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YORK, FEBRUARY 8, 1908

# ORGANIZED LABOR BEFORE THE COURTS.

# Another Heavy Blow at Unions.

Says Workmen Must Repay Threefold the Loss of Profit Caused Capitalist by Peaceful Boycott-August Judges Find Law Rigid or Elastic, as They Choose-The Only Rule Is, Decision Must Be Against

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The United States Supremé Court to-day rendered nother anti-labor decision of an even ore drastic nature than the two which preceded it on Jan. 6 and Jan. 27. The court unanimously held that

s boycott instituted by a union of workingmen against a capitalist establishment which seeks a market in more than one state is "a combination in restraint of trade among the several states" within the meaning of the Sherman Act, and is therefore un-lawful and renders the institutors of the boycott liable for damages to the capitalist concerned.

The Sherman Act provides that any erson who shall be injured in his person who shall be injured in his husiness or property by reason of such combinations may sue and recover to the amount of three times the damage actually sustained by him, besides costs of court and attorneys' fees. The property of each individual participant in the combination can be levied on to collect such damages.

#### The Hatters' Boycott.

The Hatters' Boycott.

The case in which the decision is made is that of D. Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers of Danbury, Coun., against the United Hatters of North America, and indirectly against the American Federation of Labor, which has aided the United Hatters in prosecuting the boycott. The Loewe concern runs one of the 12 non-union hat factories in the country, 70 being unionised. The United Hatters, in the hope of inducing Loewe to compty with union conditions of work, hours, wages, etc., has carried on an active campaign to induce workingmen and sympathisers with the labor movement ers with the labor movemen buy only union-made hats and par-cularly to refrain from buying hats nade in the Loewe concern so long as t remains a non-union concern. The name of the Loewe company has been printed in the "We Don't Patronize" list of the "American Federationist".

#### Loewe Wants \$280,000 Damages.

Loewe sued the union, its President, and 200 of its individual members under the Sherman Act. The United States Circuit Court dismissed the case as not properly falling under the proof that law. Loewe therefore ealed. The Circuit Court of Apils reaffirmed the decision, but the upreme Court now reverses it, up-olding the claims of the capitalist

Loewe alleges that his business has suffered to the amount of \$80,000—that is, he thinks he would have made \$80,000 more profit if the working people had not been informed of the fact that his factory was a non-union place. He therefore proposes to col-\$280,000—three times the amount of his loss, plus \$40,000 for the expenses

#### An Inverted Anti-Trust Law.

The Sherman Act is commonly oken of as an anti-trust law. Its ossible purpose, when enacted by the an party, was to prevent comnations of great manufacturers or eders with railroads, etc., from comining to crush smaller competitors and drive them out of business. In ctise, under Republican and Demo-ic judges, it has been used almost usively against labor organiza-

## Two-Faced Interpretation.

The reason for the limitation of its revisions to matters of interstate rade is that the Constitution gives ongress power to regulate commerce etween the states, but not to regulate commerce within any single state, he Supreme Court gives this phrase loose or a strict construction accordloose or a strict construction, according as the one or the other suits capiinterests. Thus, in the two decided last month, it held that

# Supreme Court Deals ANTI-LABOR DECISIONS

ons rendered by state and federal courts within the last six months:

In August, Judge Dean of Arizons ssued an injunction forbidding Miners' Union No. 106, each of its officers or anybody else connected or in sympathy with it to make any efforts to get workmen to join their strike and specially commanding them "to desist absolutely from writing or sending thru the mails any written or printed circular, letter, or other comnunication conveying to any patron or prospective patron of the plaintiff any information of the miners' strike."

In September, a Vermont court is sued an injunction forbidding the Quarrymen's Union to try to persuade any employee of the associated quarry

owners to join the strike. On Oct. 19, the United States Circuit Court of Minnesota upheld a lower court in issuing an injunction against the Brotherhood of Carpenters forbidding the carpenters to carry out their resolution not to use materials manufactured in non-union factories.
On Oct. 21. Judge Thompson of the

United States Circuit Court of Ohio ssued an injunction forbidding the officers of the International Pressmen's Union to pay benefits out of the union's funds or to do anything to sup-port the union's demand for an eightour day and forbidding the union to take a referendum vote on the ques-

On Oct. 23, Judge Dayton of the United States District Court of West Virginia issued an injunction forbidding the national or district officers of the United Mine Workers to make any attempt to organize the employees of the Hitchman, Glendale and Richland Coal Companies in that state.

On Nev. 18, Judge Hazel of Buffalo Switchmen's Union to take any action loward declaring a strike for reduction of hours or increase of wages on the Lackawanna Railroad.

On Dec. 13, a Circuit Court in Ohio wiped off the statute books the state aw prohibiting the employm roung boys at night work in mills and

On Dec. 17, the Equity Court of the District of Columbia issued an injunc-

SOCIALISTS

Official Attacked.

Lieutenant - Governor is a Coal

Baron Who Imports Japanese

Coolies to Cheapen Labor and

Socialists Seek to Unseat Him.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 30.-Four

ctive Socialists in the provincial leg-

islature have been putting forth ef-forts to unsent Lieutenant-Governor

James Dunsmuir, a blue-blooded coal

baron who is using his power m the

Legislator Hawthornthwaite intro-

calling for an investigation of Duns-

muir's actions. It was only one of

several attempts the Socialist leader

has made to bring the Dunsmutr mav-

Contracts for Coolies.

In his resolution Hawthornthwaite

minted out that when certain bills on

mmigration were introduced at times

looking toward a restriction of the in-flux of Japanese, Dunsmutr antagon-

zed them. In the meantime, it was

further set forth, the coar paron nas

Japanese coolies for work in his mines. Hawthornthwaite declared that he had evidence to show that Dunsmurr

short time ago contracted with the

Canadian Nippon Co. for 500 coolles

Governor-General immediately consid

they are proved, oust Dunsmuir

er the charges and, in the event that

Upon the first reading only the fou

Socialists voted for the resolution, and it was defeated for the time. Haw-

thornthwaite declares that he will con

tinue to present such motions until

Socialists Remain Seated.

A surprise was sprung on the legis-lature when the Lieutenant-Governor

delivered his "speech from the throne." It is customary for all pres-

ent to rise at this point, but the So-cialists remained seated througt the

ethod of disseminating correct infor

mation and advising workingmen not to buy from markedly hostile em-

ons occasion.—Chicago Daily So

The resolution finally asked that the

en contracting for hundreds of

ter to a bend.

tion at the last session

body for his own business interests.

AGGRESSIVE.

CANADIAN

# OF THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

The following is a summary of a tion forbidding the American Federa-few of the most important anti-labor tion of Labor to publish in its officia tion of Labor to publish in its official organ the name of the Buck Stove & Range Co., as one of the firms that workingmen ought not to patronize on account of its bitter antagonesm to the labor movement. On Jan. 6, the United States Su-

preme Court declared unconstitutions the federal law making railway companies engaged in interestate commerce liable for damages in the case of employees killed or injured at the'r work as a result of defective equip ment or negligence of fellow servants

On Jan. 24, Judge Phillips of the Common Pleas Court of Cuyatogr County, Oblo, ordered the dissolution of the Amalgamated Window Glass Workers of America, on the ground that the union is "a labor trust, an unlawful combination in restraint of

On Jan. 27, the United States Supreme Court declared unconstitutiona: the federal law forbidding railway companies engaged in interstate commerce to discharge employees for belonging to a labor organization.

The spirit of all these decisions may be summed up in the words which Judge Jones of the United States Circuit Court of Alabama used tast summer in issuing an injunction forbidding the States Railroad Commission to attempt to compel the railroad companies to obey the laws of the state. In the course of his decision, Judge

"An employer has a property right in the services of his workmen in his business. The employer can maintain an action against any one who entices his servant to leave can, or prevent the servant from working for his employer. This property right is pro tected by the sanction of our criminal laws also."

The employer has a property right in the services of his workmen. Any action on their part which tessens the rgine of that property right of his is nlawful. Any law of state or nation which lessens the value of that property right, which prevents and from gett'. The largest possible profit out of his workmen is unconstitutions: That is the view of the courts and will be until workingmen vote to put a different sort of man on the bench

## NEW YORK'S UNEMPLOYED CONFERENCE

British Columbia Provincial Will Meet Next Tuesday in Labor -Temple.

> All Labor Bodies Urged to Send Delegates to Conduct Vigorous Campaign for Relie! of Victims of Capitalist Crisis---Reports Show Need for Prompt and Energetic Action Here and Elsewhere.

At last week's meeting of the Executive Committee it was decided that an appeal be issued to all the party organizations and the various trade unions and other labor organizations urging them to elect two delegates each to an Unemployed Conference the purpose of the conference to be not alone agitation on the present financial and industrial depression, but at the same time to advise ways and means of procuring work for the nu-employed. The first meeting of the conference will take place on Tuesday Feb. 11, at the Labor Temple, 243 E Eighty-fourth street. Comrades who are members of labor organizations are urged to bring this matter before them and show the importance of sending delegates to such a conference so that an energetic and systematic agitation for the unemployed

may be carried on all over the city The New York "World", which two months ago estimated the number of the unemployed in this city at 125,000 now places it at 130,000. This is cer tainly much below the truth. The "World" figures include 83,000 in the various clothing trades: 25,500 in the building trades; 15,000 eigar makers and 6,500 in five other trades. This eaves actively out of account a number of lines of industry in which de pression is known to exist—such as printing with its ailled trades, box making, watch making, jewelry, etc. It does not include the very large number of common laborers who are un able to find the usual employment at street work, excavation for buildings on the docks, and elsewhere. It leaves out of account the many clerks, salesmen and saleswomen, bookkeepers, porters, packers, and other employees in commercial houses who have been laid off. It says nothing of the teamsters, who find work very irregular. It

takes no account of the numerous do

mestic servants who have lost their

positions because families of the mid-dle class have been compelled to re-duce household expenses.

"Since the winter of 1883-b4 we have not seen anything like the dis-

tress that now confronts us," said Robert Fulton Cutting, President of the New York Association for Improv ing the Condition of the Poor. out-of-work cannot find employment, nor can we find it for them."

According to Robert W. Buère, General Agent of this society, the number of able-bodied, trained and even skilled workmen who have applied to the Association for work is increasing every day. On Monday, Jan. 20, 557, who always had work before this win ter, applied for jobs of any kind. The following Saturday 600 such men had applied, while on Feb. 1 the number had increased to 678. These men were of all varieties of workmen-tailors, blacksmiths, truckmen, department store workers, jewelry designers, me chanics and engineers.

Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Manager of the United Hebrew Charities, said last Sunday that he had never seen a greater number of unemployed workmen and laborers. The Hebrew Charities previously have dealt generally with widows and sick children, but whenever a man applied for work something was found for him to do This winter, however, strong men who are eager to work come to the He brew Charities and nothing can be

done for them. .

The "Tribune" reports that so much clothing has been pawned by the poor that the pawnbrokers have refused to take any more.

#### Children Faint from Hunger.

Mrs. C. H. Tower, Principal of School No. 114, 73 Oliver street, told pitiful stories at the Woman's Health Protective Association yesterday afternoon of the children who come to her school. She said: "They are so poorly nourished that they are not able o do the work assigned them, and I have many children who faint because they have nothing to ent. It is customary for them to come to school with-out breakfast, and I buy several bottles of milk myself, put them on the radiator to warm, and feed these un-fortunate children. I have applied to several charities for them but only the Salvation Army has responded to any request for help. There is a kitch-en in our school building where soup could be made for them if the Board of Education would permit it, and I do not know that it would."

Railways Laying Men Off. ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 29 The Jake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway's four to two days a week working time. hie thousand men are affected.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 29.-Orders were received to-day temporarily closing the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad shops at Havelock, The same order closes the repair shops at Lincoln, Neb., and Alliance, Plattsmouth McCook, and Sheridan, Wyo. Six hunared men are affected at Liavelock and maller numbers at the other towns.

The factory of the New York Stantard Watch Co., which employs about 1,200 persons, was closed on Jan. 20 and on Feb. 5 reopened with the ampouncement that benceforth it will run ouly four days a week.

The Navy Department is doing to part along with private capitalists to lower the standard of living of the working class. An order has been to sued cutting the wages of plumbers in the Brooklyn Navy Yard from \$4.50 to

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 30,-Th first of a series of unemployed meetings was held here on Sunday. The hall was filled to the doors. Another meeting will be beld next Sunday.

#### Detroit Demonstration

Compels Municipal Aid. DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 30.—The city will furnish employment for 2,000 mer out of work here. The Commissioner of Public Works, Parks, Police. Water, Public Lighting and Roads will meet to perfect plans to this end. This is in response to the demonstration re ported last week

#### Starving Men Riot.

BUFFALO, Feb. 1 .- An outbreak of wlessness among the hundreds o hungry laborers thrown out of employ ment by the closing of the steel mills at West Seneca is feared by the police A riot was caused by a grocer failing to distribute 400 loaves of bread, as he had said he would. A free soul house was opened to-day. It is estimated that 3,379 persons are out of work, and of these 2,074 lack food.

## Employment Cut to One-Half.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 1-The Char ity Organization Society has made lishments of this city to discover the extent of the curtailment of work. Its findings do not justify the optimistic articles in the daily press.

The 121 shops and factories visited were employing at the beginning of the crisis, 21,386 workers.

Of these only 5,470 are now working full time; 8,543 have been discharged or laid off; 5,888 are working shot time (1,600 of them less than half time); and 1.495 are not accounted for Making allowances, this means that

the amount of employment in the manufacturing industries of Indianapolis is now only about half what it was four months ago.

-Hand this paper around in your

## THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY

Socialist Resolution Adopted by Hull Conference.

Socialization of the Means of Production Definitely Declared to Be the Object of the Party-Capitalists Alarmed by Forward Step---Equal Suffrage for All Men and Women Demanded---Other Radical Mea-

Reports in the English papers of the ghth annual conference of the Labor Party, held at Hull, Jan. 20-23, indicate that it was the most notable in the party's existence. The adoption of a Socialist resolution, an event which has attracted world-wide attention, gives the conference unusual importnnce and warrants extended notice from the Socialist and labor press.

There were 420 delegates at the conference, the largest in the party's history. Walter Hudson, M. P., chairman of the party executive committee, presided thruout, and gave the opening address.

#### Party's Growth.

This address reviewed the party's work and progress during the previous year .- It showed the party had begun the year with 261 affiliated organizations, and a membership of 908,338 and closed with a total of 276 affiliated organizations and a membership of 1,-072,413. The organizations consist of 181 trade unions, 92 central anl local bodies, 1 co-operative society and 2 Socialist organizations-the Independent Labor Party and the Fabian So-During the three days' meeting the

conference acted upon many important matters affecting the party and the general labor movement-and did so in remarkably business-like and harmonious manner, considering the various elements represented.

By a vote of 567,000 to 429,000 it was decided to employ a national election agent, to give special attention to election organization and provide information regarding registrat on and assistance in legal difficulties in elections,etc. This project was discus force at the Eikhart locomotive and at length, and its adoption is considerallied shops to-day was reduced from ed an important development of the political machinery of the party.

The Woman's Labor League was admitted to membership by acclamation because of its activity in past elections. The League held a successful conference of its own, preceding the party conference

#### First Socialist Resolution.

On the second day (Tuesday), the first resolution relating to Socialism came up, in the form of an amendment to the party constitution, declaring the objects of the party to be as follows

"To organize and maintain a Parliamentary Labor party, with its own whips, whose ultimate object shall be obtaining for the workers the full results of their labor by the overthrow of the present competitive system of capitalism, and the institution of a system of public ownership and control of all the means of life."

This amendment was proposed by the Paper Stainer's Union, whose delegate, Mr. Atkinson, opened the debate. The resolution was also supported by Victor Grayson, M. P. and Harry Quelch, editor of London "Justice", the organ of the Social Democratic Feder ation, which is not affiliated with the Labor party, Quelch being a delegate

from the London Trades Council. The principal opposition to the reso lution was made by J. Bruce Glasier. editor of the "Labor Leader", the organ of the Independent Labor Party, J. R. Clynes, M. P. and Pete Curran, M. P. The debate was therefore chiefly between Socialists.

## Against Constitutional Amendment.

The opponents to the amendment claimed that to adopt it, would make Socialism a test of membership for affiliated bodies in the Labor party, and thus, disrupt the alliance between the Socialist and trade unions for independent political action. Quelch demanded that the Labor party decisively declare its objective purpose. He objected to a party "which was non-Socialist in England and Socialist on the continent. While you are neither fish, flesh nor good red herring, it is impossible to do much."

The amendment was defeated by a vote of 951,000 to 91,000. Last year the same amendment was defeated \$35,000 to 98,000. The vote was taken as an evidence of the desire to continue the present relations between the Socialists and the trade unions in the party

#### Second Socialist Resolution. Next day, however, the Socialist resolution proposed by the Amalga-

mated Society of Engineers came up. This resolution read as follows: "That in the opinion of this Conference the time has arrived when the

Labor party should have, as a definite object, the socialization of the means of production, distribution and ex change, to be controlled by a Democratic State in the interest of the entire community and the complete railroads in this part of the state.

emancipation of labor from the domination of capitalism and landlordism, with the establishment of social and economical equality between the

The Standing Order (Rules) Committec recommended the resolution be taken from the calendar, since the Paper Stainers' Union resolution had been discussed and passed upon the day be fore. This was objected to and the committee's recommendation was rejected by a vote of 514,000 to 506,000.

D. J. Shackieton of the Trade Union Congress, opposed the resolution, and, as an old trade unionist warned the conference against doing anything to strain the national understanding between the union and the Socialist groups.

The vote resulted in the resolution be ing adopted by a vote of 514,000 to 469,-000. The announcement created a scene of wild enthusiasm, which lasted several minutes.

The action of the conference in defeating the Paper Stainers' resolution, and adopting that of the Engineers' has caused considerable comment. The difference in the resolutions appears to be in that the first named would have been a constitutional amendment making Socialism the fundamental object of the party, while the Engineers' resolution is merely an expression of opinion. The conference's action has caused a tremendous sensation in Great Britain, and created alarm and consternation among the capitalist class and capitalist politicians.

#### Other Resolutions.

Other resolutions acted upon were: One (by Quelch) to enable candidates of the Labor party to officially style themselves "Socialist" candidates if they desired, was opposed on the ground that this would tend to confusion, and was defeated by 916,000 to \$2,000 votes.

