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

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ORGANIZED LABOR BEFORE THE COURTS.

Supreme Court Deals 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 Labor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The United States Supreme Court to-day rendered another anti-labor decision of an even more drastic nature than the two which preceded it on Jan. 6 and Jan. 27. The court unanimously held that a boycott instituted by a union of workmen 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 unlawful and renders the institutors of the boycott liable for damages to the capitalist concerned.

The Sherman Act provides that any person who shall be injured in his business 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 case in which the decision is made is that of D. Loewe & Co., hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn., 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 unionized. The United Hatters, in the hope of inducing Loewe to comply with union conditions of work, hours, wages, etc., has carried on an active campaign to induce workmen and sympathizers with the labor movement to buy only union-made hats and particularly to refrain from buying hats made in the Loewe concern so long as it 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 provisions of that law. Loewe therefore appealed. The Circuit Court of Appeals reaffirmed the decision, but the Supreme Court now reverses it, upholding the claims of the capitalist plaintiff.

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 collect from the union and its members \$280,000—three times the amount of his loss, plus \$40,000 for the expenses of the suit.

An Inverted Anti-Trust Law.
The Sherman Act is commonly spoken of as an anti-trust law. Its ostensible purpose, when enacted by the Republican party, was to prevent combinations of great manufacturers or traders with railroads, etc., from combining to crush smaller competitors and drive them out of business. In practice, under Republican and Democratic judges, it has been used almost exclusively against labor organizations.

Two-Faced Interpretation.
The reason for the limitation of its provisions to matters of interstate trade is that the Constitution gives Congress power to regulate commerce between the states, but not to regulate commerce within any single state. The Supreme Court gives this phrase a loose or a strict construction, according as the one or the other suits capitalist interests. Thus, in the two cases decided last month, it held that the constitutional power to regulate interstate commerce does not include power to make railway corporations doing an interstate business liable for damages when employees are killed or injured at their work, nor to forbid them to discharge employees for joining a trade union. That is the strict or narrow construction, which is applied when it is proposed to use the powers of Congress to give some protection to workmen against gigantic corporations. But the loose or broad construction is applied when it is a question of stretching the law so as to protect capitalist corporations against the efforts of workmen's organizations to improve the conditions of labor by the peaceful and orderly

ANTI-LABOR DECISIONS OF THE LAST SIX MONTHS.

The following is a summary of a few of the most important anti-labor decisions rendered by state and federal courts within the last six months:

In August, Judge Dean of Arizona issued 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 especially commanding them "to desist absolutely from writing or sending thru the mails any written or printed card, circular, letter, or other communication conveying to any patron or prospective patron of the plaintiff any information of the miners' strike."

In September, a Vermont court issued 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 issued 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 support the union's demand for an eight-hour day and forbidding the union to take a referendum vote on the question of striking.

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 Nov. 18, Judge Hazel of Buffalo issued an injunction forbidding the Switchmen's Union to take any action toward declaring a strike for reduction of hours or increase of wages on the Lackawanna Railroad.

On Dec. 18, a Circuit Court in Ohio wiped off the statute books the state law prohibiting the employment of young boys at night work in mills and factories.

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

forbidding the American Federation of Labor to publish in its official organ the name of the Buck Stove & Range Co., as one of the firms that workmen ought not to patronize on account of its bitter antagonism to the labor movement.

On Jan. 6, the United States Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the federal law making railway companies engaged in interstate commerce liable for damages in the case of employees killed or injured at their work as a result of defective equipment or negligence of fellow servants.

On Jan. 24, Judge Phillips of the Common Pleas Court of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, 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 trade."

On Jan. 27, the United States Supreme Court declared unconstitutional 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 last 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 Jones said:

"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, or prevents the servant from working for his employer. This property right is protected 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 lessens the value of that property right is unlawful. Any law of state or nation which lessens the value of that property right, which prevents him from getting the largest possible profit out of his workmen is unconstitutional. That is the view of the courts and will be until workmen vote to put a different sort of man on the bench.

CANADIAN SOCIALISTS AGGRESSIVE.

