

THE WORKER

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT AND MISERY IN NEW YORK CITY.

Already, After Only a Few Months of Hard Times, Thousands of Workers Are in Dire Need.

Estimated that 125,000, or One Eighth of the Wage Workers of the City, Are Now Unwillingly Idle—The "Bread Lines" Growing and Cheapest of Cheap Lodging Houses Crowded—Old-Party Politicians at City Hall, State House, and National Capitol Do Not Lift a Finger to Help.

Capitalist mismanagement of industry is bearing its logical fruit in the reports of suicides and general distress of the workmen of New York City. With 125,000 out of employment in New York City, the Central Federated Union has declared that it is time for the Government to come to their relief. The city's army of unemployed is from three to four times as large as it usually is at this season. A conservative estimate of the idle is given as follows:

At Least 125,000 Idle.	
Skilled mechanics	25,000
Miscellaneous trades	50,000
Unskilled labor	50,000

Every winter New York has thousands out of work. Thousands of men, young, strong and willing to work, are walking the streets unable to find enough to do to keep them out of the free bread lines. Two thousand to 25,000 men, nightly applicants for this form of charity, with 500 to 1,000 turned away, testify to the condition of many of the poor.

Statements of some of the union delegates concerning the conditions in their trades revealed a percentage of idleness of which the public has received no intimation. Delegate Grossman of the International Women's Garment Workers' Union said that 90 per cent of the members of his union are idle. Of 12 big garment factories run under union rules five are closed altogether and the rest are on part time or have reduced forces.

"Prosperity" being only a few months gone, thousands of the unemployed are still living on their savings or on the assistance of relatives or friends, or are being kept from public charity by their labor-unions. The actual extent of idleness cannot be judged from the number of applicants for public charity, although the number of dependents was never before so large.

The Bread Lines Growing.

The bread line of the Bowery Mission is more than double its usual winter length. In the last two weeks increased donations have enabled the mission to feed from 1,000 to 1,200 nightly. It has been feeding 1,000 every night, and for the first time in its history has turned some away. On several nights the line which has been turned away, when the last roll and cup of coffee has given out, has extended around the block. "Had the nights been cold and stormy," said the mission cook "I believe the platoon of police could not have restrained these hungry men."

At the Fleishman bakery the bread line is the longest in its history. Some nights it numbers 700.

The number of lodgers turned away from the Municipal Lodging House in the first 23 days of December is far greater than has ever before been turned away in such a period. In 1905, 1,057 persons had to be refused lodging; in 1906 all who applied were cared for.

So far the mild weather has been a blessing to the homeless wretches who are unable to patronize the cheap hotels. On the other hand the 10 and 15 cent lodging houses along the Bowery are full every night with men who have been used to better accommodations. Many of them are fine young men who are forced to take their stand in the bread line for the first time in their lives. Many are reduced to offering their services for 25 and 30 cents a day. Still others crowd the cheap Bowery saloons where for a nickel they can buy a roll and drink and sleep in a chair for the night.

The Governing Powers Offer No Relief.

And while the mass of the unemployed grows daily and the distress grows more and more acute, there is no evidence that the American Congress is in the least disturbed by these conditions. On the contrary, millions of dollars are expended in a huge naval display to suit the military lust of President Roosevelt, and the only man in Congress that has attracted attention is Davis of Arkansas who split the atmosphere with a "trust busting" speech. House and Senate are indifferent to the economic ruin capitalist rule has brought.

At the City Hall and at the State House in Albany an equally callous indifference to the sufferings of the workers prevails. Only if forced to by the fear of losing their hold, inspired by a great popular demand, will these Republican and Democratic

agents of the capitalist class begin to think of using the powers of city, state, and nation to relieve some of the misery which the capitalist system has produced.

Socialists and Trade Unionists Will Act Together.

The only evidence of intelligence and the only hope of relief that is promised in this crisis, comes from the working class. The trade unions as well as locals of the Socialist Party in various cities are demanding public employment for the unemployed. The Chicago Federation of Labor has taken action along these lines. The Central Federated Union, at its meeting held last Sunday, appointed a committee to consider the question. The Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has also elected a committee of three consisting of George B. Starling, Moses Oppenheimer, and James O'Neal, to confer with the Central Federated Union with the view to the two organizations co-operating in the work of relief.

As in every other crisis that involves the welfare of the working class, the "statesmen" are either indifferent or opposed to any measures to relieve human suffering. And likewise the working class when called on in time of stress rise to the occasion and offer the only suggestions that make any pretense of meeting the crisis.

THE COUNTRY OVER.

Assurance that Hard Times Are at an End Has Little Basis in Fact—Exact Condition Hard to Determine, but it is Evident that Great Suffering Prevails.

