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YORK, JANUARY 18, 1908

AGITATION FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Socialists Lead Movement and Win Some Reductions Have Been Won for Success in Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Demand That Municipalities At Once Undertake Public Work on a Large Scale-New York Central Federated Union Calls Mass Meeting for Thursday-Conditions Growing Critical.

\$10,000 for street work.

Boston Demonstration.

was held in Fanuell Hall, Boston, on

Jan. 6, under the auspices of the So-

cialist Party. A parade preceded the

meeting and banners were carried on which were inscribed "100,000 Unem-

ployed in Massachusetts." Another:

Bogus Prosperity Fails in Panic."The

third: "Workers of the World, Unite!"

A number of speakers addressed the

meeting, including State Secretary

James F. Carey, who described exist

ing industrial conditions, upon which,

he said, people were pretty well

agreed, and said that the statesmen officials, business leaders and scholars

had proposed no adequate remedy. He declared that there were 8000 applica-tions for work at the state employ-

ment office on Kneeland street, against

which 900 positions were open. He characterized such conditions as a sad

commentary on the great men, the

scholars, the statesmen and the pres-

He declared that the condition of

lack of employment and actual want

while the thousands of victims were

surrounded by an admitted surplus of

all manner of products of labor could

be prevented by giving the workers the full value of what they produce. The

government should provide employ-

Resolutions were adopted protesting

against the slaughter of the workers

in the mines and on the railways, ex-

pressing satisfaction over the acquittal

of Pettibone and demanding measures

Agitation in New Jersey.

The State Committee of the Social

ized the issuance of a demand upon

he Governor and Legislature that pub-

lic works, long delayed, be at once be-

employed. It is expected that within

the next two weeks over 50,000 peo-

ple will sign the demand and the roll

will be taken to the Governor of the

Conditions in Bayonne.

With half of the five hundred Ital-

ian families that attend his church in

Bayonne, N. J., starving because they

have no money with which to buy food

and no work to do to get the money,

Father Mercolino of the Church of the

Assumption, has appealed to manufac-

urers and contractors in Hudson

County to apply to him when they need

a laborer, and to facilitate matters he

has opened up an employment office in

Father Mercolino says the church

money has all been expended on the families of the starving Italians, and

there is no more to be given out. Every day he has had to turn away scores of

women and children suffering from

hunger, and he is at a loss to know

A committee of the Central Fed-

erated Union has been appointed to

call on Mayor McClellan and other city

officials to protest against the laying

off of men in the municipal depart-

ments and to demand that all contracts

for city work be resumed so that the

The committee purposes to have a

talk with Comptroller Metz and to ask him for his reasons for holding up ap-

propriations for city work. The lead-

ers say that thousands of skilled me-chanics are out of employment and that the employers and contractors place the responsibility on the Comp-troller, who refusa to give the money

to go with the public improvements.

A mass meeting will be held Thurs

day night, Jan. 16, in Beethoven Hall,

Fifth street near the Bowery, under the anspices of the Central Federated Un-

ion. The following resolutions will be proposed and no doubt adopted at the

"Resolved. By the people of Manhat

tan, in mass-meeting assembled this

16th day of January, 1908, to demand

of the public officials of the Greater New York to immediately appropriate

a sufficient sum of money for the pur

pose of starting up all public work

thus giving employment to a large

number of the unemployed.
"Resolved: That we call upon the

state and national authorities to also

act accordingly, and thereby also open

up the channels for employment of a large number of unemployed thruout the nation."

-The best way to help The Worker is to send in one new sub. every

Federated Union Acts.

how to provide for them.

his home.

ployment.

for the relief of the unemployed.

ent system of the country.

large unemployed demonstration

- Two thousand unemployed and hun- | dinance calling for an appropriation of gry men and women in Cincinnati met last week at Central Turner Hall and were, addressed by Walter J. Millard, City Organizer of the Socialist Party, as to the cause of hard times. After Comrade Millard finished, resolutions were passed, and Nicholas Klein was introduced. Klein said: "You are out of work and hungry, you need food, a place to sleep and work and there is but one way to get it. Let us meet before the Court House to-morrow at 10 in the morning and walk to the City Hall, enter the Mayor's office and ask for work and the means of life." This was passed with loud applause and a committee was elected to head the parade and see the Mayor.

On Court Square next morning over 5,000 people lined up to back this committee and, minus signs, without songs or a murmur, this silent army of 5,600 walked thru the main streets of the city and up to the office of the Mayor. The committee entered and in ked that the following be done at

That the City Council be called together at once, and that it abolish all vagrancy laws making it a misdeeanor to be found on the streets of the city without work and visible means of relief. That the Council appropriate at once sufficient monies for public improvements, to give work to men, and that this work be done by the city direct without contractors, on an eight-bour day basis and a living wage. That the city erect at once a municipal lodging house. That the house at once with medical inspection, baths, etc., where the unemployed can sleep and secure meals without cost, and that this be done without the taint

The Mayor, the Police Judge and the city officials immediately asked that the city appropriate \$20,000 at once for this purpose and Organizer Millard here suggested that the women shall be taken care of.

The city will now get busy, the streets will be cleaned, parks will be built and other work carried on to carry the unemployed over the winter. The Socialists fed 1,000 hungry men on bread, coffee and soup. Klein ad-dressed the City Council Monday night asking that the appropriation be made

Chicago Preacher

Rebukes Obstructionists. Recent criticism of efforts to relieve the tremendous amount of suffering in Chicago was resented by the Rev. Johnstone Meyers of that city, who has given breakfast to more than 2,000 hungry men in four days at the Immanuel Baptist Church.

Almost all the money, he says, has come out of his own pocket, and he can keep up the breakfasts only a day re under present conditions. The talk of pauperising these men is nonsense, be adds. They are raven-ously hungry, and they cannot get work. The great majority of them are clerks and workingmen thrown out of employment.

A careful canvass of the labor situation in Chicago shows that there are in the city 138,950 idle working people. Normally there are 50,000 men out of work at this season of the year. The Associated Building Trades, with 87 affiliated unions, show 18,000 out of work. The teamsters have the next highest number, 15,000 idle men.

Agitation in St. Louis.

Hungry and out of work, 800 thinly clad men in St. Louis, Tuesday, marched thru the snow and cold to the City Hall seeking Mayor Wells to make applications for his assistance in pro-curing employment. James Eads How, led the procession, and the Welfare Association, of which he is the founder formed the nucleus of the army.

When the start was made from the association headquarters 500 men were in line, W. J. Millard, organizer of Lo-cal Cincinnati, acting as marshal. Just slices of bread and a tin cup of coffee, At first the columns moved on the sidewalk, but soon they went to the middle of the street. The leaders shouted invitations to men on the sidewalk to join the ranks, and soon the ranks were swelled to 800.

While the hungry men lined up in City Hall grounds a committee waited on the Mayor. Mayor Wells assured the men that he would do all in his power to give them employment if he could find the city had work to be

Mayor Wells instructed Street Com-

Movement on the East Side Is

Now Subsiding.

Thousands of Families and Arrogance of Landlords Checked-Settlement Workers State Tenants' Case - Some Interesting Sidelights.

The rent strike on the East Side is adually subsiding and applications for assistance in securing reduction of rents are very few. Settlements are still being made direct with the landlords, the terms ranging from acceptance of the old rentals to reductions demanded by the tenants and, in many cases, a compromise. The result of the strike is a reduction of rents for a large number of tenants and inspir ing them with the necessity of mass resistance to excessive charges.

It is said that the landlords are now urging a law providing for fine and imprisonment as a penalty for agitating a reduction in rents. There is talk of having a bill framed and sent to Albany for that purpose. It is hardly possible that such a medieval law vould be considered by any legislative body, however subservient it may be to capitalist power.

An interesting and amusing phase of the strike developed on Tuesday. A squad of men whom the City Marshals employed to dispossess striking ten-ants, refused to work unless they got an increase in wages, and apnounced to the marshals that they had formed the "Furniture Snatchers' Association" to enforce their demands.

Much has been said by the capitalist press to discredit the strikers and an effective answer to these hostile statements may be found in the following statement, which speaks for itself:

"The present agitation for reduced rents has reached such proportions that a statement of the situation as ft appears to those engaged in social work in neighborhoods where the pressure of rent is most acute seems due to the general public.

"Altho the movement has its chief centre in the lower East Side, where the burden of rent is heaviest, it has not been restricted to this district. The increase of rent has been general thru-out the city, and in many sections conditions similar to those on the lower East Side exist. The effort to organize has been extended beyond the lower East Side; but it is in this quarter that the pressure is most severely felt. According to the census of 1905, this is the most thickly populated section not only of New York but of the United States. Within the last few years the congestion in this section has greatly increased, owing to the razing of buildings to make room for new bridges and the constant stream of immigration, together with the natural growth of population. These causes have undoubtedly tended to increase values, and to them have been added an era of intense speculation in tenement house property and the vicious practise of sub-leasing, whereby one and sometimes two lessees, each bent on profit, stand between the actual owner and the tenants, from whom each additional profit must eventually come. As a result the rent of tene ment house apartments now absorbs 30 per cent and more of the family income, leaving in multitudes of cases all too little to provide sufficient food

imum standard of living.
"The increase in rents was coincident with the years of general pros-perity, and the burden did not become absolutely intolerable until this period was at an end. The recent fir crisis has resulted in a considerable reduction of wages and has thrown a great number of people out of employment. The income of thousands of families has thus during the last few months suffered an enormous reduction, and the present demand for a reduction of rent proportionate to the re duced ability to pay seems not only entirely natural but inevitable.

"In reference to the organized movement among tenants to secure rent reduction we deem it only just to say that the agitation thru public meetings and the like has been conducted in a calm and orderly manner. The people of the East Side are hard working. self-respecting and law-abiding, and the evident desire of those who have organized in this movement has been to avoid disorder. It is our observa tion that the movement has been conducted in such a manner as to deserve respect, and we wish to give public expression to this opinion.

The statement is signed by James E. Hamilton of the University Settlement; Lillian D. Wald of the Henry Street Settlement: Elizabeth S. Williams of the College Settlement; Mary K. Simkhovitch of the Greenwich House; John L. Elliott of the Hudson Guild; Charles Sprague Smith of the People's Institute; and Gaylord S. White of the Union Setlement.

The Worker is the organ of workingmen. Get their subscriptions and they will respond with their votes

--- Do you love your bosses? If not, why vote their party tickets?

THE RENT STRIKE. WHY SO MANY MINERS ARE SLAUGHTERED.

Experts' Report Indicts American Mine Owners.

Record Crows Steadily Worse Here, While Europe Shows Steady Improvement-Neglect, Not Natural Conditions, at Fault-Hiring of Cheap and Inexperienced Workers One Great Cause.

The four monstrous coal-mine disas-ers occurring in the last few weeks in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Alabama have directed attention to the reports made by J. A. Holmes, Chief of the Technological Branch of the United States Geological Survey, in which the statistics of such disasters in this and other countries are compared, with results that reflect no credit upon Mr. Baer and the other "Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has entrusted the direction of the coal-mining business of this coun-

A "Deadly Parallel."

The full statistics for 1907 are not cet available, but the showing for this country will certainly be worse for that year than for any previous one. The following table covers the twelve years before 1907.

NUMBER OF MEN KILLED IN THE COAL MINES PER 100,000 MEN EMPLOYED.

	ALL LOU LELD.	
	U. S.	Belgiun
1895	'267	140
1896	279	116
1807		103
1898	259	104
1899	298	97
1899 1900	324	105
1901	324	116
1902		
1903		114
1904	338	. 93
1905		91
1906	340	. 94

Reducing this to four three-year periods, we find that in the first period the number of men killed per 100,000 employed in this country was 780, while in Belgium it was olny 350. In the second period the number in this country rose to 881 and that in Belgium fell to 306. In the third period the number in this country rose to 987 and that in Belgium to 337. In the last period the number in this country rose to 1,031, while that in Belgium again went down, this time

Growing Worse Here

and Better in Europe. In the United States the figures are 22 per cent worse for the last period than for the first. In Belgium they are 23 per cent better for the last than

Even at the beginning Belgium made far better showing than this country, its death rate from accidents in the mines bring only 46 per cent as great as ours. In the second period it was only 35 per cent and in the third 33 per cent. And in the latest period the ratio of danger in Belgium was but 27 per cent as high as ours.

What makes this comparison the more emphatic in condemnation of the American conditions is the fact that the Belgium mines are, in themselves, far more dangerous than these of the In this country much of the mining is still comparatively near the surface, where ventilation is easier and the accumulation of gas much less rapid. The Belgiam mine are mostly much older ones and the portions now being worked are, with few exceptions, far beneath the surface, so that the problem of keeping them free from gas and dust is much more difficult. Yet, in spite of this the death rate from accidents in the Belgium mines was only about half as great as in the American mines in 1895 and has grown smaller ever since, while in the United States it has still more rapidly increased.

Comparison with other European countries gives results almost equally

discredible to the United States. Not Due to Natural Causes.

Mr. Holmes expresses the belief that natural conditions in the United States are more favorable to the safe extraction of coal than in any other country in the world. He holds that this safe ness will decrease as the thicker and more favorably mined coal is exhausted and the thinner and less regular seams are resorted to without regard to the greater depths and longer tunnels. Unless some means is resorted to to counteract the present tendency the next five years will show a still greater fatality. ... Mr. Holmes attributes this "bad

eminence" of the United States chiefly to lack of proper and enforceable mine regulations, lack of reliable information concerning explosives and methods of using them, and lack of experience and instruction among the mine workers.

Ventilation Neglected. Under the head of mining regula-tions" are included the matters of ven-

Continued on page 5.

SOCIALISTS COMPLETELY VINDICATED.

Federal Commission Endorses All We Said About Goldfield.

Reports That Mine Owners' Association Had Violated State Laws and Desired Federal Troops to Help in Reducing Wages and Break Western Federation of Miners.

A Washington dispatch of Jan. 12 gives the substance of the report made to the President by the commission which he appointed to investigate the situation in Nevada, after he had sent the troops as requested by Governor Sparks and after the protests of the Socialists and labor organizations had made him doubt the wisdom of his action.

The report completely endorses the position which the Socialist Party and the trade unions took immediately when troops were demanded.

Mine Owners Violated State Law. The Commission reports that there was no warrant whatever for calling for troops, that there was no insur-rection against the power of the state. that nobody in the state supposed that there was such an insurrection, that none of the conditions legally warranting interference by the United States Government actually existed, that the ordinary authorities of county and state were amply able to maintain order, that the troops were called for in order that the mine owners might carry out their plan of reducing wages and refusing to recognize the union. and that the operators had in this matter violated the laws of the state of Nevada.

The report is quoted as follows: There has existed at Goldfield, which is exclusively a mining town of an estimated population of between 15,000 and 20,000 in southern Nevada, for over a year past, and especially since the spring of 1907, a disturbed industrial situation, due to frequently recurring labor difficulties between the mine operators on the one hand and the miners on the other. The two sides were represented almost completely by the Goldfield Mine Operators' Association, including almost all the owners, operators or lessees of mines, on the one hand, and by the local unions, of the Western Federation of Miners on the other, a union comprising substantially all the miners in Goldfield. This union, known as Goldfield Miners' Union No. 220, is a branch of the general organization known as the West-ern Federation of Miners. • • • This acute situation disappeared before the end of the spring of 1907.

Cause of November Strike.

"On Nov. 27, 1907, a strike of the miners was inaugurated and is still in effect. This strike grew out of a re-fusal on the part of the miners to accept cashlers' checks in payment of their wages. The miners insisted upon some form of guarantee by the mine operators of whatever paper was accepted in lieu of cash. Various propositions were made, but no basis of agreement was reached.

"The mine operators insist that the attitude of the miners in refusing to accept cashiers' checks in payment of wages in the then acute currency con-dition of the country was unjustifiable, and that this as a culmination to their past experience exhausted their patience and definitely determined them to make a final break with the Western Federation of Miners and establish their permanent independence of the organization.

Operators' Real Purpose.

"The action of the mine operators warrants the belief that they had determined upon a reduction in wages and the refusal of employment to members of the Western Federation of Miners, but that they feared to take this course of action unless they had the protection of Federal troops, and that they accordingly laid a plan to secure such troops and then put their program into effect.

Three-Fifths of Steel Workers Unemployed.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—The present industrial situation is such that not over 40 per cent of the October payrolls is now required. The continued reports of general resumption of fron and steel plants are grossly exaggerated. For instance, the Edgar Thomson plant at Braddock, declared in various dispatches to have started up in full, closed down Wednesday night after operating four nights and three days. Other manufacturing plants are likely to show similar spasnodic operation,

Heavy Loss to Workers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 14. Semi-official statements show that within the last few weeks the payroll of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has been reduced by \$30,000 or \$40,000 a week, and that still further reduction is intended.