British Columbia Provincial 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 active Socialists in the provincial legislature have been putting forth efforts to unseat Lieutenant-Governor James Dunsmuir, a blue-blooded coal baron who is using his power in the body for his own business interests. Legislator Hawthornthwaite introduced a resolution at the last session calling for an investigation of Dunsmuir's actions. It was only one of several attempts the Socialist leader has made to bring the Dunsmuir matter to a head.

Contracts for Coolies.
In his resolution Hawthornthwaite pointed out that when certain bills on immigration were introduced at times looking toward a restriction of the influx of Japanese, Dunsmuir antagonized them. In the meantime, it was further set forth, the coal baron has been contracting for hundreds of Japanese coolies for work in his mines. Hawthornthwaite declared that he had evidence to show that Dunsmuir a short time ago contracted with the Canadian Nippon Co. for 500 coolies. The resolution finally asked that the Governor-General immediately consider the charges and, in the event that they are proved, oust Dunsmuir.

Upon the first reading only the four Socialists voted for the resolution, and it was defeated for the time. Hawthornthwaite declares that he will continue to present such motions until something is done.

Socialists Remain Seated.
A surprise was sprung on the legislature when the Lieutenant-Governor delivered his "speech from the throne." It is customary for all present to rise at this point, but the Socialists remained seated throughout the pompous occasion.—Chicago Daily Socialist Special.

method of disseminating correct information and advising workmen not to buy from markedly hostile employers. There was no question in this case of the use of violence or intimidation. Nothing of the sort occurred nor was contemplated nor alleged.

NEW YORK'S UNEMPLOYED CONFERENCE.

Will Meet Next Tuesday in Labor Temple.

All Labor Bodies Urged to Send Delegates to Conduct Vigorous Campaign for Relief 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 unemployed. 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 180,000. This is certainly much below the truth. The "World" figures include 83,000 in the various clothing trades; 25,500 in the building trades; 15,000 cigar makers; and 6,500 in five other trades. This leaves actively out of account a number of lines of industry in which depression is known to exist—such as printing with its allied trades, box making, watch making, jewelry, etc. It does not include the very large number of common laborers who are unable 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 domestic servants who have lost their positions because families of the middle class have been compelled to reduce household expenses.

"Since the winter of 1893-94 we have not seen anything like the distress that now confronts us," said Robert Fulton Cutting, President of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. "The out-of-work cannot find employment, nor can we find it for them."

According to Robert W. Buere, 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 winter, 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, mechanics 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 Hebrew 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.

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 Measures.

Reports in the English papers of the eighth 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 importance 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 throughout, 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 and local bodies, 1 co-operative society and 2 Socialist organizations—the Independent Labor Party and the Fabian Society.

During the three days' meeting the conference acted upon many important matters affecting the party and the general labor movement—and did so in a remarkably business-like and harmonious manner, considering the various elements represented. By a vote of 567,000 to 420,000 it was decided to employ a national election agent, to give special attention to election organization and provide information regarding registration on assistance in legal difficulties in elections, etc. This project was discussed at length, and its adoption is considered 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 the 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 Stainers' 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 Federation, which is not affiliated with the Labor party, Quelch being a delegate from the London Trades Council.

The principal opposition to the resolution 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 by 835,000 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 Amalgamated 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 exchange, to be controlled by a Democratic State in the interest of the entire community and the complete

emancipation of labor from the domination of capitalism and landlordism, with the establishment of social and economic equality between the sexes."

The Standing Order (Rules) Committee recommended the resolution be taken from the calendar, since the Paper Stainers' Union resolution had been discussed and passed upon the day before. This was objected to and the committee's recommendation was rejected by a vote of 514,000 to 506,900. D. J. Shackleton 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 being adopted by a vote of 514,000 to 469,000. The announcement created a scene of wild enthusiasm, which lasted several minutes.

A SCAB UNION IN GOLDFIELD.

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.

Ide 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 legalize 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 brutal rule.

New Scab Union.
"About the most ludicrous feature of this locus-pocus that the mine owners are indulging in is the attempt 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 Federation 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 rations. 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. He says his new union is no red flag proposition, but the straight United States goods. He proposes to have a charter from the legislature, so that the Lord and Master has been kind enough to let the slaves organize.

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 82,000 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 a 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 pensions; 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 qualification.

Victor Grayson opposed Quelch in this, and defended the "militant suffrage agitation". Will Thorne, M. P., answered Grayson, and supported Quelch'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 voted down.

