island possesses no common noun meaning "owner."

In spite of the fact that everything the people must use in getting a living belongs to The Owner, those same people emphatically deny being his slaves; they say they are free, and as a matter of fact, they do make the laws. Then why, the reader must ask, do they allow The Owner to own all their means of livelihood? For a reason which the reader may believe or not as he chooses—to me it does sound incredible—for the reason that the people of that island have a fixed idea that it would be wicked to deprive The Owner of any of his possessions; and I believe that The Owner himself sincerely shares this conviction.

In this island the people are all wage-workers; they work for The Owner whenever he gives them work; otherwise they do not work, for they cannot, as they have neither land nor tools of their own. Consequently, the second title of The Owner is The Employer, and as such he is held in reverence by the people. They are fond of kissing his hand on all occasions, and even perform this affecting rite with every fervor at those times when, for reasons of his own, he withholds livelihood from them, than at those other times when, equally for reasons of his own, he grants them the privilege of work.

They show toward him that constant fidelity for which man's faithful companion, the dog, is lauded by poets. I ought to tell you that the full title of the great man is, His Righteousness, The Owner, and His Benevolence, The Employer; and that the people always capitalize the nouns or pronouns they use in writing of him. This custom, so far as the pronouns are concerned, is not followed in the present account, since so to capitalize in this country would be profanity and would grieve Bishops and such.

All the commodities raised or made by the people of the island are, of course, the property of The Owner, and are at once deposited in his immense storehouse for food and other commodities necessary for life. The remaining "commodities" produced—those not necessary for life but only for comfort or for luxury—are kept in a separate section of the storehouse, and are given out only to The Owner and his family. The wages paid are sufficient to keep the workers alive and to give them strength to work during the most efficient years of their life; but not enough to allow them to store up anything from year to year.

The Owner has a numerous family, or clan, including his relatives to a remote cousinhood; and none of these work, but they all receive from The Owner orders on the storehouses for commodities of subsistence, of comfort and of luxury, in great quantities—these orders being of the nature of rightful title derived from relationship to The Owner of all. The members of this great Family are considered as forming no part of "the people," as that term is used there; and for convenience I will follow in this account the same mode of speaking.

Of course the workshops and machines must be kept in working condition, and therefore The Owner always keeps a part of his hands at work at replacing machines, at enlarging plant, and at installing newly invented machines. These he calls his "plant-hands," while the majority whom he keeps at work producing commodities to be consumed he calls his "commodity-hands." It is manifest that the commodity-hands produce all the commodities used not only by themselves but by the plant-hands and by The Owner's Family; it is therefore manifest that, after the commodity-hands have received their wages in the form of orders for their own subsistence, there is only a given bulk of

commodities left for The Owner's Family and for the plant-hands. In times called "good", most of the people are at work, the greater part of them as commodity-hands, and a smaller part as plant-hands. Every one is contented, and the talk is all of prosperity and of the excellence of the institutions. The volume of luxuries rolling into the homes of The Owner's Family becomes enormous; and The Owner is in an increasingly confident and expansive frame of mind. Every day he thinks of some new enterprise he could undertake in the way of rebuilding workshops and machines on a vaster scale and on more effective lines; accordingly he starts a multitude of these fine enterprises, and to carry them on, he transfers more and more of the commodity-hands to the rank of the plant-hands. He pays this growing army of plant-hands in orders on the storehouse for commodities, with a general sense of boundless prosperity and without thinking of the limit which exists to the bulk of commodities available for his Family and his plant-hands.

One morning, as he lies in bed thinking, he says, "By Jupiter Mammon! I am giving out too many of these orders to the plant-hands! If I don't stop, there won't be stuff enough left in the storehouse for me and my family!" The more he thinks of it, the worse panic he gets into; why, if he doesn't stop, the storehouse won't be able even to honor the orders.

That day work goes forth to stop work in this and that new establishment or machine, to lay off this and that gang of plant-hands; until, in a few days, half the late plant-hands are idle, and are drawing no orders on the storehouse. Instantly the pressure on the storehouse for commodities slackens, and The Owner, still in the mood of contraction and caution, says to himself: "Now I don't need so many commodity-hands! I will discharge a lot of them!" And he proceeds to lay off a considerable fraction of the commodity-hands—not so large a fraction, however, as he has laid off of the plant-hands.

What is the effect on the people? One-fourth of them no longer receive orders on the storehouse, while the remaining three-fourths receive subsistence orders as before; but the one-fourth still feel the necessity of living, and the three-fourths want them still to live; and so the four-fourths go on living on a three-fourths subsistence to each. This state of things lasts a certain length of time; it is looked upon by The Owner's Family, not altogether an evil, since the slight check on their own consumption of luxuries improves their digestions; and besides, the people are apt, at such times, to get into a religious mood, and this, The Owner's Family feels, is good for the souls of the people, which are infinitely more precious than their bodies. But, after a doleful space of suffering for the people, The Owner feels that he runs no risk in putting small gangs of commodity-hands and even of plant-hands back to work; gradually confidence replaces terror in his mind, and normal times return, with most of the people employed. Then the cycle is ready again to begin at the point of balance. But, the inquiring mind must ask, why need there be any such cycle; why need there be this periodic unbalancing of the normal equilibrium between volume of commodity-producing and of plant producing? Why does not His Righteousness The Owner and His Benevolence The Employer, order some of his brain-hands to work out the arithmetic of this equilibrium; and why does he not fix his canon against his own transgressing of the balance so established? I do not know why; I only know he does not.

Moral.

This fable teaches us that we need not be so proud of our goodness in bringing all our wages home, and spending all our evenings amusing the children; seeing that, from those large outside affairs which we so virtuously neglect, disaster may even now be loosening itself to sweep that little nest of ours down into the ruin where countless others already lie.

Charity No Answer to the Cry of the Poor.

Nearly \$120,000,000 was given to charitable, educational, and other causes during 1907, in the United States alone, according to figures prepared for the Chicago "Record-Herald" by Warwick J. Price. Of this huge total, miscellaneous charities received \$15,180,000, while hospitals, homes, and asylums were the recipients of further bounty aggregating \$7,882,500.

All these "gifts" of course, came from millionaires, who own things that are necessary to the life of human beings and who extract from industry the colossal fortunes that mean poverty for many. The return of a part of the loot to those who produce it, but are deprived of it, can never be a lasting substitute for the ownership of wealth by those who produce it. Charity to the starving may ease the conscience of the giver but it is no answer to the cry for emancipation. Socialism is the answer which will some day be realized in all the institutions of society.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Injunction to Be Fought.

In the current issue of the "American Federationist," Samuel Gompers announces his intention to fight the injunction restraining publication of the unfair list. The statement in part follows: "We should be recreant to our duty did we not do all in our power to point out to the people the serious invasion of their liberties which has taken place. That this has been done by judge-made injunction, and not by statute law, makes the menace all the greater. The matter of attempting to suppress the boycott of the Buck Stove and Range Company by injunction, while important, yet pales into insignificance before this invasion. We discuss this injunction and feel obliged, as a matter of conscience and principle, to protest against its issuance and its enforcement, yet we desire it to be clearly understood that the editor of the American Federationist does not consider himself thereby violating any law of either state or nation."

Professor Silbergleit, director of the municipal bureau of statistics in Berlin, is of the opinion that the number of unemployed persons is far larger than it was a year ago. Those receiving relief from the city and from private sources on December 31, 1907, numbered 102,510, or 12,500 more than were receiving aid on the same day of 1906.