WM. D. HAYWOOD SPEAKS IN NEW YORK

Friday Evening, January 17, the Time and Grand Central Palace the Place for a Monster Demonstration to Celebrate Defeat of Great Capitalist Conspiracy.

the Grand Central Palace, at Fortythird street and Lexington avenue, on Friday evening, Jan. 17. The arrangements were made by the Defense-Conference too late for announcement in last week's issue of The Worker.

Morris Brown of the Cigar Makers' Union will preside and addresses will also be made by Jos. Wanhope of the Socialist Party, Wm. A. Coakley of the Lithographers' Apprentices; and Albert Abrahams of the Printing Pressmen.

Admission to the meeting will be free and a large-attendance is expected. All the labor organizations repre-

William D. Haywood will speak in sented in the Conference have been invited to send committees with their banners and the first balcony is re-

Comrades who are willing to help in the work to be done at the meeting are requested to call at the Organizer's office, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, be-fore evening on Friday, or to report at

the hall not later than seven o'clock.

This meeting will bring to an impressive close the great work done by the Moyer-Haywood Defense Confer-ence of New York. Undoubtedly a great crowd will turn out to express the joy which the working people feel over the complete defeat of the mine owners' conspiracy and to give Comrade Haywood such a rousing welcome as has never before been tendered to any visitors to the city.

WE DON'T **PATRONIZE**

Any of These Concerns That Fight Union Labor.

Not Even the Supreme Court Can Convince Us That Workingmen Ought to Buy of Firms That Are in Bitter Opposition to the Labor Movement.

As reported in The Worker four weeks ago, the American Federation of Labor has been forbidden by the United States Supreme Court to print in its "We Don't Patronize" the name of the Buck Stove and Range Co. of St. Louis.

The Worker takes pleasure in again calling the attention of its readers to this fact and advising them that a corporation which is afraid to have the truth about its dealings with its employees published in a labor paper dees not descrive the patronage of honest workingmen. We are of the opinion that workingmen and friends of labor and of freedom should be careful not to buy stoves or ranges manufactured by this company.

The head of the company, Mr. Van Cleave, it may be added, is also the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and the peer of Parry, Post, Chancellor Day, and Grover . Cleveland in his virulent hatred for labor organizations.

We subjoin the rest of the unfair list, advising our readers to refrain from buying products of these establishments:

Food and Kindred Products. Bread-McKinley Bread Co., St. Louis

Mo.
Cigars—Carl Upman, New York City;
Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, New York
City, manufacturers of the Henry George
find Tom, Moore eigars; Rosenthal Co., New
York City, manufacturers of the Bill Dugan, King Alfred, Pelper Heidselch, Joe
Wolcott, Big Bear, Diamond D, El Tiladdo,
Jack Dare, Little Alfred, Club House, Our
Bob, 1105 Royal Arcanum cigars.

Westburg Crash, MUlling, Co.

Bob, 1105 Royal Arcanum cigars.
Flour-Washburn-Crosby Milling Co.,
Minneapolls, Minn. Valley City Milling
Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Grocortes-James Butler, New York City,
Meat-Jones-Lamb Co., Baltimore, Md.
Tobacco-American and Continental
Tobacco companies.
Whiskey-Finch Distilling Co., Pittsburg, Pa.

Clothing.

Clothing.—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pd.: Clothiers' Exchange, Rochester, N. Y. R. Kuppenhelmer' & Co., Chicago, Ili. Saks & Co., Washington, D. C., New York City and Indianapolis, Ind. Corsets—Chicago Corset Co., manufacturers Kabb and La Marguerite corsets. Gibores.—I. H. Cownie Gibbe Co., Des Moines, In.: California, Giove Co., Napa, Cal.

Cal.

Hats—J. B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia,
Pa., E. M. Knox Co., Brooken, N. Y.;
Henry H. Roelof & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Shirts and Collars—United States Shirt
& Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt,
Jacobs & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Chett, Penbody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; James R. Kalser,
New York City.

Printing and Publications.

Bookbinders—Boorum & Pense Co., Brooklyn N. Y. Printing Hudson, Kimberly & Co., print-ers, Kansas City, Mo., W. B. Conkey & Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Times, Los Argeles, Cnl., Philadelphia Inquirer, Phila-delphia Bulletin; Pottery, Glass, Stone and Cement.

Pottery and Brick-Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., Chicago, H.L. Corning Brick, Tile and Terra Cotta Co., Corning, N. Y. Coment-Portland Penlasular Cement Co., Jackson, Mich., Utlea Hydraulic Gement & Utlea Cement M.Tg. Co., Utlea,

Machinery and Building.

General Hardware—Lauders, Frary & lark, Aetha Co. New Britain, Council trown & Sharine Tool Company, Province & Sharine Tool Company, Provincence, B. I. John Russell Catlery Co., unner's Falls Mass, Henry Disson & C., Philadelphia, Pa.; New York Knife & Walden, N. Y.
Jron and Steel-illinois from & Bolt Co., unsenterstille III. Caser & Hodges, Christians of the Co., and Co. and Co., and C Jean and Steel-Hilmois Ir an & Rolt Co., Carnenfersyllic Hi., Caser & Hodges, Chartaneoga, Fenn, Lincoin from Works, P. R. Patch M'fg. Co.), Rutland, V., Erie City Iron Works, Pric, Pa. Singer Sewing Machine Co., Elizabeth, N. J., Pittsburg Expanded Metal Co., Littsburg, Pa.; American Holst & Derrick Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Standard Sewing Machine Co., Cieveland, Ohio: Manttowee Dry Dock Co., Manitowoc, Wis.

Wood and Furniture.

Bars-Gulf Rag Co., New Orleans, La.; branch Benals Bros., St. Louis, Mo. Brooms and Dusters-The Lee Broom & Duster Co., Davenport, Is. 50-61... Booliers

Sons, Circleville, Ohio; Merkle-Wiley Broom Co., Paris, III.
Filter Ware—Indurated Fibre Ware Co., Lockport, N. Y.
Furnilare—American Billiard Table Co., Cincinnad, Ohio; O. Wisner Plano Co., Eiroolkiy, N. Y.; Kreil Plano Co., Cincinnad, Ohio; Werby Desk Co., Boston, Mass.
Gold Beaters—Hastings & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; J. J. Keeley, New York City; F. W. Rauskolb, Boston, Mass.
Lumber—Reine Bros. & Solomon, Baltimore, Md. St. Faul & Tacoma Lumber Co., Tacoma, Wash, Gray's Harbor Commercial Co., Cosmopolis, Wash
Leatker—Lurch Bros., Baltimore, Md.
Rubber—Lambertville Rubber Co., Lambertville, N. J.
Wall Paper—Villiam Bully & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio,
Wagons—The Hickman-Ebbert Co., Ovensboro, Ky.; F. A. Ames Co., Ovensboro, Ky.
Watches—Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia, Fa.; Jos. Fahy, Brookly Watch Case Co., Riverside, N. J.
Wire Cloth—Thos. E. Gleeson, East Newark, N. J.; Lindsay Wire Wearing Co., Cellingswood, Ohio.

Miscellaneous.

Bill Posters—Bryan & Co., Cleveland, Ohio: A. Van Buren Co., and New York Bill Posting Co., New York City. Hotels—Reddington Hotel, Wilkesbarre,

tullrand. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Rail-

Refraear, Missouri, Kallsas & Teas and way Company.

Telegraphy—Western Union Telegraph
Co. and its messenger service.
D. M. Parry, Indianapelis, Ind.
Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass
C. W. Post, manufacturer of Grape Nuts
and Postum Cereals, Battle Creek, Mich.
The Butterick Publishing Co. is an-

other concern that working people ought not to patronize.

CAPITALIST JOURNAL URGES ASSASSINATION.

A type of the militant capitalist journalism that is employed against the miners of Goldfield may be obtained by the following extract from the "Goldfield Gossip", a monthly published in that city. The extract is vouched for by no less a capitalist authority. than the New York "Sun" in its iss of Sunday, Jan. 12:

"A couple of weeks ago there was a shooting affair on Main street, in the course of which, as usual, the innocent bystander got it—this time in the leg; and Vincent St. John, one of the parties in the affair of the shooting, in fact the man who was shot at, escaped with a couple of slight flesh wounds.

"This man St. John is a stormy etrei: wherever he is there is tro either active or brewing. He was the leader among the Socialist element of the Western Federation of Miners here during our troubles last spring, when you remember our stocks were broken of price and the credit of our mines badly damaged. Mr. St. John will clearly understand that we have no personal grievance against him when we say that it was a great pity that, the man holding the gun in the recent shooting did not have sense enough to hold it straight.

"Speaking as one who puts the publle good foremost in his argument always, Mr. St. John will pardon us for remarking that he would look much better dead. We will add that we should be more than pleased to attend his funeral and see that the last sad rites were decently observed. We will even go a step further and assure him that in the hoped for event of anything sudden in the shape of a bullet overtaking him we will cheerfully subscribe for a wreath for the coffin and count it money well spent."

This direct incitement to murder appeals to the "Sun" and the author of it is commented for his literary ability and philosophic acumen. If the pub-Bentions representing the miners contained one such statement, it would be used to confirm the charge that the miners are a band of assassins. But its appearance in a capitalist publication is considered only proof of the learning and culture of its editor. Thanks for the distinction.

Next week The Worker will begin the installments of Part II of Gus-tavus Myers "History of the Great American Fortunes." It will deal with "The Great Fortunes from Land", commencing with the Astor fortune. Now is the time to subscribe

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

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesar, correspondents sending news should
util their communications in time to reach
his office by Monday, whenever possible,
lis office by Monday, whenever possible,
lis office by Monday, whenever possible,
spartment of the paper should be adreseased to the Editor of The Worker 15
nrace Street, New York.
The of the editors may be seen at the
fice every Tuesday and Wednesday bereen 7 and 8 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed thru its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1004 (Presidential)408.230



PRACTICAL DEMANDS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

The resolutions which it is proposed to introduce and which will probably be adopted at the mass meeting called for Thursday night by the Central Federated Union are quite right, so far as they go. Since the industrial crisis, with unemployment and suffering on a great scale, is a direct result of the cisting system of private ownership of the socially necessary means of production, and since the existing municipal, state, and national administrations d this economic system, it is the plain duty of these public authorities to take action for the relief of the victims of the system by furnishing work to those thrown out of private employ-

We take the liberty to suggest that some additions should be made to those resolutions.

If public work is undertaken in accordence with the usual methods of capitalist administrations, only a part, probably less than half, of the money appropriated will reach the hands of the men who do the work. The rest will lodge in the pockets of contractors and other parasites. Moreover, there is always a tendency, when public work is undertaken in response to an unemployment agitation, to treat it as commatter of charity rather than of jus-tice, and to make necessity a pretext for paying low wages and indirectly using the unemployed as a lever to force down the prevailing rates of

For these reasons we suggest that the resolutions be amended by adding the following clause:

"Resolved, That such public work should not be done by contract, but under a system of direct employment by city, state, and nation, so that all neys appropriated shall go directly to the workers and none to middlemen; and that all such work should be done under union conditions as to hours of labor and wages so that the general standard of living may be raised instead of lowered by such employ-

We would also suggest that the labor organizations should now redouble their efforts for the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as will abolish child labor and establish a general legal maximum workday of eight hours, thus reducing the competition in the labor market, distributing employment to a larger number of families, and saving the working people from the crying evils which result from the exploitation of little children and from excessive labor for adults.

GOOD FRUIT BORNE BY OUR MOYER-HAYWOOD AGITATION.

That the prompt, energetic, and persistent action of the Socialist organizations of the country, in conjunction with a great number of trade unions and other labor organizations, in the matter of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone-an agitation begun within a week after their arrest in February, 1906, and continuing with unabated vigor until their final release a few days ago-had a beneficial effect extending far beyond that particular case, is shown to our complete satisfaction by the latest developments in

the Goldfield matter.

The Geddield affair did not differ essentially from many previous episodes in the history of the labor movement in this country. At various times in Colorado, in Idaho, in Illinois, in Pennsylvania, and in various other states in past years, the capitalists have resolved to make a strenuous erfort to destroy the workingmen's organizations, have disseminated false reports of violence committed by the workingmen, and have got the state and national authorities to put troops at their disposal, to suspend the ordinary course of law and by arbitrary and unconstitutional methods to disorod sour lemon all right by the gov-

its leaders and its most active participants. This was what they did at Goldfield lately, as formerly at Trinidad, Telluride, Cripple Creek, Cour d'Alene, Virden, Chicago, Hazleton, Homestead, and elsewhere.

Hitherto, President Roosevelt has shown himself no less willing than his predecessors, McKinley and Cleveland, to lend his ald to such schemes. He did it in the Croton Dam affair, when he was Governor of New York; as President, he showed himself an open partizan of the system of lawless arrest, imprisonment, and deportation in Colorado in 1903 and 1904; and even less than a year ago, his rancor against the labor movement and servility to capitalist interests carried him to the point of making a dastardly attack upon labor leaders about to go on trial for their lives. That seems to have been the turning point. The cry of indignation which went up all over the land against his "undesirable citizen" letter evidently made its impression upon the Strenuous One.

When the request for the sending of troops to Goldfield came, he did re spond, indeed. But within a very few days-as soon as he was forcibly reminded that the working class of the country under the moral leadership of its Socialist members, was alert and ready to act again as promptly, as energetically, and as persistently as it had done in the case just closed-he began to show signs of hesitation. Within a few days more he began to turn the fire of his vituperative eloquence upon Governor Sparks, who had tempted him to do so rash a thing. And now he has completed his volte face by ordering the withdrawal of all the troops, severely censuring the state authorities, and giving out a report which decidedly confirms the views announced at the start by The Worker and other Socialist papers.

We are glad that the action of our party and its sympathizers and its press has borne such good fruit. The influence of our movement has been vastly increased. It has demonstrated its power, not only to save the three men who had been doomed to death for their fidelity to the cause of labor, but to prevent the intended repetition of the lawless and bloody outrages formerly committed by the capitalists and their political agents with impunity. That means that a great for ward step has been taken.

Sir Thomas Dewar, just before his return to England to attend the opening of a large building of his, remarks that he has been thru the hotels and theatres and finds no evidence of hard times. We trust that Thomas in his patient search for the truth regarding the distress of the workers, did not fail to visit the fashionable balirooms and residences on Fifth Avenue, where workingmen make a vulgar display of their opulence. Nothing like being painstaking and thoro with your facts when you want to smite the ravings of sinister agitators. Bon voyage, Tom.

THE SORT OF "FREE INSTITU-TIONS" THE CAPITALISTS WOULD LIKE.

An excellent illustration of the sort of government the class-conscious capitalists of this country desire and are trying to get-the sort that they have occasionally been able to establish temporarily in this or that place and would like to have made general and permanent-is given by the following extract from a letter written by one Robert E. Boorsem and published in the "Evening Post" of January 8:

"The government should take a stand that any interference by act, induence, threat, intimidation, OR APPEAR-ANCE THEREOF, constitute a crime, and, upon complaint, with two or more reputable witnesses before a judge of a Federal court, convincing said court, an order should issue requesting the offenders to leave the state with n 48 hours, and, if they fail to comply, they should be removed by force, under military escort, and enjoined from returning for one year, under penalty

of Imprisonment. "This is none too severe, and would solve the problem, giving the mine owners the assurance that they are at liberty to manage their own property as they please. It would stop the law espees in the West and benefit the

whole country.
"The United States government should control as THE LOCAL, AU-THORITIES OWE THEIR POSI-TIONS TO THE VOTE OF THE MA-JORITY and they cannot be depended

Mr. Boornem is no doubt loud in his professions of patriotism and devotion to "the spirit of American institutions". Let us remind him that a little over a century ago the great Federalist party was driven from power and utterly ruined by the popular indignation excited by its enactment of the Alien and Sedition Laws-laws of a similar sort, but far less drastic and arbitrary than this which he now pro-Maga, Mai popld hardly wish for any-

thing better than that a serious effort should be made to put such a law on the statute books. Probably the capitalists will be too cautious for that. But let the workingmen take warning, lest the thing be done insidiously rather than directly, but none the less

effectively for that.

In accord with the deception usually practised on its readers the New York "Journal" is liberal in its praise of those corporations which, it claims, refuse to reduce their working force during the hard times. The readers of these editorials are not supposed to know that when these editorials were being written Hearst was laying off men in his composing rooms. Hearst may serve economic preachments to the capitalist world, but in his own domain of exploitation he pursues a clandestine capitalist policy that is in thoro accord with his fellow capitalists. In doing so Hearst has not departed from the policy of deception that has marked his career since he left San Francisco years ago.

HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERI-

CAN FORTUNES. Next week The Worker expects to start the publication of the second part of Gustavus Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes" which will be devoted to the modern fortunes. The second part of the work will be of exceptional interest and importance to our readers, not only because of the prominence of the families now possessing these fortunes, but because capitalist publications have always portrayed these fortunes as conquests made by heroic, sacrificing, and honest men. From authentic sources it will be shown that in addition to the "legitimate" exploitation of labor that goes on in the capitalist world, the modern capitalists have not forgotten the methods by which their predecessors acquired the early fortunes of the past century.