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. B. 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-Hillquit Debate.
On Thursday evening of next week, Feb. 13, in Cooper Union, Dr. T. 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 at 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 railroads in this part of the state.

—Don't buy the "Delineator" or Butterick patterns

THE WORKER.

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Table with 2 columns: Year and Circulation. Includes data for 1900, 1902, and 1904.



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 whom he has appointed are all wrong.

If we did not know that the labor laws which the President recommends will not be enacted and enforced—if we did not know that just as well as the President himself knows it, we might be inclined to join in the chorus of jubilation over his progressive policies.

When the President's program has run the gauntlet of the House of Representatives—when the bills have been amended 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 President's party is not pledged to the employers' liability law or the regulation of injunction proceedings or the protection of workmen in the right to organize, any more than the Democratic party is.

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

In a long while we find an old party representative whose personal attitude, in antagonism to that of his party, we can applaud. Such was the case with John P. Altgeld, who braved the ruin of his political career to go to justice, to the Haymarket victims.

John Burns is a labor leader after the capitalists' own heart. Having "arrived," having got recognized in society 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.

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 \$10,000,000 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.

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 universal 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 optimistic) 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 erecting a building to be used as a "home" and workshop for the "worthy poor".

DOES AMERICA REALLY WEEP FOR TYRANTS SLAIN?

Assassination is never justifiable as a 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 a choice between refficide and tame submission to tyranny, we hope the spontaneous feelings and the calm judgment of all thinking and liberty-loving men will always applaud the political assassin rather than the servile coward.

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 Lutz, 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, Caesar, Charles I, Louis XVI, and the Romanoffs and their bloody agents. They could have saved their lives by showing 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.

President Roosevelt has sent the following message to the new King: "I hasten to express to you and to your benevolent Queen mother my heartfelt 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 sympathy" 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 experience 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 posthumous resolution to a King who had abolished constitutional government and instituted a dictatorship."

The United States Senate did not adopt a resolution deploring the death of the hundreds of workmen killed by unlawful and inhuman neglect on 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 workmen, 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, tho 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 individualism 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 individual might have the freest opportunity consistent with the equal right of all 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 it 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 glaring contradiction like that does not disturb the serenity of the man with one eye cast towards Washington.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

ARTHUR KAHN, Milwaukee.—The New York "Sun" article upon which you base your communication, and which states that Eugene V. Debs, Morris Hillquit, B. Feigenbaum, Jas. F. Carey, and others held a banquet and discussed with Daniel DeLeon the prospects of unity between the Socialist 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 "Volkszeitung" Festival to be held in the Grand 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 falls the lash, where galls the chain.

Where no man knows why he is slain, Where only spies are sure of bread, 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 bred By liberty of heart and brain, I go to these—the starved and bread."

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 decline a challenge to debate Socialism. Pentecost decided it was best not to debate, a wise decision by the way. He had charged that Socialism was worse than dives and gambling halls, 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 discreet than when he gave vent to his spleen.

A Good Business Man.

"What kind of a man is this?" "He's a good business man." "Yes, I've heard so, but is he honest?" "No, he's dishonest as hell." "But I thought you said he was a good business man." "Oh, that's all right. He's a good business man."

CURRENT LITERATURE

STORIES AND PICTURES. By Isaac Loeb Perez. Translated from the Yiddish by Helena Frank. Jewish Publication Society. Cloth, \$1.50.

The translator of these sketches of Jewish life in Russian 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. Intensely 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 sympathies 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 narrowness of their mental horizon. Comparisons are odious, of course, but sometimes they are useful. If we compare Perez' work with Zangwill's, we find it is somewhat less 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 of the Ghetto.

It is rather trite, but it is nevertheless 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 united 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 people; and if the good and the bad qualities, the petty and the noble impulses, are 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 Jewish writers have been, either by enthusiasm for his race and its traditions, or by revolt against those traditions. He is above all a sympathetically accurate reporter of what his keen and calm eyes have seen. Not 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 Darwin, 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" and "Homestic Happiness" and "The Chalk Light" and the score of thumbnail sketches gathered under the title of "Travel Pictures"—each of these tells a story full of heartache or of consolation and hope or of both.