A resolution for the conference to adopt a Parliamentary program was opposed on the ground, that the program of the party was being developed by political and social conditions. It was also defeated.

Resolutions endorsing eight hours day for railway workers and mine surface employees; better factory inspection: providing that public office clerks should be brought within the Public Health act; for old-age pendons; for nationalization of railways as an immediate project; to abolish the House of Lords; and for government payment of members of Parliament were all adopted.

#### Woman Suffrage.

The woman suffrage question again provoked discussion. A resolution from the Independent Labor Party that the franchise be extended to women on the same terms that it is now, or may be later, held by men was opposed by Quelch and others. Quelch moved an amendment which asked for equal voting rights to be extended to all men and women and declared the original resolution embodied a property qualifleation.

Victor Grayson opposed Quelch in this, and defended the "militant suffrage agitation". Will Thorne, M. P., answered Grayson, and supported Queich's amendment and reminded the delegates that certain militant suffragists had declared, they wanted the franchise for women, "not to help the men, but for the purpose of keeping back adult suffrage and fighting Socialism." Quelch's amendment was adopted by

a vote of 784,000 to 257,000.

A resolution for a legal minimum wage in selected trades was

The new executive committee of the Labor party elected, is as follows; J. J. Stephenson, Pete Curran, Arthur Henderson, W. C. Robinson, Ben Turner, John Hodge, T. Glover, J. R. Bell, Walter Hudson and T. C. Clynes. Besides these, Keir Hardie and Philip Snowden, represent the Independent Labor Party and E. R. Pease, the Fabian Society on the executive.

Before the party conference, two separate conferences on old-age pensions and unemployment, were held. These were attended and addressed by labor members of Parliament, and resolutions urging that these two questions be kept to the front in Parliament, and immediate action demanded upon them, were adopted. Large and enthusiastic public meetings were also held on the Sunday and Monday, at which Socialists were the principal speakers.

#### The Hourwich-Hiliquit Debate.

On Thursday evening of next week, Feb. 13, in Cooper Union, Dr. I. A. Hourwich will support and Morris Hillquit will 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. The audience ought to test the capacity of the hall. Tickets, costing 10, 15, and 25 cents, are to be had at the office of Forward", 175 E. Broadway, or a 165 Henry street.

Railroad Merger in Maine. RANGELEY, Me., Feb. 3.—The Sandy River & Rangeley Lakes Railroad Co, has been organized at Gardiner to take over all the narrow-gauge

## A SCAB UNION IN GOLDFIELD.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Mine Owners Hire a Traitor to Organize Union of "Desirable Citizens".

Capitalist Sheets Praise Traitor and Embezzler Who Attempts to Divide the Miners in the Interests of the Exploiters.

Ida Crouch Hazlett sends The Worker the following interesting account of how the scab union in Goldfield was formed and the character who acted as a tool in this work;

"If the operators and Governor Sparks can have their way with the legislature they intend it to simply egalize the gun men already employed by the companies about the mines Under present conditions the sheriff's office with a force of about 40 deputies scattered thru the camp keeps these hired thugs in order. But if the legislature authorize Sparks to form a state police and all these gun men are advanced to the dignity of state marshals, they will then have authority over the sheriff's office, and the miners will be expected to submit to their

#### New Scab Union.

"About the most ludicrous feature of this hocus-pocus that the mine owners are indulging in is the atempt of old Tommy O'Brien, to organize a dual miners' scab union. It is to be called the 'Nevada Miners' Union', and is. calculated to put the Western Feder tion forever out of business in the golden desert. Old Tommy has gone back over 30 years to find out how to organize the right sort of a union. He has stated that the constitution and by-laws of the old Goldhill Miners' Union, in the palmy days of Virginia City's fabulous wealth, the two towns being practically one, is to be the Bible of the new organization. It seems he was a member of the Goldhill union from 1872 to 1879. He has been for many years a cheap decoy politician, and was living in poverty here in a tent, and eating cheap ra tions. Now he is hanging out at the Casey hotel. He has a flag hanging out of the barren room which he uses as headquarters which makes it look like an army recruiting station. says his new union is no red fing proposition, but the straight United States gods. He proposes to have a charter from the legislature, so that the Dord and Master has been kind enough

#### to let the slaves organize. O'Brien, Defaulter and Traitor.

"In the preamble to his new aggre-

gation he speaks of the Federation men as 'undesirable citizens', and snys there are no 'distinctions in society except those based upon worth, usefulness and order', and says he has about 40 signatures, and when they have about 70 they will get their charter and proceed to do business. But a black cloud hangs over Tommy's past career. In 1900 he belo the Butte Miners' Union. At that time the Butte union was raising funds to assist the anthracite coal strikers. O'Brein was appointed on the aid committee. About \$20,000 was raised when O'Brien was found to be several hundred dollars short in his acco and when called to make an explanation he suddenly disappeared. O'Brien was then expelled from Butte Miners' Union No. 1. He was published in the 'Miners' Magazine' and all m ers thruout the jurisdiction of the Federation were warned to be on the lookout for the tricky politician who is now so careful to announce that undesirable citizens' will be forever excluded from the scab 'Miners' Union of Nevada'. Yet the daily papers of Goldfield, subsidized sheets of the mine owners' association, are praising to the skies this traitor, grown gray in the betrayal of the brothers of his

#### Boston Landlords Boycott.

class, because they see in him a tool

that they hope will successfully divide

labor.

The rent strike in the West Endof Boston, is still on, and the landlords have organized to crush the strike. The constitution and by-laws of the landlords, provide that a person applying for rooms shall first produce a receipt in full from his last landlord; that a person evicted for non-payment of rent, shall not secure rooms from the landlords; when a member of the landlords' organization is in trouble with a tenant, an attorney will be supplied by the organization; landlords having trouble in evicting tenants are obligated to telephone for the police immediately: landlords are forbidden to rent rooms to anyone connected with the strike. To carry out these measures a fund of \$4,500 has been subscribed by the landlords,

It is hardly possible that the courts, that are vigilant to guard the "liberty of the individual", will suppress this systematic boycott, established by owners of Boston tenements.

--- Don't buy the "Delineator" Butterick patterns

nal power to regulate estate commerce does not include to make rallway corporations; an interstate business liable for ges when employees are killed or ed at their work, nor to forbid hen it is proposed to use the of Congress to give some proorkingmen against gigantic.

But the loose or broad is applied when it is a

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 15 Spruce Street.

Entered as second-class matter at New York Post Office on April 6, 1891.

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

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

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed thru its rd general election. Its growing power indicated by the increase of its vote: 004 (Presidential) ................408.230



#### THE PRESIDENT AND HIS PARTY.

The President has seen a great light. He has discovered that the party which he has supported and the judges m he has appointed are all wrong, and that a program of radical labor legislation is absolutely necessary.

If we did not know that the labor laws which the President recommends will not be enacted and enrorced-ir we did not know that just as well as President himself knows it, we ght be inclined to join in the chorus of jubilation over his progressive policies. But we are not so green as all

When the President's program has run the gauntlet of the House of Reptatives when the bills have been nded and recommended and some of them left in committee; when what is left of the program has undergone the still severer process of elimination in the Senate-when the representatives of the railway corporations, the mining companies, and the great industrial trusts have cut out all that they consider too dangerous; when what is still left of it has been passed on by the District and Circuit Courts and the Supreme Court and Interpreted in the light of all the reactionary precedents they have already established—then, if anything is left of it, we shall be ready to appraise the President's program of labor legislation at its true value.

And not till then. For the Press dent's party is not pledged to the employers' liability law or the regulation of injunction proceedings or the protection of workingmen in the right to organize, any more than the Demo cratic party is. Both of them are hos tile to everything of the sort. And so long as the one or the other holds power, we shall get only so much progressive legislation as the fear inspired by the growth of the Socialist and trade-union movement inspires in the hearts of the capitalists and their pon-

Meanwhile, simple minded peopt will be convinced-for the time-that President Roosevelt is at last beginning to make good. Experience will teach them better.

Once in a long while we find an oldparty representative whose personal attitude, in antagonism to that of his party, we can applaud. Such was the with John P. Altgeld, who braved the ruin of his political career to do justice to the Haymarket victims. Such is the case of Representative Sherwood of Ohio, who spoke in such clear terms on the floor of Congress last week in denunciation of the Administration and especially in defense of the workingmen whom President Moosevelt branded as "undesirable citizens". General Sherwood was a brave opponent of chatte: slavery when he was a young man, fifty years ago. Now, in his old age, he stands as boldly against the wage-slave masters of the present day. We do not expect a man of seventy-two to break all his old associations and join the Socialist Party. We thank him for the encouragement which his words will give to younger men to enlist for the new war of emancipation.

John Burns is a labor leader after the capitalists' own heart. Having "arrived", having got recognized in soclety and won a comfortable place in the government, his contribution toward solving the problem of unemployment is the statement that the chief danger is that relief may be given to undeserving persons. To prove it, he tells how he disguised himself and mingled with the uneuployed applying at a relief station and got his share of bread and soup; now anyone knows that Mr. Burns is "undeserving"; so his case is proved. He added that poverty is on the increase

grow "so long as indiscriminate charity prevails." The way to abolish poverty is clear. Stop giving relief; then the poor will die; then, of course, poverty will be extinct. That seems to be the theory.

The city administration has found \$16,000,000 available for the purchase of land from the Cutting Estate and the Lotus Realty Company-much of the land being under water and yet to be paid for at the rate of \$1.10 a square foot. The deal was closed on Monday. When the workingmen clamor for a chance to earn their bread by useful labor, they are told that the city has no funds. But when rich capitalists have submerged lands to sell-lands which they have never done a stroke of work nor even spent a cent of money to improve and of which they are making absolutely no use presto: the cash is ready.

Fifty philanthropists took lunch at the Plaza Hotel last Sunday and discussed the condition of the unemployed. After the excellent menu had been disposed of, the philanthropists, inspired with that feeling of universat benevolence which accompanies the satisfaction of the inner man, decided that there are at least 2,500 unemployed thru no fault of their own (better authorities say from 130,000 to 250,000, but the philanthropists were optimis tic) and that about the right thing to fix them up nice and comfortable would be to raise a fund of \$200,000 for the purpose of creeting a building to be used as a "home" and workshop for the "worthy poor". The scheme is to give lodging and meals to persons who satisfy the philanthropists that they are "deserving", but to make them work at charity wages to pay for it. Great is philanthropy!

#### DOES AMERICA REALLY WEEP FOR TYRANTS SLAIN?

Assassination is never justifiable as means of political action except when the ruling powers prevent their subjects from obtaining relief from oppression by other and less violent methods. In such cases, where it is choice between rejicide and tame submission to tyrauny, we hope the spontaneous feelings and the calm judgment of all thinking and libertyloving men will always applaud the political assassin rather than the ser

The case of the King and the Crown Prince of Portugal seems to have been distinctly one where violence was the only method left to the champions of liberty and progress. Carlos and Luiz, by sanctioning the conduct of Franco in repressing and punishing every attempt to agitate against autocratic misrule, put themselves in the same category with Peisistratos, Cæsar, Charles I. Louis XVI, and the Romanoffs and their bloody agents. They could have saved their lives by show ing the slightest disposition to respect the constitution, the laws, the dictates of common humanity, and the solemn pledges which they and their dynasty had given to the Portuguese nation Their blood is on their own hands as is that of the burgiar or the highwayman slain in self-defense by his intended victim

President Roosevelt has sent the for lowing message to the new King:

"I hasten to express to you and to felt condolence by reason of the tragic death of your royal father and brother. The American people feel a peculiar bond of sympathy with the royal family and the people of Portugal in their great affliction, and they have been inexpressibly shocked and grieved at the dreadful tragedy."

What is the "peculiar bond of sym-

pathy" which, the President thinks, unites the American people with the tyrannical family of Braganza, we find it difficult to guess. Is it, perhaps, founded in Mr. Roosevelt's personal sympathy with the "strenuous" Franco, who has proven himself a true "Rough Rider" in his treatment of the Portuguese people.

In contrast with the President's note, we find it interesting to read the action of the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies, which has had its expetience with the house of Habsburg as the Portuguese have with that of Braganza. The Government proposed a resolution of condolence, and the Chamber, by a decisive majority, adopted the following substitute:

"The views of the Hungarian Parliament on freedom are such that the House could not dedicate a posthu-mous resolution to a King who had abolished constitutional government and instituted a dictatorship."

Thus has the New World to learn from the Old in this twentieth century.

The United States Senate did not adopt a resolution deploring the death of the hundreds of workingmen killed by unlawful and inhuman neglect on No. 1 letted that it will continue to the part of the mine owners at Mo-

nongah and Jacob's Creek. It has never put one word on record to express indignation at the Bloody Sunday massacre in St. Petersburg, or at the other massacres of workingmen. students, and Jews committed at the command of the Tsar's government. It reserves its words of condolence for kings and princes and grand dukes who pay with their lives the penalty of cruel and perfidious usurpation and oppression.

#### GOVERNOR HUGHES, A SAFE POLITICIAN.

Astute politician that he is, Governor Hughes is in no danger of being charged with unsafe opinions regarding the great capitalist interests of today. He is a type of the well balanced and respectable representative of property and, the he may pose as a "reformer", he is as anxious as Taft or Cannon that his claims as a "safe and sane" man may be recognized. It was this motive no doubt that prompted him to make the following statement in his speech last week:

"Our Government is based upon the principles of indivualism and not upon those of Socialism. It was not established to substitute one form of despotism for another. It was founded to attain the aims of liberty, of liberty under law, but wherein each inco vidual might have the freest opportunity consistent with the equal right others, and wherein the rewards of industry and thrift-the gains of honest effort-might be secure."

There is nothing new in this. It is the stock utterance of the politicians of average ability, repeated so often that it excites little comment. Hughes repetition of if at this time makes it all the more silly in that "the rewards of industry, and thrift", were never less secure for the workers than at the moment the governor was making his address. But a giaring contradiction like that does not disturb the screnity of the man with one eve cast towards Washington "

It may be well to make a record of the fact that before the papers last Saturday, could run President Roosevelt's message, notice was sent out by one of the large press agencies to cut out one sentence. That sentence was rather emphatic in defense of the trade union and Roosevelt, no coubt, was goaded into writing it by the lashing he has of late received from many of his own party organs. A little time and reflection must have convinced him that it would be better to cut out a passage that could only make more trouble for him. Even Theodore is capable if being tamed.

#### NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

ARTHUR KAHN, Milwaukee,-The New York ."Sun" article upon which base your communication, and which states that Eugene V. Debs. Morris Hillquit, B. Feigenbaum, Jas F. Carey, and others held a banque: and discussed with Daniel DeLeon the prospects of unity between the Socialst Party and the Socialist Labor Party, is as far from the truth as 'Sun" reports about Socialists usually are. In such matters it is safe to conclude, that, "If you see it in the Sun', it's a lie."

As our regular publication day next week falls on a legal holiday. The Worker will appear one day late, in accordance with our usual custom in such cases.

It is to be hoped that the "Volkszel-Central Palace on Washington's Birthday will receive more hearty support from the non-German comrades in New York City and the vicinity than the "Forward" ball last week received from the non-Jewish comrades.

#### Nicholas Tchaikovsky.

"I must go back," the Leader said, "Where fulls the lash, where galls the chain.

Where no man knows why he is slain, Where only spies are sure of brend. My people wait: they would be led To see the light beyond the pain.

I must go back," the Leader said, Where falls the lash, where galls the chain,

From countries where no fears are

By liberty of heart and brain. I go to these-the starved and bled."

Within the net he stepped again: "I must go back," the Leader said. M. C. A., in New York Times.

# Bridgeport Preacher Backs Down.

The Socialists of Bridgeport, Conn., have forced the Rev. George F. Pentecost of that city to accept or Gecilne a challenge to debate Socialism. Pentecost decided it was best not to de-bate, a wise decision by the way, ire had charged that Socialism was worse than dives and gambling hells, but when called on to defend his slanders he could only say that the Socialist Platform is one of "hazy utterances" that do not enlighten him: If not enlightened he is at least more discree than when he gave vent to his spleen

## A Good Business Man

"What kind of a man is Skinner?" "He's good business man." Yes, I've heard that is he homest? "No, he's dishonest heb." But I shought you said he was sood business man?" I did." "Oh!"—

## CURRENT LITERATURE

**\*** STORIES AND PICTURES. By Isaac Lock | tone of sadness in his work. But in Perez. Translated from the Yiddish by Helena Frank. Jewish Publication So

clety. Cloth, \$1.50.

of the Ghetto.

The translator of these sketches of Jewish life in Rossian Poland tells us that she has been warned that they may prove too "tief-Jüdisch" and too full of local color to command the interest of Gentile readers or even of Jews living in Western lands. In-tensely Polish-Jewish as they are, indeed, picturing a life widely different in its external aspects and even to some extent in its inner nature from the life of any other people or of any other land, yet we are glad that, considering Perez as "a distinctly modern writer, whose views and sympathics are of the widest", she did not allow the warning to deter her from making the experiment. If some Western and Gentile readers do not find interest in the book, so much the worse for them -it is they who lose by the narrow ness of their mental horizon. Comparisons are odious, of course, but sometimes they are useful. If we compare Perez' work with Zangwill's, we find in it somewhat less of literary art. perhaps, tho it is by no means lacking in that; but on the other hand, just because he is less dominated by Jewish romanticism, the men and women in his pages appear to us more real, no less distinctively Jewish and at the same time more profoundly human than the Dreamers and the Children

It is rather trite, but it is neverthe

less true, to say that the history of the

Jewish people is altogether a remarkable one, full of striking contrasts and paradoxes. A people without a country and even without any unided political or social organization for eighteen centuries they have yet maintained their racial, religious, and, one may almost say, their national existence, while so many other nations have been broken to fragments and swallowed up; remaining separate. they have yet adapted themselves to the conditions of the many lands in which they have dwelt and have even partaken of the social life and character of the people among whom they have lived, so that they are as much Russians or Poles or Germans or Americans as are their Gentile neighbors; intensely practical with strong traits of worldly wisdom developed by the necessities of their bitter struggle for existence, they are yet more intensely idealistic than any other per ple; and if the good and the bad quallties, the petty and the noble impulses tre inextricably mingled in every human life, most markedly are they so in the life of the Jew. All this we see in Perez pages; for he holds no brief, is not carried away, as so many lewish writers have been, either by enthusiasm for his race and its traditions or by revolt against those traditions. He is above all a sympathetreally accurate reporter of what his keen and colm eyes have seen. that he is without "tendenz"; for he is, indeed, strongly progressive and humanistic; but his tendenz is that of the true realist, with whom, in the words of DaVinci, great knowledge leads to great love and, just as truly,

love enlightens knowledge.