Fraud, bribery and theft are just as popular in the code of "business ability" to-day as it was during the period when the rising capitalist class slowly conquered every old form of industry that stood in its way. This is an old story to Socialists, as it is to many non-Socialists, owing to the era of "exposure" of recent years. But most of the writers who have engaged in the exposing crusade have done so from the point of view of the small business man and creating material for reactionary reformers and politicians. Comrade Myers' story is void of this sensational hysteria and keeps to the front the vital question of historical development: The fact that government has been and is now the rule of property and that all its powers are used to enrich a small class and subjugate

the actual wealth producers. We hope that our renders who are interested in the welfare of The Worker and its influence as a propaganda paper, will call attention to this important series, as Comrade Myers' work should serve as a strong induce ment to others to subscribe. It should not be forgotten also, that more subscribers are still necessary to make The Worker self-sustaining. With capitalist industry undergoing one of its periodical breakdowns the time is opportune for Socialist education and the comrades should take full advanage of the situation.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

OLAF KLAUSEN.-Yes, we have read the lible, many parts of it many times over; we still read in it from time-to time. It is not a part of our editorial duty, however, to discuss the Bible. If you will read again, and more carefully, our article on the capitalist outrages at Muncie, in last week's issue, you will see that we did not say anything against the Bible. We showed that the clargymen of Muncle along with the politicians, were helping the capitalists to malian the workfugmen- and to use violence against them. We did not blame the bibles any mere than we blamed the bullets We did blame the men who used both bibles and builets against the work-

Any reader of The Worker who can space a copy of Ben Hanford's pamphlet "The Labor War in Colorado" will confer a favor by sending it to Alger non Lee, in care of The Worker.

Again this week a number of more or less important matters of party news are omitted because they have reached this office too late to be used. On Wednesday, the last day of our publication work, it is out of the question to handle party news, as both the editors and the printers are then more than busy with other imperatively necessary matter. We must therefore again urge all secretaries to get their announcements to the editorial office on Monday or Tuesday forenoon at

-The Worker Sustaining Fund needs a boost. Is it because you have not helped?

A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

year and past century which the coming of a new year has called forth, the New York "World" presents one of the most interesting. Its summary of a century's achievements is excellent in showing the remarkable progress made in many fields of human activity, but this progress surers in comparison with the misuse of the opportunities a hundred years have bestow ed on society. Speaking of the limited opportunities a century ago the

World" says: "The American of to-day can scarce ly imagine the America of a century ago. The country had still twenty-two years to wait for the railroad and seventeen for the Eric Canal. Civiliza tion, such as it was, crept slowly westward in Conestoga wagons. The cotton gin and the mowing machine were yet to revolutionize rural industry and in effect to fight the civil war the former by giving the South a great staple export, the latter by releasing the men of the North from the back-breaking bondage of the scythe to fight. The telegraph and telephone were undreamed of.

"In little things less thought about the 'good old times' were lacking. There were no matches. There were no cooking ranges. Coal was not used as fuel. There was neither electric light nor gas nor petroseum. The creamery' and neighborhood cheese factory, the greatest triumph of cooperation in the New World, had not elleved farm women from the killing tell of the dairy. Women too were chief sufferers in that warm underclothing and rubber shoes were un-

known.' This recognition of the influence of ndustrial development in solving great questions like that of chattel slavery a concession to the Socialist view of history. When it comes to considering the political aspect of society at that time the assertion is made that the "nurturing soll of progress was political freedom. This is the convenional belief. But the facts are that political freedom was confined in the main to the propertied classes. Workingmen were imprisoned for debt and restrictions were placed on the franchise as well as the right to hold public office. Progress was effected over the backs of subjugated labor as it is now. If from "Hungary and Germany, after '48, came the flower of their strong youth," if the "famine of 46-'47 in Ireland sent hither famished of any way of getting a living-even

Of the many reviews of the past | according to their simple tastes ex wretches" and fugitives from the Tsa and the Sultan, they already found a class rising to power by fraud and theft that would prove to be the most unscrupulous and powerful ruling class of the nineteenth century. They found the capitalist with his scourge the factory and machine, gradually pre-empting opportunities so that the children of these hardy, immigrants would serve the capitalists as wage and genius made possible the progress of this period. Even the "World" says

> "They dug the ditch from the lakes to the sea. They graded the railroads. They broke the prairie soil. They tended the spinning jenny and the power loom. They crushel slavery in he cause of free labor. They felled the forests, built the towns, drained the marshes, filled the schools."

And the result of their efforts was to create a class of millionaires who to-day possess the treasures of a continent and who are reaching out for other worlds to conquer.

The country is not overpopulated, for to quote the "World" again: "Settled as thickly as Belgium the United States could sustain the present population of the whole world and 600,000,-000 Martians besides: settled like the valley of the Nile it would sustain wice the present population of the globe. Intensive agriculture could make the support of either number possible." Yet while this remarkable statement is being read the United States with its great resources is stricken with an industrial crisis and vast number of the people already here are unemployed and in want. If capitalist society can produce such conditions with its present population then further progress can only add to he confusion in society and the drs-

tress of the working class. But the capitalist system is approaching its end. The great progress the newspapers extoll shall not be monopolized by a few forever. A relew of the increasing strength of the Socialist movement the past fifty years gives assurance of that. Another century-perhaps a quarter century-can hardly pass till the achievements of the past century will be sociatized and industry will be brought under common ownership and control for the good of all. That will be the fruition of all the advance made by society since men left the savagery of antiquity. And the working class will usher the new era in.

A VISION OF HANDS.

By Jimmie.

All day the vision of hands had haunted me. I had heard before the old story of how capitalism had reduce ed the workman to an animated tender of a machine and that hands were needed most by the factory owners, Hands whose muscular movements adjusted an engine or a machine to the motions required for the production of commodities. Hands divorced from any conception of their use for the well being of the human to whom they are attached. Hands bearing no relation to brains or hearts. Hands that either remain nerveless or twitch with fear at the insult of a petty factory loss Calloused knotted crooked hands that betray the owner as one of the world's damned, one doomed to toil for feed and bed till death cancels the sentence. Some also were long and thin, an extension of weak, pale withered arms that would soon fold over tubercular breasts, cold and still, for-Whatever their shape, size or ever. strength it seemed I saw hands of workers raised in factory, mill and mine, some raised in supplication, others in a duil stupor of contentment and still others clenched and defiant as the they were a prophecy of the

I might have followed this train of

future.

thought further but for a commotion in the street. An ambulance, with gong ringing, came swiftly around the corner with a crowd of curious pedes-trians following in its wake. Partly thru curiosity and partly because of difficulty in resisting the onward sweep of the crowd, I followed. I was swept into a stone paved courilike enclosure and there on a marble slab policemen had already lain a human form. Or was it human? At any rate the ambulance had made the trip of a quarter of mile in a few minutes from the big saw works that employed thousands of "hands." A nameless worker, in the performance of his work, had been enught in a belt and in a second he was being whipped into bleeding shreds. A comrade, working by his side reached out his hand to save the nameless one and the second one was, swift as a flash, thrown to the roof and dropped a limp heap on the floor. The chilled form on the slab had its lower limbs whipped off among the wheels and refters. One arm lay quietly by his side the other, pulled from the shoulder, crossed his breast. Lower limbs there were none. But no, there was something at the lower end of the slab. I gazed closer and saw a band-yes a third onesevered just above the wrist as the with a butcher's cleaver. A big. brawny, calloused hand dirty with the grease of the workshop lay there. Then I knew that the third hand was that of the second man who had reached out to save his doomed comrade. He had falled and in the excitement of moment the third hand accom panied the other in the ride to the

morgue. The vision of hands did not leave me that day or that night and some-times I see them again and wonder

when they will cease to be merely hands and will appear to me as life life that is more valuable and sacred than unguarded machines.

AS COMRADES SEE IT.

From a comrade in Reading, Pa. we receive the following: "In this great hive of industry hundreds of men are now diligently seeking work, only to be utterly disappointed. Many seem almost heartbroken as they turn away from the great places of employment, with nothing to do but go home where wife and children await com forts or necessaries that they canno furnish. . . . I am myself out of work but am a single man and have a little money left yet. Having nothing to do in the afternoon I walk down town It is a very pretty sight, the gaily bedecked shop windows and the articles of beauty displayed in the big department stores. But it pierces one to the heart to see men wistfully looking on who well know that they are nearing the last half-dollar and that the end of the month is approaching when their landlords will come and demand the rent for shacks which in many cases would not be though fit to stable the landlords' horses. And the saddest of all is to see, standing before those shop windows, the poorly clad and shivering children, who can only lie in their beds at night and dream of the pretty things the masters' children have in abunwould only urge dance. . . . I every worker who has a vote to us it as I do to down this infernal system of 'unparalleled prosperity' and laborious poverty forever—to help bring in Socialism."

A Minneapolis comrade writes: "It is getting worse and worse here for labor all the time. If a decided change does not come very soon, untold mis-ery, with sickness, suicide, insanity, and all the accompaniments of extreme poverty, will soon result. The bankers and the dally papers are still saying that "business is on a sound basis and advising people to have 'confidence', but the masses of the people do not benefit by all this.

Ask Him Something Easier. if the Borden Company has been losing money, how is it possible for then; to declare an extra dividend? It was a stupid question to ask, but a reporter was just crazy enough to address it to Superintendent John H. Marsh of the Borden Company. don't know," answered the superin-tendent, and with that display of igporance he ended the incident. The fact remains that the Borden Company has really said it is losing money, and notwithstanding this awful development has just declared for itself an extra dividend of 2 per cent, which it characterizes as a Christmas present for its common stockholders.—Chicago Daily Socialist.

The capitalists do not "make mo merely appropriate to them-the wealth that the workers

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

By William Mailly.

When Socialists are charged with in | mind would not respond. He had lost clining toward oppressive restriction of individuality they can usually find at hand plenty of instances illustrating how individuality is crushed under existing conditions. But it is also in the ruthless destruction of rare ability, in the merciless waste of priceless energy, that the capitalist system gives forth evidence of its inadaptability to human needs and human progress.

This evidence manifests itself mos strikingly in times like the present when the inner workings of capitalism are revealed in all their horrible brutallty. At other times the true condi tion of things is glossed over in the headlong rush to take advantage of the opportunities presented for individual material advancement. It is only when the social system become clogged with its own product and things come to a sudden standstill that we are brought to a sickening realization of what this industrial system actually is.

Then there is piled up a record of

human wreck, of despair and suffering and woe, that is too ghastly and fearful for any pen to describe or enumerate. Even the daily papers, with their innumerable editions, cannot begin to keep pace with the accumulating horrors that hourly disclose themselves and which bear their own sinister meaning on their face. Like some monster that has gorged itself the capitalist system vomits forth a volume of foul matter which its digestive organs have been unable to assimilate and the brain is stupefied at the sight of it. These remarks pertain at this par-

ticular time and in this place to the conditions surrounding the stage in this country. Under what are called normal conditions the people of the stage are removed in their social activity from the people at large, The nature of his calling has cast a certain glamor around the actor and has helped to isolate him from his fellows. Constantly in the public eye, the recipient of public attention, regarded solely as a means of giving pleasure. his actions and manners and whole character exaggerated and colored and over-emphasized for advertising purposes, the actor is set off spart in little world of his own until he is hardly viewed as a human being at all. but as some select specimen develop ed for a special purpose and possessed of attributes radically different from that of ordinary mankind. Even the lokes about the stranded troupes are regarded as largely mythical, for the public mind associates only the favored and successful "stars" with the actor's calling.

It is when a social crisis occurs and the whole social fabric is shaken, when the entrails of society are knotted in a convulsive struggle, that a pitiless hand tears away the curtain and shows the actor as a human being and that he suffers in common with the rest of mankind. Then some of the struggle and stress of the actor's lot is revealed as it really is.

The theatrical business was hard hit when the financial crash occurred last October. As a result of the existing crisis the New York Rialto is choked with unemployed actors, for it is in this city that the theatrical manager have their headquarters. And already a number of tragedles have been reported and enough to show the demor alized condition of the profession.

The latest is the suicide of Charles Jackson, an actor of many years standing and one of an old theatrical family. Jackson had been out of work for eight months. He had failed to get an engagement at the summer's end as usual and, like many others, his savings were consumed as the winte wore away without a job. Even the fact that he had played in leading companies thruout his career, and also that he was a nephew of old Joe Jefferson, which counts for something in the profession, this time counted for nothing.

At last when he had reached the limit of available resources, Jackson was engaged for the Chicago company that is to play Thomas' "The Witching Hour". He had a "fat" part-one sec ond only to that of the lead, and he rejoiced. A long engagement was ahead, as the play was bound to make a hit in the West.

But Jackson found to his horror when he began to commit his part that he could not memorize his lines. Try as he might he could not remember his "cues". He went thru several re-hearsals and attended some of the New York performances of the play, but his

his memory, that essential of the actor's equipment, in the anxiety and worry incident upon seeking for work. His occupation was gone indeed. His friends tried to cheer him up, but at last he went to his lonely room and hung, or rather strangled, himself.

That is all. Many others in other walks of life have done the same thing when hope was gone with the chance to make a living. Jackson was only one of many. The point is that he belonged to what is considered a chosen profession, offering large rewards and much honor to the successful, but holding within it as much hardship and privation for the majority as come to other workers elsewhere. But whereas other workers have come to realize something of their position in the industrial scheme, the actor, because he has been isolated and specialized, has little or no conception of his place in society. He is ignorant of social theories and is absorbed solely in questions concerning his voca-

That is what comes of an individualistic way of running things. There is no human cohesion to conserve the best energy of society. Everything worth while-genius, art, life-must be sacrificed to individual ambition and capitalist profits. Where there should be economy and order there is waste and chaos. The sensitive human machine is run without regard to preservation, either subjected to excessive tension by overwork or allowed to rot by desertion and neglect. Thus out of the wonderful human resources available to us but little survives the senseless struggle, and this little but makes the exception that proves the rule.

And while this ability is so recklessly wasted, on the other hand the great mass of the people are denied the opportunity to enjoy that which would make their lives more complete which would inspire them to yield out of themselves such genius as the world has not yet seen. For how many of the workers can taste the pleasure of the opera, for instance, of which they can read so much in the daily papers?

On every hand the evidence heans up testifying to the cruel waste of capitalism, its throttling of the noble and best in literature, art and the drama, its destruction of that very individualism which its defenders it fosters and encourages, its denial to the workers of their fullest mental and spiritual development. By freeing so ciety from such an obstruction to its progress, Socialism would liberate the forces of human invention and aspiration and invigorate the race with security and full-hearted enjoyment instead of blighting it with uncertainty and darkening it with the shadows of fear and despair.

The production of Ibsen's "Rosmersholm" by Mrs. Fiske and her excellent company at the Lyric Theatre has so successful that the engagement has been extended for one week longer, that is, until Jan. 25. This extension should be taken advantage of by every student and admirer of the modern drama.

Those who saw Katherine Grey in "The Reckouing" last season at the Berkeley Lyceum will probably want to see her again in Schuitzler's admirable little play during her stay at the Madison Square Theatre, which began on Monday last for an indefinite period. A translation of Schnitzi "Literature", which was presented re-cently for the Freie Volksbühne at the German Theatre, will also be given by Miss Grey's company, so that a very attractive bill is offered. The company contains the names of actors of known efficiency, some of whom were with Miss Grey last season.

The announcement is made that Mdme. Nazimova will appear in Ibsen's "Little Eyolf" when the present run of "The Comet" closes. This is interesting as Mdme. Nazimova should find in Rita Allmers a part peculiarly well fitted to her remarkable talents.

The next and third performance at the German Theatre under the auspices of the Freie Volksbühne will occur on Monday, Jan. 27 and consist of "Ghosts", Ibsen's wonderful and illuminating drama on environment and heredity. This selection has been made by special request of many members of the Freie Volksbühne, and the performance will be one worth seeing.

The Bold Words of

French Anti-Militarists. Some of the anti-militarists sen-

enced in France spoke very plainly of their views before the court that sentenced them. The remarks of two of them have found their way into the American press and they show a clear conception of the function of the army.

"I wish to affirm my hatred for the army," said one. "The army is a school for vice, crime, idleness, and degen eracy; it is the disseminator of tuberculosis and other diseases. Your patriotism is natural because you have property, but why should we be patriots who have nothing to defend? refuse," said another, "to be made as-sassins or fratricides. The arms you put into our hands may become danerous to you. We will not fire on our brothers in poverty, whether they be Germans or Moors."

The best way to help The Work-er is to send in one new sub, ever-

Result of Benefit at Daly's Theatre. Comrades Mailly and Butscher re-

port for the Ways and Means Committee that the benefit given for The Worker, at Dalys' Theatre, last November made a net profit of \$376.77. The receipts for tickets were \$745.25. Disbursements (cut and postage), \$5.98; refunded on tickets \$8; to Dalys' Theatre, \$354.50; balance to The Worker, \$376.77. The Worker got the benefit of tickets sold that were not exchanged at the theatre, which explains the difference between the amounts paid to theatre and that turned over to the

Next week The Worker will begin the installments of Part II of Gustavus Myers' "History of the Great American Fortunes." It will deal with "The Great Fortunes from Land", commencing with the Astor fortune. Now is the time to subscribe.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

PART I.