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

tone of sadness in his work. But in all great work of the sort, in all work founded upon genuinely deep and broad sympathy paths 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 best—the Thackeray of "Henry Esmond", not the Thackeray of "Vanity Fair"—which saves the realist from pessimism even when he treats the darkest themes, and saves the enthusiast from becoming a fanatic and the man of imagination from becoming a romanticist.

Altogether, we can commend "Stories 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 Giovanni C. Criale, "Bernard Shaw" by Jos. E. Cohen, "Major Barbara and Petit Bourgeois Philosophy" by Robin Humber, "A Friend of Labor in Argentina" by Ernest Untermann. In an editorial note A. M. Simons announces that with this number he severs 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 Launton Pierce in "A Survey of Contemporary American Literature." Other interesting and timely contributions are "Unrest in India; Its Genesis and Trend" by Saint Nahal Singh, "Men Women and Books of the Hour," a literary section of unusual length; and "In the Mirror of the Present" by Editor Flower. Ryan 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. Pernstorfer; "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. Vamberger; "A New Type of School" (the Thomas Davidson School of New York), by Mary L. Katsin; "The Development of the Ideal of Beauty," by Prof. Regnaud of Paris; "The Democratic Spirit in German Literature," by Lily Braun; "The Feature of Art in East and West," by Rodolphe Broda; besides correspondence from all parts of the world.

"Nationalität und Internationalität", by Karl Kautsky, a 30-page supplement to the "Neue Zeit" for Jan. 18. Among the articles in the magazine proper are "Die Haager Konferenz," by M. Paulowitsch; "Die Aenderung des Bürokratismus," by Ludwig Frank; "Die Gewerkschaftliche Aktion im Jahre 1907," by Wilhelm Jansson.

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

To produce wealth another takes is 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.

The candies and bonbons so temptingly displayed in show windows absorb ill-paid children's toil. Many children could tell of the slavery in making candy that rewards them with a miserable 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 daily amount of drug-gery, with an important foreman spurring 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 of fashion, who mince over them in the subdued light of the evening lamps beside glowing grate fires in luxuriously appointed homes; know nothing, care nothing of the terrible cost of the making.

a two-room apartment in a tenement dropped down on the back corner of a lot between the factory and the railroad tracks.

Rosa is an only child, a child whose parents left Poland to escape a virtual slavery. She eats her black bread and her bowl of soup without complaint. The coffee is little more than boiled water, but it suffices. She has known nothing else in her brief, restricted life.

Yet she boasted, with her innocent confidence of the child she is, that out of her meager earnings she had laid by sufficient to buy a Christmas 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 she has yet to come to know. That world with its struggle for control of men and the flitting of fortunes is slowly being revealed to her. Full knowledge of it will cast 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 if they are to remain the prey of profit bleeders.

Socialism would transfer the child to the school and the unemployed 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-obsession of to-day.

A TYPICAL TRUST.

The American Tobacco Co. is a fair sample of the trust, its formation following closely the plan on which the Steel Trust organized. This trust was incorporated under the made-for-that-purpose 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, the American Tobacco Co. has for its President, Mr. James B. Duke, whose affairs were public gossip in the newspapers recently. Pipe smokers are well acquainted with his name, for every package of the conviction or licorice, crumpled brown paper and straw called "Dukes Mixture" bears his signature.

Let us glance over their financial statement and ascertain in dollars and cents how much surplus value they have squeezed out of their employees on the one hand, and thru their monopolistic control of the market—out of the public on the other. The total capitalization is \$180,000,000, of 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 outstanding, the balance remaining in the treasury. There is also \$50,100,000 six per cent gold bonds due in 1944; and \$63,480,100 four per cent gold bonds due in 1951, provided of course that capitalism lasts that long.

The last statement of the American Tobacco Co. is for the year ending Dec. 31, 1906, and shows net earnings for 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 per cent on the common stock. Out of this they paid a 10 per cent and an extra 12 1/2 per cent dividend, (22 1/2 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 \$6,754,232, 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 the year 1907.

These figures are eloquent, they speak for themselves. To one who understand capitalism they represent the exploitation of thousands of wage-slaves in warehouses and factory, and hundreds of underpaid clerks in the retail establishments of the Tobacco Trust, known as the United Cigar Stores Co.