President Roosevelt will be petitioned by the labor bodies of Butte, Montana, to pardon Lenihan and Pjunktett, linemen imprisoned for violating an injunction granted the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company, protecting their non-union employees from interference by the unions.

The Western Federation of Miners at Chena, Alaska, have secured control of the Tatana "Miner" and the paper will henceforth appear as an organ of the Western Federation.

Delegates in the Detroit Federation of Labor last week denounced strikes as out of date and the boycott and label as ineffectual, these things collectively being characterized as "an old broken down wagon not equal to the load that union labor wanted it to carry."

It was the sense of the meeting that radical changes in the government of nation and state would accomplish labor's object better than the internal methods of the unions.

The failure of Gov. Hughes to appoint on either of the Public Service Commissions any representatives of organized railroad labor as such is sharply criticized by the Legislative Board of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. The board sent a resolution to the Governor declaring that his reply is "decidedly unsatisfactory." The Governor must have been shocked at this unusually severe rebuke.

The annual report of the Labor Commissioner of Missouri shows an increase of all labor organizations of Missouri from 606 to 642. The membership of labor organizations showed an increase of nearly 5,000. One strange thing about the report is a decrease in female members of labor organizations. The total decrease was 369, of which 312 was in St. Louis. Kansas City shows a decrease from 181 to 96 female members, and St. Joseph furnishes an increase from 415 to 448. The amount paid out of the organizations for benefit funds is shown to have been \$322,646.85 in 1906, an increase from \$305,983 for the previous year. The amount paid out on account of strikes and lockouts is given as \$222,653.30, as against \$129,433.

President Roosevelt has asked the Department of Justice to provide him with some special information as to the use of the injunction by Federal Judges against labor organizations. If he makes any recommendations on the subject he should quote his own words in a magazine article that union men who object to injunctions are "on a par with the savage who slew the cave bear and ate the woody rhinoceros."

Nevada Legislature to Provide Police

Several members of the Nevada Legislature claim that a meeting held by prominent members of the Mine Owners' Association and that the abolishment of the card system had been agreed to. In view of this reported action members of the Assembly announce that the state police measure will be passed by the Assembly. The Assemblymen have held an impromptu caucus on a law to do away with blacklisting and boycotting in any form. This it is planned to make felonies, with severe penalties. The Governor has not mentioned such a measure to the Legislature, and if he does not it cannot come up for action. As the session is limited to twenty days, there may not be time for any legislation except the police law.

United States Senator Culberson, of Texas, has introduced in the Senate a resolution directing the Senate Judiciary Committee to inquire into the judicial conduct of U. S. Judge Alston G. Dayton, of the Northern District of West Virginia, in issuing a restraining order against John Mitchell

and others, of the United Mine Workers, in behalf of the Hitchman Coal and Coke Co., on Nov. 24, and asking that the committee report whether additional legislation is necessary "to protect the rights and privileges of workmen." The United Mine Workers wanted to unionize certain of the miners and were prevented by the injunction.

The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs in speaking for the government states that Japan will restrict the emigration of laborers to this country. Many laborers have emigrated as students, and the legislation will be enforced to prevent this.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has decided to investigate the growing custom of capitalist organizations to employ detectives to act as spies in the unions. Miss Annie Fitzgerald, of Chicago, was appointed an organizer. President Gompers was also directed to confer with representatives of the various farmers' organizations of the country with a view of establishing more fraternal relations.

Mitchell's Last Report.

The annual report of John Mitchell, to the United Mine Workers of America, shows the union had failed to organize Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and some of the Pennsylvania districts; but had succeeded in Washington, Wyoming and Montana. The growth of the organization is shown by the following extract from the report:

"When I assumed the responsibilities of the position, in 1898, there were less than 40,000 members in the union, and only \$12,320.72 in our national treasury. The miners of those states constituting the central competitive field, were but partly and imperfectly organized; there was little organization west of the Mississippi River, south of the Ohio River, and only a few scattering locals in the central bituminous and anthracite fields of Pennsylvania. To-day we have over 300,000 in our union. We have now accumulated a fund of about \$900,000."

Mitchell spoke unfavorably of the proposal of uniting with the Western Federation of Miners.

The carpenters district council at San Juan, Porto Rico, is preparing for a contest for the eight-hour day. The railroad car employees and the marine workers of San Juan are organizing. Other unions are being formed in Bayamon and Veja Baja.

THE TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBIT.

The exhibit of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charly Organization Society of New York City opens its campaign for the year in the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building on Twenty-third street, between Fourth and Madison avenues.

The exhibit has just returned from the Jamestown Exposition, where it was shown to thousands of people. Last year it traveled about the city of New York, showing mainly in the public schools and libraries, parochial schools, and settlements in the poorer parts of the city.

The show is made up of photographs of hospitals, sanatoriums, day-camps, tenements, diet kitchens, etc., and models of a sweatshop, a dark interior bedroom contrasted with a light clean room, and so forth. There are three interesting models of tenement blocks—an actual East Side block, old and unimproved; a typical dumb-bell tenement block under the laws in force prior to 1901; and a block built in accordance with the laws of 1901, with no dark rooms and no narrow air-shafts.

Informal talks are given at noon in connection with the exhibit, by doctors and other persons conversant with the subject. Stereopticon views are used in the evening.

Capitalism Breeds Crises.

Since 1825, when the first general crisis broke out, the whole industrial and commercial world, production and exchange among all civilized peoples and their more or less barbaric hangers-on, are thrown out of joint about once every ten years. Commerce is at a standstill, the markets are glutted, products accumulate, as multitudinous as they are unsaleable, hard cash disappears, credit vanishes, factories are closed, the mass of the workers are in want of the means of subsistence, because they have produced too much of the means of subsistence; bankruptcy, execution upon execution. The stagnation lasts for years; productive forces and products are wasted and destroyed wholesale, until the accumulated mass of commodities finally filters off, more or less depreciated in value, until production and exchange gradually begin to move again. Little by little the pace quickens. It becomes a trot. The industrial trot breaks into a canter, the canter in turn grows into the bounding gallop, of a perfect steppe-chase of industry, commercial credit, and speculation, which finally, after breakneck leaps, ends where it began—in the ditch of a crisis. And so over and over again.—Frederick Engels.

The Slave.

I would not have a slave to till my ground. To carry me, to fan the wind, to sleep, and tremble when I walk, for all the wealth that slaves brought and sold have ever earned.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Finland.

A Finnish correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," writes as follows regarding the work of the nineteen women members of the Parliament in Finland:

"Those who see in the enfranchisement of women a great step towards social reform will find nothing to damp their hopes in the conduct of Finnish women legislators up to the present. Setting aside the probability that the unexpected victory of the Socialists was due in large measure to the doubling of the workingman's vote, the twenty-six motions and petitions introduced by one or another of the nineteen women are almost entirely in the direction of social and domestic reform. Among other topics dealt with, I may mention married women's property, the right of a mother over her children, raising the legal age of marriage for women, the legal position of illegitimate children, houses of protection for unmarried mothers and their children, state-supported instruction in domestic duties, co-education, the servant question, and the drink question. The last problem, which has developed into a law for the absolute prohibition of all alcoholic drink—a law, by the way, which has not received, and never will receive, the sanction of the Tsar—has attracted the attention and sometimes the derision of the European press. But the important point to be noticed here is that the drink question is largely a woman's question, and that the Prohibition Bill represents the parer of the mother and wife toward that which so often ruins the home."

Denmark.