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

CHAPTER VI. GIRARD-THE RICHEST OF THE SHIPPERS.

I. Girard was born at Bordeaux, France, on May 21, 1750, and was the eldest of five children of Captain Pierre Girard, a mariner. When eight years old he became blind in one eye, a loss and deformity which subjected his sensibilities to severe trials and which had the effect of rendering him morose and sour. It was his lament in later life that while his brothers had been sent to college, he was the ugly duckling of the family and came in for his father's neglect and a shrewish step-mother's waspishness. At about fourteen years of age he relieved himself of these home troubles and ran away to sea. During the nine years that he sailed between Bordeaux and the West Indies, he rose from cabinboy to mate. Evading the French law which required that no man should be made master of a ship unless he had sailed two cruises in the royal navy and was twenty-fiv years old. Girard got the command of a trading vessel en about twenty-two years While in this service he clandestinely carried cargoes of his own which he sold at considerable profit. In May, 1776, while en route from New Orleans to a Canadian port he became enshrouded in a fog off the Delaware Capes, signalled for aid and when the fog had cleared away sufficiently for an American ship, near by, to come to his assistance, learned that war was on. He thereupon scurried for Philadelphia, where he sold vessel and cargo, of which latter only part belonged to him, and with the proceeds opened up a cider and wine bottling and gro-

Girard made money fast; and in July, 1777, married Mary Lum, a woman of his own class. She is de scribed as a servant girl of great beauty and as one whose combustible temper was of quite tempestuous vio This unfortunate woman subequently lost her reason; undoubtedly her husband's meannesses and his for bidding qualities contributed to the process. One of his most favorable blographers thus described him: "In person he was short and stout, with a dull repulsive countenance, which his bushy eyebrows and solltary eye almost made hideous. He was cold and reserved in manner, and was distinct by his neighbors, the most of whom were afraid of him."

cer business in a small store on Water

During the British occupation Philadelphia he was charged by the revolutionists with extreme double dealing and duplicity in pretending to be a patriot, and taking the oath of allegiance to the colonies, while secretly trading with the British. None of his biographers deny this. While rchant after merchant was being bankrupted from disruption of trade. Girard was incessantly making money. By 1780 he was again in the shipping trade, his vessels plying between American ports and New Orleans and San Domingo; not the least of his profits, it was said, came from slave-

How He Built His Ships.

troublous partnership with his brother, Captain Jean Girard, lasted but a short time; the brothers could not agree. At the dissolution in 1790 Stephen Girard's share of the profits amounted to \$30,000. Girard's greatst stroke came from the insurrection of the San Domingo negroes agains mutterings of danger, a number of planters took their valuables on board one of these ships and scurried back to get the remainder. The sequel, as commonly narrated, is represented thus: The planters falled to return. evidently falling victims to the fury of the insurrectionists. The vessels were taken to Philadelphia and Girard istently advertised for the owners of the valuables. As no owners ever appeared. Girard appeared, the goods and t the proceeds, \$50,000, into his own "This," says Houghton. bank account. was a great assistance to him, and the next year he began the building of those splendid ships which enabled him to engage so actively in the Chinese and West India trades."

II. From this time on his profits were colossal. His ships circumnavigated the world many times and each voyage brought him a fortune. He prac-tised all of those arts of deception which were current among the trading class and which were accepted as iness and were teseparably shrewdness and were associated with legitimate business methods. In giving one of his captains instructions he wrote, as was his invariable policy, the most explicit invariable policy. directions to exercise secretiveness and

Kines of Fortune '16-The pretentious title and sub-title of this work, written thirty old years ago by Waiter R. Houghon, A. M., gives an idea of the fantastic sattation indulged in of the careers of nen of great wealth. Hearken to the full the "Kines of Fortune of the Tries." great wealth. Hearken to the full "Kings of Fortune—or the Triumphs chievements of Noble, Self-made Whose brilliant careers have honor-trealling, blessed humanity, and lives furnish instruction for the entertainment for the old and valu-more for the aspirants of fortune."

cunning in his purchases of coffee Batavia. Be cautious and prudent was his admonition. Keep to yourself the intention of the voyage and the amount of specie that you have on board. To satisfy the curious, throw them off the scent by telling them that the ship will take in molasses, rice and sugar, if the price is very low, adding that the whole will depend upon the success in selling the small Liverpool cargo. If you do this, the cargo of coffee can be bought ten per cent cheaper than it would be if it is publicly known there is a quantity of Spanish dollars on board, besides a valuable cargo of British goods intended to be invested in coffee for Stephen Girard of Philadelphia.

By 1810 we see him ordering the Barings of London to invest in shares of the Bank of the United States half a million dollars which they held for him. When the charter expired, he was the principal creditor of that bank; and he bought, at a great bargain, the bank and the cashier's house for \$120,000. On May 12, 1812, he opened the Girard Bank, with a capital of \$1,200,000, which he increased the following year by \$100,000 more.

A Dictator of Finance.

His wealth was now overshadowingly great; his power immense. He was a veritable dictator of the realms of finance; an acidious, repellant little man, with his devil's eye, who rode roughshod over every obstacle in his path. His every movement bred fear; his veriest word could bring ruin to any one who dared cross his purposes. The war of 1812 brought disaster to many a merchant, but Girard harvested fortune from the depths of misfortune. "He was, it must be said," says his admiring apologist Houghton, hard and illiberal in his bargains, and remorseless in exacting the last cent due him." And after he opened the Girard Bank: "Finding that the salarles which had been paid by the government were higher than those paid elsewhere, he cut them down to the rate given by the other banks. The watchman had always received from the old bank the gift of an overcoat at Christmas, . but Girard put a stop to this. He gave no gratuities to any of his employees, but confined them the compensation for which they had bargained; yet he contrived to get out of them service more devoted than was received by other men who paid higher wages and made presents. Appeals to him for aid were unanswered. No poor man ever came full-handed from his presence. He turned a deaf eac to the entreaties of failing mer-chants to help them on their feet again. He was neither generous nor charitable. When his faithful cashler died, after long years spent in his service, he manifested the most hardened indifference to the bereavement of the family of that gentleman, and left them to struggle fliong as best

Further, Houghton unconsciously proceeds to bring out several inci-dents which show the exerbitant profits Girard made from his various business activities. In the spring of 1813, one of his ships was captured by a British cruiser at the mouth of the Delaware. Fearing that his prize would be recaptured by an American war ship if he sent her into port, the English admiral notified Girard that he would ransom the ship for \$180,000 in coin. Girard paid the money; and, even after paying that sum, the cargo of silks, nankeens and teas yielded him a profit of half a million dollars. His the French several years later. He had two vessels lying in the harbor of one of the island ports. At the first large profits. Several times, when the rate of exchange was so high as to be injurious to general business, he drew upon Baring Bros. for sums of money to be transferred to the United States. This was hailed as a public benefac tion. But what did Girard do? He disposed of the money to the Bank of the United States and charged ten per cent for the service

Bribery and Intimidation.

The re-establishment and enlarged sway of this bank were greatly due to his efforts and influence; he became its largest stockholder and one of its directors. No business institution in the first three decades of the nine teenth century exercised such a sinister and overshadowing influence as this chartered monopoly: The full tale of its indirect bribery of politicians and newspaper editors, in order to perpetuate its great privileges and keep a hold upon public opinion, has never been set forth. But sufficient facts were brought out when, after years of partizan agitation. Congress was forced to investigate and found that not a few of its own members for years had been one the payrolls of the bank. In order to get-its charter renewed from time to time and retain its extraordinary special privileges, the United States Bank systematically debauched politics and such of the press as was venal; and when, a critical time came as it did in 1832-34, when the mass of the people sided with President Jackson in his aim to overthrow the bank it instructed the whole press at its command to raise the cry of "the fearful consequences of revolution, anand despotism", which assuredly rould ensue if Jackson were re-elected. To give one instance of how for years it manipulated the press: The "Courier and Enquirer" was a sowerful New York newspaper. Its

owners, Webb and Noah, suddenly deerted Jackson and began to denounce him. The reason was, as revealed by a congressional investigation, that they had borrowed \$50,000 from the United States Bank which lost no time in giving them the alternative of pay-

ing up or supporting the bank. Girard's share in the United States Bank brought him millions of dollars, With its control of deposits of government funds and by the provisions of its charter, this bank swayed the whole money marts of the United States and could manipulate them at will It could advance or depress prices as it chose. Many times, Girard with his fellow directors was severely denounced for the arbitrary power But-and let the fact be noted-the denunciation came largely from the owners of the state banks who sought to supplant the United States Bank and who gulled the people into believing that if the United States Bank were extinguished, all would be well and happy. The struggle was really one between two sets of capitalistic interests, with the people as pawns; when the state banks succeeded they became more rapacious and more shameless in methods than the United States Bank ever had been.

Shipping and banking were the chief sources of Girard's wealth, with side investments in real estate and other forms of property. He owned large tracts of land in Philadelphia, the value of which increased rapidly with the growth of population; he was a heavy stockholder in river navigation companies and toward the end of his life he subscribed \$200,000 toward the construction of the Danville & Pottsville Railroad.

The Solitary Croesus.

at this time a solitary crusty old man living in a fourstory house on Water street, pursued by the contumely of every one, even of those who flattered him for mercenary purposes. Children be had none, and his wife was long since dead. His great wealth brought him no comfort; the environment with which he surrounded himself was mean and sordid; many of his clerks lived in better style. There, in his dingy habitation, this lone, wenzened veteran of commerce immersed himself in the works of Voitaire, Diderot, Paine and Russeau, of whom he was a profound admirer and after whom some of his best ships were named. This grim miser had, after all, the one great redeeming quality of being true to himself. He made no pretense to religion and had an abhorrence of hypocrisy. Cant was not in his nature. Out into the world he went, a feroclous shark, cold-eyed for prey, but he never cloaked his motives beneath a calculating exterior of plety or benevolence. Thousands upon thousands he had deceived, for business was business, but himself he never de ceived. His bitter scoffs at what he termed theologic absurdities and superstitions and his terrific rebuffs to ministers who appealed to him for money, undoubtedly called forth a considerable share of the odium which was hurled upon him. He defied the anathemas of organized churchdom; he took hold of the commercial world and shook it harshly and emerged laden with spoils. To the last, his volcanic sprit fiashed forth, even when, eighty years old, he lay with an ear cut off, his face bruised and his sight entirely destroyed, the result of being felled by III.

In all his eighty-one years charity had no place in his heart. But after, on Dec. 26, 1831, he lay stone dead and his will was opened, what a surprise there was! His relatives all received bequests; his very apprentices each got five hundred dollars and his old servants annulties. Hospitals, orphan so-cieties and other charitable associations all benefited. Five hundred thousand dollars went to the city of Philadelphia for certain civic improvements; three hundred thousand dollars for the canals of Pennsylvania: a portion of his valuable estate in Louisiana to New Orleans for the improvement of that city. The remainder of the estate, about six millions, was left to trustees for the erection and endowment of a College for Orphans, which was promptly named after him. chorus of astonishment and laudation went up. Was there ever such magnificence of public spirit? Did ever so lefty a soul live who was so misunderstood? Here and there a protesting roice was feebly heard that Girard's wealth came from the community and that it was only justice that it should revert to the community; that his methods had resulted in widows and orphans and that his money should be applied to the support of those orphans. These protests were frowned upon as the mouthings of cranks or the ravings of impotent envy. Applause was lavished upon Girard; his very clothes were preserved as im-

"The Great Benefactor." All of the benefactions of the other rich men of the period waned into insignificance compared to those of

second Congress," Vol. iv. containing reports from Nos. 480 to 463, Washington, In providing for the establishment of

Girard College, Girard stated in his will; "I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary, or minister of any sect whatever, shall ever hold or exercise any sta soever, shall ever hold or exercise any sta-tion or duty whatsoever in the said college; nor shall any such person be admitted for any purpose, or as, a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purposes of said college."—The Will of the Late Stephen Girard, Esq., 1848: 122.23.

An attempt was made by his relatives for the purpose of the grounds being that the provisions of his will were in conflict with the Christian re-incion which was a part of the common law of Pennspivania. The attempt failed.

Girard. His competitors and compeers had given to charity, but none on so great a scale as Girard. Distinguished orators vied with one another in extolling his wonderful benefactions, ' and the press showered encomlums upon him as that of the greatest benefactor of the age. To them this honestly seemed so, for they were trained by the standards of the trading class, the sophistries of political economists and the spirit of the age to concentrate their attention upon the powerful and successful only, while disregarding the condition of the masses of the people. The pastimes of a king or the foibles of some noted politician or rich man were things of magnitude and were much expatiated upon, while the common man, singly or in mass, was of absolutely no importance. The finely turned rhetoric of the orators, pleasing as it was to that generation, is, judged by modern standards, well nigh meaningless and worthless. In that highflown oratory, with its carefully studied exordiums, periods and perarations can be clearly discerned the reverence given to power as embodied by possession of property. But nowhere do we see any explanation, or even an attempt at explanation, of the basic means by which this property was acquired or of its effect upon the masses of the people. Wofully lacking in facts are the productions of the time as to how the great body of the workers lived and what they did. Facts as to the rich are fairly available; altho not abundant, but facts regarding the rest of the population are pitfully few. The patient seeker for truth-the mind which is not content with the presentation of one side-finds, with some impatience, that only a few writers thought it worth while to give even scant attention to the condition of the working class. One of these few was Matthew Carey, an orthodox political economist, who, in a pamphlet issued in 1829 s gave this picture which forms both a contrast and a sequel to the accumulation of multi-millionaires, of which Girard was then the archtype:

A Stark Contrast.

"Thousands of our laboring people travel hundreds of miles in quest of employment on canals at 621/2c to 8714c. per day, paying \$1.50 to \$2.00 a week for board, leaving families be hind depending upon them for support. They labor frequently in marshy grounds, where they inhale pestiferous miasmata, which destroy their health. often irrevocably. They return to their poor families broken hearted, and with ruined constitutions, with a sorry pittance, most laboriously earned, and take to their beds, sick and unable to work. Hundreds are swept off annually, many of them leaving numerous and helpless familles. Notwithstanding their wretched fate, their places are quickly supplied by others, altho death stares them in the face. Hundreds are most laboriously employed on turnpikes, working from morning to night at from half a dollar to three-quarters a day, exposed to the broiling sun in summer and all the inclemency of our evere winters. There is always a re dundancy of wood-pilers in our cities, whose wages are so low that their utmost efforts do not enable them to earn more than from thirty-five to fifty cents per day. . . . Finally there is no employment whatever, how disagreeable or loathsome, or deleterious soever it may be, or however reduced the wages, that does not find persons willing to follow it rather than beg or

For example, an address by Edward Everett, at the Odeon before the Mercantile fibrary Association in Boston, September 13, 1938; "Few persons, I believe, enjoyed less personal popularity in the community in which he lived and to which he hequeathed his personal fortune. • • • A citizen and a patriot he lived in his modest dwelling and plain garb; appropriating to his last personal wants the smallest pittance from his princely income; living the last in the dark and narrow street in which he made his fortune; and when he died bequeathing it for the education of orphan children. For the public I do not believe he co etc.-Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 1839,

Fol. 1:35.

* "The Public Charities of Philadelphia."

Wanted-Able-Bodied Murderers.

(To be continued.)

"The daily life is varied and interest ing. The work is healthful and not too severe. There is time for recreation and amusement. Shore leaves in home and foreign ports when practicable. The food is wholesome and there is plenty of it. There are vacancies for capable young men in every branch of the ser-Electricians, machinists, fire vice. men, stenographers, drug clerks, stew ards, cooks and bakers are especially needed." This, friends, is part of an invitation to young men to become murderers. It is part of an advertisement that is being put out in these hard times by the U. S. Government for men to join the navy and actually engage in or prepare to engage in the slaught er of other workingmen. Murder is not less murder when it is done on ship and its victims number thousands This same government is not yet offer ing work for the unemployed-unless they agree to commit murder!-Dallas

Socialism and Snobbery.

Labor Journal.

When Bernard Shaw says many So cialists are Snobs, he speaks truly. Yet t is better to be a Socialist and a Snob than a Snob only, for as a Socialist the Snob is at least at war with himself When Socialism puts an end to class distinctions snobbishness will die. It must die, for there will be nothing left for it to live on .- Brisbane Worker.

Your neighbor is waiting for you to call on him for a subscription to The Worker-

LET US BE PRACTICAL.

down in history as a companion piece to the famous utterance of the governor of North Carolina to the governor of South Carolina, President Roosevelt wrote to E. H. Harriman, "You and I are practical men".

In those half dozen words, President Roosevelt struck the keynote of the success of the capitalist and the politician, the robber of the labor of the worker and the gun man who stands guard while the holdup is taking place.