It is difficult at the present moment to make an accurate estimate of the industrial conditions throughout the country. The daily papers with one accord are announcing the return of prosperity, and they are able to point to many instances of resumption of work, in whole or in part, by mills and factories that have been closed for several weeks. On the other hand, there are some reports this week of new shutdowns.

The Merrimack woolen mills at Lowell, Mass., it is announced, will be closed for several months "as a result of the refusal of the weavers to accept a double-loom system which went into effect on the resumption of work in the mill last week, after a month's shutdown." The operators had planned to keep a part of their "hands" and make them do as much work as a much larger number had been doing in the past—and this, of course, without a proportionate increase in wages. The men, seeing that this would mean a permanent condition of uncertain employment, excessively hard work for those who had jobs, and competition which would threaten to reduce wages, preferred to face the hardship of a complete shutdown.

On the same day the American Writing Paper Co. closed nine of its mills, throwing 2,000 workers out of employment indefinitely.

While a few of the cotton and woolen mills in New England which have been closed are opening again, the short-time system has been made almost universal, beginning this week, so that a quarter of a million employees will, for an indefinite time to come, have only three or four days employment per week—which means, for most of them, from \$3 to \$6 a week in wages. About half this number have been working on short time for six or eight weeks past.

The resumption in the iron and steel industries does not seem to be so extensive as was predicted. Instead of 48,000, perhaps half that number go back to work this week in the Pittsburgh region. Whether the resumption will continue more than a few weeks there is no assurance.

The systematic effort to impress the public mind with the idea that the hard times are at an end is largely offset by the fact that reports from Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, and other large cities in all parts of the country duplicate those of New York in saying that the employment agencies are besieged by armies of applicants for work, that the cheap lodging houses are thronged, arrests for vagrancy are becoming more numerous, and the charity organizations are finding it more difficult than ever to meet the demand for relief.

—When the city marshal serves you a dispossession warrant, comfort yourself with the thought that "the interests of capital and labor are identical."

"SOCIALISM AND WOMEN."

Mrs Cobden-Sanderson of England Addresses New York Socialists.

Says Demand for Woman Suffrage Must Go Along With Socialist Propaganda—Audience Listens with Interest and Endorses Resolutions Calling for Party Action.

The large hall of the New York Labor Temple was well filled last Friday on the occasion of Mrs. Annie Cobden-Sanderson's lecture on "Socialism and Women."

Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson has been active in England both as a "Suffragette" and as a Socialist, being treasurer of the London organization of the Independent Labor Party. She is a woman of charming personality, and she held the closest attention of her audience by the earnestness, common sense, and quick wit with which she discussed the subject.

The lecturer purposely made her formal address rather short in order to give time for questions. She said that the question of the extension of political rights to women and that of the emancipation of society from capitalist misrule and exploitation naturally went hand in hand. Not all woman suffragists were Socialists, indeed; but all Socialists were woman suffragists, and it was they who had done the best work for woman's rights in England and in other countries. She gave an account of the awakening of the British working people and the rapid progress of the Socialist movement during the last two or three years, and showed that the movement for woman suffrage had gained strength at the same time and had been most energetically supported by the same persons who were in the Socialist parties. The demand for equal rights for women and men was not only a political demand. The ballot was demanded for women because it was necessary in order to bring the women, who are the keenest sufferers under the existing system, into the struggle for progress and freedom.

When Mrs. Cobden-Sanderson closed, and after the hearty applause had subsided, questions began to come from all parts of the hall. The lecturer took them up promptly as they came, and the discussion continued for about an hour.

A committee from the Social Democratic Women's Society was given the floor, Mrs. Schneppe speaking in German and Mrs. Stern in English. The following resolution, presented by this committee, was adopted by a unanimous vote:

"Whereas, The International Socialist Congress held at Stuttgart in August last declared:

"The International Socialist Congress learns with the greatest satisfaction that for the first time an international Socialist Women's Congress is taking place in Stuttgart and declares itself in fullest sympathy with the demands set forth by the same. It is the duty of every Socialist Party in every country to fight for the introduction of the universal suffrage right for women."

"In countries where manhood suffrage is almost or quite universal it must be the work of the Socialist movement to fight for the introduction of the Universal Woman's suffrage."

"Whereas, The coming presidential election in the United States will give to the Socialist movement of this country the best opportunity to put into practice the expressed will of the international proletariat in the work of the political emancipation of women; and:

"Whereas, The Socialist Party is the political expression of the working class in the United States, be it

"Resolved, By this mass meeting of men and women of New York, that we call upon the National Committee of the Socialist Party to start an energetic fight for equal suffrage for men and women 21 years of age; to put women organizers in the field with same end in view, and to distribute leaflets and literature dealing with this subject; and be it

"Resolved, That we request the members of the National Committee from New York to submit resolutions to that Committee for action; and be it

"Resolved, That we call upon the working men and working women of New York to rally to the support of the Socialist Party in its fight for the final liberation from political and industrial slavery."