The Socialist members of Parliament have introduced a bill for universal suffrage for men and women at the age of 21. The bill will be reported from committee before the present session ends. Comrade Christian Knudsen has been, since 1882, chairman of the Social Democratic Federation of Denmark. Then the federation was very small, now it numbers 30,000 members, a great achievement for such a small country as Denmark. Besides that there are 80,000 trade unionists. The "Social Democrat," our daily organ, had then only 3,000 subscribers, and now has 50,000. Then only 1,600 Socialist votes were cast, now, in 1903, 77,000 votes were given. In Parliament, we have 24 representatives, and in the Upper House 4, and in the Municipal Council of Copenhagen 18 councillors, 2 magistrates, and 1 mayor. Comrade Knudsen was born in 1848, and in 1872 when the military was called out against workers fought with the workers. He has sat in the Upper House as a Social Democrat from 1890-98, and in the Lower House from 1897 on. He has been a most active member of the party all his life.—London Justice.

Germany.

At the last party congress August Bebel said that the importance of agitation among women and children must not be overlooked by the Social Democracy now that their opponents were directing attention to them. They had to reckon with the possibility of a general anti-Socialist coalition at the next elections, and must be ready at all points. The Socialists, moreover, must carefully observe and promote the growth of what had been described as the "clean collar proletariat" of the middle classes. The huge army of clerks and shop assistants were often hungrier than many an artisan, and they were gradually coming to realize their position against their employers. Rent and the cost of living were rising, and the pursuit of "national" policy would require an additional revenue of some \$62,500,000, which would have to be supplied by new taxation. These fresh burdens would chiefly fall upon working class and the lower middle class. The price of land was also rising, and peasant farmers were gradually being ousted for their native soil. Bebel further denied that the Social Democracy desired to exclude the "intellectuals" from its ranks.

Great Britain.

On Jan. 15, demonstrations were held in London to protest against the refusal of the London County Council to put into effect the act of 1906, providing for a raise of one cent in the rates for the feeding of underfed school children. The largest meeting was that of the Social Democratic Federation at which Robert Blatchford presided. The speakers were J. O'Grady, Victor Grayson, Mrs. Bridges Adams and M. Hyndman. There are 122,000 children in London, who go to school without anything to eat. Let us begin to set a proper example for the smaller towns. Show the efficacy of the enemy to defeat the enemy through our own medium. The opportunity is here. Establish a Publicity Bureau for Greater New York to start all sorts of economic discussions. Let them answer all onslaughts against Socialism. Let them compile small articles on different economic topics of immediate interest. We have the material to do it. Our movement is the most educational in the world and has good reason to be proud of its enlightened membership. Why this apparent laxity, comrades of Greater New York? Here is some grand chance. Are you going to take hold of the reins? Are you going to do your duty? HARRY D. SMITH.

South Africa.

A correspondent to London "Justice" reports: "In accordance with the resolution of the Stuttgart Congress on Colonial Policy, a Socialist committee was formed to protest against the action of the Natal government in trying to drive the Zulus into rebellion. In order to rob them of their lands and force them into wage slavery. A meet-

ing was held for this purpose on Sunday, Dec. 22. Two thousand copies of the Stuttgart resolution were circulated among the audience, another resolution being printed on the back as follows:

"In view of the fact that the greater part of South Africa's population is black, and that these people are essentially workers, we, the white workers, who have had better opportunities of learning the meaning of capitalistic exploitation, pledge ourselves to support the black races by the executives of capitalism, in attempting to coerce them into rebellion, with the view of having an excuse for dispossessing them of their lands, and making of them more submissive wage slaves of the capitalist, who, like leeches, fatten upon the blood of all workers, irrespective of color."

"There were many natives present, as well as Europeans. Those natives who understood English took a keen interest in the proceedings; and the printed resolutions given them win, after the native custom, be discussed for some end of South Africa to the other.

Australia.

The New South Wales labor conference, which is meeting this week, rejected a resolution in favor of socializing the means of production, distribution and exchange. The vote stood 118 to 27. There is increasing dissatisfaction with the Labor Party because of its uncertain policy.

Spain.

On Jan. 15, appeared for the first time a fortnightly review entitled "El Socialismo" devoted to economic and social questions and an exposition of Socialist doctrines. Among its contributors will be some of the foremost Socialists of Spain.

Turkey.

Turkey seems to be a pretty hopeless place for Socialism to take root, but nevertheless a Socialist organization has been formed at Vana, following upon strikes of silk workers and peasants. Even in Darkest Turkey the Socialist light appears.

Government Department

Delegates from chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other capitalist organizations recently met in Washington, D. C., to effect closer relations between them and the department of commerce and labor. The formation of a permanent advisory council, representing the commercial bodies of the country, is regarded as a probable result of the conference, and it is suggested that the co-operation of the council might extend to other departments of the government that come in close touch with the commercial interests of the country.

In this way a department of the government, said to have been created in response to the demand of labor organizations, has been closely affiliated with the capitalist class. The alliance is an open one too. Yet there are workmen who deny that government to-day is a committee to provide for the wants of the capitalist class.

A PUBLICITY BUREAU.

Beside being the greatest metropolitan center in the world, New York is the most wonderful city in the entire United States. It is a leader in numerous things, and particularly so insofar as its newspapers are concerned. This medium of news distribution has to cater to a public composed of different types of people who were raised in a large variety of environments and who are possessed of many different ideas and opinions. In consequence, New York has a string of newspapers of several languages representing almost all phases of conservative ideas and opinions.

Most of these newspapers allow their readers to discuss various topics of interest, and as would naturally be supposed, most contributors to these discussion columns reflect the policy or policies of the papers themselves. Consequently the position of Socialism and of Socialists generally is in a great many instances falsified.

The question immediately raised is, what are the Socialists of Greater New York doing to clear themselves of the false position in which they have been and are being continually placed publicly? While protesting that an injustice is being done them thru the newspapers, what are these militant Socialists of the metropolis doing to clear their names and vindicate? In the past nothing noteworthy has been done. A suggestion is made occasionally that a publicity bureau be established, but the idea is given a small corner pigeonhole.

Here is an excellent opportunity to prove the efficacy of combined action—of co-operation. A great opportunity for a cheap yet effective propaganda is in our path. Are we going to be on the job. The daily newspaper reaches the people we want to convert. The discussion column is always open if the editors are properly approached in a polite and easy manner. Are the comrades of Greater New York willing to do this? Are they willing to be without even raising a voice of protest? Are we to be the scorn of the Socialists of the rest of the country? Or are we going to enter the arena ourselves with one grand noble effort to test our true metal—to show our true color.

Let us begin to set a proper example for the smaller towns. Show the efficacy of the enemy to defeat the enemy through our own medium. The opportunity is here. Establish a Publicity Bureau for Greater New York to start all sorts of economic discussions. Let them answer all onslaughts against Socialism. Let them compile small articles on different economic topics of immediate interest. We have the material to do it. Our movement is the most educational in the world and has good reason to be proud of its enlightened membership. Why this apparent laxity, comrades of Greater New York? Here is some grand chance. Are you going to take hold of the reins? Are you going to do your duty? HARRY D. SMITH.

SOL FIELDMAN. OPTICIAN. 1403 FIFTH AVENUE. NEAR 116th STREET. NEW YORK. DENTISTS.

DR. CHARLES CHES. SURGEON-DENTIST. 23 and 27 Avenue C, Cor. 34 Street.

DR. M. RASNICK'S. DENTAL OFFICE. 188-190 CLINTON STREET, Cor. Division St. NEW YORK.

DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM, DENTIST. 86 AVENUE C. NEW YORK.

DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., corner Lexington Ave. DENTIST.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Telephone No. 3113 Main. Branch office: 163 E. 86th St. Open evenings.

DR. J. KADIN DENTIST. 110 RIVINGTON ST. MODERATE PRICES.

DR. S. BERLIN, DENTIST. 22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y. TEL. NO. 541 L. HARLEM.

DR. MATILDA SINAI LEE, DENTIST. 243 East 86th St., New York. Phone, 3608-79th St.

M. EISING, 1322 Third Avenue. High-Class Eye-Glasses and Spectacles fitted at moderate prices. Kodaks and supplies always on hand.

GEORGE OBERDORFER, PHARMACIST. PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY. 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR 128th STREET.

JACOB PANKEN, LAWYER, 3-5 BEEKMAN STREET, East Side Office: 832 Grand St. Telephone 450 Orchard.

DRINK COLUMBIA TEA. Have the coupons. Every coupon has a value. When you have the coupons bearing the large letters to spell C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A

COLUMBIA TEA. 198 DIVISION ST., New York.

D. SIRELSON. Wood, Tin, Brass, Silver, Glass and Oil Cloth.

SIGNS. 42 RIVINGTON ST., NEW YORK. Send Postal and I will call.

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

CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL. The only Custom Tailor in the Borough of Queens and Brooklyn that carries the Union Label.

Flies on the "Tribune." The Chicago "Tribune" had about decided that the milk trust was a hideous monster that ought to be crushed. It had hit the aforesaid monster several hard slaps on the wrist. Then came the nice large profitable advertisement of the Bowman Milk Company.

Gold. This yellow slave will knit and break relations; blow the accursed's; Make the poor leprosy sordid place thieves. And give them title, knee, and approbation. With senators on the bench.—Shakespeare.

DR. H. SHAPIRO, SURGEON DENTIST. 36 E. THIRD STREET. One House from Second Avenue. Phone 1700 Orchard.

Socialist Literature Company, 15, SPRUCE STREET.

LATEST BOOK BULLETIN. We recommend the following Books for propaganda purposes as well as gifts to non-Socialist friends:

BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. Cloth, \$1.

STEEBE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. Cloth, \$1.

BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERIE ENGLAND. Paper, 10c.; 100 copies, \$8; cloth, with portrait, 60c.

CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. Paper, 10c.; 100 copies, \$6; cloth, 50c.

REPLY TO CRITICS. A reply to the storm of criticisms on Mr. Call's "Concentration of Wealth." Paper, 5c.; 100 copies, \$3.

ECOLLE, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. Paper, 25c.

WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. Paper, 10c.; 50 copies, \$3.50; 100 copies, \$6.

UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. Cloth bound (Int. Library of Social Science), \$1.

THE SCARLET SHADOW. A story based on the famous Haywood-Moyer case. Cloth, \$1.50.

THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. Cloth, \$2. Illustrated.

UNDER THE LASH. A drama in five acts. Paper, 25 cents.

RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS.

MOSES OR DARWIN? A School Problem. By A. Dodel. Paper, 50c.; cloth, \$1.

BIBLE MYTHS. Their Parallels in Religions of Heathen Nations of Antiquity; Origin and Meaning. Many illustrations. Cloth, \$2.50.

ROME OR REASON. A memoir of Christian and ex-Christian Experience. Cloth, \$1.

HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN, "A Ten Dollar Book for \$1."

VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. Paper, 50c.; cloth, 75c.

THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. By Gribayedoff. Pages of unwritten history, telling of heroic endeavor and a lost opportunity to throw off England's yoke. Cloth, \$1.50.

All Books sent prepaid on receipt of price. Stockholders of C. H. Kerr & Co. can procure their publications from us at the prices guaranteed by their shares. SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 15 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK.

LABOR DIRECTORY

Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of 10c. per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 20. Office and Emergency Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following meetings meet every Saturday: Dist. 1 (German)—65 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7:30 p. m.; Dist. 17—3308 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. 18—2029 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. 19—146 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Van Hook's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 6 p. m.

CATH. 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 E. 84th street. Secretary, H. M. Stoffer, 217 East 84th street. Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1902 Anthony avenue, Bronx.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Mondays at 8 p. m., 320 Broadway, 10-noon, 221-223 East Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. Delegates meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. Board of Directors meets first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, E. 27th. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 West.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF AMERICA—Branches: Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, etc. Control Committee, 320 Broadway, E. 27th. In the month of 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th st., New York City.

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.

Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterb - Kassen fuer die Ver. Staaten von America. Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its financial strength (at present composed of 233 local branches, 15,000 members and 4,008 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the second class of insurance. The membership of the society is 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership on the second class of insurance. The initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the beneficiaries of either class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$5.00 for 4 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the beneficiaries of either class receive a death benefit of \$250.00 and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$3.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.25, 75c and 50c respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches, in cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be organized by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to: Wilhelm Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 20,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity. OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 p. m. BROOKLYN: Every Tuesday evening from 7-11 in the Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby Ave. For initiation and increase and changes of address notification only, write to the Secretary, 15 Broadway, New York. Branches: New York, New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford, Meriden, Bridgeport, Rockville, Stamford, Conn., Boston, Lowell, Haverhill, Springfield, Mass., Luzerne, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Altoona, Scranton, Erie, Allentown, Pa., Chicago, Ill., San Francisco, Cal., Cleveland, O., Manchester, N. H., Baltimore, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Portland, Me., Providence, R. I., Milwaukee, Wis. For addresses of the branch financial Secretaries see "Vorwarts."

BUY YOUR HAT OF L. FLASHENBERG. THE UNION HATTER. 202 Delancy St., New York. Two blocks below Williamsburg Bridge. Open day and night.

J. PALEY BROS. CAFE AND RESTAURANT. 141 DIVISION ST. This is the place where you can always meet a comrade.

THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN RESTAURANT AND CAFE. 92 SECOND AVENUE, BET. 5TH & 6TH STS. NEW YORK. Catering for Weddings, Parties, etc.

OBUSHWEITZ & HERSHOW FINE STATIONERY. Black and Business Books, Letter Stationery, Postcards, etc. 65 RIVINGTON STREET. Old and New Books and Stationery. Orders promptly attended to.

Moyer, Haywood & Pettibone Souvenirs. Souvenir Buttons of Haywood (exact likeness), exact likeness, 10c. Souvenir of Haywood, Moyer, and Pettibone, all on one button, samples, 10c. Socialist Paper Rosette or Sun Flower, sample, 10c. Special price to agents and to the trade. Confetti, etc. Postal cards of all kinds. Confetti, etc. Posters, 2,000 different novelties for holidays, fairs, carnivals, summer resorts, stores. Send for catalog. W. F. MILLER, 158 Park Row, N. Y. City.

Gold. This yellow slave will knit and break relations; blow the accursed's; Make the poor leprosy sordid place thieves. And give them title, knee, and approbation. With senators on the bench.—Shakespeare.

Gold. This yellow slave will knit and break relations; blow the accursed's; Make the poor leprosy sordid place thieves. And give them title, knee, and approbation. With senators on the bench.—Shakespeare.

Gold. This yellow slave will knit and break relations; blow the accursed's; Make the poor leprosy sordid place thieves. And give them title, knee, and approbation. With senators on the bench.—Shakespeare.

PARTY NEWS

National. John M. Work, National Committeeman for Iowa, has submitted a draft of a national platform. He states that the other two members of the special committee appointed for this purpose have neglected to act, that he is forced to offer his own draft as a minority report. The draft is as follows:

The Socialist Party of the United States announces the following declaration of principles: The economic factor is the dominant factor in the life of society and of the individuals. Existing evils are mainly due to the imperfections in the system of production and distribution. To effect a cure of these evils that system must be changed.