The working class should take the hint. It must camp upon the trail of the upper class. Against the modern industrial methods of holdup used by the capitalist class, the working class must use modern weapons of selfdefense and aggression. The most powerful of these weapons is the Sodalist Party.

The Socialist Party is an organization of the rank and file. It is governed, not from the top down, but from the bottom up. Consequently the degree of perfection attained by the party is measured by the work done by every member of the party, and not by the amount done by the few officers and committees.

In a great number of locals the officers and committees constitute the party. But where the number of members is large, then some systematic work should be found for the rank and file. Otherwise, the greater part of the membership is merely dues paying and is not fitting itself for democracy in the running of the departments of government and industry.

Precinct Work.

In this connection, it may be well to explain the system of "precinct work" just inaugurated by Local Philadelphia, because it depends almost entirely upon the efforts of the rank and file.

The Precinct Book measures 412x8 inches, and consists of four double pages devoted to members and six double pages devoted to sympathizers, title page and explanatory page. Under members, the information required is: "Is he a citizen? Will he act as a watcher (on election day)? Dues owed? Member of trade union? Subscriptions expire? Literature to distribute? Branch work?" Under sympathizers, the information required is: 'Is he a citizen? Does he vote the ticket. Will be act as watcher? Member of trade union? Subscriptions expire? Literature to distribute? Donate to funds? Branch work?"

These questions are almost selfexplanatory. By "sympathizers" are meant persons who desire to read free literature be notified of public meet-

The Precinct Book has room for 28 nembers and 42 sympathizers. It was the expectation of the designer of the book, that for the present-and for some time to come—no more than 42 sympathizers would be found in any one precinct in Philadelphia. But, happy to relate, before a month had passed, one precinct called for a second The precinct work was started by

furnishing to the ward branches all information at beadquarters, either entered in the Precinct Books under members or upon canvassing sheets to be entered by the precinct worker in his book, if, after canvassing, the person was found to be satisfactory. On the canvassing sheets were entered the names of suspended members, the ing for their own emancipation-they subscribers to Socialist papers and such names of sympathizers as had been accumulating at headquarters.

Returns are made by the precinct workers to the ward organizers and Here's to the rank am file!

By Jos. E. Cohen.

In a letter, which is likely to go | by the ward organizers to the organization committee of the local. The latter keeps a card index system upon which all information is entered. Coples of the Precinct Book and canvassing sheets can be obtained from the committee, Room 10, 1305 Arch street. Philadelphia. Enclose a dime for expense.

> The possibilities of the system can readily be grasped. For example, Philadelphia ranks third in population of the citles of the United States, and is one of the largest in area. Politically, it is divided into 47 wards, of which the subdivisions are less than 1,200 precincts or "divisions". In brief, then, a working organization of 1,200 members can cover the city; a force of 1,200 intelligent, wide-awake Socialists can revolutionize the thought of a million and a haif neople

> Of course, this organization will be only the nucleus of the army of revolt. On short notice, circulars directed to certain eléments of the working class can be distributed to them. But, better than that, statistical data can be secured, and the party will learn at first hand where to direct its strongest Perhaps the possibility greatest importance is that, by this subdivision of labor in the party, work will be taken from the shoulders of the few officers and committees, thereby enabling the overworked members devote some part of their time to study and thought. In this regard, the precinct work is only a beginning in one direction.

The time for day-dreaming is past. The campaign of 1908 is upon us. pregnant with golden opportunities. Whether we make the most of our opportunities or not will depend upon our capacity to receive and digest the vote that is due it. Yes, digest itto know who every voter is, to supply him with literature, to make his vote permanent, to prepare him to join the party and be a soldier in the army.

An Army of Peace.

It may be that Socialism will come thru a cataclysm. If so, some of our work of preparation may be wasted. But let us rather be happy that we have done more than enough, than that we have not done enough to warrant the trust imposed upon us.

We who are fighting for the social revolution have the right to choose our tactics, whether they suit our overt or covert enemies or not. And we choose the ballot instead of the bullet. If our enemies will let us, we shall orgaulze an army of peace-an army thar may win peace by its very potential force.

We need the agitators, the organiz-

ers, the educators and the editors. Here's strength to them and may their number increase! But more than we need them, do we need the organization itself, the members each of whom is doing his or her share of the work of reaching the tolling masses, working systematically and persistently. thru fair weather and thru foul wealther, rubbing elbows with the poor and the weary and the low in spirit, and from the work breathing inspiration that is every particle of it class-conscious and brilliant for the end of exploitation and slavery! These personal workers, whose names never appear in print and whose only reward is the sense that they are strivare the salt of the earth. It is their common intelligence and their labors that is shaping the future for the freedom of the working class:

"LIBERTY" AND PROPERTY.

cialist vote is increasing thruout the world. Socialism is a fleeting phantom that need not terrorize the propertied interests. The reasons given for this assurance are as follows:

"But while the radical Socialist is succeeding in making himself heard in elections and in legislatures, and has become something of a factor in the markets and in politics, yet it does not follow from this that he is going to rule the world. It may be that some unfortunate European country will, during the coming years, perform the task of giving to the world an object lesson of the failure of practical Socialism, but it is more likely that there will be a reaction against Socialism; in other words, that the political pendulum will swing further toward the individualistic doctrine

"Certainly every one who believes in the American ideas of individual liberty, the right of private property, the sacredness of one's home, will steadily oppose the ruther progress of Socialism in this country.

It its search for a nation that will ject lesson of the practical give an failure of Socialism," the "Journal" is careful enough to state that the "right of private property and the sacredness of the home" are two necessities of a sound civilization. Yet with a fatuous ignoring of the facts that borders on insolence the organ of New York capttalism assumes that capitalist society to-day squares with these two essen-The great hordes of homeless men who have no chance to produce private property, to say nothing of possessing it, have no existence for it. Where are the homes and property of the unemployed men? 'Where are the mes and property of millions who have worked hard since childhood for a "living wage?" The majority of the workers "believe in the American ideas

The Wall Street "Journal" comforts of individual liberty," but all they have itself with the belief that while the capitalist class has taken more substantial things like "private property and the home."

The "homes' are not possessed by

the rent strikers of the East Side or the rent paying workers thruout the country. The private property of this country is not vested in the workers who produce it. There is not a palace built, a railroad constructed or a commodity produced by wage labor that is the private property of the workers. the capitalist class has seen to that. "right of private property" is guaranteed to the capitalist class. Neither private property, work, homes or liberty is guaranteed the workers. All they are guaranteed is an occasional chance to produce wealth that be comes the private property of capital ist owners of machinery and factories Where then will the "Journal" find that large majority of home and wealth owning workers who can always be relied on to support capitalist mongpoly of private property? And what will be the fate of the owning class when the wealth producers diswill not provide them work, will not give them homes or prevent evic-

tions when the rent comes due? When that time comes, as come i will, the working class will choose Socialism with its guarantee of private property to the producers, its pledge of homes to the builders and its free dots from want for all. Then the pres ent owners of the opportunities of employment may try the experiment of living on "American ideas of liberty" without working, and without owning the tools of employment that worker must use. They will then realize that the "idea of liberty" without economic security is a real plantom, a phantom that drives the workers on to the overthrow of capitalist private property and the establishment of Socialist

A FEW POINTERS.

By Will R. Shier.

"Let not thy right hand know what thy left hand doeth." It is just as well for the philanthropist NOT to let bls charitable hand know what his rebber hand doeth.

The spokesmen of capitalism are busy extolling women with large families. Why? Because the parents of large families are much more amenable to the bosses than are those with small or no families. Because their children are forced into the factories to help earn their bread and butter and thereby lower the standard of wages. Because the supply of labor is thereby kept above the demand for labor and the workers more easily kept in subjection.

The working class is advised by the pulpit and the press to be content with their lot. The parasitical classes are not discontented with theirs, and as they are the "better element" in the community, you should emulate their example, my humble friends.

All this talk about race suicide is exceedingly stupid. Only half of all the children born reach the age of twenty and the average span of life. instead of being three score years and ten, is about half that figure. Better switch the discussion into that of race preservation of the life already born, before we talk of raising the birth-

Socialism destroys the home? Strange that it is so anxious to overthrow capitalism which is accomplishing this work so quickly!

So providen e has entrusted to Carnegie: Rockefeller and Messrs. Morgan the wealth of the nation, what do you think of the choice? Pretty good-for them-isn't

Yes, Socialism is needed in Russia, perhaps in Germany, and maybe in Timbuctoo. But in this land of the free, where there are one million tramps and criminals, two million child laborers, ten million people on the verge of poverty, where one-half the wealth is owned by one-tenth of the population, where hundreds of thousands go hungry in the midst of plenty, Socialism is not needed! No, not at all! We are so very superior, don't you know, to the slaves and the hordes of Europe and Asia.

The organized peace movement of the world, which is striving earnestly for the abolition of war, fails to realise that international warfare is o most brutal manifestation of the struggle for existence which is wag fiercely every day in the market places rible the carnage is upon the field of battle, the carnage in our factories railways and mines, eclipses the ravages of Mrs. Peace has its horrors as well as war,

HONEST, NO WORK:

THIEF, HE GETS IT. Samuel Gerwitz, a clothing cutter,

out of work, his wife and five children, the eldest eleven years old and th youngest four months, were served with a dispossess notice at their home, No. 576 Fox street, Bronx. There were just 17 cents in the bo that morning when Gerwitz left looking for work. Anna Schwartz, a stenographer in an east side factory, had been sent to a bank and was on her way to the factory with \$381 in her hand. Gerwitz seized the girl by the throat and took the money. ran. A policeman captured him and the money was returned.

he money was returned.

Gerwitz pleaded guilty of the robbery and was arraigned before Jus Dowling in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for sentence. Earlier in the week he had entered a plea of guilty to the charge of robbery. Abraham Levy told the story of how the family of his client was starving and how when temptation came the man fell. Justice Dowling said he had an investigation made and found the facts as told by Mr. Levy. Miss Schwarts, who is only seventeen, related how she had gone to Mrs. Gerwitz and found her in want.

"Go home to your wife and children." Justice Dowling said, "I suspend sentence in your case."

On his way out of the court room & number of jurors handed their cards to Gerwitz telling him to apply to them for work. Gerwitz is happy now, The desperation and despair that brought him a criminal in shame to the court room also brought him relief. Had be not broken the law that 17 cents would have been exhausted and the baby would probably be resting in Potter's Field. How kind of the judge to suspend sentence in this case! 0.

THE NOBLE ART

OF MURDERING

And ever since historian writ, And ever since a bard-could sing, Doth each exalt with all his wit The noble art of murdering.

Tell me what find we to admire In epaulets and scarlet coats, In men because they load and fire. And know the art of cutting throats?

Your orthodox historian puts In foremost rank the soldier thus, The red-coat bully in his boots That hides the march of men from

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

ons were granted the men last week and were approved by the union.

The Soddy Coal Company, operating and coke ovens at Rathburn, tenn., closed down the plant, and boot 800 men are idle. The company ed a reduction in wages amountto 10 per cent, which the men reted. Rather than enter upon a con troversy, the company officials decided to close down.

Another assault has been made on Joseph Sharpe, Secretary of the United Mine Workers at Trinidad, A Mexican attacked him from hind, dealing him a severe blow with a revolver. This is the third attack that has been made upon Sharpe within the past few months. He was first ilted in his office by an unknown gro, who made his escape. The seceks ago. This time Sharpe escaped injured. Sharpe had just returned Trinidad from a trip to Iowa, Half a dozen other assaults have been com-mitted in the last few months on others connected with the United Mine Workers. Protests have been forwarded to Gov. Buchtel, but as he is the property of the mine owners there is little likelihood he will take any ac-

The officials of St. Louis Printing ressmen's Union No. 6 have filed suit Pressmen's Union No. 6 have filed surt against the International Printing smen's Union and George L. Berpresident, asking that they be ennational union to promote strikes for an immediate eight-hour day. The un-ion charges that Berry has ordered a 10 per cent assessment on the wages of members, the money to be used as a strike fund. They charge that the officials are using the \$80,000 now in the treasury of the international union to promote strikes.

Members representing nearly all the ninety-seven builders' exchanges in nsylvania, met in annual convention at Wilkesbarre last week. iness was discussion of plans to extend the open shop. The associa-tion is pledged to fight for it and has e some gains against the union in

About 500 printers went on strike in Osaka, Japan, recently. The strikers were not organized very strong and was soon suppressed by the police.

A Nine Month's Strike.

The strike of longest duration in the history of union labor in Vermont, that of the Fair Haven Slate Workers' Unwhich was begun nine months ago, is no nearer settlement than the day it started. During the first few days of the strike, ten of the twentyone firms affected acceded to the union's modified demands of shorter hours and the closed shop. The strike has thrown out of work more than 400 men of the 700 who were employed prior to its start, about 350 of whom have left the town. Fifty are now dependent upon the union for support. The exodus of strikers has caused four firms to close their establishments within the last six weeks.

London has been recently stirred by newspapers calling attention to the large proportion of veterans of the Crimea and the Indian Mutiny who are destitute, many of them being in workhouses. Field Marshal Lord Rooted like Teneriffe, nloft and Roberts now announces the inauguration of a relief fund to insure weekly allowances to the veterans, enabling them to spend their last years in comfort, and appeals for subscriptions,

meeting of delegates from various branches of labor thruout Mexico will be held in January. It is planned by leaders to organize a great union sim flar to the American Federation of Labor. At present railway workers and cotton mill operatives are the only branches of labor organized.

When King Victor Emmanuel last week visited the monument to his grandfather, Victor Emanue, which is in course of construction, 100 marble cutters out of work attempted to reach his carriage. The police dispersed most of them, but some approached the carriage demanding work or bread. The King smiled and the men got no bread.

The Daily Injunction.

Justice Gould, of Washington, D. C. has signed the formal order in two labor cases recently decided by him, in which he enjoined the officers and members of labor unions from prosecuting boycotts against persons maintaining the "open shop". One of the orders perpetually enjoins and restrains the Baker and Confectioner Workers' Union from boycotting or in any way interfering with the business of John Bender, a local manufacturing baker. The parties named and with against whom the injunction is directed as officers of the union and as individuals are Otto Bachert, president; I fear the vermin that shall under-John G. Schmidt, secretary, and Emmet L. Adams and Charles W. Winslow. An appeal from Justice Gould's decision was noted by the attorneys representing the union. The order eners of the Carriage and And Wagon Workres' International Union from boycotting or in any way intering with William H. Lawson, a carnent."

The threatened strike of street car ition made by the attorneys for the en of Philadelphia has been averted. American Federation of Labor to amend the Court's order in the case of the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, in which he recently temporarily enjoined the Federation from placing the company on a boycott and unfair list in the Federation's publications. The attorneys contend ed that the order was erroneous be cause it was made to run until the final decree in the case, instead of until the further order of the court.

> The importation of men to take the places of striking employees of the Standard Silk Mills, at Philipsburg, N. J., last week caused a lively dis turbance there last week. A large-number of strikebreakers provoked trouble and detectives employed as a guard opened fire on the strike sympathizers. No one was seriously hurt.

> About 800 more Cuban cigarmakers are on strike at Havana, making more than 2,000 now out because of violation of their agreement with the employers. The strikers also assert that the employers are deliberately laying off the men who were responsible for the strike last summer. A committee of workmen visited Gov. Magoon. He expressed to them the hope that they would not strike. Ten independent factories are now tied up. The trust employees are not affected. The striking masons have returned to work.

Prominent inine owners from the principal coal producing states of the East gathered at Washington, D. C., last week to discuss the recent mining disasters and the best methods possble for the preservation of the lives of miners in the future. The meeting was held at the invitation of the West Virginia operators, who early in the day decided on the formation of a state association. The sincerity of this gathering may be questioned when it is known that safety appliances have always been available and seldom used by the mine owners.

Class Struggle in Mnncie.

Every labor union in Muncle, Ind., has adopted a rule to fine a member \$25 every time he rides on a street car, and the rule applies likewise to his wife and children. Merchants, grocers and other tradesmen have been notifled that the patronage of laboring men will be withheld if they ride on the cars, and ministers in the suburbs and some in the city proper, whose churches are attended by laboring people, have been warned that these classes will withdraw from the churches if the ministers ride on the

Notices have been served on physiclans that they will not be employed if they patronize the Union Traction Co. and every kind of business is practically paralyzed by the boycott.

The company is running cars only for the purpose of keeping its franchise alive and the business houses are practically deserted by all save the

THE VERMIN IN THE DARK,

By Edwin Markham.

In storied Venice, down whose rippling

The stars go hurrying, and the white moon beats.

Stood the great Bell Tower, fronting seas and skies-Fronting the ages, drawing all men's

proud. Tounting the lightning, tearing the fly-

ing cloud. It marked the hour for Venice; all two millions in Tokio about four hun-

men sald Time cannot reach to bow that lofty

Time that shall touch all else with

ruin, must Forbear to make this shaft confess its

dust.