The book is well named "Stories and Pictures". Yet the contents cannot be definitely classified under these two heads. Such stories as "Married" and "The Outcast" and "The Woman Mistress Hannah" are themselves pictures. living and moving pictures, which the reader remembers as if the events had taken place under his very eyes; and such pictures as "Underground" "Homestic Happiness" and "The Chanekah Light" and the score of thumbnail sketches gathered under the title of "Travel-Pictures"-ench of these tung" Festival to be held in the Grand tells a stery fall of heartnehe or of consolation and hope or of both.

> There is much sadness in these story-telling pictures and these pleturelike stories. If one looks squarely at life and honestly tells what he sees. there must needs be a strong under-

all great work of the sort, in all work founded upon genuinely deep and broad sympathy pathos and humor are close akin; weeping and laughter both bring tears. This is perhaps the truest test of greatness in such work; and judged by this test, Perez may be accounted great. His humor is neither of the frivolous kind that merely amuses nor of the bitter kind that mocks and disheartens; it is rather like the humor of Thackeray at his bestthe Thackeray of "Henry Esmond" not the Thackeray of "Vanity Fair". which saves the realist from pessimism even when be treats the darkest themes, and saves the enthusiast from becoming a fanatic and the man of imagination from becoming a romanti-

Altogether.we can commend "Storles and Pictures" alike to Jewish and to Gentile readers, both as a work of literature and as a contribution to the establishment of a mutual understanding and sympathy in place of mutual prejudice and distrust.

The contents of the "International Socialist Review" for January 15, are unusually varied. Among the most notable articles are "Socialism and Art" by Glovanni C. Criale, "Bernard Shaw" by Jos. E. Cohen; "Major Barbara and Petit Bourgeois Philosophy" by Robin Bunbar; "A Friend of Labor in Argentina" by Ernest Untermonn. In an editorial note A. M. Simons announces that with this number he savers all editorial connection with the "International Socialist Review."

"The Growth of a Social Nervous System" is the title of a brilliant article by Allan L. Benson in "The Arena" for December. A vigorous criticism of prevailing literary standards in this country is given by Francis Lamont Pierce in "A Survey of Contemporary American Literature." Other interesting and timely contributions are "Unrest in India: its Genesis and Trend" by Saint Nahal Sing; "Men Women and Books of the Hour", a literary section of unusual length; and "In the Mirror of the Present" by Editor Flower. Ryen Walker has also a striking cartoon.

The January number of the "International" contains the following articles: "The Socialist Ideal in Art", by Walter Crane; "The Future in Austria", by E. Pernerstorfer; "King and People in Portugal", by Angelo Vaz; "The Labor Party in Belgium", by Emile Vandervelde; "The German Churches", by Prof. Rade of Marburg: 'The Awakening of the Orient", by Prof. A. Vamberg; "A New Type of School" (the Thomas Davidson Schoot of New York), by Mary L. Katsin The Development of the Ideal of Beauty", by Prof. Regnault of Paris: The Democratic Spirit in German Literature", by Lily Braun; "The Feature of Art in East and West", by Redolphe, Brodn; besides correspo dence from all parts of the world.

'Nationalität und Internationalität' by karl Kautsky, a 36-page supplement to the "Neue Zeit" for Jan. 18, Among the articles in the magazine proper are Haeger Konferenz", by M. Paulo witsch; "Die Aenterung des Börsch-gesetzes", by Ludwig Frank; "Die Gewerkschaftliche Aktion im Jahre 1996", by Wilhelm Jansson.

No. 72 of the "Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor" contains an elaborate and valuable study by Dr. I. M. Rubinow en "Economic Conditions of the Jews in Russia".

called "prosperity". To be deprived of that privilege is called "hard times". Vote capitalist tickets and you will get one or the other.

#### THE CHILD SLAVE'S LOT. a two-room apartment in a tenement

The candles and bonbons so temptingly displayed in show windows absorb lli-paid children's toil. Many children could tell of the slavery in making candy that rewards them with a miserabe pittance of from \$2.50 to \$4.35 a week and at hours ranging from 12 to 15 a day.

For them these sweets mean nothing

more than the dally amount of drudgery, with an important foreman spur-ring tired hands and bodies to ever increasing effort.

Bit by bit, piece by piece, thru the

long hours of the cheerless day and often long into the night, in rooms that are poorly ventilated and cold from necessity, they mix and mold and dip the prettily fashioned chocolates so necessary to complete feminine cheer in so many fashionable homes.

The dainty Dresden china women fashion, who mince over them in the subdued light of the evening lamps beside glowing grate fires in luxuri ously appointed homes; know nothing, care nothing of the terrible cost of the making.

And in the dreary cheerlessness of

their cramped tenement homes, shut away from the brightness of the life they will never know, supping on black they will never know, supping on black bread and porridge, the girls whose young lives are being dwarfed and stunted, and void of joy, count up the measure of gain—\$2.50 to \$4.25 a week. Rosa Kista, just past 1d, black-haired and slow-eyed, is a candy dipper. By working greating the makes \$5.50 a week. She town with her parents in

lot between the factory and the rail-Rosa is an only child, a child whos parents left Poland to escape a virtual slavery. She eats her black bread and

her bowl of sonp without complaint. The coffee is little more than boiled water, but it suffices. She has known nothing else in her brief, restricted Yet she boasted, with her innocen

confidence of the child she is, that out of her meager earnings she had laid by sufficient to buy a Cristmas present for each of her parents. She is happy in her way; she has never tasted of the wider range of pleasures.

But the case of Rosa Kista is an exception, an oasis in a desert of despair. She lives at home, untouched by the temptations of the world are has yet to come to know. That world and the filching of fortunes is slowly being revealed to her. Full knowledge of it will dawn on her and she will find herself cast among breadwinners for life. She and her fellow slaves have not lived and cannot live at all

to the school and the memployed to the shop. It would transform the child, the man and the shop and make all of them symbols of the humanity that succeeded to the inhuman, profit sweaters of to-day.

## A TYPICAL TRUST.

By Harvey Russell.

The American Tobacco Co. is a fair sample of the trust, its formation folthe year 1907. lowing closely the plan on which the Steel Trust organized. This trust was incorporated under the made-for-thatpurpose laws of New Jersey, on Oct. 19, 1904, merging into one the American, Continental and Consolidated Tobacco Companies, and taking over their assets. Like the Steel Trust. with the virtuous Corey at its head, Stores Co. the American Tobacco Co. has for its President, Mr. James B. Duke, whose ffairs were public gossip in the newspapers recently. Pipe smokers are well acquainted with his name, for every package of the concection or

Let us glance over their financia: statement and ascertain in dollars and cents how much surplus value they have squeezed out of their employee on the one hand, and-thru their monopolistic control of the market-out or the public on the other. The total capitalization is \$180,000,000, or which \$100,000,000 is common stock and \$80,-000,000 is six per cent preferred stock Only \$40,000,000 of the common is ourstanding, the balance remaining in the treasury. There is also \$56,100,000 stx per cent gold bonds due in 1944; and \$63,480,100 four per cent gold bonus due in 1951, provided of course that capitalism lasts that long. The last statement of the American

licorice, crumpled brown paper and straw called "Dukes Mixture" bears

his signature.

Tobacco Co. is for the year ending Dec. 31, 1906, and shows net earnings ro that year of \$26,348,198. After paying the interest on the six per cent and the four per cent bonds, and the six per cent dividend on the preferred stock, there was \$15,808,772 left, which was equal to a dividend of 39 3/10 cent on the common stock. Out of this they paid a 10 per cent and an extra 124 per cent dividend, (221/2 per cent in all) amounting in cash to \$9.054. 540. After all these melons had been cut there remained a surplus for the year of \$6,754,282, which was added to the surplus previously on hand of nearly \$24,000,000, and gave the parasites who own this industry the com-

fortable surplus of \$30,553,889 to start These figures are eloquent, they speak for themselves. To one who understand capitalism they represent the exploitation of thousands of wage-These figures are eloque

slaves in warehouses and factory, and hundreds of underpaid clerks in the retail establishments of the Tobacco Trust, known as the United Cigar

. But did you know that Teddy was going to tame this "unlawful combin-ation of capital"? It's a ract. For two years he has had the Department of Justice on their trail. Tart's brother and a couple other lawyers have been chasing all over the country gathering evidence to prosecute them. In two years they don't seem to have discovered that this trust has cornered the world's supply of licorice, taking advantage of our foolish tariff, which lets the root in free, but charges a duty of 100 per cent on the manufactured article. No one can make chewing tobacco without licorice.

Do you wonder why it took Taft's brother two years to find out what every one knew? Perhaps the records of the Tobacco Trust itself will shed some light on it. On the balance sheet of Dec. 31, 1906, is an item of \$6,152,-955, for "commissions and allowance including advertising funds". That's indefinite enough, isn't it? Perhaps the commissions and allowances in late years have been contributions to the Republican campaign runds knows? It seems plausible that these "advertising" funds may be a slightly different breed but still belong to the véllow-dog species.

Of one thing we are sure, that neither Mr. James B. Duke, or his ferlow monopolists, have contributed to the campaign fund of the Socialist Party. These gentlemen (except those who are inmates of sanitariums, who of course know nothing) are fully aware that we are in business to put them out of business, and they know that the victory of Socialism means the end of their graft-the grart which they themselves tell us amounted in "net earnings" to \$26,348,000, m 1900

## SOCIALISM FROM THE PULPIT.

By Josefus Chant Lipes.

Two metropolitan churches are making a striking innovation in their Sunday services, and the public should be made aware of this practical church work which is destined to spread rapidly

At the Church of the Ascension Episcopal. Fifth avenue and Tenth street, Manhattan, our Comrade Alexander Irvine, at the solicitation of the rector. Rev. Percy S. Grant, delivers n stirring social message every Sun-day night, on the humanitarian characters in history, with a social after meeting in the chapel where coffee and sandwiches are served and free discussion and questions are had. From the pulpit of this aristeratic church. Comrade Irvine discussed with warm cloquence the "Social Ideals of Lycurgus", one of the series of addresses on "Ideal Commonwealths", and said in part of both sections of the serv-

Away back in the dawn of history this man Lycurgus stands out distinctly in the rocial service. All the great men since that day have been influenced by him. Writers disagree as to whether be ever lived at al!: but Plutarch has shown at least that somebody away back in histor; had great social ideals.

Every Spartan girl was exercised in the symnasium. She lived only to be a Spartan other of strong and brave men. The me important thing in modern democracy is motherhood. The supreme function of woman is to produce noble sons for the

commonwealth.

The breeding of animals is carried on in this scientific age with great care in selection. Let us breed men from pure, noble mothers and healthy just men.

The world is better to-day than yester-day; it will be still better to-morrow. Question: What grounds for knowing that the world is growing better! Answer The Socialist Party. Brotherhood is the keynote of the Socialist movement.

When a thing seems the most hopeless, the saving grace of human life is the abil-ity to turn around and laugh at the whole distorted panerama. When a man is bit-ter at intoward circumstances, he is beat-en and self-condemned—the battle is lost dropped down on the back corner of a

to such an one.

My whole heart craves all that is in art, but I will forego art and beauty if I only have the consciousness in my soul that there is no bread line. I am glad that I am

with the political crowd that thinks it knows how to destroy poverty.

Darwin J. Meserole and Comrade

Josefus Chant Lipes gave impromptutalks in the chapel social meeting by invitation, the latter eliciting rousing applause when he said: "If you are true Christian citizens you will never again vote either a Republican or a Democratic tieket."

The Parkside Church, Presbyterian, Lenox road near Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, is where Rev. John D. Long. pastor, and member of the Socialist Party, preaches every Sunday morning on "The Social Gospel or Jesus", with free discussion at the close of each sermon. His subject last Sunday was "the Era of Brotherh A number of his church members are Socialists, and other party members attend and take part in the discus-

Comrade Long said in part:

The fundamental law of God, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself", is so-cialistic; that the brotherhood of man was the fundamental law in Christ's teaching. In contradistinction, "dog eat dog", is the

social slogan of to-day.

The cooking and eating of human beings by the South Sea Islanders is not the only cannihalism; he who takes my economic substance to tickle his own painte is also a

name until they show true brotherhood.
Christians would do well to take notice
whether the persecuted German Bodalists
are not doing the Master's work more ef-

fectively than they.

Alleviation will not answer—we want

will purify its blood.

The church has been working two th

The church has been working two thou-sand years and has not accomplished the "brotherhood": now we must stop praying for God to do the work, and pray that we go forth at once and do the work. Question: How can we transorm the pres-ent barbarous system into Socialism? An-swer: "By getting the people to see the principle of co-operation. When Christians vote as they pray the day will come."

A syllabus is distributed each week for the next Sunday's sermon, thus giving the auditors a chance to study

up the theme in advance for intelli-

Bacr must be neglecting his duty

as a messenger of the Lord or else he is afraid to report the blood dividends

Graft is being investigated in Penn-

sylvania, notwithstanding, that Roos

veit gave the grafters spotless charac-ters at the dedication of the capitol. Craft and graft go together anyway.

Rockefeller has not paid that large fine, but "justice" has been vindicated in the arrest of a starving man for

who recently bought a co

of recent mine disasters.

## BRIEF HINTS FOR THE WORKERS. mon interests there are between a famine victim and Gladys Vanderbilt,

If laws were made for your bene-nt they would be no good unless you could enforce them.

A striking workman is of more value to the world than all the Ellots that ever lived. The boot licker never could understand a man.

To say you are unemployed is only one way of saying you gave our vote to the man that discharged you.

The politicians who are afraid Socialism will divide up your wealth are not anxious to divide up jobs just now.

The only thing they have not in-junctioned is your ballot and with it you can issue one yourself that the Supreme Court cannot repeal.

Lawson has given up his fight for the small gamblers and you can now figure out how much you would gain had he won.

## 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.-Continued.)

III. Like all other propertied interests.

Astor's company regarded the law as thing to be rigorously invoked against the poor, the helpless and defenseless, but as not to be considered when it stood in the way of the claims, designs and pretensions of property Superintendent McKenney reported that all laws in the Indian country inoperative so much dead matter. Andrew S. Hughes, reporting from St. Louis, Oct. 31, 1831, to Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, wrote:

. . The traders that occupy the larges and most important space in the Indian country are the agents and engagees of the American Fur Trade Company. They en-tertain, as I know to be the fact, no sort of respect for our citizens, agents, officer or the Government, or its laws or general

After describing the "baneful influence of these persons", Hughes goes

The capital employed in the Indian trad must be very large, especially that portion which is employed in the annual purchase of whiskey and alcohol into the Indian untry for the purpose of trade with the intendent is ever applied to for a permi for the one-hundredth gallon that is taken into the Indian country. This whiskey is sold to the Indians in the face of the [Government] agents. Indians are made drunk and, of course, behave badly. \* \* \*

#### Profit and Its Results.

Not only, however, were the Indians, with a diabolical calculation, made drunk with the express purpose of befuddling and swindling them, but in the very commission of this act, an enormous profit was made on the sale of the whiskey. Those who may be inclined to recoll with horror at the historic contemplation of this atrocity, will do well to remember that this was simply one manifestation of the ethics of the trading class—the same class which formed and ruled government made and interpreted laws, and con-stituted the leading, superior and exclusive groups of high society. Hughes

I am informed that there is but little doubt, but a clear gain of more than lifty thousand dollars has been since fits year on the sale of whiskey to the Indians on the river Missouri; the PRICES ARE FROM \$25 TO \$50 A GALLON. Major Morgan, United States sutler at Canton-ment Leavenworth, says that thousands of gallons of alcohol has passed that post during the present year, destined, for the indian country.

These official reports were supple mented by another on the same sub-ject from William M. Gordon to Gen-William Clark, at this time Super dent of Indian Affairs. In his t, Gordon, writing from St. Louis, pointed out that, "whiskey, the not an authorized article, has been a principal, and I believe a very lucrative, one for

#### Astor's Methods.

the last several years." \*

What a climax of trading methods, first to debauch the Indians sysntically in order to swindle them and then make a large revenue on the rum that enabled the company to do it! Undoubtedly it was by these means that Astor became possessed of large tracts of land in Wisconsin and ere in the West. But the methods thus far enumerated were but the precursors of others. When the Indians ed with for their furs were they paid in money? By no means. The American Fur Company had another trick in reserve. Astor employed the cunexpedient of exchanging merchandise for furs. Large quantities of goods, especially woolens, made by un-derpaid adult and child labor in England and America, and representing the sweat and suffering of the labor of the workers, were regularly shipped by him to the West. For these goods the Indians were charged one-half again or more what each article cost after payng all expenses of transportati Reporting from St. Louis, Oct. 24, 1831, in a communication to the Secary of War, Thomas Forsyth gave a description of this phase of the American Fur Company's dealings. He

In the autumn of every year [when the bunting season began] the trader enrefully avoids giving credit to the Indians on many coatly articles such as aliver works, wam-pum, scarlet cloth, fine bridles, etc., etc., as also a few woolens, such as blankets, stronds, etc., unless it be to an Indian whom ws will pay all his debts. In that e will allow the Iudian, on credit, ting he wishes.

Traders always prefer giving credity on gaspowder, films, lead, knives, tomahawks, have, domestic cottons, etc.; which they do AT THE RATE OF 300 OR 400 PER

\*Document No. 90, U. S. Seunte Docs., First Session," 22d Congress, Vol. II : 23-24. \* Thid : 54,

hey were charged \$10; for a heaver esting \$2.50, the charge was \$8; for a owing \$11 they had to pay \$30; a kettle which Astor could buy at 48 a yound, he charged the Indians \$30

CENT, and, if one-fourth of the price of these articles be paid, he is amply remun-erated, "

IV.