In the early decades of this nation the land was new and opportunities were unusually abundant. Industry was the most part carried on with simple and inexpensive tools. Handcraft prevailed. Men worked separate and unconnected units. Small industry was the rule. All men had approximately equal access to the means of production and distribution. The wealth was somewhat equally distributed. Since that time the simple tool has developed into the great labor-saving machine. Handcraft has been replaced by machine production. Isolated industry has developed into associated industry. Small industry has developed into great industry. Gigantic trusts and combines have monopolized the means of production and distribution. The vast bulk of the wealth has gravitated into the hands of a few.

In the industrial development has evolved the modern capitalist class and the modern working class. The capitalists own the great centralized industries. The workers are dependent upon the capitalists for an opportunity to earn a living. The workers are exploited by the capitalists. The workers are entitled to the full value of their labor. The workers work part of the day for their wages and the rest for the benefit of the capitalist. The workers are not capitalists. There are more workers than jobs. The capitalists pay low wages. They contend for longer work days and equally contented conditions of labor. The workers contend for a larger portion of the value of their labor. The workers contend for shorter work days. The workers contend for better conditions of labor. The interests of the two classes are antagonistic. A bitter class struggle results.

The capitalist class is the ruling class. The concentration of industry and wealth into fewer hands squeezes out millions of workers. The workers are exploited. The capitalist class is now in the overwhelming majority. It is constantly growing in numbers. It is constantly growing in wealth. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame.

The capitalist class is the ruling class. The concentration of industry and wealth into fewer hands squeezes out millions of workers. The workers are exploited. The capitalist class is now in the overwhelming majority. It is constantly growing in numbers. It is constantly growing in wealth. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame.

The capitalist class is the ruling class. The concentration of industry and wealth into fewer hands squeezes out millions of workers. The workers are exploited. The capitalist class is now in the overwhelming majority. It is constantly growing in numbers. It is constantly growing in wealth. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame.

The capitalist class is the ruling class. The concentration of industry and wealth into fewer hands squeezes out millions of workers. The workers are exploited. The capitalist class is now in the overwhelming majority. It is constantly growing in numbers. It is constantly growing in wealth. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame.

The capitalist class is the ruling class. The concentration of industry and wealth into fewer hands squeezes out millions of workers. The workers are exploited. The capitalist class is now in the overwhelming majority. It is constantly growing in numbers. It is constantly growing in wealth. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame.

The capitalist class is the ruling class. The concentration of industry and wealth into fewer hands squeezes out millions of workers. The workers are exploited. The capitalist class is now in the overwhelming majority. It is constantly growing in numbers. It is constantly growing in wealth. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame.

The capitalist class is the ruling class. The concentration of industry and wealth into fewer hands squeezes out millions of workers. The workers are exploited. The capitalist class is now in the overwhelming majority. It is constantly growing in numbers. It is constantly growing in wealth. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame.

The capitalist class is the ruling class. The concentration of industry and wealth into fewer hands squeezes out millions of workers. The workers are exploited. The capitalist class is now in the overwhelming majority. It is constantly growing in numbers. It is constantly growing in wealth. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame.

The capitalist class is the ruling class. The concentration of industry and wealth into fewer hands squeezes out millions of workers. The workers are exploited. The capitalist class is now in the overwhelming majority. It is constantly growing in numbers. It is constantly growing in wealth. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame. It is constantly growing in power. It is constantly growing in influence. It is constantly growing in prestige. It is constantly growing in respectability. It is constantly growing in honor. It is constantly growing in glory. It is constantly growing in fame.

the masses of the people to develop their individuality. It has destroyed the good incentives. It has multiplied the bad incentives. It makes it impossible for the best to survive and for the fittest to divide up with the fittest. It makes it impossible for the masses of the people to own any private property worth mentioning. It makes it impossible for the people to live sanitary lives. It makes it impossible for the people to live in peace. It brings premature death to all the people.

Socialism is the natural and the only remedy for these evils. It will give all the people a full and free opportunity to develop themselves and avail themselves of all the higher things of life. It will make their lives worth living.

While thus always aiming at the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of Socialism, we declare that in the meantime it is the purpose of the Socialist Party to use all political power entrusted to it to relieve as far as possible the hardships of the workers under existing economic conditions and to settle their conflicts with capitalists. To that end, we pledge to give our undivided support to all measures which will benefit the workers under existing conditions.

As measures for the relief of the workers under existing conditions, we advocate and pledge our candidates for all offices to work for legislation providing for the insurance of all workers against accident, sickness and old age; public industries for the unemployed; equal suffrage for both sexes; shorter work days, not more than eight hours in any one day; the protection of labor union funds from liability for loss sustained by the negligence of the employer; workers' liability; the employment of convict labor for public purposes only; the prevention of the use of the police, militia and regular army to break strikes; the abolition of government by injunction; the abolition of the contract system on public work; the abolition of the sweatshop system in mines, in factories, in workshops, mine and home; the free administration of justice; reformation in place of punishment for children in all cities; public housing of the people; the abolition of child slavery; the proper education of the young; free text books; suitable and plentiful playgrounds for children in all cities; public baths; the establishment of postal savings banks; the abolition of the national banking system; the public ownership of the power of courts to declare laws unconstitutional; the abolition of the veto power; the abolition of the United States Senate; and the state senate; the power to amend the national and state constitutions by majority vote; the election of federal judges by popular vote; the introduction of the initiative and referendum; the recall, and municipal home rule; the public ownership of the railroads, the telegraph lines, the telephone lines, and the express lines; the public ownership of the meat trust, the oil trust, the coal trust, the sugar trust, the farm machinery trust, and the other trusts; and all other measures tending to the advancement of the interests of our class.

We advocate the abolition of the power of courts to declare laws unconstitutional; the abolition of the veto power; the abolition of the United States Senate; and the state senate; the power to amend the national and state constitutions by majority vote; the election of federal judges by popular vote; the introduction of the initiative and referendum; the recall, and municipal home rule; the public ownership of the railroads, the telegraph lines, the telephone lines, and the express lines; the public ownership of the meat trust, the oil trust, the coal trust, the sugar trust, the farm machinery trust, and the other trusts; and all other measures tending to the advancement of the interests of our class.

The National Office desires to secure the names and addresses of secretaries of Scandinavian locals or societies. Those in position to do so will confer a favor by supplying the following information: Name of local; address; telephone number; and the name of the secretary. The National Office has about 100 copies; price 5 cents. On orders received for these in excess of the supply, other literature will be substituted.

By recent referendum H. C. Truck, 523 Seventeenth street, Oakland, Cal., was re-elected State Secretary, and the following were elected members of the National Committee: Wm. McDevitt, 136 Albion avenue, San Francisco; N. A. Richardson, San Bernardino; and Josephine R. Cole, 74 So. Fifth street, San Jose. Wm. Applegate, 45 Clinton avenue, New Haven, has been elected a member of the National Committee for Connecticut.

National Committeeman Moore of Pennsylvania has made the following motion to be submitted Feb. 4: That the National Secretary shall be instructed to issue subscription lists to the locals for the purpose of raising money to conduct the presidential campaign. The National Office will be pleased to issue these lists should be retained by the local, 30 percent of it shall be sent to the state organization and 20 percent of it shall be sent to the National Office.