In every respect the meeting was a very successful one. A substantial contribution to The Worker Sustaining Fund was the financial result; and much more important was the impetus given to the movement to educate and organize women on Socialist lines and enlist the active efforts of the Socialist Party on behalf of equal rights.

Algernon Lee, Editor of The Worker, presided.

GOLDFIELD SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Troops Remain Pending Meeting of Legislature.

Governor Forced to Call Legislature, Tho He Feels It Will Not Endorse Martial Law Plans—Roosevelt Evidently Feels His Own and Taft's Record Already a Heavy Enough Handicap.

Acting on the ultimatum of President Roosevelt, who gave Governor Sparks of Nevada five days in which to call an extra session of the legislature or the troops at Goldfield would be withdrawn, the Governor has issued the call. Sparks in one letter to Roosevelt, called attention to the fact that the legislature could not be relied on to endorse his military program for crushing the strike. During the agitation for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone the lower house of the Nevada legislature with but one dissenting vote, denounced the kidnapping of these men. The resolution, however, was tabled by the Senate, which is more upper chamber, is less democratic than the lower house. The population of Nevada, the small, is largely composed of miners, which accounts for the sympathetic attitude of the house. Sparks also pleaded that the state for more than a year has been on the verge of insurrection, but he did not become aware of this danger till the mine owners needed troops to break the strike.

Roosevelt, on the other hand, seems to have learned something from his meddling in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone kidnapping case. Besides he has the anti-labor injunction fame and Taft loving Taft to push forward as a presidential candidate. Taft is already handicapped by the justified hatred of intelligent union men, and for Taft's sponsor to further offend them on the eve of a national campaign would only intensify that hatred. Whatever may be the reason for Roosevelt's change of front it is certain that the man who lent his aid to the kidnapers of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is not prompted now by any high regard for the Goldfield miners.

Nothing farther has developed in the injunction proceedings to dissolve the miners' union of Goldfield. C. E. Mahoney, vice-president of the Western Federation, has "shocked" the delicate sensibilities of the mine owners and their partisans by declaring injunctions to be a mere joke. He has expressed the feeling of intelligent union men of injunctions, and the Goldfield injunction in particular, in the following statement:

"An injunction of this kind, if issued, will mean that there is nothing left for the miners to do but to go and jump in the sea. Any judge and set of men who fancy that the Goldfield miners will tamely submit to this proceeding are greatly mistaken. I would favor signing any such order from any court in existence. Injunctions have come to be a mere joke to the American people, and this one would be the biggest joke of all. We shall fight it with every weapon at our disposal. There would be nothing else for us to do. I assume that the watchers or examiners suggested in the bill of complaint mean deputy United States marshals. These would tend to embitter the elements to this controversy more than Federal troops."

Both sides to the class struggle in Goldfield now await the action of the legislature. There is much doubt whether anything can be accomplished at the special session. There are many avowed friends of the Western Federation among the legislators, and they may be able to block any attempt of the mine owners' tools to authorize the organization of a militia or constabulary force.

SUPPORTED BY THE "EVENING POST."

Gilt-Edged Capitalist Paper Endorses What The Worker Has Said About Goldfield Mine Owners' Conduct.

We are glad to be able to support what The Worker has said about the situation at Goldfield by a quotation from a paper which cannot be suspected of any bias in favor of Socialism or trade unionism. The New York "Evening Post" is a gilt-edged capitalist paper which is notably well informed and, as a rule, very fair on every subject except the Socialist and trade-union movement in the United States, which it regards much as the Devil regards holy water. But even on this subject it sometimes tells the truth. Last Saturday the "Evening Post" had an elaborate financial supplement. In this, which is generally read only by business men, it could afford to speak frankly. In the course of an exhaustive article on "The Gold Supply" it said incidentally: "[The justice of the imputation of a certain trickiness on the part of the Goldfield operators] might be proven

by many concrete examples, but it was well illustrated by the deceptive tactics employed early in December to have the troops summoned, that the miners might be placed in the light of lawbreakers and dynamiters, when nothing of the kind appears to have been contemplated by them; and by the strenuous endeavors made to have martial law proclaimed, when nothing in the situation warranted such action. Unquestionably nothing would please the operators more than a resort to dynamite and torch on the part of the miners. This would make it possible to crush organized labor by the same tactics that proved effective at Cripple Creek."

CAUSE OF THE STRIKE.

Ida Crouch Hazlett Gives a Detailed Statement of the Points at Issue.