Nor were these the final injustices and infamies heaped upon the untutored aborigines. It was not enough that they should be pillaged of their possessions; that the rights guaranteed them by the selemn treaties of Government should be blown aside-like so much waste paper by the armed force of the American Fur Company; that whole tribes should be demornlized with rum and then shamelessly defrauded; that shoddy merchandise, for which generally no market could be found elsewhere, should be upon them at such an incredibly high price, that they were bound to be beggared. 12 These methods were not enough. Never were human beings so frightfully exploited as these ignorant, unsophisticated savages of the West. Thru the long winters they roamed the forests and the prairies, and assiduously hunted for furs which eventually were to clothe and adorn the aristocracy of America, Europe and Asia. When in the spring they came in with their spoil, they were, with masterly cunning, artfully made intoxicated and then robbed. Not merely robbed in being charged ruinous prices for merchandise, but robbed additionally in the weight of their furs. Forsyth relates that for every dollar in merchandisc that the Astor company exchanged for furs, the company received \$1.25 or \$1.50 in fur values, undoubtedly by the trader's low trick of short weigh-

A Long Record of Violence.

In law the Indian was supposed to have certain rights, but Astor's company not only ignored but flouted Now when the Indians complained, what happened? Did the Government protect them? The Government, and especially the courts, were quick and generous in affording the greatest protection and the widest latitude to Astor's company. But when the Indians resented the robberies and injustices to which they were subjected beyond bearing, they were murder ed. They were murdered wantonly and in cold blood; and then urgent alarmist representations would be sent to Washington that the Indians were in a rebellious state, whereupon troops would be punitively hurrled forth to put them down in slaughter. In turn, goaded by an intense spirit of revenge, the Indians would resort to primitive force and waylay, rob and murder the white agents and traders."

From 1815 to 1831 more than 150 men were robbed and killed by the Indians," Many of these were Astor's men. But how many Indians were killed by the whites has never beef known, nor apparently was there any solicitude as to whether the number was great or small.

His Treatment of Employees.

What did Astor pay his men for en-gaging in this degrading and dangerous business? Is it not a terrifying commentary on the lengths to which men are forced to go in quest of a livelihood, and the benumbing effects on their sensibilities, that Astor should find a host of men ready to seduce the Indians into a state of drunkenness, cheat and rob them, and all this only to get robbed and perhaps mur dered in turn? For ten or eleven months in the year Astor's subaltern men toiled ardnously thru forest and plain, risking sickness, the dangers of the wilderness and sudden death. They did not rob because it benefited them; it was what they were paid to do; and it was likewise expected of them that they should look upon the imminent chances of death, as a part of their contract. For all this what was then pay? It was the munificent sum of 5130 for the ten or eleven months. But this was not paid in money. The peor, benighted wretches who gave up their labor and often their health and lives for Astor were themselves robbed, or their heirs, if they had any, were. Payment was generally made in merchandise which was sold at exorbitant Everything they needed they had to buy at Astor's stores; by the time that they had bought a years supplies they not only had nothing ning to them, but they were often actually in debt to Astor.

But Astor-how did he fare? His profits from the fur trade of the West were truly stupendous for that period He, himself, might plead to the Government that the company was in a decaying state of poverty. These pleas deceived no one. It was characteristic of his habitual deceit that he should petition the Government for a duty or

11 Document No. 90 : 72.

" pocument No. 90: 72.

"Many of the tribes, the Government reports show, not cally rielded up to Astor's company the whole of their furs, but were deeply in debt to the company. In 1820 the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes owed Farnham & Davenport, agents for the American Fur Company among those tribes, \$40, 800: by 1831 the debts had rises to \$50,000 or \$60,000. The Fawness owed fully as much, and the Cherokees, Chickensaws, Shoux and other tribes were heavily in debt.—Doc. No. 30: 72.

reign furs on the ground that the company was being competed with in the American markets by the British fur companies. At this very time Astor held a virtual monopoly of fur trading in the United States. One need not be surprised at the grounds of such a plea. Thruout the whole history of the trading class, this pathetic and absurdly false plea of poverty has incessantly been used by this class, and used successfully, to get further concessions and privileges from a Government which reflected and represented its interests. Curiously, enough, however, if a mendicant used the same plea in begging a mite of alms on the streets, the law has invariably regarded him as a vagrant to be committed to the Workhouse.

#### Enormous Profits.

At about the identical time that John Iacob Astor was tearfully complaining that the company was making no money, his own son and partner, William B. Astor, was writing from New York on Nov. 25, 1831, to the Secretary of War, that the company had a capltal of about \$1,000,000 and that, "You may, however, estimate our annual re-turns at half a million dollars." Not loss than \$500,000 annual revenues on a capital of \$1,000,000! These were inconceivably large returns for the time; Thomas J. Dougherty, Indian Agent at Camp Leavenworth, estimated that from 1815 to 1830 the fur trade on the Missouri and its waters had yielded returns amounting to \$3,330,000 with a clear profit of \$1,650,000. This was unquestionably a considerable under

It is hardly necessary to say that Astor, as the responsible head and beneficiary of the American Fur Company, was never prosecuted for the numerous violations of both penal and civil laws which were committed by his direction and for his benefit. With the millions that rolled in, he was able to command the services of not only the foremost lawyers in warding off the penalties of law, but in having as his paid retainers some of the most noted and powerful politicians of the day. Senator Benton, of Missouri, a leading light in the Democratic party. was not only his legal representative in the West and fought his cases for him, but as United States Senator introduced in Congress measures which Astor practically drafted and the purport of which was to benefit Astor and Astor alone. Thus was witnessed a notorious violator of the law, invoking aid of the law to enrich himself still further,-a condition which need not arouse exceptional criticism, since the whole trading class in general did precisely the same thing.

18 Document No. 90 : 77.

(To be continued.)

### ROOSEVELT CONFESSES.

By Jos. E. Cohen.

President Roosevelt, thru his pres agent. Thomas W. Lawson, is quoted in the Philadelphia "North American, a rabid Roosevelt organ, as saying:

"He asserts that when the crise was on the President was completely surrounded, and compelled to make the move which enabled the 'system' to know that both the Republican and Democratic candidates would be satis-

factory to it." Now, this is all very well-for the "system". Standard Oil and Wall street. But, if memory serves us right, this is the indentical "system" against which the identical Roosevelt once declared war to the knife and against which a \$29,000,000 fine was imposed Which would leave the average Ameri can citizen to suppose that the rough rider anti-trust antics of President

Roosevelt were all horseplay. But more than that, it is the final word as to the kind of men that will be nominated by the two old parties Roosevelt's tete-a-tete with the "peerless leader", Bryan, and the only genu ine, first water, ninety-nine carat Jefis fully explained. If the party of any of these three men wins, the "system wins, the big capitalists, corporations and trusts win. But the people, the

wealth producers, lose, Roosevelt, Bryan, Watson & Co. authorized representatives of the "system", will stand and fall together Politics makes strange bedfellows, but where, except to seek shelter from a capitalist crisis, could "these three meet again?"

Opposed to the system-the whole capitalist industrial system—stands the Socialist Party. The system-or rather, the lack of it that is responsible for crises-cannot scare it into betray ing the people. On the contrary, the fiercer blows the storm of rising discontent of the people; the robbed and disinherited tollers, the more firmly does the Socialist Party stand for the

complete overthrow of the system. Roosevelt, Bryan, Watson & Co. have served public notice that they have sold out to the highest bidder.

But the Socialist Party belongs to the people. Its tactics are not the secret chamber sessions of President Roosevelt closeted with J. Pierpont Morean of Bryan making his peace with the reactionary interests for the sake of the nomination, or of Tom Watson, to gain some limelight when the Populist party, fused, confused and refused, won the booby prize at the election of 1904.

The tactics of the Socialist Party, because it is the party of the people, are open and above board. It does its work in broad daylight, with open doors and a welcome to all who care to see it do its business. Its sucess depends upon letting the voting public know all about it.

And that is why the Socialist Party is the only party that is not for sale.

# VICTIMS OF CAPITALISM.

By E. Julius.

A word to you millions now wandering about the streets of this "great" country, with hands in pockets, gazing listlessly about you at the evidences of wealth and pleasure of which you own no part, not sufficient even to pur chase a bit of food with which to an pease the pangs of hunger now gnawing at the vitals of yourself, your wife and your children It is with you and the hundreds of thousands of others similarly situated in this great land of plenty, that I wish to have a word. Have you not worked hard all your Hearken not to them, but list!

of wealth? Have you not tolled long, hard, and laboriously in producing wealth? And in all those years of drudgery, do you not know you have produced thousands upon thousands of dollars' worth of wealth, which you did not then, do not now, and unless you ACT, never will, own any part in? Do you not know that when you were harnessed to a machine, and that machine harnessed to steam or electricity, and thus you tolled your ten, twelve, and sixteen hours in the twenty-four, that during this time in all these years you received only enough of your labor product to furnish yourself the bare, coarse necessaries of life, and that when you wished to purchase anything for yourself and family it always had to be of the cheapest quality? You received so little for your unremitting toll that you did not dare stop for a moment And do you not know that with all your squeezing, pinching, and economizing, you never were en abled to keep but a few days ahead of the wolves of want? And at last when the caprice of your employer saw fit to create an artificial famine by limiting production, that the fires in the furnace were extinguished, the iron horse to which you had been harnessed was stilled, the factory door ocked up, you turned upon the high way a beggar with hunger in your

life, since you were old enough for

your labor to be used in the production

stomach and rags on your back? Yet your employer told you that it was over-production which made him close up. Who cared for the bitter tears and heart-pangs of your loving wife and helpless children, when you bid them a loving "God bless you!" and turned upon the road to seek employment elsewhere? I say, who cared for those heartaches and pains? Now, you are hly to be execrated and denounced as a "worthless tramp and a vagrant" by that very class that has been engaged all these years in robbing you and yours. Then can you not see that the "good boss" or the "bad boss" cuts no figure whatever? that you are the common prey of both, and that their mission is simple rob bery? Can you not see that it is the industrial system not the "boss" which must be changed?

Now, when you have no employment and consequently can save up nothing. and when the winter's blast sweeps down from the north and all the earth is wrapped in a shroud of ice, harken not to the voice of the hypocrite who will tell you that it was ordained of God that "the poor ye have always" or to the arrogant robber who will say to you that you "drank up all your last summer when you work, and that is the reason why you have nothing now, and the workhous or the wood yard is too good for you that you ought to be shot." And shoot you they will if you present your peti tions in too emphatic a

"Periodically, once in every ten years commerce is at a standstill, the mar kets are glutted, credit vanishes, factories are closed, the mass of the workers are in want of the necessities of life because they have produced to much of the means of subsisence." You and millions of other workers

similarly situated now feel the cold blasts creeping thru the rents in your seedy garments-you lack clothes because you and others of your class have woven too much cloth. frost is biting your feet thru the holes in your worn-out shoes-you lack shoes because you workers have made too many shoes. You, your wan-faced wife and children bear the pinchmarks of hunger because you have made too much food. 'Your family is shivering in the cold and cheerless home be cause you workers have dug too much Do you know the cause of all this

misery? The Socialist is the only one who knows the cause; the only one who dares tell you the remedy. During that last period of "unparalelled prosperity" you worked in a factory, that factory was owned privately by a capitalist. For example, in one day's toll you produced, say, ten dollar's worth of wealth, but you only received about two dollars. Your master robbed you of the rest! You could only purchase about two dollar's worth of what you have produced. Soon the shelves (owned by the boss) were groaning under the weight of wealth that you and your class had produced. Your master's factory shut down There you are! What are you going to do about it? The Socialist says: You workers who produce all the neces sary things of life shall socially own the means whereby you produce those things. You, who produce all wealth shall receive the full, social product of your labor. There's the rub! How are we going to do it? Unite under the red banner of Socialism! Send a man of your class to the White House! Send workingmen to the State House Vote the straight Socialist ticket!

Socialists bear no blood-dyed sword Nor death-charged murderous gun, But in each good right hand is stored And soon to fall as one.

The ballots of the nations freed From awe of wealth and grasp of greed."

# RAINY DAYS IN WINTER.

By Harry Rogoff.

How monotonous and oppressive is rain on a winter day! No rumbling of thunder, no flashing of lightning an nounce its approach; no thirsty plants or parched flower greets its no beautiful rainbow or revived foliage smiles it "Farewell". With a dull, sad sound it falls on the bare, grey ground and turns it black and muddy. The lifeless trees droop their branches and tremble as the cold drops course down their naked limbs.

A rainy day in winter, how painful, how cruel! The soft white covering beneath which the hard tolling earth has hoped to pass a few months of well merited repose is annihilated; the simple modest screen behind which the stripped tree yearned to hide its naked body is treacherously torn asunder. With a desecrating malevolence it exhumes the decayed skeletons of last summer's verdure and exposes their ugly wretched forms to the open view

And as I ponder with pitying heart

on the suffering of these dumb things from the merciless rain in their old winter days, my mind conjures up infinitely sadder, infinitely crueller pictures of "rainy days in winter". I see the shrunken image of the grey-bearded beggar, who pays me a weekly visit for my humble contribution. I see his emaciated, wrinkled visage, his old trembling figure wrapped up in dingy rags. I hear his often repeated, heartrending tale of his fifty years contin ual drudgery in the factory, of his failing health and declining energy, which caused his final expulsion from the army of "workers", of how he now vainly offered himself for sale at every stall, where human sweat and blood is required, and of how finally the awful winter rain came pouring upon his sunken head, and washed out into the gutter, where he has been weltering in mud ever since. "I have had many rainy days in my childhood," he once sobbed out. "I have had many rainy days in my youth. I have had many rainy days in each and every epoch of my life. But never before had I tasted the exquisite bitterness hidden in it, until there came these last rains, the rainy days in winter, the rainy days And as the mist clears from my

molst eyes I behold another image There seated on a low frail stool near her miserable stock of "candles and matches" I see that superannuated woman, that frightful wreck, against which the rough and corroding elements have been beating since many years before my memory began. I se her one skeleton hand in which the greenish veins bulge out like tough knotted chords, grasping tightly her sole support, her only companion, her only hope in life; while the other is extended in a pathetic prayer to pass-"Candles, matches", and these ersny. "Candles, matches", and these words as they issue from withered throat sound like a dirge coming from a rusted cracked bell. The busy, hustling crowd surges past her, deaf to her appeal, blind to her agony. For a moment she grows pensive. The mechanical, measured syllables still continue: but her mind is elsewhere—perhaps in some long forgotten nook of many, many years ago, where a ray of sun shine once glittered for her, perhaps in the vague regions of the unknown lands across the boundaries of the grave, where she at last greets the lovely faces that once glowed with love for her. A smile fleets across her shrunken lips: and then the monoton ous chanting ceases for an instant and a deep low sigh shakes her bony frame. "Oh, these rainy days in winframe.

A reiny day in winter, how an ill-timed, how grieviously disappoing! The cheerful sleigh bells lange in their dark retreat dumb and motion less. The glowing child's eye gas mournfully on the idle sled, neglects useless. All the cheer and sport that the clouds might have lavished u youthful hearts, if they only sent tle white flakes instead of the colo wet globules, are now damped. And sadder still grows the heart as it watches the cruel injury done by this foreign invader to the accumulated

gifts of many frosts and

Yes, disappointing and ill-timed are rainy days in winter. They sadden the spirit of the safe and sheltered as well as of those exposed to their ills. Melancholy visions are borne in upon our youthful active minds, haras images float in and station themselves in our breast, as we behold the chilly rains falling from dusky clouds on the grey head of the tottering wayfarer in the winter days of his life. We forget our youthful joys, the warm stream in our veins freezes; we quiver with pity. and fear. And as we gaze intently upon the helpless figure thus assailed. we are paralyzed with terror. In his battered countenance we trace the unmistakable features of our own youthful faces, in his frail totter we trace the development of a weakness al-ready invading our limbs, in his dim sunken eyes we discern the matu disease infesting our own organs. So this struggling creature is our own future self! So our own safety against storms and rains are only temporary. So we, too, vigorous youths, are destined for the terrible lot, the awful fate of rainy days in the winter of our life! A rainy day in winter! Thick black

clouds stamp their gloom upon the heavens above; grey chilly drops sink in mournful monotony into the ground below. And the faintly visible stres as they descend quietly thru the atmosphere, seem like torrents of gri poured from the afflicted bosom of heaven into the sympathetic heart of the earth. And on their way they whisper their dolorous message to the interceding housetops, trees, stones, which solemnly divest the selves of all cheer and wrap their box les in the dusky robes of despondency. It seems as if hope and light have taken a perpetual departure from our humble abode. I drop my head and allow my heart to shrink and grow cold in the sepulchral atmosphere.
But, lo! a sudden thrill runs thru my

limbs. An angry puff of wind broken thru the oppressing monotor and set by blood a-rushing. I remy eyes and behold a wild go ing tro mine west. The steady is now broken. The motionless above are now rent asunder. A b of fresh life has embraced the sponded drooping trees, which now rock and wave with loud joy. And while engaged in this generous tar revival, I hear it wrecking and be ing all that stand in the way of its

And as I gaze upon this scene of esurrection, a hidden voice whispering in my ear: "Why n ply the same natural remedy to a our lives. Open the bags of storm lie hidden in every breast that let a mighty whirlwind blow again the black clouds that overlay t heavens of our lives, let us wipe away with our consuming wrath cursed encumbrances and the rain days of winter will be no more.

## SOME DATA ON THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

In connection with the question of immigration or importation of Asiatic laborers and of the right astitude of Socialists and union men with regard to it, two extracts from recent issues of the New York "Evenng Post" may deserve consideration. The "Evening Post" is a very well informed paper; it has a small circuation, mostly among business men, and can afford to state faces as the are in many cases where capitalist papers with a more general circulation dare not do so; finally, while fair and liberal on most other points, it is strongly opposed to Socialism and unionism and is especially bitter in Its criticism of the exclusion policy as urged on behalf of labor interests, so that any statements made by it which tend to support the exclusion policy must carry much weight.