Confusion, embarrassment, and a small return for the efforts made result from state, local, and national organizations holding these lists. Systematic and concentrated effort will be attained by the National Secretary issuing the subscription lists, and all the organizations will have more money to do the work in their field.

The National Committee is now voting on the motion of Lee of New York to disapprove the action of the N. E. C. on emigration and immigration. Motions 32, 34, and 35, dealing with the Nebraska situation, each failed of action. Motion No. 35, which provides for the election of a subcommittee of three to arrange the rules and order of business for the national convention was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 45; no, 3; not voting, 10. Motion No. 37, which provides that our representatives to the International Socialist Bureau submit a report on economic conditions in the United States to said bureau, was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 45; no, 1; not voting, 10.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS. John C. Chase: Feb. 2, South Bend, Ind.; Feb. 3, Muncie; Feb. 4, Kokomo; Feb. 5, Ellettsburg; Feb. 6, Indianapolis; Feb. 7, Lincoln, Pa.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; St. Paul, Minn.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; St. Petersburg, Fla.

John M. Work: Feb. 2, Dubuque, Ia.; Feb. 3, Freeport, Ill.; Feb. 7, Chicago; Feb. 8, Huntington, Ind. John M. Work: Utah, under direction of State Committee. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick: Feb. 5, Dubuque, Ia.; Feb. 6, Freeport, Ill.; Feb. 7, Chicago; Feb. 8, Huntington, Ind. John M. Work: Utah, under direction of State Committee.

Massachusetts. BOSTON. The Speakers' School met at 603 Washington street, last Sunday, Jan. 26. The following members were in attendance: Zartarian, Hodgins, McBride, Moore, Westhall, Stern, Molloy, Powers, and Fennell. Comrade McBride read a paper on the "Immortality of the American Ideal", after which the class participated in the discussion. McDonald presided. At the next session Comrade Westall will read a paper on the "Socialist Attitude Toward Trade Unions".

Connecticut. State Committee met Sunday, Jan. 12, at 746 Chapel street, New Haven. Delegates present were Brock of Waterbury, Hummel of Ansonia, Applegate and DeSève of New Haven, Oliver of Hartford, Klayproth of Hamden, Hull of Naugatuck, and Besniary of Shelton. Also Comrade Ella Reeve Hiler of New Haven. State Secretary reported receipts of \$22.50; paid to State Treasurer, \$22.50. State Treasurer reported balance of \$12.80. Comrade Applegate reported receipts of \$22.50; total receipts, \$22.50. State Secretary's quarterly report: Total receipts for Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1907, \$24.25; total State Treasurer, \$145.27.

MASQUERADE AND CIVIC BALL Arranged for the Benefit of THE JEWISH DAILY FORWARD and THE WORKER By the Forward Association. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN Saturday Evening, February 1, 1908. Music by Union Double Brass Band. Admission, 50 cents. \$400 Cash Prizes.

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

State Treasurer's quarterly report: Balance, Oct. 1, 1907, \$9.14; received from State Secretary, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, \$148.27; total receipts, \$157.41; expenditures for quarter, \$146.80; balance on hand, Jan. 1, 1908, \$10.61. Reports referred to auditors. William Applegate is elected National Committeeman. Committee voted to extend sympathy to Comrade Richardson and wife in the loss of their child. Resignation of Comrade Cedarholm accepted. Arrangements will be made for a tour for George R. Kirkpatrick in April. State Secretary was instructed to investigate alleged purchase of anarchist literature by the Jewish branch of Ansonia. Dennis Hayes of Ansonia was elected auditor. A charter was granted to Local No. 44. George H. Goebel will speak in February as follows: Shelton, Feb. 3; Feb. 4, Danbury; Feb. 5, Waterbury; Feb. 6, Norwalk; Feb. 7, Ansonia; Feb. 8 (afternoon), Bridgeport; evening, New Haven.

The Socialists of Stamford have organized a Socialist Sunday School. The school will meet every Sunday morning at 11 a. m. at West Brooklyn Hall, Thirty-seventh street and Fort Hamilton avenue.

Pennsylvania. Arrangements have been made to place National Organizer M. W. Wilkins in Luzerne County for the month of March, as there appears a good opening for effective organization work, and the comrades of that county have agreed to bear a large part of the expense. His dates are: Harrisburg, Jan. 20 to Feb. 3; Lancaster, Feb. 4 to 7; Philadelphia, Feb. 8 to 15; Pottstown, Feb. 16; Reading, Feb. 17; Royersford, Feb. 18 and 19; Ephrata, Feb. 21 and 22; Allentown, Feb. 24 to March 2.

In reply to numerous inquiries as to a tour for Comrade Wm. D. Haywood, would state we have written for terms and dates, and as soon as the information is received will notify all organizations that have applied.

State Organizer Thomas F. Kennedy has begun work in Fayette County. He will probably be at Conneville and vicinity for three or four weeks, and then take up work in Westmoreland County. We would like to arrange with counties in the western end of the state for him to work their territories and to this end invites correspondence.

Ballots for election of delegates to national convention and place for holding state convention were sent out Jan. 25. Secretaries will notice they are to be returned not later than Feb. 25. Date of state convention is set for April 23. Secretaries are urged to push the sale of special stamps to cover delegates' expenses to state convention. The time is drawing short and very few returns have been made as yet.

Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick is to tour the state in March and April. Applications for dates are in order. Terms, \$3.75 per day and local expenses. Branches organized last week at Hemeser, Lawrence County; Westland, Washington County, and Proctor, Lycoming County.

PHILADELPHIA. The vote of Local Philadelphia on National Executive Committee resulted as follows: Morris Hilkutt, 148; Daniel K. Young, 127; A. M. Simons, 94; James A. Maurer, 83; Geo. H. Goebel, 80; John M. Work, 83; V. L. Berger, 77; John Spargo, 77; J. G. P. Stokes, 68; A. H. Floates, 62; Carl D. Thompson, 55; Jas. F. Carey, 53; Lena Morrow Lewis, 45; C. H. Kerr, 42; H. F. Titus, 37; A. M. Lewis, 35; C. F. Foler, 29; J. W. Slarston, 22; P. L. Schwartz, 19. The vote in full will be sent to branches and posted on bulletin board in headquarters. For National Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes got 193 votes and H. F. Titus, 22. Others scattering.

The Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee reports donations as follows: Previously acknowledged, \$25; German Mechanist's Union, Lodge No. 670, \$10; Julius Weber, \$5; total to date, \$40. Branches and individuals, please settle at once for Westworth tickets; the tickets for the rally on Feb. 15 are in headquarters. Don't forget prize of \$2.50 worth of books for the comrade selling the most rally tickets.

The monthly meeting takes place Sunday, Feb. 2, at 2 p. m. Ward organizers should have their lists of watchers for the February election at the meeting. M. W. Wilkins speaks Feb. 8 to 15. Hilkutt speaks next week. At the rally on Feb. 15 Wilkins and Fieldman will appear. Miss Helen Ware will render violin solo, and Miss Grof will sing. Chas. Sehl, our candidate for City Solicitor, will be chairman at rally.