Yet all the while, in secret, without workers as well as petty store keepers sound, are exploited to the extreme limit.— The fat worms gnawed the timbers

underground. The twisting worm, whose epoch is

Caverned its way into the mighty

tower; And suddenly it shook, it swayed, it broke.

And fell in darkening thunder at one stroke

The strong shaft, with an angel on the crown.

Fell ruining: a thousand years went down!

And so I fear my country, not the That shall hurl night and whirlwind

on the land: I fear not the Titan Traitors, who shall

To stride like Brocken shadows on our

These we can face in open fight, withstand

reddening rampart and the sworded hands

mine

Senate and citadel and school and shrine

worm of Greed, the fatter W all the crawling progeny

these vermin that shall honeycomb

towers walls of state, in unsuspension

of the right of schooling. It will be remembered that the system of education in the Polish language was established after the school strike of 1905, by the permission granted in 1906. With the greatest difficulty was the system of 963 institutions built up. Now the entire system is pulled down,

Norway.

which Christiania shows 271.

women availed themselves of their suf-

Germany.

Young Working People's organization

grows constantly in numbers in spite

of all the governmental attempts to

stop it. It has increased from 1410

members in December 1906, to 3209

members in August 1907. The Septem-

ber number of the official paper ap-

peared with sixteen pages and an edi-

tion of 20,000 copies. The Berlin

Branch alone numbers 1,600 members

and since the first of October has been

publishing a weekly paper of two

pages which is soon to be enlarged.

Holland.

that a second Catholic priest, by the

name of Hermann Johann van Borst,

has come over to the Socialist Party.

He was one of the best known speakers of the Catholic Party and in the

years 1904 and 1905 neld a series of

debates with the Socialists in Bra-bant. But he developed such a social

and political radicalism that he was

sent out of Holland. Finally he gave

up his faith and entered the Socialist

France.

founded by comrades in Paris. Hither-

to there has been no regular center of

Socialist education and so the irregular

and haphazzard methods of studying

Socialism have enabled skillful speakers like Briand, Viviani and others to

gain a foothold and influence among

the party members that they should not have. The courses begin with the

current month and classes will be held

evenings. Among the instructors are the General Secretary of the Chief

Executive Committee, Dubreuilh, and

Comrades Jaurès, Longuet, Vaillant

and many others. The courses will be

thoro and extensive, covering the prin-

ciples and history of International So-

cialism, the history of the French La-

bor Movement, Municipal Socialism in

its basic principles, and all practical

applications, such as the relations be-

tween the party and the Trades Un-

ions. Further questions of the day such as imperialism, militarism, etc.,

and also questions of party tactics.

The school is not an official party ac-

tivity, since it was thought unwise to

subject it to differences inside the

party but all students must be party

members and the administration is in

the hands of party members. The So-

cialists of Paris are taking up the

Japan.

two papers in Tokio, Japan. The revo-

lutionists maintain communication

with many Socialist organizations in

other countries. They not only assist

in the agitation against the present

regime in China but carry on agitation

mat of labor bills introduced in Con-

gress? Not on your life! Cary went

into the Republican caucus and voted

for Cannon! And next day Cannon roasted Gompers! Since the Social-

ists have not received as much as a

pleasant look from Gompers (in fact have been roundly scolded for daring

to espouse their cause), they can be

pardoned if they laugh out loud at the

chagrin of our worthy president. His

political policy is surely a wonderful

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how much reliance can be plac-

Chinese revolutionists are publishing

work with great enthusiasm.

A Socialist school has been recently

A dispatch from Amsterdam states

The membership of the Socialist

Russia.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

frage rights.

Because of the enormous increase in the number of prisoners in the Russian prisons, the government has ordered that the heads of the institutions may make contracts with private business concerns to have work done for them by the prisoners. As the prisons are choked mostly with political prisoners and many of these are Social Democrats, our comrades in the Russian prisons will be forced to do the work their starving countrymen are crying for and a condition of exploited slavery will be introduced among them, terrible to contemplate.

A recent dispatch in Berlin "Vorwärts" stated that the Berlin police had found in a certain house in Berlin. a stock of Russian Social Democratic aterature, some pistols, a chest of bullets, and some watermarked paper. So the capitalist papers charged our party with making counterfeit money. In answer the "Vorwärts" declared in the name of the Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia that "our party has nothing to do with the bullets and weapons, the electrometa and the watermarked paper, as well as the people who have allowed these objects to be brought into our stock of literature." The Social Democratic Labor Party of Russia stands strictly upon the ground of scientific Socialism, like its western European brothers and rejects in its class struggle all means which are contradictory to these principles, especially individualistic terroristic attacks and adventuresome undertakings like the counterfeiting of money.

Poland. A letter from Warsaw announce that the Tsar of Russia has dissolved the School Alliance of Poland. General Governor Skallon with one stroke of the pen, has deprived 77,000 children the schools locked, the money confiscated and the pupils scattered.

According to the latest dispatches the Social Democrats in Norway have polled about 50,000 votes. Eleven hundred Social Democrats have been elected against 330 in the year 1904, and 147 in the year 1901, a tremendous advance in six years. In the cities about 350 have been elected, out of

In the country districts about 700 Social Democrats have been elected. In many communities the Social Democrats have obtained a majority and their administration will therefore pass into the hands of our comrades. The participation in the election was greater than in the previous one, but it is not yet known, how much the

Punish Your Enemies

for Socialism also.

LIKE NEW YORK CITY. The rapid growth of Japanese cities has been utilized by landowners. They charge high rents on a short lease. ed in the Gompers political policy of Rents are raised at the pleasure of the "punishing your enemies and rewardowner in spite of protests from the ing your friends" is thoroly illumina-As a result of the growth of ted in recent occurrences. In the Concities, transit facilities are so improved that well-to-do citizens can utilize gressional campaign a year ago the Milwaukee Republicans stacked up a the suburbs for their residences, but a union telegrapher named Cary in majority of the people must stay in order to draw votes from the Socialists, who, as is well known, are nearthe worst quarters of the city, always densely crowded on account of larger ly all union men in that city. Despite buildings taking the place of small the fact that the Trades Council had houses and crowding the poor into denounced Cary and refused to seat streets where they are charged him as a delegate because he had pura far higher rent than before. Out of chased scab bread and other unfair products while sheriff, Gompers sent dred thousand own their own houses Cary a nice letter commending his election, which letter was duly engravand about thirteen thousand own city lots. The rest are landless and homeed and bushels of fac-similes were less citizens living in rented houses or scattered thrught the district. Cary in lodgings. This shows how the city was elected and was spoken of enthuof Toklo is monopolized by these landsiastically as a "Labor Congressman," owners charging higher rents so that etc. Several months ago Gompers sen out a circular letter requesting that all unionists use their influence to defeat Speaker Cannon for re-election. Did Cary stand up like a union man and fight the fossil who has made a door-

The Man Below.

Socialist Weekly, Tokio.

At the present time much is being said of fast ocean steamship records. Gold braided captains and officers are complimented, banquets and complimentary speeches tendered to companies' managers, etc., but naught is heard of "the man below" who is more or less responsible for the record breaking.

If the begrimed, bent backed coal heavers, five flights down, who in shifts of six or eight incessantly feed the fiery furnace, were to come on deck, recline on a steamer chair, wrapped in a rug, for only an hour and leave the coal heaving to look after itself, the record would soon be equal to that of the sailing vessels of days of yore,-Bulletin of the Clothing Trades.

The Gospel According

to Saint John D., Jr. "And he said unto him: 'Keep all that thou hast and whatsoever else thou canst take from the poor, and go, teach a Bible class in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church."

"And when the young man heard that saying he went away rejoicing. for he had great possessions "Verily it is easier for a camel to go thru the knee of an idol than to keep a rich man out of the front pews."

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

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90 -Office and Employment
Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. 1
(Bohemian) -331 E 71st St. S p. m.; Dist.
II (German) -85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
III -Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7.30 p.
m.; Dist. IV -342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI -342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI -342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI -340 Fird Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist.
VI -2059 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII14:39 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-ION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOIS OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL UNION No. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Financial Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 317 East 85th street, City: Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1992 Anthony avenue, Bronx.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TABLORS' UN-40N meets second and jourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Re-oms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willough-by avenue, Brooklyn. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 Worth.

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

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

Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. . TELEPHONE: 59769 FRANKLIN

Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

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

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********* PARTY NEWS

********* National.

By recent state referendums, Stanley J. Clark and Laura B. Payne were re-elected National Committee members and W. J. Sell, State Secretary of Texas. James H. Maurer, Ed. Moore and Fred L. Schwartz sere re-elected members of the National

Committee for Pennsylvania.

Locals in organized states should not send ballots or reports of the vote on the pending election to the National Office, but should send them to their respective state secretaries on or before Jan. 25.

John C? Chase reports successful meetings at every point, crowds larger than ever. At Eric, Pa., Jan. 5, tickets were sold, the sale of which were stopped, and the door closed before the lecture began.

National Committee Motion Nos. 26, 27, 28, and 29, dealing with the Nebraska situation, each falled of action. This course was suggested as a basis of settlement in a letter sent by the National Executive Committee to the National Committee un-der date of Dec. 16. The locals and members at large in Nebraska have therefore been requested to pay dues direct to the National Office.

The National Committee is now voting

upon the following motion, the vote closing Jan. 28:

That the action of the National Executive Committee, in giving recognition to the Wells and Porter faction of Omaha, he revoked and the party in Nebraska be allowed full swing in working out its destiny.

National Committeeman Lee of New

York has made the following motion, which will be submitted Jan. 21: That the action of the National Executive Committee, at its sessions of Dec. 14. [16, 1807, with reference to the question of emigration and immigration of working people and to the resolutions of the Stuttgart Congress thereon, be disapproved.

Comrade Lee adds the following comment

Comrade Lee adds the following comment to his motion:

I am not myself very well satisfied with the Stuttgart resolution. But I cannot take our professions of internationalism and of party solidarity or discipline so lightly as to see a declaration of an International Socialist Congress coolly put into the waste basket by a National Executive Committee. I cannot endorse the view that "It has always been a principle of the international Socialist movement that the International Congress has, no power to determine tactics for national parties." Even if it be granted that the International Congress has no such mandatory authority as a national convention has, its decisions should at least have sufficient moral authority not to be set aside in this hasty manner. There is certainly much division of opinion among the party members in this country over the question of immigration. I am not sure, and I do not think any member of the N. E. C. is sure, what is the opinion of the majority. I suspect that the majority of the party members do not themselves know—that their minds are not definitely made up. In my opinion, therefore, instead of such brusque action by the N. E. C., we should have a thoro discussion of the subject in all its phases, leading, after several months, to an authoritative decision by the national convention, or, perhaps, by referendum. The purpose of my present motion—and its effect, if adopteding the not to make a decision in favor of the Stuttgart resolution, but to negate a premature and unanthorised decision by the N. E. C. and give an opportunity for discussion and satisfactory action.

State Secretary George F. Weller of Louisiana writes as follows regarding the primary law in that state:

All cansificates for state officers and con-

Louisiana writes as follows regarding the primary law in that state:

All candidates for state officers and congressmen must deposit \$250, to be returned if the candidate poils ten per cent of the rote cast in said primary. With nine offices to be filled it would cost our candidates no less than \$5,000, should there be a context for each office. Each candidate for other offices if assessed according to the office he wishes to be elected to. However, this law does not now affect our party, as it applies only to parties having cast ten per cent of the total vote at the previous election

National Committee Motion No. 30, which provides that the employment of a National Organizer in Louisiana be limited to a

period of thirty days, was adopted.

Motion No. 31, which provides for the payment of wages to national organisers who have been in service to Dec. I for the last fifteen days in December, was adopted. NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGAN-IZERS.

John C. Chase: Jan. 19. Cincinnati O Jan. 20-21, Covington, Ky.; Jan. 22, Zenia; Jan. 23, Van Wert; Jan. 24, Continental; Jan. 25, Toledo.

John M. Work: Jan. 16, Pueblo, Colo.; Jan 18, Grand Junction; Jan. 19-20, Sait Lake City, Utah; Jan. 21, Ogden; then un-der direction of the State Committee of Utah. Address, General Delivery, Ogden.

Massachusetts.

National Organizer George H. Goebel will be available for dates some time in February. Clubs should answer communi-cations on the question of dates as soon as

Leominister American Club, which had been dormant last year, revived with a good membership and will hold public lectures during the winter.

The Plymouth County Federation held its regular meeting at Whitman, Jan. 5. James

regular meeting at Whitman, Jan. 5. James F. Carey was the speaker. There was a large attendance. The clubs in Essex County generally show a strength and growth that is pleas-

The secretary's and treasurer's report for MT will be mailed as soon as printed. The Central Socialist Club of Haverbill holds its ninth annual fair in Lafayette Hall, Jan. 18 to 27, inclusive. It will thus be held eight nights formal. he held eight nights, including two Satur-days and Mondays This arrangement was tried inst year for the first time and found to be a big success financially.

New Jersey.

New Jersey.

Essex County has held several large meetings and a civic ball in the last few months and, as might be expected, bills and plenty are coming in to be paid. Essex County therefore requests all comrades or friends that have received tickets for these meetings or the ball to kindly forward th money to Essex County Committee as soon as possible. Comrades holding Campaign Fund Books, also return same. Donations will also be received as a means to help Essex County.

The State Committee met Jan. 12. The reports of locals showed: Bergen. 47 good standing members; Camden, 84 good, 56 in arrears; Dover, 4) good, 15 in arrears; Essex, 174 good, 119 in arrears; Hudson, 439 good, 200 in arrears; Mudson, 430 good, 200 in arrears; Mudson, 430 good, 200 in arrears. Bills received from American Press, 81; Corresponding Secretary, 24,05; printing, 85,75; Lorton, for seals, 25,40; Essex County rent, 250; ordered paid. Financial Secretary's report showed: Stamps, Hudson, 350; Passale, 525; Union, 120; Mercer, 520; Essex, 530; total, 5140; Hudson, 500 State Constitutions, 81,51; Hadson, 500 State Constitutions, 81,51; Hadson, 500 State Constitutions, 81,51; Hadson, 500 State Constitutions, 81,51;

Passaic for literature, \$20; Passaic State Constitutions, \$33; Union, State Constitu-tions, \$4.50; Dover, Krafft, expenses, \$3.40; Dover, Thompson circulars, \$3.50; total re-celpts, \$310.40. Treasurer's report showed Balance in general fund, Dec. 8, 41 cents; from Financial Secretary, \$256.50, less 10 per cent for 1908 fund, \$230.85; expense, \$207.04, but vouchers 334, 335, and 336 for \$104.55 to be returned owing to an error, leaving in general fund, \$128.77 and in 1908, \$198.01. A new Campaign Committee was elected consisting of Max F. Fackert, Jas L. Jaggers, George H. Strobell, W. L. Os wald, and A. Brettschnelder. A communi-cation, complaining of Comrade Strobell signing a petition to Governor-elect Fort. regarding a local option law was referred Essex County, Branch Phillipsburg requested an organizer and \$15 was appropriated for the purpose. Secretary will in we appeal to locals asking aid for the "Ho boken Socialist Review" National Committeemen Headley and Reilly were instructed to nominate Milwaukee for the national convention and May 1 as opening date. W. L. Oswald was instructed to confer with ome publisher, with the object of having a book published showing the parallel be tween the panics of 1908 and 1895.

Pennsylvania.

The result of referendum for National Committee is the re-election of the present committeemen, James H. Maurcr, Ed. Moore, and Fred. L. Schwartz. Detailed statement will be found in Secretary's let-

ter to locals for this month.

The State Committee has engaged for the work of state organizer, Thomas T. Ken-nedr of McKees Bocks. Locals desiring his services will please make application as soon as possible, and in doing so inform be able to assist toward his wages and

There is still time for locals to nominate candidates for national convention and place for holding state convention places have been nominated up to

The State Committee is trying to place M. W. Wifkins for about thirty dates beginning Jan. 25 in the eastern part of the state. Very little encouragement has been received as yet. The idea is to place him four or five days a week at one place and have him do regular organization work as well as deliver some speeches. Lehigh, Schuylkill and Lancaster countles are the

only ones that have applied up to this date. Pennsylvania is now third on the list of states as to dues paying membership. ought to feel encouraged to put in better work from now on and move up a little farther when the apportionment is again

PHILADELPHIA.

The new assessors' lists are at headquar-ters for ward organizers. See organization committee. Requests have been sent to cluct work. Ward organizers are urged to secure watchers and send list to organiza-Our candidates for City Solleltor and Mag

istrates will speak at 541 N. Fifth street, Jan. 26, at 2:30 p. m. The Campaign Committee will engage

in February, to end with a rally Feb. 15, when he will speak with Sol Fieldman.
An open letter to the Rapid Transit Co. employees will be ready for distribution

Branches are requested to remit in part settlement on the campaign subscription lists and for the Wentworth tickets at

Local Philadelphia met Sunday, Jan. and admitted 22 members. The local instructed the Campaign Committee to investigate the strike of the Wrapper against Bleberman Bros and extend whatever support they can.