As to the fact of the character of Japanese labor in the United States in competition with other tabor, the "Post" recently had the following in its special correspodence from San Francisco:

The Japanese laborer is perpetually under the call of what the Italians call pad-rones. That is the way he is farmed out for all sorts of unskilled work in the West. The Physnese laborer is more or it's of a manual machine. He can be transported about in box cars, live in herds, be fell on rice, save maney, and lift his children into ne caste above him. That is his personal religion. Fruit growers in the middle sec-tions will tell you that they could see twice as many Nipponites as there are on

Even more instructive is the following, from which the special correspondent of the "Post" in Tokye showing, as it does, that the awaken ing labor movement in Japan rakes as attitude toward the importation of Chinese and Korean labor into Japan exactly similar to that which the American workingmen generally take toward the importation of Asiatic labor here:

The occasion for the revival of the quies-cent regulation (a law of 1899 authorizing the government to exclude alien laborers arisen over the opposition of the Jap

anesc to the increasing importation Chinese and Korean laborers. Of a certain railway contractors and manage of mines have been bringing Chinese cool to Japan in large numbers, as being the er, and more manageable than Japan laborers. In Japan the Chinese is constituted in the contract of the certain with a wage of 20 cents a day, valid Japanese colleague demands and received more than double that amount; hence a growing demand for Chinese laber on my ways, in mines, and on various p works. Matters presently reached a c works. Matters presently reached a condi-tion where as many as 200 coolles at a time were frequently landed in Japan; and re-cently the Koreans, being driven free home by the spoilating aggression of the Japanisso, began to enter the field of Japan-ese labor competition, working for the same low wages as the Chinese. This sudden influx of allens soon created in the labor delayer of Lens see

in the labor circles of Japan an alarmicondition. Collisions were frequent, rac animus marked, and the situation in so sections of the country socially me The strangest aspect of the case is the forgotten the law prohibiting the imperknown nothing of the immigration of the foreign laborers until the cry raised by labor circles of the empire. There labor circles of the empire. There system who hold that the law was ignored as resulting in an impetus to industry. But the swelling stream of immigration could not continue uninterrupted. Most of the coolles, moreover, were employed on government railways, which added not a intibiterness to the dissatisfaction. Finally, the agitation became sufficiently aggressive to be threatening, and the easiest way out of the trouble was to insist upon the accrement of the law. Accordingly, the power of the authorities was invoked, and all the Chinese and Koreans were ordered dismissed and deported. It is significant that none of the itading newspapers of the country appeared to be in favor of enforcing the law excluding the allen laborers.

A Non-Partizan Ticket. I suggest as a ticket for both par-

ties at the next election the following FOR PRESIDENT:

The Standard Oil Company of New York. FOR VICE- PRESIDENT: The Standard Oll Company of New Jersey.

This unites non-partizonship with efficiency and stands for Owne of the Public as against Public Own ership, with the assurance of ninch better results.—Aslan, in New York

#### The horror of the Jacobs Creek dis- | body taken out this afternoon indenti fication was made by means of an old metal match box and the fact that the

THE CHARNEL-HOUSE OF CAPITAL.

aster, in which more than 200 miners lost their lives, can scarcely be realized. Accounts of the scenes occurring around the ill-fated spot appearing in the "United Mine Workers' Journal" the written with no attempt at magnifying this industrial tragedy, reveal omething of its awful import to the survivors of the dead. The following is only an extract from one of the re ports sent by a correspondent from the scene of the disaster:

"Except for the throbbing of the great engine which drives the overworked fan at the Ill-fated Darr Mine, a creepy silence prevaded this community to-night. Friends and relatives, worn with weeping and waiting, have ceased to line the ropes which separate the morbid crowd from the rescu ers about the mouth. Even the but a small centage of the bodles have been recovered, the tension of the remaining population is giving way and many of the widowed women who had borne up bravely until to-day gave in completely and are in a serious con dition as the result of nervous collapse.

"The work of bringing out bodies occupied the early hours of the night and the undertakers at the morgue were kept busy caring for them and removing them to the morgue. The big tent was wired for electric lights ning the lights were turned on and all night long the silent file of people passed thru.

"The state police at the entrance and exit kept the line in Indian file. Around one side of the teut it formed like a loop, and as each rescued body was placed on exhibition the same people would pass thru again and again, in the hope that they would find their own loved ones. The picture of the tent, ghastly white, silhouetted against the bleak hillside, the lights inside barely rejecting thru, is one never to be forgotten.

"So far a total of 125 bodies have been recovered and most of these are in a frightfui state of multilation or decomposition and not one-half of them will never be identified. On one | capital.

#### What It Really Shows. "The money a man amasses," re-

narked the philosopher, "is not the measure of his value to the commun-"Na" answered Mr. Dustin Stax measure of the community's is entitled "The Wage Slave" and

The Worker educates Socialists. published at Hancock, Mich.

value to him."-Washington Star.

victim wore blue hose with white tips. "One of the odd and impressive sights to-day was a funeral service this

morning on the platform of the Pitts burg & Lake Erie railroad station Twelve bodies were being shipped to Connellsville for burial and for the benefit of relatives and friends the service was conducted by the priests in their vestments while noisy freight trains and locometives with shricking whistles passed to and fro. After the service the bodies were placed on board a special baggage car for ship-

"Rumors of every sort are current about the mine, and this afternoon a amed Devill morgue and screamed for the officials to give her the body of her husband She had been told that her husband's body had been found and that it had been secretly buried without the friends being notified. It required almost a half hour to bring the woman back to a normal state and explain to her that nothing of the sort would be permitted.

"A touch of sentiment which lends a pathetic air to the little morgue was furnished when Mrs. Jerry Thomas, who has daily and nightly toiled in the rescue work, snatched a few hours from her work at the morgue to make morgue they will be placed to-morrow. the only decorations likely to be seen in the immediate vicinity. Mrs. Thomas has proven herself a heroine already. She is in charge of the women working at the mine and save for a few hours has worked without When she went to her home ton-ight to prepare the flags it was the first time since her relief work start-

The mine owners, to whom "God in his infinite wisdom has given control of the mines," and who because of lack of safety appliances are responsible for this and other disasters. should be thankful for the gruesome offering they have made to their god-

## Another Socialist Weekly.

The Finnish Socialists of the north ern peninsula of Michigan, in addition to the publication of their Finnish weekly, "Tyomies," have started a weekly English Socialist paper. It

#### THE LABOR MOVEMENT

d by the explosion of a bomb The explosion is credited miners. This may be a job of nine owners to get rid of labor who have been repeatedly ulted by hired thugs.

mine bosses in the Pittsburg court for the mine disasthat killed 233 miners on Dec. 19. t is said more indictments will follow. So employees will suffer, if any suffer at all, while the owners go free.

#### Class Struggle in Muncie.

ere has been no change in the situation between the Indiana ection Co. and the strikers. at des are said to be firm and the trike involves a large section of Eastand Northern Indiana; The comfortune and each day brings records of additional loss. The age of interurban cars is greatso on the cars of the various city falls short of the pay of the men perate them, is generally con-

In Muncie many cars do not carry a le passenger on some of their , and during a day the total numof passengers on some of the cars so small that if it were to be told a non-observer, the truth of the tement would be impugned. Liter-ure in defense of the strikers is bestributed, automobile lines have n started and since the troops left city there has been no disturbance. s men have organized to ak the strike and are now riding

The Nevada legislature has passed a resolution asking President Roosevelt to retain the troops in Goldfield until April 1. The mine owners will doubt get what they want.

#### Warm Place for Organizer.

The mine owners of Canada, at redefelt, Saskatchewan, have ordered an organizer of the United Mine Workers to jeave the vicinity. The manager of a hig coal company states he will allow no union at his mine nor will he w any union official on the prein-He proposed to hire who he ised and pay what wages he liked and sell his coal at what price he d, and anyone that did not like his way of doing business could go to —. The manager seemed totally igof the fact that this description iness methods is identical with the warm country he invited the

organizer to visit.

The Philippine Assembly Committee on Elections last week submitted a ority report against seating Doniinador Gomez, the representative of the Philippine laborers. This was the latest move of the partizans of the Roosevelt administration to get rid of iez. When a vote was taken on speaker then cast his vote in favor of mez. . The question of the citizenship of Gomez was the only point de cided. His character is to be considered by a commission in connection with a resolution to give him a seat during the regular session. They may then report that he is an "undesirable

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has decided by a vote of the members of the Order of Rallway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Rail way Trainmen to postpone indefinitely request for the general wage increase adopted by the Eastern lodges of these organizations some months

The Tiffany car shops at Chicago were destroyed by an explosion last week and it is now charged that union men exploded a bomb. Harry Orchard is yet to be heard from in this mat-

Efforts of the United Typothethe to force the International Printing Press-men's and Assistants' Union to live up to an agreement whereby the eighthour work day would not be established before Jan. 1, 1909, met with defest in the United States Court at Cincinnati last week. The judge handed down a decision in which he holds that the union committee did not have the power to bind the union by the agreenent with the committee from the Typothetae.

Lockout notices have been issued at Newcastle-on-Tyne annionicing the closing of all the shipbuilding yards on the northeast coast, unless the strikers who left their work on Jan. 22, after refusing to accept a reduction in wages, return to work. The employers, when the strike occurred. said that the reduction was necessary. owing to the depression in the indus-try. Between, thirty thousand and forty thousand workmen are affected.

A test case brought by strike break ers and one on which other cases de-pended was decided in the Municipal Court last week. Theodore Miller, was sent to Boston last spring to help break teninsters' strike by Waddell & "Miller got his collarbone broken and sustained other injuries that have since prevented him, he averred, from doing any work. He sued Waddell & Mahon for \$470.

Judge Dinnean instructed the jury to find a verdict for Waddell & Mahon en it was shown that Miller had

d. Colo., is said to have been for all traitors to their class.

The Amalgamated Painters Society, and the New York locals of the Broth erhood of Painters, have decided to form a joint council with the ultimate view of applying for representation on the general arbitration board of the Building Trades Employers' Association and the unions. The plan is to be put at once to a referendum vote. The two unions, in accordance with a decision reached a year ago, are to amalgamate nationally in March.

Senator Page of New York City, has introduced in the Senate a bill which provides for an amendment of the criminal code to check "picketing" in New York by strikers attempting to prevent other men taking their places. Violation is defined as felony. The Senate can fill every page with laws, and the proletariat will picket.

At twelve years of age Kier Hardie, Labor member of the British Parliament, could neither read nor write. and the only kind of schooling he received was a drilling in the elements of reading, which he obtained by studying books and notices in shop windows. Writing and shorthand, Mr. Hardie taught himself, practising the latter in the coal mine with the aid of white stone blackened with smoke from his pit lamp and used as a tablet, upon which he scratched the symbols with a pln. At twenty-two he left the pits and became secretary of a miners' union.

The Italian bakers have just secured an important victory. After quite an agitation in numerous cities for the abolition of night work in bakeshops, the Chamber of Deputies framed a law prohibiting night work in the bak eries of the nation.

Thru the initiative of the Socialist Party, the labor bureau published data on the number of hours work performed by the bakers, conditions in the shops, etc., and Comrade Bertess, baker and Socialist Deputy from Caspi. with his data to hand moved the law prohibiting night work which was car-

#### Same Old Confession.

The legislative agent of the Call ornia Federation of Labor, makes the following humiliating confession of the folly of begging for legislation:

Governor Gillett assured me during the campaign that organized labor would, in the event of his election to the high officer of governor, receive just and fair consideration at his hands. But it seemed to be evident that organized capital, thru a systematic lobby, has demonstrated its complete control of the executive, judicial and legislative departments of

Pittsburg coal operators have deciced that coal miners must accept a reduction of at least 10 cents a ton or be locked out. It is understood that the operators of the Pittsburg district are not willing even to accept a proposition that has been talked of in the West, that of signing a scare at the present rate-90 cents a ton-providing the miners would sign for a term of

Final announcement has been mad that Thomas L. Lewis has been elected to succeed John Mitchell as president of the United Mine Workers and Willlam D. Ryan to succeed William D. Wilson as secretary-treasurer. Lewis has been vice-president of the Miners Union and made the race against Wijson, defeating him by approximately 5,000 votes. Ryan resigned the office of secretary-treasurer or the Illinois Mine Workers to enter the race for the three national offices. He is elected by an overwhelming vote.

#### LIMA DESTROYS THE ADVERTISING PEST.

Commercial interests have so de-stroyed the beauty of cities with advertising that it is refreshing to learn of at least one city that is gradually abolishing this pest. The city of Lima, Peru, regulates all outdoor advertising within the city limits, the respective tariffs covering all classes of advertisements, by making it unlawful to fix any advertisement or advertising matter on the walls of houses, carts, moving vehicles of any kind, or any structure except that placed on the municipal billboards. While the city owns and controls the billboards, it has found it more advantageous to sell the exclusive right to some advertising firm. A certain fixed amount is paid by this firm each month for the exclusive privilege, the contract running three years, and all advertising must be done thru this firm The tariff fixed by the city makes a price of about 30 cents a month for advertisements 36 by 26 inches, and this size is the

one most generally used.

The triumph of Socialism will abolish the commercial incentive that make the cities ugly and repulsive and architecturu! beauty will have an opportunity to express itself.

## A HARD-TIMES LIMERICK.

The following comes to us thru the mail without signature:

A foolish mechanic named Ross Was laid off for weeks, to his loss; And yet, all the same,

When Election Day came, Voted just the same way with his boss.

## INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

exclusion.

#### Germany.

The government's naval program, embracing estimates of expenditures of more than \$100,000,000 annually for ten years, passed to the second reading in the Reichstag last week, only the Socialists and Poles opposing it.

August Bebel while asserting that the upper classes alone demanded fresh armaments, for which the masses were compelled to pay, pointed out the dangers of continued increases in sea power. He said that every fresh proposal to increase the German fleet undoubtedly was aimed solely at Great Britain, which has cetermined to maintain her mastery of the seas.

The Social Democratic group of the Bavarian legislature has presented the following interpellation to the government: Is the royal government of our state aware that the chancellor of the German Empire, in the session of the Prussian legislature of Jan. 10, 1903, designated the transference of the imperial suffrage to a state or the empire as not contributing to the welfare of the state, and that he has expressed himself especially against the secreballot? What decisive steps does the royal government of our state intend to take in the imperial council against this imperilling of German unity and of the Southern imperial states?

A notable feature of the Berim demonstration, was the large particepation by women. They streamed into the protest meetings in greerer numbers than ever before in like meetings. In spite of the snow storm they came, all kinds of working women, awake r the injustice of the present suffrage. They appeared also in great numbers on Friday morning in front of the building, demonstrating for the unversal equal suffrage and for the surfrage for women. "Suffrage for warmen, justice for men," was the cry.

The report comes from Budapest, on good authority, that the government is planning an election reform on the basis of the plural voting system. Every twenty-four year old Hungarian citizen who can read and write shall be entitled to vote. Three votes will be given to men of official ranks, two votes to those who can read and write in the Magyar tongue or those who pay a certain rate of taxes.

#### Denmark.

The Social Democracy of Denmark, and especially Comrade Sabroe, rep resentative in the Danish partiamenare bringing to light and prosecuting horrible misusage of children in certain educational institutions by religious fanatical directors. Especiany the conditions in the Children's Hom "Hebron", in Juliand have aroused a sensation in all Denmark. Comrace Sabroe has addressed an open letter to the Minister of Justice, declaring that the Social Democracy will never rest until the present inspector share have resigned and reforms have been introduced in the whole system of car ing for children.

#### Sweden.

A fine example of class justice was displayed by a recent case in Narrköping. The editor of the local Social Democratic paper, in the course of the long dock workers' strike, wrote a few lines concerning a strike breakers' tavern run by the employers. He was charged with misusing the press and sentenced to a year's imprisonmentment and 4500 crowns fine for damages. Inasmuch as such an offense is punishable by not more than six months' imprisonment, the sentence was considered justified by five charges, one for injuring the tavera keeper and the other four for infileting damages upon the four waitresses.

At the congress of women's unions, the president reported that she had visited the Minister Lindmann, and asked for a clear statement of the government's attitude toward woman's suffrage. She was told the deliberations were in progress; the government did not intend to hurry with any plan for woman's suffrage; there was need for hesitation before suddenly increasing the voting strength of the people. The women, who would like to follow their Finnish sisters, decided now to take hold of the matter in earnest and passed a resolution for an international suffrage congress in Amsterdam next June.

#### France.

The Chamber of Deputies, witnessed a little excitement on Monday, when M. Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, denounced the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince of Portugal. The Socialists replied that retribution had overtaken Carios and the Prince and that the affair had been provoked by the dictatorship of Premier Franco. President Brisson sought to close the

incident by hastily ordering up a bill set down for discussion, but the nocialists subsequently returned to the Portuguese question and shouted that "Carlos died from an accident or trade."

Later the Socialist Deputies drew up

the party, voted for the acoption or the budget. Jaurès and Gustave Her-ve led the opposition to the vote of

## Japan.

An interesting Socialist meeting took place recently in Tokio, Japan, where among the hundred and fifty present ten were Chinese, two East Indians, besides fifteen women, one of whom was a Chinese. Addresses were made by Kotoku as well as the Chinese Comrade Chang Chi and the Hindoo Socialist Daren Bore, The last named learned Socialism in Tokio, and now intends to go to America, and after his return to become an agitator in India. The three countries are all making progress in Socialism, but especially is this true in Japan, where, however, the movement as yet consists mostly of students, teachers and other intellectual workers, who, are spreacing the teaching and drawing constantly more and more of the working class to Socialism.

#### Canada.

The decision of the recent Convention in Calgary to ally the labor un-ions of Alberta, with the Socialist Party of Canada, is likely to have a far reaching effect upon both old parties. In the past it has been the custom of old party leaders to coquette with labor leaders in order to capture the labor vote, to so divide the workers on election day that they would not prove dangerous. Efforts have been made along these lines :ately to attract certain well known labor leacers into the field. Not a trade union leader in Western Canada, however, desires to go down the same path as Ralph Smith, M. P., has gone and be shenned by his fellow craftsmen. The most aggressive and the most intellectual among trade union leaders are today advocating the principles of the Socialist Party of Canada.

Representative Hawthorn: awaite, Socialist, speaking in the British Co-lumbia legislature, last week, said that if the legislature of the Dominion government did not exclude the Orientals. aborers would arm themselves, as the Japanese had done at Vancouver, and that a great conflict might result... Hawthornthwaite has a bill drafted providing that no mill, mine or factory in the province shall hire Orlentals, unless they can pass an educational test.

#### CHARGING ADMISSION.

To the Editor of The Worker:-The nent Socialist organizer that many locals are afraid to charge admission to lecture, are afraid to charge admission to lectures thereby making a grave mistake. Are they afraid that to charge admission might be considered inconsistent with Socialist principles or might be misconstrued as a desire to make money, or that some who would attend a free lecture would balk when requested to pay?"