But did you know that Teddy was going to tame this "unlawful combination of capital"? It's a fact. For two years he has had the Department of Justice on their trail. Tat'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 Tat'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 \$6,152,956, for "commissions and allowances, 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 funds. Who knows? It seems plausible that these "advertising" funds may be a slightly different breed but still belong to the yellow-dog species.

Of one thing we are sure, that neither Mr. James B. Duke, or his fellow 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 graft which they themselves tell us amounted in "net earnings" to \$26,348,000, in 1906.

SOCIALISM FROM THE PULPIT.

By Joseph 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 a stirring social message every Sunday 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 aristocratic church, Comrade Irvine discussed with warm eloquence the "Social Ideals of Lycurgus", one of the series of addresses on "Ideal Commonwealthis", and said in part of both sections of the service:

Away back in the dawn of history this man Lycurgus stands out distinctly in the social service. All the great men since that day have been influenced by him. Writers disagree as to whether he ever lived at all; but Plutarch has shown at least that somebody awoke back in history had great social ideas. Every Spartan girl was exercised in the gymnasium. She lived only to be a Spartan mother of strong and brave men. The most 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 yesterday; 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 ability to turn around and laugh at the whole distorted panorama. When a man is bitter at untoward circumstances, he is beaten and self-condemned—the battle is lost to such an one.

My whole heart craves all that is in art. I will forget 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 despoor poverty.

Darwin J. Meserole and Comrade Joseph Chant Lipes gave impromptu talks 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 ticket."

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 Brotherhood". A number of his church members are Socialists, and other party members attend and take part in the discussions.

Comrade Long said in part:

The fundamental law of God, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself", is socialist; that the brotherhood of man was the fundamental law in Christ's teaching, in social distinction, "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 cannibalism; he who takes my economic substance to tickle his own palate is also a cannibal.

Christ's followers are not worthy of his name until they show true brotherhood.

Christians would do well to take notice whether the persecuted German Socialists are not doing the Master's work more effectively than they.

Alleviation will not answer—we want a cure. Society needs radical treatment that will purify its blood.

The church has been working two thousand 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 transform the present barbarous system into Socialism? Answer: "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 intelligent discussion.

BRIEF HINTS FOR THE WORKERS.

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

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

To say you are unemployed is only one way of saying you gave out 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 injunctioned is your ballot and with it you can issue one yourself that the Supreme Court cannot repeal.

If you are unemployed you must have misemployed the ballots you possess.

The man who believes there is no class struggle should be shot dead.

mon interests there are between a famine victim and Gladys Vanderbilt, who recently bought a count.

Baer must be neglecting his duty as a messenger of the Lord or else he is afraid to report the blood dividends of recent mine disasters.

Graft is being investigated in Pennsylvania, notwithstanding that Roosevelt gave the grafters spotless characters 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 stealing food.

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 capitalist class has proved a secret that defies the unemployed and that is how to live without work.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustav 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 Gustav Myers, 1907.)

CHAPTER II.—Continued.

III.

Like all other property interests, Astor's company regarded the law as a 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.

After describing the "baneful influence of these persons", Hughes goes on: The capital employed in the Indian trade must be very large, especially that portion which is employed in the annual purchase of whiskey and alcohol into the Indian country for the purpose of trade with the Indians.

The capital employed in the Indian trade must be very large, especially that portion which is employed in the annual purchase of whiskey and alcohol into the Indian country for the purpose of trade with the Indians.

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.

I am informed that there is but little doubt, but a clear gain of more than fifty thousand dollars has been made this year on the sale of whiskey to the Indians on the river Missouri; the prices are from \$25 to \$50 A GALLON.

These official reports were supplemented by another on the same subject from William M. Gordon to General William Clark, at this time Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Astor's Methods.

What a climax of trading methods, first to debauch the Indians systematically in order to swindle them, and then make a large revenue on the rum that enabled the company to do it!

In the autumn of every year [when the trading season begins] the trader carefully awards giving credit to the Indians on many costly articles such as silver works, wampum, scarlet cloth, fine bridles, etc., etc., also a few wools, such as blankets, straws, etc., unless it be to an Indian whom he knows will pay all his debts.

Traders always prefer giving credit on gunpowder, flint, lead, knives, tomahawks, hoes, domestic cottons, etc.; which they do AT THE RATE OF 300 OR 400 PER CENT.