New by-laws were adopted. The Litera-ture Agent's report for the last six months of 1907 shows sales of 429 clothbound books ceipts for the six months were \$738.10 and ceipts for the six months were \$1.8.10 and expenses, \$520.87, making a balance of \$217.23; after deducting a deficit of \$172.20 from July 1 there remains a balance of \$45.03. His financial statement shows net consisting of literature, cash recelvable, etc., to be \$560.51.

Local Philadelphia has nominated the following for delegates to the national con-vention: Ed. Moore, J. E. Cohen, Beaumont Sykes, Simon Libros, E. H. Davies, Geo. Kunkle, I. Levitsky, Simon Knebel, C. W. Erwin, G. N. Cohen and H. S. Reis.

Branch organizers and division worker are urged to get party members and sym-pathiser sto go to the primaries on Jan. minate the candidates of the cialist Party.

ERIE. Local Erie has 30 candidates nominated for city and ward offices. Corry has put a ticket in the field with 9 candidates and will also me

New York State. Local Rome has elected the following of-ficers: Organizer, Martin Wooddell; Secre-tary, W. C. Dorn; Financial Secretary, Gll-

bert R. Wilson; Literature Agent, Mrs.

Martin Wooddell. In accordance with a timely editorial suggestion in the "Daily Socialist", resolutions will be proposed at a meeting of Local Rome demanding that Rooseveit retract his cowardly charge against the Western Fed-eration officials. It is hoped that every live local and progressive labor organization will take this matter up without delay and forward all marked copies of papers pubishing the resolutions to the Editor of The Worker that the extent and effectiveness

of the protest may be observed New York City.

The City Executive Committee met Mon The City Executive Committee met Mon-day evening, Jan. 6. Seventeen applica-tions were referred to the General Com-mittee. Soi Fieldman was elected to at-tend the celebration of Bloody Sunday at Manhattan Lyceum on Jan. 22. Delegates from the First, Second and West Side Agi-tation Districts were absent. Harlem dele-gate reported, that the new Agitation Com-mittee had met, elected officers and a Salmittee had met, elected officers and a delegate to the Executive Committee. York-ville, no meeting. Bronx reported that an auditing committee had been elected and that a speaker would be supplied the Brotherhood of Carpenters. Committee to risit the C. F. U. reported they had not been admitted to the meeting of the Execu-tive Committee, but that a special meeting would be held Jan. 8 to discuss ways and means of dealing with the present crisis, and that organizations interested would be and that organisations interested would be invited to attend. Pinancial report for December showed: Income, including a bell-ance of \$255.18, \$963.07; expense, \$743.49; balance, \$220.46. Organiser reported nominations for the State Committee from most of the districts; had informed nominees that acceptances close Jan. 8; that the City Record of the carolled voters will not be cout at the usual time this year. It was decided that ballots for the election of State Committee be forwarded to Assembly Districts with the informat in that she re-turns must be in the office of later than Feb. 15: that canvass of the voters be de-layed until the City Recor is obtained; that Sunday, Jan. 26, he set aside for a general distribution of Comrade Wanhope's leadet, "A Tip to the Jobless Man"; that hereafter all applicants who are not subscribers of The Worker be supplied with a three month's subscription at the expense of the local; that protest be sent to Police Commissioner Bingham against unlawfu Interference with the open-gir meetings of the rent strikers and the destruction of red

The 8th A. D. will hold a meeting Thursday evening, Jan. 16, instead of Friday owing to the Haywood meeting on the lat fer date. All members are requested to attend as matters of great importance, in cluding report of delegates to the General committee, will be acted on.

flags; that Organizer refer the illustrated lectures of Courade Wanhope to lecture

The 26th A. D has elected the following officers: Recording Secretary, Miss New-man; Fluancial Secretary, Raphael Bubes; Treasurer, Mrs. Broydy: Organizer, Karl Gotfried; for State Committee, U. Solomon, John C. Chase, Dr. S. Berlin, and Sol Field

The West Side Agitation Committee has elected the following officers: Organizer. Charles Turk; Assistant Organizer, Max L. Hitz; Recording Secretary, E. J. Dutton; Literature Agent, Jacob Hillburger; Assistant Literature Agent, J. Lee; Agitation Treasurer, Charles Schlaffner; House Treasurer, Emil Spindler; Auditing Committee, Charles Wells, Richard Mead and John J. Flanagan; delegate City Executive, Emi Spindler.

The report of the Financial Secretary of the Bronx Boro Azitation Committee shows expense for literature, circulars and cards, \$116.50; Mterature and buttons, \$45.25; hall rent, \$62.74; painting signs and transparen cies, \$42: The Worker, \$53.25: "Volkszel tung", \$1): Organizer and Secretary's expenses, \$30.30; lecture cards, \$13; expenses for transparencies and carting, \$21.36; advertisements, \$20.15; sundries, \$13.60; total, \$446.15. Receipts: On hand, July 1, 1907, \$86.74: Progressive Workingmen, \$189.05 literature, \$48; collections in halls, \$59.20 donations from societies, \$207.64; total in-come, \$591.53. On hand, Jan. 7, 1908, \$145.38.

Queens County.

The Executive Board met Saturday, Jan The following bills were ordered paid: Printing 200 bailots of Dec. 9, \$2.25; to American Express Co., for three bundles of The Worker, 90 cents; postage to Organ-izer, 37 cents; hire of boys in distributing The Worker, 50 cents; printing 206 postal cards for boro meeting, \$3.50 The communication of the "Daily Call" Conference was laid over for action of boro meeting of Jan. 19. A contribution of \$1 was donated to Br. 211 of Sick and Death Benefit Fund of Lincoln, Neb., for the building of their clubbouse. Financial Secretary's report from Oct. 1, 1907, to Jan. 1, 1908, was accepted. Report shows: Cash on hand, Oct. 1, 1907, \$19.05; stamps on hand Oct. 1, 1907, 129; sold to Branch Wyckoff Heights, 160, \$24; Corona, 80, \$12; Evergreen, 60, \$0; Glendale, 50, \$7.50; Jamaica, 40, \$6; stamps bought from State Committee, 500, paid to Treasurer of Local Queens, \$32 stamps on hand, 239; cash on hand, \$4.20. Treasurer reported an income of \$367.35; expenses, \$163.67; cash on hand, \$203.68. Auditor A Hopfer reported having audited books of financial officers and found them correct. Branches Wyckoff Heights, Glen dale, Woodhaven, and Evergreen reported progress. Jamaica, Long Island City, College Point, and Maspet, absent. A commit-tee of seven will arrange for a Sunday afternoon festival and entertainment for Local Queens. The committee consists of Comrades Heller, Burkle, Krueger, Scubert, Drechsler, Peiser, Froehlich, H. Froehlich and Paul Krueger were instructed to secur more suitable headquarters. Comrade P.I. ser was instructed to draw up a letter to registered Socialist voters urging them to become party members and to furnish them for house-to-house agitation gates from Glendale were scated. secretary was instructed to announce in the party press that the boro meeting will tle avenues, Glendale, on Sunday, Jan. 19, at 2:30 p. m., and to extend an invitation to Socialists in Queens County to attend the meeting.

KINGS COUNTY

CAMPAIGN FUND. Organizer Wm. Mackenzie acknowledges receipt of the following additional contributions to the Kings

County Campaign Fund: C. Hoenke, List 1276, \$2.10; N. T. Herbst, List 993, \$3; Jacob Schalk, List 1104, 50c.; List 1992, 53; Jacob Schalk, List 1104, 50c; J. Hinz, List 1192, 50c; Henry Hinz, List 1194, 51c; Henry Hinz, List 1194, 51c; William Harbers, List 1195, 515; do., Br. 63, List 1292, 515; do., Br. 63, List 1292, 55; A. Dultzer, List 947, 53; J. Ferfuchlef, 51; J. Goldhammer, List 1070, 51; Beer Drivers' Union 24, List 1480, 50c; do. List 1495, 51,15; G. Moedhurst, List, 50c; I. M. Lodge, 516, List 1312, \$2,10; J. A. Behringer, List 1512, \$7; J. Gresser, List 1348, 50c; total, \$40,15; previously acknowledged, 8558,95; total to date, \$908,10

THE "DAILY CALL"

FAIR CONFERENCE "Daily Call" Fair Conference has directed the Secretary to request all dele-gates to attend the Conference regularly the first and third Saturdays of each month, and that clubs and all Socialist or ture cards. An announcement like the fol-

'Daily Call' Fair to be held in the Labor Temple, 243 E Eighty-fourth street. New York City, May 1 to 10. Every comrade should lend a helping hand to make it a grand success. The proceeds will enlarge the Call fund."

The establishment of a workingmen's daily newspaper is of prime importance to every laboring man, woman and child, and since the present funds are limited for fineneing the publication of a daily paper, it behooves all Socialists to earnestly join our varied forces to make the venture a success.

HAAG'S WORK ON EXHIBITION

To the Editor of The Worker:—I would like to call attention to the fact that some of the works of Chas. Hang, the Swedish sculptor whom Mr. Spargo recommends for the monument of the Lattimer martyrs, are to be seen at the National Arts Club. The entrance is on Nineteenth street, diagonally opposite the Rand School. There is no admission charge, and the exhibition is to be open until Jan. 23. (I think it is open in the evening, but am not certain.)

The "Labor Union" and "Emigrants" are

among other brouse pieces of Hang's. Mr.
Luks exhibits some of his paintings of the
children of the slums and there are many
fire handscapes and portraits.—Fraternally,
GRACE NORTON DE FREMERY.
New York City, Jan. 12.

MINERS.

Continued from page 1.

tilation to remove explosive and poionous gases and the use of water to reep the air reasonably free from coal dust, the presence of which in large quantities is the greatest of all danzers, and also that of sufficient tim bering to prevent the collapse of roofs. In all these matters, the trouble is not that proper methods are not known, but that the mine owners wiifully neglect them in order to keep down expenses. While a big explosion or cave in causes a heavy financial loss to the owners, as well as loss of life among the workers, the owners calculate that, year in and year out, it is cheaper to take the chance of accidents than to go to the necessary expense of proper timbering and ventilation. If one mine owner were to be hanged for every hundred workers killed in the mines. no doubt adequate precautions would be taken. But so long as it is only matter of pecuniary profit and loss, the men who own and control the

mines and do not work in them have

no sufficient incentive to obey such

mild regulations as are already em-

bodied in the laws of the various

Our Mine Owners Do Not

Care for Information.

As for "lack of information". it canot be supposed that the United States with its great record of applied science and invention, is unable to keep step with Belgium and the rest of Europe The information is available. There are plenty of competent engineers and chemists ready to supply it. Indeed, scientists do not wait even to be paid for furnishing such information, but are eager to publish the result of theiinvestigations for the use of mankind. But the owners of the mines have not cared to apply the scientists' discoverles, but leave it to the mine workers most of whom have neither the education nor the lesiure to study such subjects thoroly) to use explosives at random, as to kind and quantity, only requiring that they get out as much coal for as little wages as possible.

Clarence Hall, an expert connected with the Geological Survey, has made studies of mining methods in this and other countries. While abroad Mr. Hall found that there was a very careful testing of safety lamps before they were allowed to go into the mines. It these tests the various gases were alowed to pass thru the lamps to determine whether or not they would igalte them. Of all the lambs he saw tested the designs used in America, he cports, showed the greatest capacity for igniting the gases and rarely failed to do so. These lamps were never allowed to go into a mine abroad, but are freely used with no test in America.

Hire Unskilled Men

Because They Are Cheap. An additional cause for alarm, acording to the expert authorities, is found in the fact that the great mass of the miners in America are foreigners who do not read or understand English, and are as a consequence difcult to instruct as to the dangers they face or how to avoid them. Great umbers of them are inexperienced and subject themselves and their fellows to great dangers without knowing that they are doing it.

If these foreigners were experienced mine workers from Great Britain, Belgium, Germany,' or other coal-mining countries of Europe, they would not constitute such an element of danger. But this is just what they are not. The mining companies consult their immediate financial interests, not the snfety of their employees. Accordingly, they are constantly putting into the wines large numbers of Polish, Slavish, Hungarian, and Italian laborers mostly drawn from the peasant class and totally unfamiliar with the mining industry, whose only recommenda-tion is the fact that they will work ry low wages and that differences of language, racial preju-dice, and habits of life make it difficult to organize them for self-defense. The United Mine Workers' organization has for years been doing its best to get these men in and weld them into a compact mass of mutually pelpful workingmen. It has done wonders in this direction. But its efforts are largely neutralized by the fact that mer known as "labor agitators" are discriminated against, while preference is given by the employers to the new arrivals who are neither union men nor good miners.

The union is accused of wishing to restrict production and to monopolize the opportunities for employment when it demands the application of strict tests to ascertain the fitness of men o work in the mines. Even its efforts to prevent the employment of children save been denounced. And the operators' spokesmen in the press and elsewhere have waxed eloquent about the "right to work" and shed crocodile tears on behalf of the poor immigrants, when they well know that their masters' only interest in these poor immigrarts is due to the fact that they will work cheaper than the men who have been here some years and have noth learned the trade and joined the

The Pioneers' Dinner. The second dinner of The Pioneers

will be held at the Clover Club restaurant, 43 W. Twenty-first street, Saturday, Jan. 18, at 7,30 p.m. Jacob Panken, Max Pine, August J Fertig. and Cornelius Donovan will speak on the rent strike. The charge is 25 cents. Those intending to come are requested to notify Julius Hopp, 126 W. Twenty-third street, not later than Friday.

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17. 26TH A. D., 1533 Madison avenue, 8:30 p. m.-Anna A. Maley. "Some Current Fallacies".

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 200 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.-J. Grathan Mc-Mahon. "Who Are the Makers of His-

MANHATTAN LIBERAL ART CLUB, 64 Madison avenue, S p. m .-Franklin H. Wentworth, "Socialism and Liberty".

SUNDAY, JAN. 19.

McKINLEY HALL (Bronx), One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and Boston Road, 10:30 a. m .- Dr. E. P. Robinson. "The Social Functions of

RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth street, 11 a. m.-Dr. N. Krishna. "What Socialism Will Do for India".

WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS. 585 Eighth avenue, 8:30 p. m.-George H. Goebel, National Organizer, "Socialism, What It Is and What It Is

LIBERTY CONGREGATION, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street, 11 a. m.-John Russell Coryell. "Dignity: An Official and Parental Assett" HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 8 p. m.-Moses Oppenhelmer. "Retarding Influences"

CHRUCH OF THE ASCENSION. Fifth avenue and Tenth street, 8 p. m. -Alexander Irvine. "Plato's Republie"-first in a series on Ideal Com-

Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, JAN. 19.

HART'S HALL, Gates avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.-Adolph Benevy. Ibsen's "Ghosts"

FLATBUSH FREE FORUM, 1199 Flatbush avenue, 8 p. m.—Barnett Wolf. "The Breakdown of Our Indus-

PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road, near Flatbush avenue, 11 a. m .- Rev. John D. Long. "Good News for the Proletariat".

Philadelphia. SUNDAY, JAN. 19.

LABOR LYCEUM, Sixth and Brown

streets, 8 p. m .- Franklin H. Wentworth. "Socialism and Liberty".

Newark.

SUNDAY, JAN. 19.

DEBATE between Sol Fieldman of New York and James R. Brown of Chicago on "Socialism vs. Single Tax". Broda and Hill Sts.

MONDAY, JAN. 20.

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 230 Washington street. 8 p. m.-Alexander Irvine. "The Ethics of Socialism".

Boston.

SUNDAY, JAN. 19. LABOR LYCEUM, 694 Washington street, 8 p. m.-C. E. Fillebrown, "The Workings of the Single Tax".

THE SECOND TERM

OF THE RAND SCHOOL. second term of the Rand School for the year 1907-08 opened on Jan. 6. In spite of several unfavorable circumstances, including the blocking of the street approaches on Friday and Sunday, on account of the big fire, the attendance has been exceptionally good. Prof. Giddings begins with 55 students, Hillquit with 47, Prof. Montague with 35, Sanial 30, Barry 26, Prof. Crampton 24. The attendance in Aronovici's class and in Lee's two classes brings the total for the week to 245. The first session of the rhetoric class was postponed to the second week. The normal attendance in this class-17-would make a total of 262 attendances. This is an average class attendance of 26.2, against 18.5 for the. first week of the second term last year. a gain of 57 per cent in the total and of 41.6 per cent per class. There is no change as compared with the first

The class in rhetoric and composition, formerly taught by Tilden Sempers, will be continued under the direction of John D. Barry, the instructor of the public speaking class.

"DAILY CALL" MEETING.

The adjourned party meeting to consider the publication of the "Dally Call" on May 1, will be held Jan. 26 at 3 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Fighty-fourth street, New York City. The order of business will be: 1. Shall the "Daily Call' be publish ed on May 1, 1908?

2. How to raise funds for the pur

3. Shall the name be changed? All party organizations, which have not yet reported their vote on the question, are requested to do so not later than Jan. 23, so that the result may be in the hands of the association in

time to be announced at the meeting.