During the last fall Local Eric held a

number of meetings addressed by some our ablest lectures. Some were free, for others we charged 10 cents admission. We invariably found that no matter how well advertised our free meetings might be, the attendance was unsatisfactory as compared attendance was unsatisfactory as compared with the paid lectures, while the expense of holding free meetings always greatly exceeded the sum realized from collection and literature sales. Charging 10 cents admission, we always get a good andience and cleared a good sum over expenses. On one occasion, after paying al. expenses the net proceeds from ticket sales was over \$40 and in addition we took a collection amounting to over \$25. We have therefore concluded that ticket seiling is the best advertising and an excellent way of financing our movement.

A convenient method of distributing tickets and collecting returns is found in our envelope system. Ordinary pay envelopes of heavy manifa are used. These will hold from five to twenty tickets. A fight envelope may wear out, while a heavy envelope protacts the tickets when carried in the pocket and effords a convenient method of returning cash and unsold tickets. The following is printed on one side of the envelope:

"Iterar names in this envelope to committee on arrangements at the hall on night of the lecture."

Amount collected .......

When tickets are sent by mail, write the address on the other side of the envelope, and at one end write or stamp the address of your local secretary or organizer. This will insure the return of envelopes if undelivered. A circular letter may also be choised. Fasten the envelope with a wire clip and mail under a one-cent stamp. In case two lectures come near together, is one tickets good for either lecture. These will sell where it would be impossible to sell two separate sets of tickets.

We finance our local movement largely by the profits from paid lectures. This system has proved very useful to us. The undersigned will seen simple-envelope and descriptive circular to any comrade who requests it and encloses a two-cent stamp.

J. E. PERRY. Name ......

## AGAINST UNITY MOTION.

AGAINST UNITY MOTION.

To the Editor of The Worker.—The following is a copy of my letter to National Secretary Barnes, in connection with the recent resolutions of Comrade Lee, adopted by the State Committee and which that body directed the members of the National Committee for New York to submit to the National Committee as a joint motion from the three members.

National Committee as a joint motion to the three members.

[See Party News, National.—Ed.]

At the last convention of the party, to which I had the honor of being a delegate, which I had the honor of being a delegate, a resolution was unanimously adopted declaring against the holding of "unify conferences" with the Socialist Laber Party on the grounds of fundamental principles, among them being irrefutable differences regarding party organization, trade auton policy and party press.

Later the Socialist Deputies drew up a resolution expressing sympathy with the republicans, but President Brisson refused to entertain it.

The National Council of the Frence Socialist Party has decided, by a vote of 77 to 44, to propose to the next party of M. Breton, member of the Chamber of Deputies, for naving, up violation of the fundamental rules of the cannot afford to allow our ensergies to be cannot

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just as we are entering upon a national campaign. And suppose that "unity" could be brought about. What would be the result? A lot of outcasts from whom we have been glad, at one time and mother, to rid ourselves, would ing into our camp a festering corpse. Above all I cannot believe that there is any honesty of purpose in anything proposed by the Socialist Labor Party. I have come honestly by my interness in this matter. It has been "heaved" into me by the Socialist Labor Party.—Fraternally yours.

WILLIAM W. ARLAND.

National Committeeman for New York.

Corning. Jan. 30.

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## One on Max.

In the painters' column of the Cleve-land "Citizen" this strange paragraph appeared: "Take notice! We will meet in the big hell, usually occupied by the plumbers."—Many Exchanges, quoted in "Citizen."

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## PARTY NEWS

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* National.

Judging by the number of inquiries re-lived from new points at the National mee for information as to how to organ-te locals, and the renewed interest reportfrom every quarter in the impending presidential campaign, the capitalists will have to give consideration to the political movement of the working class. Every speaker in the field reports from each point visited "the largest Socialist meeting every continuous and the largest socialist meeting every consideration and the largest s held, and financial returns surprising." The following letter from Comrade Willett, State Secretary of Ohlo, is typical of a

number:

Charters were granted Jan. 26 as follows:
Canton, 10 members: East: Liverpool, 8;
Coshocton, 17; Collinwood, 8; Lore City, 33.
One member-at-large was admitted. Reports come from five other towns that locals are going to be organized. Everything is booming in Socialist agitation, about ten times the amount of work this mosth than there was a year ago. Locals are now nominating members for the National Committee and electing State Committeemen. If organization continues the rest of the year as it begun, Ohlo will be the best organization seems of the continues the rest of the year.

State Secretary Roll of Texas writes as

State Secretary Bell of Texas writes as

We hope to get a chance in a few days to send you a list of locals to date and when we do it will warm the cockies of your heart. Have sent you I6 charters aireedy this month, adding about 220 members to the roll. The thing is turned loose here, and with an assistant we are only able to attend to about half the correspondence that somes in daily. We are snowed under, that's all.

Charters have been granted by the Na tional Office to locals at Dexter, N. M., with six members and Solano, N. M., with

celved at the National Office during the month of January for the last three years is as follows: 1906—\$1,153.60: 1907— \$1,591.95; 1908—\$1,885. The month just closed shows not only a large increase over corresponding months, but exceeds all pre-vious records, topping the high record of October, 1907, by \$168.

By recent referendum in Arizona, P. W. Gailentine of Globe was elected a member of the National Committee and J. G. Kroon of Globe was re-elected State Secretary.

Owing to the fact that the reports of several state secretaries on the vo-national party officers in the 1906 et were received too late to be counted, the National Committeee adopted the following motion: "That hereafter the votes or ing motion: "That hereafter the votes on national referendums shall not be counted in the National Office until after the ex-piration of ten days after the close of the referendum." Accordingly, the tabulation for the election just closed will be made up Feb. 10, and all properly certified reports Feb. 10, and all properly certified repo-

THE UNITY QUESTION.

ational Committeeman Arland of Nev York, in submitting the unity resolution de close by the State Committee as a join resolution, expresses his own opinion as for

i herewith enclose copy of letter to me from the secretary of the State Committee of this state, that i am forwarding same to jud society because I am so directed. I am much starpfrised to learn of this resolution of the State Committee, for, while I cannot yugg the exact committee, for, while I cannot yugg the exact committee, for, while I cannot yugg the exact anguage of the same, our just State contyning negative in the same, our just State contyning negative in a necessary of the same in the proposed motion and shall vote up that it is not seen and the secondary attempts at unity between the Secans Labor Party and the Socialist Party and the secondary later than the secondary that the same of the same to believe that unity between the two par-ties is possible or oxisirable. To my mind there is one way, and one way only, where by there can be unity between the parties, and that is by members of the Socialist La-bor Party joining our raiks as individuals, even then it win be hard enough to work shoulder to shoulder with, and to coun as comrades, men who have slandered and in-jured us to every depth to which language or actions can descend. The Socialist La-ber Party is dead and I am not in favor of a post mortem. Certainly I am not in layer of challing ourselves to the corpse.

National Committeeman Applegate of ticut writes as follows:

At the meeting of the State Committee, held at Hartrord, Sunday, Jan. 28, it was meven and seconded that the National Committeeman notify the National Executive Committeeman notify the National Executive Committee that this State Committee, nesting that unity be brought about hetween the Socialist Party and the Socialist Lance Party, urgently requests them to do air in their power to come to agreement with the committee of the Socialist Labor Party to the end that a referendum vote of the two parties may be taken.

Party to the end that a referendum vote of the two parties may be taken.

The reason for this action of the State Coundities is that the rank and file iso far as we can tell without a referendum) feel that the time has come when unity must not be delayed. We know that in the pass mud has been thrown in large quantities, any many of our prominent socialists are still smarting from the blows they have received. These things must be forgotten received. These things must be forgotten, now, and as we preach working-class soll-darity, we must make it a reality. The rank and file in this state seem to be growing resitess under this continued division of the Socialist forces. The members of the party are continually having it put up to them, if Socialists can't agree among themselves, how can they expect others to agree with them. I know it will make a great difference in our vote here if unity is effected.

MARX MEMORIAL.

The following motion by National Comtted on Feb. 11:

nomitted on Feb. 11:

In order that the American Socialist is remement may fittingly commemorate the fe, labor and death of Karl Marx, I move that March 14, 1095, be designated as a semerial day to our departed comrade; and hat all locals of the Socialist Party be reed to hold memorial meetings upon that are, commemorating the growth of Marxin Socialism and the development of the realest economist known to the modern confid.

world.

COMMENT:—This being the date of the twenty-fifth naniversary of the death of Karl Marx, it is fitting that memorials should be held by our party locals. In case meetings commemorating the Commune are arranged close to the date here mentioned, both purposes may be joined. By means of such meetings the attention of both press and working class may be fixed upon the principles of Marxian Socialism, the hope of the working class.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGAN-

ower: Oklahoma, under direc-Committee. Address care O. as. H. Brower: Oklahoma, under direcof State Committee. Address care O.
Branstettor, Norman, Okla.
bin C. Chase: Feb. 9, Evansville, Ind.;
h. 10, Vincennes; Feb. 11, O'Fallon, Ill.;
h. 12, Caseyville; Feb. 13, Belleville;
h. 14, Stanton; Feb. 15, Alton.
tanley J. Clark: Louisiana, under direcof State Committee. Address, care
h. F. Weller, 1022 Orange street, New

Massachusetts.

The Socialists of Boston, in conjunction with the state organization, will tender a reception and luncheon to W. D. Haywood on Saturday evening, Feb. 8, at the Revere House, Bowden Square. This reception will afford the Socialists of the state an oppor tunity to meet Comrade Haywood and t listen to prominent speakers. Members of the party are invited to attend. The affair will be conducted on democratic principles, each comrade to pay for his ticket at the dcor. Admission, \$1. Those desiring to attend should notify F. N. Wiley, 62 Cliff

The Middlesex County Federation of So cialist Clubs has voted to secure Comrad Haywood for a meeting in Cambridge un der the auspices of the County Federation The trade unions are invited to participate Squire E. Putney will act as chairman. The meeting will be held Feb. 17.

· New Jersey. The following state officers have been elected: State Secretary, W. B. Killing-beck: Recording Secretary, H. R. Kearns; Financial Secretary, Frank Power; Treasurer, William Morton; National Committee H. R. Kearns and William Walker delegates to the national convention: Max Fackert, George H. Goebel, G. H. Headley, H. R. Kearns, W. R. Killingbeck, Fred Krafft and James M. Reilly. The state con-vention will be held at Etizabeth on May

At a special meeting of Local Essex the following comrades were elected as mem-bers of the House Committee: Mrs. M. M. Goebel, Mrs. R. Kniep, Mrs. M. Hayward, Roland B. Green, P. Monahan, L. Pawel, G. A. Klepe, T. O'Leary, H. N. Hill, A. J. Lacombe, J. J. Jaggers, H. C. Campbell, An entirely new set of rules governing headquarters were adopted and the House Committee given power to enforce them. On Wednesday evening, Feb. 12 (Lin-oln's birthday), an entertainment will be held at headquarters, 230 Washington street, Newark, N. J., the proceeds of which will be used to refurnish and redecorate the headquarters. All comrades in the deinity are urged to attend.

is about to issue a monthly publication, to be distributed from house to house free of There are to be 30,000 charge. There are to be 30,000 copies printed each month, the expenses to be covered by advertising matter, the cost to the advertiser being \$2 per inch. rades are requested to try and secure advertisements. Particulars can be secured by addressing Robt. Wolffowitz, 230 Wash ington street, Newark, N. J.

The Moyer-Haywood Defense Conference has been promised a date by Comrade Hay wood. Notice later.

Lecal Union County held its semi-annual general meeting Friday, Jan. 31, at 79 Elizabeth avenue, Elizabeth. The reports of all officers were received and filed. financial reports show an income of \$371.6 during the last six months; expenditures of \$306.25 and \$88.81 on hand. Also 152 mem-bers in good standing and 25 in arrears. The following officers were elected: Or-ganizer, R. Breisford: Recording Secretary, A. Bretschneider: Financial Secretary, Robert Otto: Treasurer, Chas. Roff; Litera-ture Agent, B. McClaren; delegates to State Committee, A. Bretschneider and W. Walk-

er; J. Keys, P. Kreiss and Theo, Buick erood, Auditing Committee. The secretary was instructed to send signature blanks, issued by the State Committee in behalf o Socialists of the 18th, 14th and 16th

ards of Newark are planning organization especially desire to get the German Social ists organized. Meetings will be Meetings will be held by he 13th Ward Branch every Friday night nt Gnius' Hall, corner of Sixteenth avent and S. Eighth street. All comrades are urged to attend and assist in the organiza-

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

Local Philadelphia met on Sunday, Feb into membership. On Sunday, Feb. 23, a 2 p. m., the local will hold a special meet ing to choose nominees for April primaries and to consider ways and means for provid ing funds for the fall campaign.

The report of the Organization Commit tee for December shows 650 members roll; 40 admitted during the month. The committee will issue a leaflet on "How to Do Precinct Work" and another on You Ought to Join the Socialist Party".

The local decided not to arrange a Hay wood meeting now, but to make a success of the meeting to be held under the aus-pices of the Moger-Haywood Conference.

ple Grove Park for our annual picnic to be held on Aug. 1. Meetings for M. W. Wilkins have been

arranged as follows: Feb. 8, at 8 p. m., Kensington Labor Lyceum Hall, Feb. 9, 2:30 p. m., Downtown Jewish Branch; Feb. 9, 8, p. m., Palace Hall, Twenty-third and Counbia avenue; Feb. 10, hall at Forty-fifth and Lancaster avenue, at \$p. m.; Feb. 11, at 8 p. m., hall, Kensington and Clearfield: at 8 p. m., hall, Kensington and Clearness, Feb. 12, at 8 p. m., Fortieth Ward Branch; Feb. 12, at 8 p. m., Main and Seymour streets, Germantown; Feb. 14, at 8 p. m., hall at Twenty-sixth and Witarron streets: Feb. 15, at raily in Labor Lyceoun Hall, with Sol Fieldman, Sixth and Brown

streets, 8 p. m.
Twenty thousand copies of the leaflet
"Do You Want a Job?" are in headquarters for distribution. They are printed with a good cartoon and an announcement of the raily. The Campaign Committee requests comrades to get busy with the raily tick-ets and to make returns for the Wentworth

tickets and campzign subscription lists.

A course of lectures and debates, to be held in Logan Hall, 1305 Arch street, is being arranged. They will begin after the February election.

Donations to Campaign Fund: Previously above 10de 480. To 151.

February election.

Donations to Campaign Fund: Previously acknowledged, \$40; Texfile Workers' Union, No. 8, \$5; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 93, \$5; to-

tal to date, \$50.

Receipts to date on campaign subscription lists are as follows: List 58, 18.80; List 78, \$1.80; List 173, \$1.80; List 173, \$1.80; List 174, \$5.04; List 175, \$1.80; List 174, \$5.04; List 175, \$1.80; List 176, \$1.80; List 177, \$70; List 200, \$15.08; List 302, \$06.; List 303, \$06.; List 308, \$2.70; List 318, \$2.70; List 374, \$2.70; List 318, \$2.70; List 374, \$2.70; List 318, \$2.70; List \$15.0, \$2.10; List 374, \$2.70; List \$15.0, \$2.10; List \$1.00; List \$

The referendum committee requestranches to make nominations for delegat state convention as soon as post of send list of their nominees to parters before Feb. 15.

New York State

and John Spargo of Yonkers, Thos. Maguire of New Rochelle, A. F. Simmonds of Peek-skill; Albany—Chaz. W.Noonan of Schenestady, William Nugent of Troy, M. Zamet-kin of Ricoklyn, W. W. Arland of Corning: New York.—Jos. Wanhope and M. Hilliquit. New York: Ben Hanford, Brooklyn; W. W. Arland, Corning: Ithaca.—John Sparge Yonkers; J. G. Phelps Stokes, W. J. Ghent and M. Hillquit, New York; Corning-Jos Wanhope, New York; Joel Moses, Rochester; R. R. Huut, Schenectady; W. W. Ar land: Eric County-Aug. Klenke, Buffalo J. C. Chase, New York: A. Lee, New York: W. W. Arland, Corning.

Jehn Vogel of Buffalo was elected State

Committeeman for Eric County; Wm. P. S. Clapp of Ithaca was elected State Committeeman for Tompkins County; Wesley G. Bowen of Corning was elected State Committeeman for Steuben County. Committeeman for Steuben County.

Local Corning has elected the following

new officers: Organizer, P. E. Coon; Secre-tary-Treasurer, W. W. Arland; Financial Secretary, W. G. Kruke; Literature Agents, O. F. Woligraf and F. A. Clark. The Westchester County Com mmittee m

at Yonkers, Feb. 2. Local Tarrytown re ported 20 members; Porchester, 23; Mount Vernon, 20; New Rochelle, 12; and Yonkers, All report activity with the exception of Peckskill, which will reorganize. County Secretary reported: Balance on hand, \$2.50: expenses, \$4.18; debts, \$10. The following officers were elected: County Secretary, Comrade Maikiel; Treasurer, Comrade Neppel: Organizer, Comrade Spargo: Executive Committee, Comrades Spargo, Neppel and Malkiel of Yonkers, Chambers of Mt. Vernon and Clark of Tarrytown. Next meet ing of County Committee will be held on last Sunday in March in Tarrytown. Executive Committee was instructed to publish a leaflet expining the organization of the S. P. and its methods. Comrade Mo Guire of New Rochelle was declared elected State Committee. The committee decided that had been properly state committeeman and that protest of New Rochelle was unwarranted. Theresa Malkiel was elected

summargatied. Theresa Malkiel was elected county organizer. The following resolution on unity was adopted:

Whereas, The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party has issued an invitation to the National Executive Committee and the National Counnittee of the Socialist Party to consider the question of inlinging about the unity of the two parties in accordance with the recommendations of the international Socialist and Trade Union Congresses held at Amsterdam in 1904 and Stuttgart in 1907, and Whereas, We, the members of the Socialist Party in the county of Westchester, desire to see the forces of Socialism united against the forces of Socialism united against the forces of capitalism and welcome the conciliatory spirit expressed by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party, therefore be it Resonand, That we express our belief that the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party expressing the desire of our party for unity and our willingness to consider the question in accordance with its invitation.

But in view of the fact that we are about

Its invitation.

But in view of the fact that we are about to enter upon the most important campalgu in the history of the American Socialist movement, our national convention taking place in the near future, it is our opinion that the most urgent work for the Socialist Party at this time is the political fight against capitalism. We cannot therefore, give to this question the careful attention it descerves and do justice to the political movement.