Comrade Ida Crouch Hazlett is now in Goldfield, Nev., as correspondent of the "Montana News" and sends The Worker the following interesting report of the strike situation there:

"What the Goldfield Strike Means." Under the above caption the Nevada "Workman", organ of the miners' unions at Goldfield, has published a clear synopsis of the causes that led to the present disagreement between mine points are specified as follows:

1. The miners do not refuse to accept cashiers' checks simply because those checks are unusual; but they do demand that the employers of labor shall back those checks with a reasonable guarantee of their value as a medium of exchange.
2. The mine owners have absolutely refused, after having been given every opportunity to do what is right, to guarantee that the paper issued by them in payment of their employees' wages will be secured by the product of the miners' labor, by the property of the mine owners, or by any tangible or legitimate security.
3. The cashiers' checks issued to the town of Goldfield are not legal tender; and until they are secured by something more than the mere word of a private citizen, they cannot be considered to be a legitimate equivalent of wages for labor performed.
4. Many mining and leasing companies have given the strike committee a satisfactory guarantee in this matter; and in all such cases the men have returned to work.
5. As showing to what extent the cashiers' checks of this town can be regarded as worth their face value, an advertisement has already appeared in a daily paper offering to pay cash for the checks—at a discount.
6. A number of the business men of the camp have endorsed the action of the miners' union.
7. The present fight is not for cash; but for a medium of exchange in this town that will fulfill all the legitimate requirements of cash, and will not be discounted to the injury of the possessors.
8. If the mine owners want peace they have only to do that which they are legally required to do; to guarantee the wages of their employees. Until they do this they will be regarded as the aggressors in this fight.

Since November, 1900, there have been four general strikes in Goldfield; the first in December a year ago for higher wages; the second last March, arising over the non-affiliation of carpenters and others with the Western Federation of Miners; the third in August, over the chandelier system; and this last one, declared Nov. 27.

Goldfield is quoted as "the greatest gold camp the world ever knew." The Consolidated Mines Co., owned and controlled by Senator Nixon and ex-Gambler Winfield, at the time they refused to insure the pay of their men, was declaring a dividend of many thousands of dollars, and issuing reports that their financial status was such that these dividends could be guaranteed regularly for a year. The mine owners advertise a production of \$400,000 in gold per week. President McKimmon said in his statement that not more than 700 men were employed in and around the mines of the camp. Granting each man to be getting \$8 per shift, and placing the product of the mines at less than the lowest figures of the operators, say one million per month, it is reasonable to suppose that there is not enough of that million returning to the camp to meet the expense of operating the properties."

While the smelterman, the refiner and the mine owner receive their lion's share of the produce of Goldfield mines in paper backed by all the majesty of the United States, the miners are asked to accept their one-fifth of that product in paper backed by all the majesty of John D. Cook & Co., the issuing bankers.

The fact that the workmen of Goldfield are putting up such a magnificent protest against the old racket methods of the capitalist public sharks shows that labor is gradually learning the power there is in its resisting force. Labor has had the courage to do in this panic what all the other swarms of shivering victims of commercial rapacity were afraid to do—defy bogus money and demand its pay in legal tender.

This is one result of the panic, new and unique in the annals of capitalist disturbances that has aroused the consternation of the capitalists themselves.

GREAT RENT STRIKE ON THE EAST SIDE.

Organized Movement to Compel Reduction of Charges in Tenement Houses Gathers Strength.

Socialist and Progressive Organizations Take the Lead—Agitation by Means of Meetings and Leaflets.—Police Have to Haul In Their Horns—Many Landlords Have Already Given In.

The rent strike on the East Side is covering a wider area each day and is rapidly being brought under systematic and organized control through the initiative and advice of the Socialists of the Elchth A. D. By this organized direction of the revolt many tenants have already secured concessions from the landlords.

The houses involved in this strike are occupied by the lowest paid and hardest-worked proletarians of this city. They are mostly sweatshop workers, whose employers have been hit hard by the present industrial depression and have been forced to close shop in a great number of cases, and in others to making sweeping reductions in their working force. The tenants of these houses in the most "prosperous" of times find it difficult to make ends meet, and now, with the increase in the cost of provisions, the prohibitive rent charges, and part-time work or no work at all, are actually depriving themselves of the very necessities of life. A dollar, or two, or even three (and that is what they hope to get) off their rent will mean that much more money diverted toward purchasing foodstuffs, which they stand badly in need of.

An Anti High Rent League has been organized consisting of delegates from Socialist and progressive organizations. Through circulars and in the meetings announcements are made that tenants can secure the assistance of the league by organizing their tenements and sending a committee to the league headquarters. The tenements are then organized and each family contributes \$3 to a common fund as a guarantee of loyalty to the other strikers of the tenement. Should any family desert the strike it forfeits the sum it has contributed. Should any family be dispossessed others take into their rooms parts of the household goods and the common fund is used to assist them. It has also been decided that each striking family contribute 25 cents which, together with other funds raised, will be used for legal expenses to fight evictions. Several Socialist lawyers have volunteered their ser-

vices in this work. A press committee has been elected to furnish official news of the strike and affiliated organizations issue no literature and arrange no meetings without the consent of the Anti High Rent League. Ten thousand leaflets bearing on the strike have been ordered. It is understood that no further objection is made by the police department to holding street meetings which will be held from now on.