There have been 30,000 leaflets entitled "Do You Want a Job?" printed for immediate distribution. Twenty thousand of them will have an appropriate cartoon, and will also advertise the rally. Call at headquarters for dates. Kirkpatrick's dates are as follows: March 3, Germantown, subject: "Economic Crises"; March 6, Kensington Labor Lyceum, "Think or Surrender"; March 7, Southwark Labor Lyceum, "Hypnotism of the Working Class". Comrades out of work, come to headquarters and help distribute platforms and leaflets. All party members are asked to do their share towards organizing an unemployed demonstration. Get busy in your unions. Wisconsin. Many Milwaukee trade unions have voted to devote one evening every month to an open meeting to be addressed by a Socialist speaker. This plan has been followed for years by some Milwaukee unions, and the hard times are waking up the rest. Judging from the results of this plan in the past there will soon be few if any union workmen left in Milwaukee who are not thoro Socialists. The Hippodrome, the largest hall in Milwaukee, was too small for the Social Democratic mask carnival. Also the hall was overcrowded the best possible order prevailed. As usual many of the groups

had a political significance and contained good points at the capitalist system. A discussion on Socialism took place at the Twilight Club in Fond du Lac last week. The opponents of Socialism were well answered by our Fond du Lac comrades.

Washington. Henry Laurens Hill will enter the state about the middle of February to fill lecture dates. D. Burgess and Emil Herman are speaking in the state and State Organizer Wagenknecht is at work organizing locals. In spite of all opposition from without, but principally from within the party organization and all "the little gigantic" schemes to disrupt the National Secretary in his report to the National Committee credits this state with an average dues-paying membership of over a thousand members. Looking for information bearing upon party matters, party members should look only upon official records as the only correct source for such information.

The financial report for December shows receipts of \$307.44; expenditures, \$125.50; balance on hand, \$271.94. Here and There. Comrade Hauser of Winston Salem is making a tour of North Carolina and is doing effective work. Comrades who desire a meeting should write Comrade Hauser. The South Baltimore Socialist Club was organized Jan. 9 at 3635 Jackson street, Baltimore, Md. Local readers of The Worker are urged to communicate with the secretary, Chas. Kemper, at the above address.

A weekly paper, "The Public Ownership Advocate", which advocates the cause of Socialism, has made its appearance in Duluth, Minn. Publication office, 119 E. Michigan street.

New York State. Local Buffalo has elected the following new officers: Organizer, John Vogel; Secretary, Louis F. Rezin; Financial Secretary, Henry Moses; Literature Agent, August Klenke. Local Watertown has elected the following new officers: Organizer, W. E. Kaley; Secretary, Jas. A. Darrow; Financial Secretary, Arthur Carpenter; State Committee member for Jefferson County, Wm. E. Kaley of Watertown.

Mrs. Mabel Kennon of Rochester was elected member of the State Committee to represent Monroe County. Locals are reminded that the State Committee has a good supply of the leaflet by Comrade Wanhope, "A Tip to the Jobless Man". It is very suitable for distribution at this time. The leaflets will be sold to locals at the rate of \$1.50 per thousand, but locals unable to pay may order whatever quantity they can distribute and pay when able to do so.

Local Rome has elected officers and adopted resolutions demanding that Roosevelt retract his slanders of Haywood. A committee was also elected to prepare resolutions on the unemployed problem. The first meeting of the newly organized Westchester County Committee will be held Sunday, Feb. 2, at 12 North Broadway, Yonkers. The arrangements made by the Organization and Propaganda Committee of Local Yonkers are as follows: Meeting called to order at 10 a. m.; received by 12:30 to 1 for light lunch, provided by the Yonkers comrades. It is hoped that the whole of the business will be over by five o'clock and the visiting delegates and local comrades will dine in a restaurant, cost not to exceed fifty cents a plate. At 7:30 p. m. there will be a reassembling at headquarters with speeches and music. All delegates are urged to be on hand promptly at 10 o'clock.

Prof. David Saville Muzzey spoke at Yonkers last Saturday evening on "Socialism from an Ethical Viewpoint" and declared for Socialism. There was a good attendance and a fine discussion. The next meeting of the State Committee will take place at the headquarters on Tuesday, Feb. 4, and the members are requested to attend.

New York City. The old Executive Committee met Jan. 20. Twenty-two applications were referred to the General Committee. Two were referred back to the districts because of indefinite addresses. One application from a compositor who is not a member of the union was referred back to the district to ascertain the reasons for the applicant not being a member of his union. Comrade Koft was seated as a delegate from Yorkville. Decided to apply to the State Committee to refund 40 stamps lost by the secretary of the 36th A. D. First, Bronx, and West Side Agitation District, delegates absent. Yorkville, decided to have a German lecture every Sunday; every three months a joint party meeting, at which all progressive and labor organizations will be invited to send two delegates; Organizer instructed to send letters to enrolled voters of the 20th, 23rd and 24th A. D., calling a mass meeting. Also have a balance of \$180.11. Harlem will hold a lecture in the West End Theater on Feb. 9. Decided to notify the First A. D. that it has not been represented in the Executive Committee since November, and call upon it to send a delegate as soon as possible. Organizer Solomon reported sending letters to the 72 nominees for the various offices and committees; that the returns show that many nominees will be in the field; that the semi-annual report will be ready in about a week; that a communication had been sent to the Anti-High Rent League; that 5,000 copies of the Wanhope leaflet had been distributed at the Haywood meeting; that 3,000 copies of The Worker had been ordered for the occasion, but that they could not be distributed, as they were not prepared. The Organizer was instructed to prepare leaflets for all committees where there are more nominees in the field than the required number to make up the committee. A committee of two was elected who

LECTURES AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS Advertisements under this heading two dollars per month, one inch. Manhattan Liberal Club. Free Lectures EVERY FRIDAY EVENING AT MOTT HALL, 64 Madison Ave. Jan. 21. EDWIN C. WALKER "Monroe D. Conway" THADDEUS B. WAKEMAN JOHN RUSSELL CORYELL ALEXANDER FERM "Thomas Paine"

should, in conjunction with the Organizer, work out a report of the business of the committee for the last six months. Decided to recommend to the General Committee to elect a committee of five who should take charge of the unemployed question. A vote of thanks was extended to the recording secretary. At the last meeting of the 20th A. D. E. Solomon resigned as delegate to The Worker Conference and J. Oppenheimer was elected to succeed him. A special meeting of the 6th A. D. will take place on Friday, Jan. 31, at 8 p. m. sharp at our clubrooms at 203 E. Third street. Every member is requested to be present as business of great importance will be transacted. The Bronx Boro Agitation Committee met Jan. 22. The following officers were elected: Recording Secretary, B. Liechtenberg; Financial Secretary, Gail; delegate to City Executive Committee, Raiesch. Committees were elected to arrange for lecture to be given by Dr. Krishna on "The Revolt in India" and for Haywood meeting to be held in February. The 35 were donated to the Bronx Socialist Sunday School. Comrade Raiesch reported several successful "Hard Times" discussions held in Bronx labor organizations. Delegate to City Executive Committee was instructed to bring before that body the importance of organizing the city's unemployed and arranging a monster street demonstration. Branch 54 of the Arbetter Ring, has adopted resolutions favoring unity of the Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party.