The negotiations for uniting the two par-ties would inevitably absorb the thought and energy of our courade for several months, to the serious detriment of the party's political campaign. And it seems to us that such a course would weaken our atus that such a course would weaken our at-tack upon capitalism and so play into the hands of the capitalist parties. Therefore we believe that the discussion of the terms upon which the two parties may be united and all active steps foward that end, should be deferred until after the presiden-tial election. The most important thing at present is the political fight against capital-ism. As soon as the campaign is over the unity of the Socialist movement will be-come the most important question.

We the most important question.
We therefore declare that this aboutd be
the purry attitude and that the National
accuracy Committee and the National
accuracy of the Socialist Party should Committee of the Socialist Party should refuse to permit any question, no matter how important or how speciously it may be advocated, to interfere with the prosecution of a vigorous national campaign in which the whole force and enthusiasm of the party should be concentrated. In the meanine any of our comrades of the Socialist Labor Party who desire more immediate results can practically achieve unity by working with the Socialist Party in the coming campaign.

The following comrades have been elected State Committeemen from their respec-tive counties: Fred L. Arland for Albany County: George Mansdell for Fulton Coun ty; Gustave Strebel for Onondaga County. Patchogue the local has organized a school

teach English to the foreign comrades The total number of votes cast for the referendum vote on the election of National Secretary and members of the Na-tional Executive Committee was 1,160, which is the largest number of votes cast on any referendum vote in this state.

New York City.

The new Executive Committee met Mon-Berlu, Staring, Lee, Spindler, Edwards, Raetsch, Raphael, Ortland, Miss Gill, Martin, Kopf and Solomon. Oppenheimer and Stahl absent with excuse. Wm. Edwards elected chairman and U. Solomon temporary secretary. Communications: From Bronx Agitation Committee, sending Arthur Ractsch es delegate, who was seated; M. Oppenheimer, suggesting a special meeting of the General Committee to dispose of the business on hand; Chas. L. Kling, requesting that the 1st and 25th A. D. Br. communication from the 25th and 27th A. D.; referred to the Executive Commit cations were referred to the General Con mittee with the proviso that the members be assigned to the districts in which they reside. Decided to recommend that reading of the applications in the General Commitdispensed with and instead the Ex ecutive Committee report the number of applications, the General Committee to act only on such applications as are objected to by the Executive Committee or any party member. The delegates from the 1st and 2d Agitation Committee absent. Organ-izer reported that the 2ft Agitation Committee elected a delegate and made arrang ments for a meeting for the unemployed Harlem Agitation Committee reported ar-Harlem Agitation Committee reported ar-rangements for an unemployed meeting in West End Thenter, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, on sunday evening, Feb. 9. The Bronx dele-gate reported that a mass meeting for Wm. D. Haywood would be arranged; was also instructed to bring up question of the unemployed. Decided that a call be issued to all labor organizations for a conference on the unemployed question, and that a committee of three be elected who, in conjunction with the Organizar should represent tion with the Organiser, should represent the Executive Committee at the first meet the Executive Committee at the first meeting of the Conference. Committee consists of Martin. Lee, and Ortland. Organizer reported that the semi-annual financial report of the local will be ready next week; that leaflets on the unemployed question have been printed in Jewish, German and English; that arrangements have been made by the districts to distribute same on Sunday.

Feb. 2; that several comrades have volunteered to distribute German leaders at meetings of German organizations; that the City Record is now printed and copies will be reserved for the districts; that in some districts our voters are entered as enrolled for the S. L. P. Decided to inform the Board of Elections of the mistake and ask that corrections be made. Decided that ar bration for Sunday afternoon and evening, March 15, in the Labor Temple. Comrade committee to arrange. Decided that Sul-zer's Westchesier Park be secured for the annual picuic of the local on June 7 and that a notice be placed in party papers urging organizations not to arrange any festivals on that date. Decided that ar ion on the communication from the 25th and 27th A. D. be deferred until the second meeting of the Executive Committee so that the 1st and 25th A. D., Br. 1, may have time to select a representative to ap pear before the Executive Committee; also that the 25th and 27th A. D. be asked to send a representative. Emil Spindler was elected Recording Secretary of the Executive Committee. "The Scales of Justice" will be produced

by the New York Socialist Dramatic So-ciety for the benefit of the 17th A. D. at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, The play will be followed by a splendid dancing program. Admission, 25 cents.

The General Committee will meet on Sat urday, Feb. 8, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Tem-ple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Delegates are urged to attend as business of import-

The funncial report of Local New York for the month of January is as follows: Reccipts, \$506.93; subdivided in \$238.45 for 1.587 due stamps sold during the month \$23.60 initiation fees; \$80 for literature; \$10.25 for sundries; \$244.63 balance from December, 1907. The expenses amounted to \$421.90, subdivided as follows: State Com mittee, for 1,500 due stamps, \$150; Co-operative Press, on account of printing, \$50; Workmen's Educational Association, or rent, \$35; D. Sirelson, for signs, \$7; J. Obrist, \$24; The Worker, \$5; City Re-\$8.20; Mrs. Kath, office cleaning, \$8; Con olldated Gas Co., \$3; Organizer's salary. \$03; postage, Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, \$21.50; office and Organizer's expenses, \$20.8); sundries, \$6.40. 'The balance on hand on Feb. 1, 1108, is \$165.03.

The City Record containing the names of the enrolled Socialist voters has been out for a few weeks and few of the Assembly Districts have made arrangements to can vass the enrolled voters. Many of our voters have been entered as enrolled for the S. L. P. This is an error as the S. L. P. is not an official party, and no voter could enroll under that name. The comrades will remember this and consider such enroll-

nents as Socialist Party voters.

The first meeting of the Unemployed Conference will take place on Tuesday, feb. 11, at 248 E. Eighty-fourth street.

The Executive Committee met Feb. 3. New delegates: Chas. S. Fromer, from the First and Max Poliack, from the Second Agitation Committee. Eighty seven appli-cations were referred to the General Committee, 27 being for a German Branch of the 9th and 11th A. D. Permission for the formation of the branch was granted by the 9th and 11th A. D. The City Executive Committee recommends that branch be admitted by the General Committee. A communication from the 22d A. D., Dutch Branch, asked that members be supplied with ballots on the election of the State Committee. Decided that newly formed or ganizations shall not participate in vote when ballots have been distributed among party organizations previous to the forms tion of such new organizations. Attention being called to a letter in the "Volkszeltun", complaining about the date of June 7, selected for our annual picule, the mate rwas left in the hands of the Organizer te rwas left in the bands of the Organizer, he to make such change as will be satisfactory. First Agitation Committee reported several unemployed meetings held and literature distributed. Second Agitation Committee reported a successful unemployed meeting and complains that the First Agitation Committee is according to the committee in according to the committee of the committee of the committee in according to the committee of th tation Committee is arranging meetings in the territory of the Second A. D. Delegate nstructed to obtain financial assi from the Executive Committee as the funds of the district have been exhausted. The other Agitation Districts will report at the next meeting. sending appeals to about 200 organization for the unemployed conference; that 15.000 fragilish unemployed leaflets have been used and more will be printed; Jewish leaflets have been sent to the Jewish organizations, while of the 25,000 German leaflets only about 5,000 have been distributed. nted: that the party is mentioned in the will left by a deceased comrade, Albert Ludwig, the amount will probably be \$40 or \$50. The matter was left in the hands of the Organizer. Decide English leaflets be printed. Recomme that the General Committee change its meetings from Feb. 22 to Feb. 29, as the "Volkszeitung" Festival is held on Feb. 22. Organizer was instructed to call the subcommittee on the unemployed conference together and to send a letter to the party headquarters in Germany expressing sym-pathy with their struggle for universal suf-frage and protesting against the police brutalities. Antonio Cravello wrote this Italian comrades have started a seekly in Chicago entitled "La Parola del Socialisti", the paper to be an avowed So-cialist Party organ. Comrade Cravello suggests that public meetings be arranged for him in New York City to secure party members as well as subscribers for the paper. Matter was left in the hands of

Organizer. . Kings County. Br. 1, together with Br. 2 of the 22d A. D., protests against the action of the County Committee instructing the State Committee to vote in favor of unity with the S. L. P. and demands that a referendum be submitted to all subdivisions Kings County. Inasmuch as the comrades of Kings County had declared themselves against unity with the remnants of the ty Committee of adopting resolutions con-trary to the express desire of the entire L. P. we question the right of the Coun membership, and we accordingly file our protest against this action of the State

,To whom it may concern: A conference will be held Sunday, Feb. 9, at 2:30 p. m. at Comrade Kayfetz' home, 477 Miller avenue, to discuss the need of an English speaking branch of the party in Browns-ville. All those interested are requested to eaking branch of the party in Brown Br. 2 of the 23d A. D. has adopted the

more speedy education of the working class to its needs and interests; and Wherens, Comrade Lee Jointy with the other National Committee members from New York state has introduced a resolution that our N. E. C. constitute such committee as is called for by the S. L. P., Hesoived, Therefore that we. Br. 2, 23d A. D., Kings County, Indorse the resolution introduced by Comrade Lee.

Br. 2, 23d A. D., comminated candidates for the State Committee and received bal-

for the State Committee and received bal lots for the "Forward" ball. Hoffman and Yndelewitz elected to sell them. Comrade Brandes was elected delegate to The Worker Conference and the following wer elected to canvass the enrolled Goldberg, chairman: Effras, Gerard, Rifkin, Hoffman, Yudelewitz, and Brandes,

East New York Br. 2, 22d A. D., met o Jan. 27. Vote for State Committeemen ook place. Decided to postpone the "Daily Call' discussion to the next meeting. school committee reported that the school in English is progressing. Decided to urge the pupils to enter the party. Meetings will take place every Wednesday evening at 327 Williams avenue, top floor. To comrades of South Brooklyn Division

The West Brocklyn Independence League, i Hearst organization, has had the temerity o establish a course of lectures upon dif erent topics to be held at their hall. Thirty-seventh street and Fort Hamilton avenue, every Friday night, beginning Feb. 14. Here is an opportunity which we should take advantage of. It has been proven that none but a Socialist will ask a question of a lecturer, the average attendant being satisfied with the mush lectures to our account if we attend. good class of speakers has been engaged. but with the pointed questions fired at them by a few Socialists we can show the rank and file of this Hearst movement that in Socialism lies their only hope. Lecture for Feb. 15 is "Rent Strikes, Their Cause

#### THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND,

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

Campaign Fund:

W. S. & D. R. F. Br. 158, List 61, 65c.; do., List 62, 75c.; Soc. Liederrafel, List 307, 75c.; do. List 308, 65c.; do., List 9309, 50c.; Turnveri Vorwärts List, 325, 82; Martin Denni, List 907, 51; G. Dressler, Jr., List 944, 81; Olga Gruber, List 1316, 81; Andr. Husted, List 1519, 81; G. Marks, List 1959, 81; 10; John Part, List 2166, 81; Mark Reth, List 2461, 81; Yorkville K. U. V. (Zwoboda), List 3024, 85; Sarah Gordon, List 4493, 81,73; G. B. Staring, 85; Wm. Gandlach, 85; total for tour weeks, \$20,15; previously acknowledged, \$3,768,10; total to date, \$3,702.25.

#### A CARD FROM HAYWOOD.

Comrade Haywood has issued the following card for publication in Socialist and labor papers, addressed to all workingmen's organizations:

Comrades and Fellow Workers:-At the recent meeting of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners, the Board geemed it proper to relieve me for a while of my duties at headquarters, and at the same time instructed, me to convey to the working class of America a mes sage telling of the class struggle in the est and of the existing conspiracy of the Mine Owners' Associations, their political and other allies, to disrupt the Western Federation of Miners and thus effectually retard the good work that is being accompitshed by organized labor.

field of labor, it will give me an opportunity to meet some of the millions of com-rades and workers who stood so loyally by us while we were in jail.

. Industrial and political labor organiza-tions can arrange for meetings by addressing Luella Twining, 15 Spruce street, New York.—Yours for Industrial Freedom, WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

## "INTERNAL PROPAGANDA".

To the Editor of The Worker:--Modestly of The Worker is the announcement of an interesting event in the local Socialist movement—the birth of the

The ultra-proletarian character of the new society is emphasized not only by its name, but also by the express declaration that "the society will be thoroly proletarian in its direction and personnel", and this declaration is further emphasized by the names of the promoters and officers of the organization, Comrades Oppenheimer, Gill, and Raphael.

Had the announcement been limited to this ludicrous incongruity, we might have safely left it to the sense of humor of the tion. But there is more in the situation; there is, to my mind, so much mischief and danger lurking behind the seemingly barmless enterprise, that It could be a serious mistake to pass it by ta silence.

others, stated to be "to create an INTER-NAL propaganda for the preservation of the true principles of Socialism, to extend education, to foster self-development, and to encourage facility of expression on the part of the comrades of the rank and file." This in conjunction with the "thoroly proletarian" character of the society, is so clear that it cannot be misconstrued. The "true principles of Socialism" which are to be preserved by the self-constituted guardisus of the purity of our movement, are the principles of proletarian supremacy; they are to be safeguarded within the party, by means of propaganda among the members, and they are, of course, thus to be safeguarded against the non-proletarian or "intellectual" elements likewise within the party. In other words, the "internat propaganda" of the proletarian intellectuals is the noble task of inciting one part of membership against the other, and the true object of the Proletarian Society is to organize and perpetuate those unfertunate and absurd quarrels within our ranks which have marred and hampered our local movement during the last months or year. Do the founders of the "Proletarian So-

cletr" maintain that my interpretation of their objects is unfair or incorrect? Then what other explanation can they offer for what other explanates and the control of the recation? It is not a society for the propaganda of Socialism among non-Socialists, as, for instance, the Collectivist Society, for its propaganda is to be wholly "internal"; it is not a mere social club for all party members who may desire to meet each other on more lutimate terms, for ad-mission is restricted to only one class of party members, the "thord proletarians" hat, above all, is the meaning of that mysterious phrase. "to encourage facility of expression on the part of the comrades of the rank and file"? Who are the "com-rades of the rank and file", and who are the others? I have always believed that all

## THE SCALES OF JUSTICE

A Socialist melodrama in one act, written by Comrade J. C. Frost, will be present for the benefit of the 17th A. D., Socialist Parry, by the New York Socialist Dramaticub, with SOL FIELDMAN IN THE LEADING PART AS ANDREW FREEMAN, Socialist agintor. The play will be preceded by a vandeville performance and following a dancing program.

LABOR TEMPLE THEATRE, 243 E. 84th St.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, AT 8 P. M. NO RESERVED SEATS TICKETS 25 CENTS EACH

### CLINTON HALL 151--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. - 400

## 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 Milling Stock, I will give free as a bonus two \$5 shares of Bishop Creek Gold Stock. Ten install ments.

Send for particulars.

#### GAYLORD WILSHIRE.

200 William Street, New York.

# UNITY QUESTION

THE 16th and 18th A. D.

Will hold an open meeting next, Monday evening, Feb. 10, at 1032 First avenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fiftyseventh streets. Everybody invited to hear a discussion on the question of UNITY.

dues paying party members constitute the rank and file of our party, whether the they write or distribute leafiets, whether they organize or address propaganda meetings, whether they boid no biffices in the party, or, as in the case of Courades Oppenheimer, Gill, and Raphael, they are unminers of our executive committees of other important administrative councils. And what is the "facility of expression" with which the generous founders of the society promise to endow its members? It is not a school of elecution that is contemplated, nor a training of Socialist propagandists, for the society concerns itself only with internal propagands. What then, I repeat, is the true meaning of that phrase, "to encourage facility of expression on the part of the comrades of the rank and file"? Could it not perhaps be rendered in Engitsh by the more simple phrase, "to teach the proletarians" to cuss the intellectuals"." work with the pick or the pen, whether they write or distribute leaders, whether

lish by the more simple phrase, "to teach the 'proletarians' to cuss the 'intellectuals' "?

There is hardly another word in the English language that has been so sorely abused, distorted, and malitreated as has the word 'proletarian' in certain circles of our party in recent times. Almost side by side with the announcement of Comrade Oppenhelmer's "Proletarian" Society, The Worker prints an advertisement of a 'Proletarian' School of Rietoric and English Literature taught by an M. A. in a certain 32-page distortion of facts written by an intellectual 'deeply impressed with the ethical significance of Socialism', circulates under the title, "The Proletarian' and we even have proletarian tillas, automobiles, and gold mines. The word "proletarian' is rapidly being stripped of its deep and in spiring significance, it is being made a cloak to cover a multitude of sins, and there is danger that it may come 50 play the same suspicious part in some spheres of our movement, as the word "patriotism" plays among the bourgeois jingoes.

And it is high time to call a halt to this deplorable tendency. The battle cry of "Proletarians against Intellectuals' in our party is disingentous in motive, false in conception, and disastrous in effect. It is rarely raised by the true proletarians, the party members who are engaged in manual abor. As a rule, it emanates from certain intellectuals in the party. The cry has no theoretical or practical justification in our party. The Socialist movement is a proletarian movement as a whole. Our alms can only be accomplished thru the wurking class as a class, and we make our appeal primarily to the workers because they are

has no theoretical or practical justification in our party. The Socialist movement is a projectarian movement as a whole. Our aims can only be accomplished thru the working class as a class, and we make our appeal primarily to the workers because they are most vitally and directly interested in the abolition of capitalist exploitation, and have the greatest power and ability to accomplish the proposed Socialist transformation of society. ion of society

ition of society.

The Socialist movement will remain proletarian in its aims, character, and methods
as long as it will be based on the Marxian
philosophy, even if 40 per cent of its indivitual asherents should belong to nonproletarian classes. Our movement does not
recognize an inherent antagonism between
the proletariat and intellect or intellectuals.
The Socialist theory is a profound scientific
and intellectual social philosophy; the Sorialist movement contains and siways contained some of the most accomplished
thinkers and scientists of our times, and
the Socialist workingmen are the most intelligent and best instructed of their class.
The hostility to intellect, the scasseless cry
against the "students and Jews" are characteristic of the Black Hundreds" in Russia, but they are entirely foreign to the
Socialist movement. Neither here nor in against the "students and Jews" are characteristic of the "Black Hundreds" in Russin, but they are entirely foreign to the
So-fallst movement. Neither here nor in
any other country of the world has the
So-fallst Party ever nade a distinction between its members based on their occupations or callings. When a man expresses
his willingness to join us in our struggles,
and comes to us in good faith and with a
proper understanding of our philosophy and
movement, we welcome him into the party,
he ceases to be for us an "intellectual", a
minister, lawyer, banker, or hod carrier,
he becomes, a COMRADE, enjoying the
same rights and charged with the same
duties as any other courade. And let us
heware of the men and women who attempt
to create classes and class antagonisms
within-our own canks. "internal propagenda", indeed! We have had so much
internal propaganda" of late, that one-half
of our membership is arrayed against the
other half in unrelenting hostility, that the
atmosphere in our party meeting is surcharged with raisor and bitterness, and
that we are doing nothing but quarreling
and fighting. And the founders of the Procharged with rance party meeting is suitable to the control of the

Socialists.