Following are the resolutions signed and adopted by the striking tenants of the most populous section of the lower East Side:

"We, the tenants of..... having realized our present misery, came to the following conclusions: Whereas the present industrial depression has affected us most severely; and, whereas our husbands are out of work and cannot earn a living; and, whereas the rent for the last two years has risen skywards so that even in the so-called days of prosperity the rent was a heavy burden upon us; therefore we resolve to demand of you to decrease the rent immediately."

The comrades of the 8th A. D. are pushing the fight against the exorbitant rents charged for "rooms" that are hardly fit for human habitation. A committee is making a thoro canvass of the tenements involved in the strike, distributing copies of the resolutions in English and Jewish, which the tenants readily sign. Their clubroom has been thrown open for the use of the strikers, which is filled to overflowing with women and children who come for advice, some of them having received dispossession notices, although in some instances their rent is paid up to the end of the month. The lawyers who have volunteered their services will instruct all applicants how to organize and make their resistance effective.

The meetings arranged in the interest of the strikers are crowded. Socialist speakers are well received and the substantial aid given the strike by the Socialist Party organizations is having an educational influence on the tenants of much value to the Socialist cause.

It was the Socialists who foretold the present crisis, but it was the anti-Socialists that voted for it.

The capitalists cannot be blamed for using the political power in their own interests when the workers vote them that power.

So long as industry is owned and controlled by a small class that class will be able to dictate the conditions under which industry shall be operated and the reward of those who do the operating.

The existing machinery of production and distribution is the product of labor and should be in the possession of those who produced it.

Seven men control 75 per cent of the railway mileage of the United States, but they don't operate an inch of it; the workers do the operating and have none of the control.

There is nothing illegal in the workers putting the old parties on the "We Don't Patronize" list.

The only hope for the workers under capitalism is the hope of Socialism.

There are 100,000 homeless men in New York city; it is capitalism, not Socialism, that has taken away their homes.

Grover Cleveland says the nation ought to provide for ex-presidents but he says he needs no providing for. Grover attended to that while he was president.

The New England cotton mills will curtail production 25 per cent because

the market is overstocked with goods which the people who made them need but cannot buy. Queer, isn't it?

Senator Davis of Arkansas is against the trusts but not to the extent that he would have the people own them instead of the capitalists whom he denounces.

The bread line is another sacred institution which Socialism will make unnecessary.

The daily papers say that confidence has returned but the free lodging houses are so full of unemployed men that confidence can't get a night's shelter.

Senator Beveridge declares the child labor evil must be abolished but he still believes the capitalists who profit by child labor are the ones to do the abolishing.

The capitalists seem to think so much of Hughes that the workers should think so much less of him.

More than 200,000 people got free dinners in New York on Christmas day, and yet we are told that Socialism would create a nation of paupers.

The New York Tombs is overcrowded with criminals awaiting trial, but the biggest criminals are still at liberty.

Socialism would not abolish marriage half as quickly as existing social conditions and the divorce courts are doing it now.

The best arguments for Socialism can be found in the news columns of the papers that oppose it.

This is a great country, but it isn't great enough to get along without starvation, because the capitalists run it.

There can be no justice for the workers under a system which flourishes on injustice to the workers.

Official reports can tell how the workers are slaughtered while making profits for the capitalists but it will take Socialist ballots to stop the slaughter.

Class divisions will be abolished when the opportunity for one class to exploit another no longer exists.

American capitalists are great patriots but they prefer foreign labor when they can buy it cheaper.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed thru its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1906 (Presidential)..... 96,061 1902 (State and Congressional)..... 229,762 1904 (Presidential)..... 408,230



Police Commissioner Bingham is credited with a statement in which he states "when I say that the city is in the hands of criminals, I do not necessarily mean in the hands of convicted criminals." This is a wise exception for the Commissioner to make as it leaves him out of the list of malefactors who have been punished for breaking the law. Perhaps the cultured commander of police power remembered his illegal arrest of Socialist speakers last summer and wanted to be accurate as to the facts. He is for once.

A SAMPLE OF CLASS ETHICS.