The General Committee met Jan. 25, with Fred Paulitsch as chairman and Dr. L. Liechtenberg as vice-chairman. Comrades Ramm, Berlin, Lewis, and Lee were elected tellers of election. One hundred and fifty-two applicants for membership were admitted. The Dutch branch was recognized and the uncontested delegate seated. Communications were received from Secretary of 8th A. D., enclosing resolution ratifying election of delegates and declaring the opinion of the district that the delegates elected were its rightful representatives; from S. Kaplan, requesting permission to belong to 6th A. D., and P. Viag, requesting to be transferred from 25th and 27th A. D. to the Dutch Branch (both granted); from Secretary of 25th and 27th A. D., protesting against form in which motion approving organization was passed by General Committee, and asking that the whole territory of the 25th A. D. be assigned to 27th and A. D. Branch (referred to Executive Committee); from Secretary of Uptown Finnish Branch, asking that two members be expelled for six months (instructed that charges must be preferred to writing); from Secretary of 32d A. D., asking that the established rule of the General Committee in respect to adjourning at twelve o'clock be enforced. Delegate from 1st and 25th A. D. reported instructions to protest against action of the General Committee in granting permission to 25th and 27th A. D. to take part of its territory. Officers and committees for the ensuing term were elected as follows: Organizer, U. Solomon; Recording Secretary, Frances M. Gill; Financial Secretary, U. Solomon; Treasurer, Henry Ortland; Controller, Robert Rhaebel; Sergeant-at-Arms, Morris Steiner; Executive Committee, S. Berlin, M. Oppenheimer, Wm. Stahl, Algeron Lee, Emil Spidler, Henry Edwards, and G. B. Staring. Owing to lateness of hour ballots for Grievance, Credentials, and Auditing Committees were sealed to be opened later, vote to be announced at next meeting. The following nominations were made: "National Committee" from the state: Ben Hanford, Jos. Wanhope, Morris Hilkutt, Wm. Arland. Committee on representation of 6th, 8th and 17th A. D. reported; report received; recommendations referred to committee on by-laws. Organizer instructed to make a strong appeal to comrades to buy tickets for the "Forward" ball.

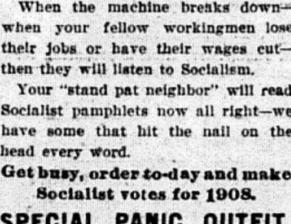
Kings County. The Central Committee met Jan. 26. Delegates from 6th, 10th and 12th A. D. seated. Comrades Lee, Vanderpoort, Fuman, and Gerber were nominated for National Committee. Letter from the 22d A. D. protesting against motion to instruct the State Committee to recommend to the National Committee that a committee of seven be elected to confer with a like committee of S. L. P. in regard to unity. From Comrade Lagahorn of the 19th A. D., asking for information in regard to leaflets. Organizer's salary of \$10 ordered paid. Organizer reports a Dutch branch of 16 members organized and a successful Haywood meeting in spite of short notice. Amendment to motion that Kings County prefer charges against Comrade Solomon, acting State Secretary, of incompetence and delinquency in Haywood arrangements. Carried. Organizer instructed to prefer charges. State Committeeman Pauly reports State Committee adopted Comrade Lee's resolution. Solomon reported 4,000 more due stamps sold this year than last. Average weekly deficit of The Worker about \$60. Subscribers number 10,100. Lecture Committee, for Hart's Hall, report deficit of \$56.72. Lectures successful. Financial Secretary reported receipts \$38.20; expenses, \$20; cash on hand, \$18.20. Also bill for \$20. Applications received 31, 16 of which form the Dutch branch. Election officers: Financial Secretary, Comrade Hartelloses; Organizer, Comrade Gerber; Recording Secretary, Geo. Lewis; Treasurer, Comrade Hopkins; Credentials Committee, Comrades Pauly, Dingler, Jr., and Hopkins; Auditing Committee, Comrades Well, Hammond and Johanns; Sergeant-at-Arms, Comrade J. Heuer; "Daily Call" Fair Conference, Comrades Compton, Eagan and Lipses. Lecture committee empowered to select assistants when necessary. Organizer instructed to secure a copy of the leaflet, "A Tip to the Jobless Man". Motion that communication from the General Committee of error in enrollment lists of City Record. Carried. The 19th and 20th A. D. will have a Commune Festival at Labor Lyceum and will publish a journal for same. Comrade Wey was elected delegate to The Worker Conference from the 20th A. D. and \$1 was donated to the Confer-

THE SCALES OF JUSTICE will be produced by the New York Socialist Dramatic Society for the benefit of the 17th Assembly District Branch, Socialist Party AT THE LABOR TEMPLE THEATRE, 243 E. 84th St. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY NIGHT, FEB. 12, 1908 To be followed by a splendid Dancing Program. TICKETS - 25 CENTS EACH

CLINTON HALL, 15--153 Clinton Street, New York. Large Halls for Mass Meetings, Lectures, Balls, Concerts and Weddings. Meeting Rooms open from May 1. Banquet Rooms, Bowling Alleys, Pool and Billiard Room.

Burrowes' Revolutionary Essays should be read by every one familiar with the writings of the world's greatest essayist. To make these accessible to limited pocketbooks we have reduced Burrowes' Revolutionary Essays to 60 cts. per Vol. CLOTH 60 cts. per Vol. SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 15 Spruce Street, New York

EVERY AMERICAN has at one time or another heard of WENDELL PHILLIPS. MANY AMERICANS have learned of him at school, but VERY FEW AMERICANS really know the real character of WENDELL PHILLIPS. FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH'S eloquent eulogy of WENDELL PHILLIPS, should be in the home of EVERY AMERICAN WHO REALLY LOVES AMERICA. 10 cts. per Copy; 100 Copies, \$9. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce St., New York.



When the machine breaks down—when your fellow workmen lose their jobs or have their wages cut—then they will listen to Socialism. Your "stand pat neighbor" will read Socialist pamphlets now all right—we have some that hit the nail on the head every word. Get busy, order-to-day and make Socialist votes for 1908. SPECIAL PANIC OUTFIT. 500 Assorted Panic Pamphlets only \$2, Postpaid.

WILSHIRE BOOK CO. Clearing House for all Socialist Literature 200 William St., N. Y.

Books you SHOULD READ. Socialism and Modern Science. 210-page, cloth bound book by Enrico Ferri. Original price, \$1.50; now 90c. A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy. Original price, \$1.50; now 90c. Mass and Class. A Survey of Social Divisions. By W. J. Ghent. 350 pages. Paper, 20c.; original price, 25c. The Communist Manifesto. By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10c.; 25 copies for \$1.25; 100, \$5. Introduction to Socialism. Only 5c. a copy; 50c. per dozen; \$3 per 100. Merrie England. A Plain Exposition of Socialism. By Robert Blatchford. 10c.; 12 copies for 55c.; 100, \$6. The Pinkerton Labor Spy. Exposes the system used by employers to break up labor organizations. 20c.; \$2.50 per dozen. Unionism and Socialism. By Comrade Eugene Debs. \$2 per 100; 30c. per dozen; 5c. each. Confessions of a Drone. Also contains "Marshall Field's Will" and "The Socialist Machine". \$1 per 100; 5c. each; 25c. per dozen.

THE WORKER, 239 E. 84th Street, New York

BISHOP CREEK WARNING! Don't borrow money on your Bishop stock from irresponsible brokers who intend selling your stock as soon as you put it in their hands and who may not be able to replace it when you pay your note. Don't buy Bishop on installments from people who have no stock to deliver. BISHOP STOCK FREE! With each \$10 share of guaranteed 6 per cent Bishop Mining Stock, I will give free as a bonus two \$5 shares of Bishop Creek Gold Stock. Ten installments. Send for particulars.

GAYLORD WILSHIRE, 200 William Street, New York. Musical Benefit. Miss Amy Grant and Mr. Adolf Glöck will give a musical recital at Miss Grant's studio, 18 Henry fifth street, Saturday evening, Feb. 8, for the benefit of the fund to establish the "Socialist Theater Magazine". The first part of the program will include selections from Chopin, Wagner, Brahms, Liszt, and other composers. Mr. Glöck will play the piano and Mr. Grant will sing. Tickets at 25 and 50 cents can be had from Julius Hopp, 125 W. Twenty-third street, the Proprietarian Literary Circle.