Document No. 90, U. S. Senate Docs., First Session, 22d Congress, Vol. II: 23-24.

Ibid: 54.

For a white 3 point blanket which cost \$4.00 they were charged \$10; for a heavier trade costing \$2.50, the charge was \$8; for a rise costing \$11 they had to pay \$50; a brass battle which Astor could buy at 48 cents a pound, he charged the Indians \$20 for powder cost him 23 cents a pound; he sold it for \$4 a pound; he bought tobacco for 16 cents a pound and sold it at the rate of 70 cents a pound for \$6, etc., etc., etc.

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

IV.

Nor were these the final injustices and infamies heaped upon the unfortuned aborigines. It was not enough that they should be pillaged of their possessions; that the rights guaranteed them by the solemn 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 demoralized with rum and then shamelessly defrauded; that shoddy merchandise, for which generally no market could be found elsewhere, should be imposed upon them at such an incredibly high price, that they were bound to be beggared.

A Long Record of Violence.

In law the Indian was supposed to have certain rights, but Astor's company not only ignored but flouted them. 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.

His Treatment of Employees.

What did Astor pay his men for engaging 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 numbing 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 murdered in turn?

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.

Document No. 90: 72.

Many of the tribes, the Government reports show, not only yielded up to Astor's company the whole of their furs, but were deeply in debt to the company. In 1829 the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes owed Farnham & Davenport, agents for the American Fur Company among those tribes, \$40,300; by 1831 the debts had risen to \$50,000 or \$60,000.

Forsyth admits that is practically all of these numbers the whites were to blame. —Doc. No. 90: 76.

"Doc. No. 90.—This is but a partial list. The full list of the numbered whites the Government was unable to get."

foreign 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.

Enormous Profits.

At about the identical time that John Jacob 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 capital of about \$1,000,000 and that, "You may, however, estimate our annual returns at half a million dollars."

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.

Document No. 90: 77.

(To be continued.)

ROOSEVELT CONFESSES.

By Jos. E. Cohen.

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

"He asserts that when the crises 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 satisfactory 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 identical "system" against which the identical Roosevelt once declared war to the knife and against which a \$20,000,000 fine was imposed.

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 betraying the people.

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

Document No. 90: 72.

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 purchase a bit of food with which to appease the pangs of hunger now gnawing at the vitals of yourself, your wife and your children.

Have you not worked hard all your life, since you were old enough for your labor to be used in the production of wealth? Have you not toiled 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?

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?

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 wages last summer when you had work, and that is the reason why you have nothing now, and the workhouse or the wood yard is too good for you; that you ought to be shot."

Periodically, once in every ten years, commerce is at a standstill, the markets are glutted, credit vanishes, factories are closed, the mass of the workers are in want of the necessities of life because they have produced too much of the means of subsistence.

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 "unparalleled prosperity" you worked in a factory, that factory was owned privately by a capitalist.

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 a rain on a winter day! No rumbling of thunder, no flashing of lightning announce its approach; no thirsty plants or parched flower greets its descent; no beautiful rainbow or revived foliage smiles it "Farewell!"

A rainy day in winter, how painful, how cruel! The soft white covering beneath which the hard toiling earth has hoped to pass a few months of well merited repose is annihilated; the simple modest scene behind which the stripped tree yearned to hide its naked body is treacherously torn asunder.

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 "unparalleled prosperity" you worked in a factory, that factory was owned privately by a capitalist.

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."

A rainy day in winter, how sadly ill-timed, how grievously disappointing! The cheerful sleigh bells languish in their dark retreat dumb and motionless. The glowing child's eye glances mournfully on the idle, neglected, useless. All the cheer and sport that the clouds might have lavished upon youthful hearts, if they only sent gentle white flakes instead of the colorless wet globules, are now damped.

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 ill. Melancholy visions are borne in upon our youthful active minds, harassing images float in and station themselves on 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.

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 streams as they descend quietly thru the atmosphere, seem like torrents of grief poured from the afflicted bosom of heaven into the sympathetic heart of the earth.