It is interesting to note that an act which is considered criminal when committed by the working class becomes a virtue and an evidence of business sagacity when performed by the capitalist class. An instance of this truth is the curtailing of production by the employing class at this time. It is regarded as the proper thing for them to do when the interests of that class are served thereby and to question its propriety would subject the objector to the reprimand of the big capitalist dailies. Yet this press is practically unanimous in condemning workmen who may, thru their unions, endeavor to restrict the output of the industry where they are employed. Columns have been written to show not only the folly of this course, but to prove that the unions are dangerous institutions; nor do capitalist defenders consider it a sufficient reply for workmen to state that where restriction of output is attempted it is with the view of extending employment and making life more bearable for a larger number of their class. It is considered an unwarranted and impudent interference with business and as such is condemned.

Now at the worst season of the year the capitalist class restricts production by closing up industries or by working them half time, and tho it means suffering and even starvation for many, this policy has the approval of every capitalist journal. Of course as Socialists we know the capitalist class have no other alternative when it is no longer profitable to run the mills and factories. Lack of dividends is accepted as a valid excuse for limiting production in the one case, but the well-being of the workers is rejected in the other. Which simply means, as stated before, limitation of output is a virtue of the capitalist class and a crime of the working class. "An' these ye are," as Mr. Dooley would say.

"There are a few negro criminals by instinct, but the overwhelming majority of negro criminals are made such by society," said Prof. Scarborough of Wilberforce University, in a recent address at Chicago. He is unquestionably right. And he would be right if he had omitted the word "negro."

TWO TRUTHFUL PICTURES OF THIS NEW YEAR'S EVE.

"Horn of Plenty for US Opens with Millions for Celebration" "Hobgoblin of Financial Stress Put to Flight by Cold Fact—Pleasure-Seeking Crowds, Barring with Money, Beg for Petrol to Pay Well for Tables to Watch Old Year Out and New Year In—Proprietors of Fashionable Restaurants Are Unable to Care for Many Thousands." The foregoing were the headlines over a long article in one of the New York dailies on the last day of 1907, depicting the rush of the rich and well-to-do for places to carry on their jubiliations. And these headlines were quite true. Equally true were the following, which appeared on the same day: "Broad Lines Long at Charity Doors—One Estimate Places the Homeless and Unemployed Men at 100,000—Many Turned Away Hungry—Charity of a Revolution."

Workers Overwhelmed—Eager to Work for 35 Cents a Day—Waiting Line at the Woodyard."

We do not put together these two truthful statements of existing conditions merely to show the contrasts of wealth and poverty—mostly parasitic wealth and mostly honest and laborious poverty—which capitalism entails. It is not only that many are poor ALTHO some are rich. It is that many are poor BECAUSE some are rich. Or, to be yet a little more accurate, the same causes which give wealth and leisure to the few inflict hardship and want upon the many.

The same capitalist prosperity which gave a few thousand owners and masters the means to riot in luxury Tuesday night has brought myriads of toilers to the point of begging for work at any wage and even of eating the bitter bread of so-called charity. The capitalist hard times, which mean hunger and cold and the fear of eviction from their wretched dwellings for vast numbers of working people and which mean for the employers and landlords the necessity of discharging here and there a servant or two and spending \$500 instead of \$5,000 for a collar for the pet poodle—as night is linked with day in the order of nature, so are these hard times linked with periods of prosperity under the capitalist system.

During prosperity the workers have produced too much for their masters and got a bare living for themselves. Now they must stand idle and sink to the verge or below the verge of pauperism, till their masters consume the surplus and will permit them again to go to work for a bare living. "The hobgoblin of financial stringency is put to flight". Yes, that is more than half true. As the courtier said to the king: "Sire, this is not a riot; it is a revolution", so we say: This is not a financial panic; it is an industrial crisis. And we will have more of them in the years to come, if the workers permit the capitalist system of private control of the opportunities of employment to continue.

Employees of the government in the appraisers' stores will have an opportunity to reflect on the danger of Socialism regulating their personal conduct and an general subjecting them to the paternal control of public officers. Marion De Vries, president of the board of General Appraisers, has been instructed to prohibit the practice of lending and borrowing money among the clerks in the stores and offices under him. This is one step in the direction of making the conduct of employees as much alike as the uniforms of mail carriers and policemen, and if extended farther this paternal control will be such as to relieve Socialists of the necessity of any further invasion of the employees' "freedom".

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION'S INFLUENCE IN ASIA.

The beneficent influence of the Russian revolutionary movement is evinced by recent dispatches from the Asiatic countries. Even tho the forward movement in Russia itself has been checked and the reaction triumphs for the time, the still more backward neighbor countries have profited by its activity.