Bronx Co-operative Store.

A number of comrades and others interested in the venture, have started a co-operative store in the Bronx. The store is located at 490 Wendover avenue, between Third and Washington avenues. Those who are interested are invited to attend meetings of the Excurive Committee at the store any Wednesday evening.

Preston-Smith Resolutions.

The Mover-Haywood Protest Conference of Brooklyn has adopted resolutions to take up the defense of Preston and Smith, the victimized miners of Goldfield, Nev. The resolutions demand a new trial for Preston and the release of Smith.

MASQUERADE AND CIVIC BALL 22d ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, BROOKLYN,

SOCIALIST PARTY AT BECK'S CASINO.

Jamaica and Hale Avenues, Brooklyn SATURDAY, JANUARY 25.

TICKETS, 25c. A PERSON. HAT-CHECKS, GENTS, 15c. LADIES, 10c. Prizes Awarded to Ladies' Fancy and Most Original Costumes. MUSIC BY TENSCHERT'S ORCHESTRA.

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

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

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

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

\$1.50; now 90c.

Introduction to Socialism. Only 5c. a copy; 50c. per dozen; \$3 per 100. Merrie England. A Plain Exposition of Socialism. By Robert Blatchford. 10c.: 12 copies for 85c.: 100, \$6.

The Pinkerton Labor Spy. Expose the system used by employers to break up labor organizations. 20c.; \$2.50 per

Unionism and Socialism. By Comrade Eugene Debs. \$2 per 100; 30c. per dozen; 5c. each. Confessions of a Drone, Also con-"Marshall Field's Will"

"The Socialist Machine". \$1 per 100;

5c. each; 25c. per dozen. THE WORKER, 239 E. 84th Street,

Magic art is not necessary to bring Socialism-if you want to see it come soon, get busy and dispel the ignorance in the minds of your daily asso-

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Class in Current History.

Special attention is called to Comrade Lucien Sanial's class in Current History at the Rand School. This course is intended particularly for party workers. A running review of developments in the economic world, with special reference to the present crisis. is given. The class meets from 3 to 5 Sunday afternoons. Thirty persons attended the first session last Sunday. Send for bulletin. 112 E. Nineteenth

Indian Socialist to Lecture.

An especially interesting lecture will be given at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 E. Nineteentli'street, next Sunday, at 11 a. m. "What Socialism Will Do For India" is the subject and the lecturer is Dr. N. Krishna, a native of Bombay and a member of the Socialist Party in America. Comrade Krishna has travelled and studied in many lands besides India and the United States and is well qualified to discuss the subject in a manner at once interesting and instructive.

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JERSEY CITY HEIGHTS, N. J. SATURDAY EVE., JAN. 18.

Tickets, in advance. 15c.; at door, 25c. Dancing at 7 p.m. Union arrangements.

LECTURES AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS

Advertisements under this heading \$2 per MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB.

Free Lectures Eveny Friday Evening.

AT MOTT HALL, #4 Madison Ave Jan. 17 Frankin H. Wentworth will

"SOCIALISM AND LIBERTY"." ENTERTAINMENT, AND BALL For the Sustaining Fund of THE WORKER

SATURDAY, EVENING, JAN. 25. Admission, 15c. Arranged by the Socialists of the Bronx, at

Clothing Makers May Strike.

A number of the unions in the clothing trades on the East Side are preparing to make demands for higher wages in some cases, and in others against reductions, to be followed by strikes if the demands are refused.

MCKINLEY HALL, 160th St. and Boston Road. Vocal and instrumental concert.

War, father of the injunction, the he'rapparent selected by the strenuous Teddy to fill his imperial shoes, the man who did all in his power to help hang Haywood-has appeared in a new role-the friend of labor.

On Friday night, Jan. 10, in Cooper Union New York, he addressed an audience composed mostly of workingmen. His speech showed a change in the views he used to hold before he me a presidential possibility; and now he graciously deigns to concede to labor the right to organize into un-

mostly the usual platitudes about capital and labor that we have heard from so many Republican and Democratic liticians for so many years, were hardly worth wasting time to hear. But the features of the meeting were the things he didn't and couldn't say. It markable also and worthy of note. meeting in our nation's history where a man asked the speaker a question and escaped without getting his jaw

meetings, the audience were allowper and pass them up to the speaker ed to write questions on pieces of pa answered what he could and dodged the rest. After side-stepping a ques on on the tariff, the following was nted. "What is a man to do when he is out of work in a financial crisis and is starving"? Then-quoting from the capitalist press-"A hush fell over the hall. The Secretary looked to the far corners of the hall where stood long lines of workingmen, many of them marchers in the ranks of New York's 100,000 unemployed. "God knows", he said, "they have my deepest sympathy if they can't get work. It is an awful case when a man is willing to work and is put in this

And there you are, fellow, workers! You are like the man in the old coon ig, "All I got was sympathy". That is all that Bill Taft has to offer you. He dodges this question, he DOESN'T Know, but "God knows." Remember that God's self appointed agent and regulator of the universe, Roosevelt, has picked this man out as your next president-if you are foolish enough to elect -and he can't answer this live and closing words of his speech he says

"We must expect industrial depression" and that means, my brothers, unemployment, hunger, eviction and other beneficent effects of capitalism. But surely, you Republican workingmen who in 1904 were seized with a mad intoxication, shouting "A full dinner pail and Teddy for mine"; and who are sure that panics and hard empty st times are direct results of Democratic PATHY.

cruise but not one cent for the unem-

Jacob Riis says Roosevelt is the

"chief bar to Socialism in our land."

The only unemployed who have a right to fear Socialism are those who

Labor laws are unconstitutional be

cause capitalist judges interpret the

constitution and the workingmen vote

If a man can be judged by the char-

acter of his friends then Governor

Hughes is not entitled to any support

In the intervals between mine ex-

can be depended upon to keep up the

Perhaps the trial of Orchard is be

ing held back so that he can take the

The only workingmen deceived by

While the papers are settling the

question whether women ought to

smoke or not, the impracticable So-

cialists will try to make impossible a

condition under which countless num-

bers of women are compelled to sell their bodies to get something to eat.

The New York capitalist papers

would not be so concerned about rot-ten hose causing the death of firemen

if capitalist property was not also in

Class hatred is a bad thing but the

Commissioner Bingham admits that

Injunctions will become unpopular

with the capitalists when the workers

his police force is not able to control

the cirms of the city but he finds time

for them to use their clubs on peace

capitalists are opposed to abolishing the system that provokes it.

danger thereby.

Taft's Cooper Union speech are those who were deceived already.

work of working class slaughter.

vindicate law and order

can live in luxury without a job.

But that har is about down,

for capitalist judges.

Hou. William H. Taft, Secretary of rule, surely you must know that the great Republican party has something to say NOW, some speedy and potent remedy for the misery you are compelled to suffer.

> Listen, your great chief speaks. He addresses the workingman. What says he? He tells you, with waste of words, that some of the judges are honest, that sometimes it is a good thing to issue an injunction, he defines the legal aspects of labor disputes, he tells of illegal methods of the railroads and other corporations in choking competition. He tells you to take your struggle for a living wage into the capitalist court, where you will get justice. He tells you nothing about that question of the man who is out of work, because he cannot, he DOESN'T KNOW-"God knows".

Taft represents his party, the Republican party, it doesn't know, and furthermore, it doesn't care, what you or any other workingman may have to suffer because of the rule of the capitalist class. All it knows, and all it wants to know, is how to fool you into keeping in power Roosevelt, Taft, or some other supporters of the "vested interests", which mustn't suffer at your hands, even the you starve.

But, my brothers, you cannot feed yourselves and familles on Taft's sympathy. Your empty stomachs cry aloud for food. That good Republican restaurant keeper won't let vou tender Taft's sympathy in payment of a good square meal. If you walk penniless into a hotel and tell the clerk to charge up your bill to Taft's inexhaustible store of sympathy you will likely be arrested. You must eat, and YOU CAN'T EAT WORDS, even Taft's words. They may be distinguished and scholarly words, but they do not make a substantial diet.

Suppose I were to tell you that Taft DID know, but did not dare to speak the truth, when that man out of work asked his question? He knows that the Socialists know, and he dare not direct your attention to Socialism, be cause he knows that once you realize the truth of Socialism, his chances for presidential job will vanish.

What does the Socialist know abou it? Just this: That as long as the industries (and consequently the means of employment) are the private property of a small class in society, and as long as they are used to produce goods for profit, instead of use, this question of hard times will arise periodically. and the only solution of the whole problem is to own the industries collectively, and produce for use only. Then there can be no "overproduction" no willing men idle, no starvation in the midst of plenty.

But, as long as the majority of the working calss is willing to take men like Roosevelt and Taft at their own valuation, and be hoodwinked into voting any of the old party tickets, they will have to face the ever recurring hard times, and again try to fill their empty stomachs with TAFT'S SYM-

BRIEF HINTS FOR WORKERS.

Three million dollars for a naval | those who do no useful labor are the ones who enjoy the best that civilization affords. Think that over.

> the demands for a larger army are coming at the very time that the army of unemployed is growing.

cans "should be proud of the showing made by the naval fleet" but suppose all the out-of-works, child-laborers, prostitutes, tramps, criminals, grafters and other wretched products of a rotten social system were lined up together would we be expected to be proud of the showing they would make?

plosions, the privately-owned railroads dreamers for taking that position.

As the trusts increase their power of exploitation they increase their powstump in support of the Roosevelt ticket in the national campaign. All er of domination. Socialism would de stroy their power to exploit by placdesirable citizens will be needed to ing them under the ownership and

> Some people are too wise to be So cialists but not too wise to be paupers.

religion-it is only incompatible with what is called religion.

by the workers in the last election do not need to worry about the unemployed question-and they won't unless the workers make them

patriotic only because it declares that all the people and not a few should earth and enjoy all the good things thereof.

The workers produce all the useful things and allow a useless class to dictate what shall be done with those things.

Good morning. Have you been in-junctioned yet or will you wait for Socialism to tell you what you shallor shall not do?

The man who kills with a gun stretches hemp and dies. T who kill hundreds thru bad min TO AID SENTENCED MEMBERS OF DUMA.

Thirty-seven Martyrs of Russian Proletariat Need Assistance-American Comrades Asked to Help Them.

The Central Committee of the Russian-American Social Democratic League, of which the former Bussian Social Democratic Society of New York is the metropolitan branch, has issued the following appeal, which Worker commends to the favorable attention of its readers:
"To All American Sociafists and

Friends of Russian Freedom and Revolution.

"Comrades and Friends:-Circumstances once more compel us to appeal to your feeling of international proletarian and Socialist solidarity.

"In its attempt to fetter the awakened Russian people with the old chains of slavery which the heroic effort of the proletariat has once broken, the despotic government of Russia has again committed an outrageous crime. It has arrested and without any real trial condemned to long years of exile and penal servitude the Social Democratic members of the second Duma. The thirty-seven comrades so cruelly persecuted by the Tsar's government are guilty of no crime but that of remaining true to the working class which sent them to the Duma. On the floor of the Duma they bravely champloned the interests of the proletariat and gallantly defended the interests of Russian freedom in general, and more than all the other parties they exposed the crimes committed by the Autocracy. Not without reason has the Tsar's government regarded the Social Democrats as its most bitter and its most dangerous enemies. And it has seized the first opportunity to take its revenge upon the proletariat and its champions, the Social Democratic deputies, throwing itself upon them with all the strength of its cruel and despotic power. "Comrades and friends, these our

persecuted comrades have always given their whole service to the cause of Russian revolution and of international Socialism. Most of them, even before their election to the Duma, have paid the penalty of years of prison, exile, and hard labor for their revolutionary activity; while confined in damp and stifling solitary dungeons or exposed to the severe climate of Siberia, many of them have contracted that terrible disease, consumption. Immediate help is needed for all of them. The Russian workingmen, tho they ardently desire to aid their representatives who are suffering for their cause, are unfortunately at the present moment less than ever able to do so. We therefore again find it necessary to ask you to contribute whatever you can to the aid of these victims of Tsarism. the cruelly persecuted members of the Social Democratic fraction of the sec-

"Comrades and friends, show the world that at a time when the representative of your ruling class here in America, Secretary Taft, is making friends with the blood-stained enemies of the Russian people, you, the conscious proletariat of this country and true lovers of freedom, substantially manifest your solidarity with the revolutionary Russian proletariat.

"Long live the International Social Democracy! Hail to the Social Revolution!"

All contributions should be sent and checks and money orders made pay-able to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer. 306 E. Fifteenth street, New York City.

CHICAGO'S RENT STRIKE.

A tenants' union has been organized by the rent strikers in the Chetto of Chicago with the assistance of the So cialists. It is intended to make the union a permanent one and local branches will be organized all over the West Side. A large mass meeting was held last Sunday and was addressed by A. M. Simons and other Socialist speakers.

Meantime the landlords whose interests are involved in the strike are organizing with radical intentions of opposing and evicting the energetic ten ants. Partial agreement has been reached in the Meissler building, scene of the first rent strike, with the proposition of the landlords to reduce the rents by \$1 a month. This, however, does not meet with favor on the part of the majority of the tenants.

Nathan Meissler, son of the owner, delivered himself of a warlike state ment, when interviewed on the subject. He denied that the rents have been raised in the past few months or that they are exorbitant.

"This agitation against present rents in the Ghetto is wholly the work of a Socialist who has no personal interest other than to create trouble," he de-clared. "We shall deal stringently with the strikers if they persist in throwing reason to the winds."

Other landlords express about the same sentiments, asserting, for the most part, that a few evictions will suffice to summarily cure the recalcitrant tenants.

Tunnel Workers Complain.

A committee representing the union men working in the Pennsylvania tun nel was appointed this week to see State Labor Commissioner Williams and demand an investigation of the conditions in the tunnel under Thirtyfourth street. Before the committee was appointed a meeting of the compressed air workers was held to consider the question of a strike. It was decided to defer the calling of a strike pending reply from the Commis conference with the other

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Comrade Max Gruber of New York

Comrade Roberts of Bath, Me.,

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ed this week and sent four new subs.

Esther Edelson of the Bronx sent in

The 22d A. D., New York, paid \$24

Comrade Bahn of Staunton, Ill., in

The comrades of Newark, N. J., in-

Comrade Daly of Huntingburg, Ind.,

In subscribing J. E. Sweet of Rodeo. Colo., writes: "I have Just seen my

first copy of The Worker and am very

much pleased with it. We need 80-

cialism. Everybody is broke but the

Comrade Clara Schachter sends four

new subs and writes: "I will certainly

try my best to get subs, for I know

it is hard to convince people who are

prejudiced against our movement, but

I am sure that The Worker will at

Local Yonkers sent \$15 for a bunch

Comrade De Potter of New York re-

Send "The Socialist Woman" to your

Comrade Cochran of East Wey-

mouth, Mass., in renewing subscribes for a friend. His spirit is shown when

he says: "Am subscribing for a friend,

the I can't well afford it, but it must

Comrade Ben Hanford sends greet-

ings from Fairhope, Ala., and shows

his continued interest by sending five

Comrade Levenberg of Dorchester

Mass., sent three yearlies and four

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capitalists."

two yearlies.

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most important question. He acknowledges its importance himself for in the "The effects of the panic are not over We must expect industrial depres

It is more than a coincidence that

It is loudly declared that all Ameri-

Socialists refuse to believe that a condition of society which divides mankind into opposing classes and warring factions will endure forever and they are willing to be called

domination of the whole people.

Socialism is not incompatible with

The politicians who were voted jobs

When it comes down to the point it will be found that Socialism is not

ation stretch the truth and go

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The Sub-Getters. Comrade Paulson of Mariner's Har bor, S. I., sent in five half-yearlies.

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Rent Strike in Newark. An advertisement which appeared in a Newark newspaper last week indi-cated that the landlords of Newark were going to fight the rent strike in that city. It was addressed to the real

estate owners of the city, and said:

"Within a few days several hundred tenants will probably be looking for rooms. They will be the leaders in the so-called rent strike, who have been dispossessed for non-payment of rent to their previous landlords. These people are not being dispossessed for failure to pay their rent because of their inability to do so, but because they have combined together to forcibly retain the possession of the prop-erty of their landlords without paying any rent at all. They belong to a law-less element which is a danger and a menace to the property rights of our

"We appeal to all landlords in the city of Newark to scrutinize carefully any applicant for rooms, and before renting out your rooms don't fail to ask for a receipt in full to date from the applicant's last landlord."

citizens.

May Attack Eight-Hour Law. The Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission told a congressional committee Monday that "if Congress mittee Monday that "if Congress would repeal the Eight-Hour Law be would get 20 per cent more work out of the laborers and mechanics on the canal.". Now look out for an attack, in the interest of the poor taxpayer."

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It is not too late to enroll in the Rand School for the second term. The new courses are exceptionally interesting and popular, and the attendance per class is better than at any time since the opening weeks of the first term fifteen months ago. Send for bulletin. 112 E. Nineteenth street.

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