Let us build up a real strong movement helore we commence to warry about the preservation of its purity. Let us do some good live work, and the prolearian character of our party will take care of itself without a special vicilance committee or chaperone.

ing, at its lecture center, the People's Forum, and requests anyone who can the Organizer at the Labor Lyceum; Date vize our combe-

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

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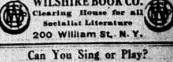


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The Kings County Central Commit-

tee is desirous of having a short mustcal entertainment every Sunday evenplay or sing a short solo, to

## TREE SPEECE CASE IS WON.

General Sessions Reverses Magistrate's Decision.

Right of Socialist Party to Hold Meetings on New York Streets Without Asking Police Permits Is Upheld-Commissioner Bingham's Attempt at Suppression Ends in Failure.

ialist Party has gained a substantial victory in the fight for free speech. As is known, 31 comes were arrested last summer at er of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue for mpting to hold an open-air meetng without a police permit. City Magistrate Cornell found each guilty nd fined them each \$5. The fines ealed to the Court of General Sessions. The cases were argued on Jan. 15, and on Jan. 28. Comrade Henry Sloboden, the party's attorney in se cases was notified that Judge in of General Sessions had reversed ion of Magistrate Cornell and tained our appeal.

The Worker for publication the fol-lowing statement submitted by Com-

Owing to the bitter class hatred aroused in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case in the breasts of the capitalists towards the orking class, our political field was enched last summer by a fresh and abunuat crop of society-savers. The Moyes-aywood-Pettibone parades and demonstrations, splendid and inspiring to the working lass, evoked from the pupit and press loud elamor for the suppression of the diag and its bearers. The campaign of red fing and its bearers. The campaign of persecution of Socialist speakers was insugurated in many pears of the country and, as it was to be expected, our own "General" Bingham was not slow in demtrating that society was safe in his ig. A police edict went forth from rry Street that no Socialist meeting was to be allowed to be held on the public streets without a written police permit. The sealous guardians of the law proceeded to drng Borialist speakers from the plat-forms-and disperse Socialist meetings, de-manding a written permit from the police nch meetings. When challenged in the s to show a legal authority for such a and, the police ruffians sent for Deputy Commisssioner Hanson, who was ed to admit that not only was no compelled to admit that not only was no police permit necessary for the holding of a public meeting on the street, but that the police had no authority to issue such permits, even if one should have asked for the same. Notwithstanding the invariable discharge of the arrested Socialists by police magistrates, the arrest of Socialists positives went merrily on. It was evident that the "General" decided to handle the Socialists with a malled hand.

On the other hand, the Socialist Perty peodved rot to yield one lots of its right to hold meetings on public streets in an orderly and customary manner. The police were defeated on every point and the straggle finally narrowed itself to one place where the "General" was resolved to save his face.

were defeated on every point and the struggle finally narrowed itself to one place where the "General" was resolved to save his face.

For many summers the Socialist Party held meetings every Saturday night at the southwest corner of Seventh avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. During the months of July and August last, the police for the first time began to in sist on a written permit for the holding of such meetings. At the beginning the Agitation Committee, yielded and, decided not to hold the meetings on that corner, but the Organizer and the City Committee resolved that the necetings on that particular corner whall be continued at all costs and hazards. The single taxers and other organizations that held meetings on that corner on other nights submitted meetly to the police tyranny and discontinued their meetings on that corner. The Socialist Party announced that it will continue its meetings on that corner. The Socialist Party announced that it will continue its meetings on that corner. The Socialist Party announced that it will continue its meetings as of old, no matrer what the police waxed het during the month of August. On Aug. 10, 1907, the police came with several patrol wagons, surrounded the meeting, and arrested some 20 of our speakers and other committees. All of them were arraigned in the might court and, after a long argument before the magistrate, they were all discharged. On Aug. 17 the police surrounded the place where the meeting was to be held by a cordon and no one was permitted to stop at that place and the erection of the platform was out of the question. There were several patrol wagons ready for the wonded and disabled. But the Socialists and even an ambulance was ready for the wonded and disabled. But the Socialists and even an ambulance was ready for the wonded and disabled. But the Socialists were not to be balked. A speaker was put in an automobile and put into the patrol wagon. The committee that and patent was made by the attorney was put for any to the General Sessi

the appellant was notified that the judgment of conviction was reversed for all de fendants.

Pending an appeal of those cases the attorner for the appellant agreed with Magistrate Cornell and the police authorities that a test case he made at which each side should be heard at full length. On Aug. 24 a Socialist speaker was arrested and the police authorities sent down several ilentenasts and captains to prosecute the case. They brought also an employee of the botel near that corner to testify that the Socialist meetings were disturbing the lumates of the hotel. The case was tried in the might court before Magistrate Cornell defined the neighborhood of the hotel and after the trial, the Magistrate discharged the defendant and instructed the police that they had acted without authority.

Since then the persecution of Socialist speakers by the police cased.

It is to the great credit of the City Committee, General Committee and of the Organizer of Local New York that a firm and dignified stand was taken by the Socialist Party on this very important matter of free speech. For it is in place to say here that some ill-advised comrades insisted that the orders of the police should be meekly abeyed, on the great credit of the City Committee and the orders of the police should be meekly abeyed, on the ground that it did not behove the Socialist Party to make a missance of itself on the public streets, and strength of the Cranitive for their was the form the very constress that are cherwise menally loud in denominating the City Committee and the Organizer for their want of vigor in the work of prepagands.

STATEMENT OF THE

MEXICAN REBELS. The Mexican Revolutionist Defense Committee of Los Angeles, Cal., has issued the following statement regard-

ing the men now held in that city: We are writing in behalf of the alleged Mexican Revolutionists, Messrs, Magon, Villarreal, Rivera and Scrabia, Three of these men were arrested here on the 23d of last August, and have been imprisoned on one charge or another ever since that date. . The Mexican Government has tried In every way to extradite these men to Mexico. Failing in this they have determined to keep them in prison upon some charge in this country, in order that they might not conduct their agitation by cor-

respondence in Mexico.
You must know that Mr. Serabia was kidnapped by Mexican agents, co-operating with the American officers at Douglas, Ariz., and was taken over the line into Mexico on June 30, 1977. However, he was returned by order of the American government. If, however, these men are again taken over the line they will be shot.

Mr. Furlong testified at the hearing that he arrested these men without a warrant, and that he was paid by the Mexican government to do it. The first charge made against the men after their first arrest was that of resisting a public officer; next with murder in Mexico and entering this country contrary to the immigration laws; the next with libel in Missouri; the next was murder and robbery in Mexico. All of these charges have been successfully resisted. They were then charged with conspiring to violate the neutrality law.

Being in prison the victims are unable to

reach their friends and raise funds them-selves, and funds are sorely needed. Contributions should be sent to Frank I. Wheat, 810 Flower street, Los Angeles.

#### Constitutional Convention

Tables Labor Proposition LANSING, Mich., Jan. 30.—Another inhor proposal has been tabled by the Constitutional Convention, which is considered to mean that it will not re ceive further attention. It was a provision that employees of the state counties, and municipalities should work only eight hours a day. There are no Socialists in the Micrigan Coustitutional Convention.

St. Louis May Have Rent Strike. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.-St. Louis is on the verge of a rent war. Over 600 tenants met in a hall and formed an organization which is known as the Low Rent Association. "Houses used to rent for 50 per cent less than they do now despite the drop in wages, etc.," said L. G. Pope, the principal speaker. 'If the landlords know what is best,' he continued, "they will not wait for us to make demands upon them." Most of rent strikers live in the Jewish dis-

#### Standard Oil Company Has Monopoly in South Africa.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The correspondent of "The Daily Mail" at Durban, announces that the Standard Oil Co., has acquired the South African trading interests of the Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd., thus establish ing a monopoly there.

### LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.

FRIDAY, FEB. 7. LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 2)6 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—George Edwin Wibecan.
"America, the Land of the Free and the Home of the Slave".

MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB, Mott Hall, 64 Madison agenue, 8 p. m.—Emma Goldman. "The Revolutionary Spirit in Modern Drama".

20TH A. D., 1533 Madison avenue, 8:30 p. m.—W. J. Ghent. "Objections to Socialism".

p. m.—W. J. Ghent. "Objections to Socialism".

SUNDAY, FEB. 9.

McKINLEY-HALL (Bronx), One Hundred
and Sixty-unith street and Boston Road,
10:45 a. m.—Eugene Wood. "The Price of
a Pot o' Porther".

WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 585
Eighth avenue, 8:30 p. m.—Edmond B.
Genrhart. "Our Heritage of Servillty".

RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth
street, 11 a. m.—Roswell H. Johnson, "Human Evolution and its Control".

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION Fifth
avenue and Tenth street, 8 p. m.—Alexander Irvine. "Bacon's New Atlantis".

COOPER UNION, Third avenue and Ninth
street, 8 p. m.—John Spargo. "The Spiritual Significance of Modern Socialism".

LYRIC CONGREGATION, Sixth avenue
near Forty-second street, 11 a. m.—John
Russell Corvell, "Compulsory Obscenity in
the Public Schools".

Brooklyn

#### Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, FEB. 9.

PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—Charles Frederick Adams. The Organization of the Commonwealth".

PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road, near Flatbush avenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D. Long. "The Time of Universal Industry".

FLATBISH FREE FORUM, 1190 Flatbush avenue, 8 p. m.—Barnet Wolff. "The Wastefulness of Capitaliam".

Name-1.

Newark.

MONDAY, FEB. 10.

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 230
Washington street, 5 p. m. Meyer London.
"Is There a Class Struggle in America".

Boston.

SUNDAY, FEB. 9.
LABOR LYCEUM, 694 Washington street, 8 p. m. Prof. Thomas N. Carver. "Opportunities of Economic Growth in America".

#### Socialist Propaganda

by Means of the Drama

by Means of the Drama.

The Young Socialist Literary Society of the Sth A. D has arranged for Julius Hopp to rend his one-act play. The Dolla' which he has written recently for and at the request of the Socialist Sunday School of the East Side; at a special meeting of the club on Sunday, Feb. 9, 3 p. m. at 313 Grand street. Admission is free.

Members of the 6th A. D. have arranged to have Comrade Hopp repeat the rending of "The Dolla" on Monday, Feb. 10, 8 p. m. at 203 E. Third street. Comrades of that district who think they possess tient to appear in amateur performances are requested to be present, as Comrade Chas. Berlia will organize a dramic club for the purpose of studying Socialist plays and presenting them at affairs of the Socialist Party.

In order to relies founds for the properties of the socialist.

ty.

a carley to relae funds for the "Socialist in the Magazine" in which plays appropriate management of the Magazine in which plays appropriate productions by comrades are to be itself. The management of Miss Amy Grant, 78 W. Fifty a treet, Saturday, Feb. 8, 30, pp. m. leet at 25 and 50 cents can be had of malon 126 W. Twenty-third street, malo leature of Miss Grant's program be "allome" by Oscar Wilde and Rich-Strang.

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#### WANTED.

The position of business manager of The Worker is open to any comrade of experience and ability. The ill health of Comrade Crimmins for several weeks, with no immediate prospect of improvement, necessitated his resig-

Send applications to the Acting State Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York.

#### Among the Workers.

Comrade Carbin of Troy is getting busy. He sends \$6.25 for three subs and a bunch of cards, Comrade Sam Eiges is one of our

most willing workers. Five dollars came in for a bunch of cards last

Rev. Amos J. Dushaw of Red Deer, Alaska, in renewing, deplores the fact that he missed a copy. Comrade Hartman of Barton, Fla

renews and also sends another. Comrade Ulrich of Midletown, Pa.,

sent in \$3.25 for five yearlies and three six-month subs.

Comrade Stavko of Bethehem, Pa.

paid for ten yearly cards. Comrade Williams of St. Paul, Minn. sent in \$2.50 for three yearly subs and

three cards.
Comrade Frackenpohl of Newark

sent in two yearlies.

Comrade Hagey of Ephrata, Pa., sent in \$1.50 for three subs.

Comrade Arnstein of Dover, N. H., sends two yearlies. So does Comrade Strohmenger of Kansas City.

Comrade Sokol of Tarrytown sent in four six-month subs. Comrade McCulloch of New York enews and hands in a new yearly.

Comrade Stanton of Shreveport, La. renews for two years. Comrade Keys of Elizabeth, N. J.

subscribes for five copies for one year and sends \$1.75. Comrade Schefer of Poughkeepsie renews for two years.

Mrs. Schlachoff sent in four half-Comrade Cohen of Philadelphia

sends \$30 for a bunch of sub cards, Comrade Le Huntte has two yearlie to his credit.

Comrade Clara Schachter sent in Comrade Guntrup of Toledo sent in

\$2,25 for cards. Comrade Schlamm sent in thre Comrade Henry of Indianapolis

ends in four half-yearlies. Comrade Pritschau of Boelus, Neb. sends in two yearlies. Comrade Laine of Maynard, Mass.

sends in two half-yearlies.

Comrade Pauly of Brooklyn paid us a visit and left \$3.50 for a yearly sub and a bunch of cards.

Comrade McDonough writes to us that he had to leave a position in the Sisters Hospital at St. Joseph, Mo., because the Sister Superior objected to The Worker coming to him. He was offered inducements to remain, but he refused unless he could receive The

## COOPER UNION, Third Avenue and Eighth Street. THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 13, 1908, at 8.30 sharp

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THE "DAILY CALL"

FAIR CONFERENCE. secretary of the New York

"Daily Call" Fair Conference has recorded the following new delegates: W. B. Killingbeck, Orange, N. J.; E. S. Egerton, East Orange, N. J.; and D. Rubinow, Newark, N. J., representing Local Essex County; from Local New York: L. Kaplan, S. Oppenheim, Bella Machim, Fannie Sapherstein, 20th A. D.; Jacob Strobel, Albert Abrahams, 17th A. D.; Isaac Levin, Hyman Loud, 85th A. D.; Edmund Kelly, 25th and 27th A. D.; Fred Wolfersdorf, J. Strahs, 23d A. D.; John Niclaus, F. Cox, 16th and 18th A. D.; Julian McIntyre, Mrs. J. R. Beerson. 21st A. D. Peter Vlag of the Dutch Branch of the 22d A. D. has undertaken to secure 100 subscribers.

Comrade Killingbeck will advertise the fair before the New Jersey locats. He took 1,000 admission tickets for Local Essex and Comrade Eggers took 2,000 for Local Hudson,

The conference accepted the offer of the Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band to play the first and last nights of the fair, and the Socialist Band of Greater New York to play on Monday, Thursday and Saturday nights, the services of both bands being donated. The Letter Carriers' Band will number 40 to 45 performers, skilfully interpreting both clasic and popular music. The leader, Mr. Frank E. Houts, promises to "give a rousing concert, not forget-ting the 'Marseillaise'". Altho the Socialist Band is smaller in numbers, ist musical repertoire and ability make its assistance welcome.

General Manager Riechenthal has arranged for a meeting of the ladies of Brooklyn in the Labor Lyceum, 943 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, on Freday, Feb. 14. All ladies interested in the fair and the success of the "Dally Cail" are urged to attend.

Mrs. Ortland erported for Br. 2. Women's Social Democratic Solcety, and will secure prizes and sell tickets. Other branches of this society are requested to have their delegates do like-A number of comrades have already

snrolled for prizes, and the good work will proceed rapidly. Every comrace and sympathizer who wishes to see a workingmen's daily newspaper established should give a prize and buy at least ten tickets. The 9th A. D., Brooklyn, voted to

render all possible assistance and elected a committee to draw up resolutions to that effect. Other districts are being worked and will make a tangible showing by sincere and deter-Every comrade is invited and urged contribute prizes of any kind to this

grand ten days' fair. This mvitation etxends not only to Greater New York and New Jersey, but to the extremes

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of these sister states and all other states. Even should you live in for eign lands and feel it your duty to re spond, make yourself known by adaressing the secretary, Jose-us Chant Lipes, 880 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn N. Y.

Haywood Speaks in Boston. William D. Haywood was given an

enthusiastic reception by the Central Labor Union of Boston, last Sunday. The hall was packed to the doors and Haywood received a great ovation when he stepped on the platform. The meeting was the largest in attendance in the history of the Central Labor Un-

Wednesday evening a great demot stration was held in Fancuil Hall, under the auspices of the Moyer-Hay wood Conference with Haywood and Luella Twining as the speakers. Saturday night he will be tendered a recep tion and luncheon at the Revere hours, by the Socialist Party Club of Bosto

Debate Planned.

A debate is being arranged between Prof. Raymond S. Perrin, teacher of science and ethics at the Y. M. C. A., and Comrade Soi Fieldman, on the proposition: "That Socialism is a Practical Economical and Moral Necessity".

Alexander Irvine will preside. Date and place will be advertised next week.

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RISHOP CREEK STOCK.—Have you any to sell or do you want to buy? Send offers to Box 838, Frankfort, N. Y.

Unity Question.

The 16th-18th A. D. will hold an open meeting next Monday evening at 1052 First arenue, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. The topic for discussion will be the question of unity of the S. P. and the S. L. P.

HAYWOOD SOUVENIRS Wm. D. Haywood is holding remarkable meetings all over the country,

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1,000; sample, 5c. Express prepaid.

The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone souvenir button (1% inches) goes like wildfire. It has a beautiful picture of our three comrades sitting under a large tree, thru which the sun is shining, and in the background a small body of water. The Western mine owners tried to railroad these men to the gallows, and for many months they were deprived of their freedom. This is a great souvenir, and which every one will be anxious to get; \$3 per 100; \$1.50 for 50; \$25 per 1,000; sample, 10c. Express prepaid.

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