A year or more ago, under the impulse of the revolutionary activity in Russia, the peasants and working people of Persia compelled the Shah to grant a constitution. Since then the Russian and British governments entered into an agreement to regulate the affairs of Central Asia, and for a time it looked as if the progressive movement in Persia would be put down. But the Tsar's government has its hands full at home, and the British government is more afraid of popular discontent in India than it cares to confess; so the two allied powers were not able to take energetic action, as they wished to support the Persian despot. The result, as announced this week, is that, after a short and sharp struggle, the reactionary coup d'etat was defeated, the Shah had to banish his leading partisans and give additional guarantees for the security of the new Parliament, and a constitutional regime in Persia seems assured.

Under the pressure of popular agitation, likewise stimulated by the revolutionary activity in the Russian Empire, the Chinese government also, a few months ago, proclaimed its intention of establishing a constitutional system. So far, it has taken hardly any steps toward redeeming its promises, but the people have not forgotten them. This week's dispatches show that the demand for the fulfillment of the special pledges has assumed so menacing a character that the government is threatening to put a strict cur-

ship on the press. It is evident that a great awakening of the Chinese people has begun and that the old autocratic and bureaucratic system will, before many years, have to give way to one which will give expression to the interests and desires of larger and larger masses of the people.

It is not only for the sake of the Asiatic peoples that these tendencies are to be welcomed. They will react in support of the movement for emancipation in the Russian Empire. And, moreover, just in proportion as the peoples of Asia become self-conscious and socially active, the power of the capitalist class in Europe and the United States will be lessened by the reduction of its opportunities for commercial and colonial expansion and of its ability to play off cheap and docile Asiatic labor against the labor of the Western world.

"Call for Armies of Workmen—Hundreds of Thousands Needed to Meet Continued Prosperity". Is this a dream? Is it a line from some bitterly satirical comic paper? Is it an echo from the past? No; it is a headline from the New York "Press" of December 30. And the article over which it stands is authored by Terence V. Powderly, Chief of the Federal Immigration Bureau. Comment on the editor and on the labor renegade is unnecessary. Unemployed workmen who have voted the Republican ticket and dubbed the Socialists "calamity howlers" may well do some thinking.

Two Pittsburg millionaires visiting the county jail were mistaken for criminals and locked up several hours before the mistake was discovered. In searching the two men no dirk, Jimmy or dark lantern was found on them so they were turned loose. They made safer investments than in burglars' tools. Mining stock brings safe dividends and when a few hundred men are suffocated and burned to death in the mines there is no dread of the scaffold before them. The press dispatches are right. The millionaires are not criminals. They are business men.

All this talk about mills and factories closing must be the result of some unexplained hallucination if we are to believe Mr. Stuyvesant Fish. At any rate the same papers that contain the news of industrial depression reports Fish as saying that "the wage earner is getting good and steady pay, the commodities of life necessary to his existence are decreasing in price, and generally he should be pretty well satisfied with himself."

This assurance should prove very soothing to the workers out of work and those being discharged. When the rent comes due and the grocer refuses to extend any more credit they can return to this Fish diet with the knowledge that however much they may take of it, it will never be exhausted.

Anyone who can send a copy of Ben Hanford's "Jimmie Higgins" to Arthur Kahn, 344 Sixth street, Milwaukee, will confer a favor upon the latter.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

SEVERAL INQUIRERS.—The Editor of The Worker does not intend to answer the attacks made upon him and his conduct of the paper by the comrades who published the so-called "New York Socialist." If they will bring their charges of "apathy" and whatever they choose to allege, in a regular and constitutional way before the membership, he will reply in a proper manner. Meanwhile, he will not use the space of The Worker for such a purpose; and he has not the pecuniary means, which they seem to have, to issue a manifesto in reply to theirs, even if he cared to do so.

THE BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM ASSOCIATION.

The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Association recently celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence. It was on Nov. 30, 1882, that the first Labor Lyceum building was opened and dedicated, upon the ground donated for that purpose by the broad-minded and warm-hearted veteran, Dr. Franz Gerau. Since that time the Association has undergone many hard struggles, but has steadily persisted in its work for the cause. The worst of its experiences was the burning of its building on Dec. 29, 1900. But the members rallied for a greater effort at this crisis and, with the loyal support of other labor organizations, succeeded in replacing the old wooden building with a much larger and better one of brick and stone, which was dedicated on Thanksgiving Day, 1902. One feature of this year's celebration was the publication of a neat little souvenir book, got out by the Co-operative Press. It contains histories of the Labor Lyceum Association, the Brooklyn Federation of Labor, several unions and other labor organizations, and articles by Eugene V. Debs, Howard A. Gibbs, and others, together with a portrait of Dr. Gerau and other illustrations.

CURRENT LITERATURE

CHRISTIANITY AND THE SOCIAL CRISIS. By Walter Rauschenbusch, Professor of Church History in Rochester Theological Seminary. Cloth, 429 pp. \$1.50. The Macmillan Co., New York City.