As I gaze upon this scene of resurrection, a hidden voice comes whispering in my ear: "Why not apply the same natural remedy to stop those terrible rains in the winter of our lives. Open the bags of storm that lie hidden in every breast that suffers, let a mighty whirlwind blow against the black clouds that overlay the heavens of our lives, let us wipe away with our consuming wrath those cursed encumbrances and the rainy days of winter will be no more."

SOME DATA ON THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

In connection with the question of the immigration or importation of Asiatic laborers and of the right attitude of Socialists and union men with regard to it, two extracts from recent issues of the New York "Evening Post" may deserve consideration. The "Evening Post" is a very well informed paper; it has a small circulation, mostly among business men, and can afford to state facts as they are in many cases where capitalist papers with a more general circulation dare not do so.

As to the fact of the character of Japanese labor in the United States in competition with other labor, the "Post" recently had the following in its special correspondence from San Francisco: The Japanese laborer is perpetually under the call of what the Italians call padrones. That is the way he is farmed out for all sorts of unskilled work in the West.

THE CHARNEL-HOUSE OF CAPITAL.

The horror of the Jacobs Creek disaster, in which more than 200 miners lost their lives, can scarcely be realized. Accounts of the scenes occurring around the ill-fated Darr Mine, of the "United Mine Workers' Journal", the written with no attempt at magnifying this industrial tragedy, reveal something of its awful import to the survivors of the dead.

body taken out this afternoon identification was made by means of an old metal match box and the fact that the 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 Pittsburgh & 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 locomotives with shrieking whistles passed to and fro.

What It Really Shows.

"The money a man amasses," remarked the philosopher, "is not the measure of his value to the community." "No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax, "it's the measure of the community's value to him."—Washington Star.

Another Socialist Weekly.

The Finnish Socialists of the northern peninsula of Michigan, in addition to the publication of their Finnish weekly, "Tyomies," have started a weekly English Socialist paper. It is entitled "The Wage Slave" and is published at Hancock, Mich.

A Non-Partizan Ticket.

I suggest as a ticket for both parties at the next election the following: FOR PRESIDENT: The Standard Oil Company of New York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT: The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The residence of a mine boss at Trinidad, Colo., is said to have been wrecked by the explosion of a bomb last week.

Five mine bosses in the Pittsburgh coal field of Pennsylvania have been arraigned in court for the mine disaster that killed 233 miners on Dec. 19.

Class Struggle in Muncie. There has been no change in the strike situation between the Indiana Union Traction Co. and the strikers.

In Muncie many cars do not carry a single passenger on some of their trips, and during a day the total number of passengers on some of the cars is so small that if it were to be told to a non-observer, the truth of the statement would be impugned.

The Nevada legislature has passed a resolution asking President Roosevelt to retain the troops in Goldfield until April 1.

Warm Place for Organizer. The mine owners of Canada, at Breckenridge, Saskatchewan, have ordered an organizer of the United Mine Workers to leave the vicinity.

The Philippine Assembly Committee on Elections last week submitted a majority report against sending Donador Gomez, the representative of the Philippine laborers.

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

The Tiffany car shops at Chicago were destroyed by an explosion last week and it is now charged that union men exploded a bomb.

Efforts of the United Typothetie to force the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union to live up to an agreement whereby the eight-hour work day would not be established before Jan. 1, 1909, met with defeat in the United States Court at Cincinnati last week.

Lockout notices have been issued at Newcastle-on-Tyne announcing 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.

A test case brought by strike breakers and one on which other cases depended was decided in the Municipal Court last week.

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

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.

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INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

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.

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, 1908, 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 secret ballot?

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The report comes from Budapest, on good authority, that the government is planning an election reform on the basis of the plural voting system.

Denmark.

The Social Democracy of Denmark, and especially Comrade Sabroe, representative in the Danish parliament, are bringing to light and prosecuting the horrible misusage of children in certain educational institutions by religious fanatical directors.

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A fine example of class justice was displayed by a recent case in Narriköping. The editor of the local Social Democratic paper, in the course of the long dock workers' strike, wrote a few lines concerning a strike breaker's tavern run by the employers.

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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.

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CHARGING ADMISSION.

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One on Max. In the painters' column of the Cleveland "Citizen" this strange paragraph appeared: "Take notice! We will meet in the big hall, usually occupied by the plumbers." Many Exchanges, quoted in "Citizen."

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