No Socialist could wish a better thing befall the movement than that a copy of "Christianity and the Social Crisis" should find its way into the hands of every minister, priest, social worker or thoughtful Christian man; for here in concrete and irrefutable terms, backed by a wealth of historical lore and sound logic, stands tremendous, a compelling argument that the Church needs Socialism—should support it or else abandon forever its claim to human leadership—must adopt it, or perish as a vital force in world-progress.

Dr. Rauschenbusch maintains thruout the work a singularly coherent grasp on the larger aspects of social evolution. His is no task for a summer's day—the tracing of Christianity from its historical root in Hebrew prophecy, the exposition of the social aims of Jesus, the social impetus of primitive Christianity; and then the vexed questions of why Christianity has never undertaken the work of social reconstruction, the analysis of our present crisis, the stake of the church in that crisis, the solution of the problem in the union of Church activity and Socialism. No sentence, this. The master-hand here displayed assures to Dr. Rauschenbusch a status in the world of evolutionary thought which only too few churchmen, alas, ever manifest themselves capable of attaining. Were not the word "epoch-making" sadly frayed by use, I should not hesitate to call "Christianity and the Social Crisis" an epoch-making work. What its influence will be, provided only that churchmen can be induced to "read, mark and inwardly digest" its pregnant truths, can hardly at this time be estimated.

Aware of the criticisms and attacks which any book so frankly revolutionary must withstand from the organized forces which to-day pass as "Christian," the author (in the words of the French proverb) "retreats, that he may better leap."

"It seems a long start," says he, "to approach the most modern problems by talking of men who lived before Lycurgus and Solon gave laws to Sparta and Athens. . . . Yet history is never antiquated, because humanity is always fundamentally the same. It is always hungry for bread, sweaty with labor. . . . The welfare of the mass is always at odds with the selfish force of the strong."

And so the author leads us back to Old Testament times, points out clearly and with numerous citations from the words of the Prophets the social character of Judaism, and indicates that in its origin Christianity was infinitely less a matter of personal than of social evolution. Even in those days, overlaid as Judaism was by ceremonial, the strong proclamation was not wanting that righteousness must be founded on proper social relations, not on sacrifices and burnt-offerings.

"The prophets were the heralds of the fundamental truth that religion and ethics are inseparable, and that ethical conduct is the supreme and sufficient religious act. . . . The twin-evil against which they launched the condemnation of Jehovah was injustice and oppression." They preached "politics in the name of God. That line by which we tacitly separate the domain of public affairs and of Christian life was unknown to them."

In time Israel drifted away from these high ideals, and perished. Wealth increased, oppression flourished, and the spoiler reaped a rich booty from the wreck of that strong primitive civilization. Yet the ideal remained, perpetuated by the words of the Prophets; and even tho perverted by the Roman influence, which was "responsible for much of our excessive reverence for private property rights," this ideal is still to be found in a right understanding of the Christian ethic. Thus, to-day, "if anyone holds that religion is essentially ritual or sacramental," i. e., divorced from social righteousness, "he must prove his case with his eye on the Hebrew Prophets, and the burden of proof is with him." In these words he concludes his splendidly illuminating analysis of the Hebrew religious system, which interweaves itself thruout in the political and economic life of the Jewish people.

When the influence of Jesus made itself manifest among that people—and whether we accept Jesus as a personality or simply as an ideal makes no difference, since that influence is real—the old simple racial morality had declined, and formulae or worship had obscured the issues of justice, of social morality. Thus Jesus, in reviving the older regime, was misunderstood. His simple teachings were made mock of, save by his few high-minded followers, and the Master came into conflict with the powers of organized Church and state. The story needs no repetition; we all know where it ended.

Jesus was a "radical," preaching that the highest type of goodness is that which puts freely at the service of the community all that man is and can. The highest type of badness is that which uses up the wealth and happiness and virtue of the community to please self. Such teachings, consistently applied to an immoral social order strongly entrenched, can have but one outcome—to mark the teacher as "undesirable," and usually to suppress him in whatsoever manner may be in vogue. In Jesus' day it meant the cross. "His midnight arrest, his trial, the anxious efforts to work on the feelings of the crowd against him"—who can recall

them without a mental parallel which draws the thoughts to our own "civilized" era, to Colorado, to Idaho?

If we were forced to classify Jesus either with the great theologians who elaborated the fine distinctions of scholasticism; or with the mighty Popes and princes of the Church; or with the men who are giving their heart and life to the propaganda of a new social system—where should we place him?

The question needs no answer. After the passing of Jesus, his social ideals remained potent (tho to a far less degree) in the primitive Church. They were misunderstood and perverted, yet in a measure they persisted. Communism was practised for a considerable time; social purification and the upbuilding of a new social conscience progressed. Space here is lacking to trace, as the author so adequately does, all the varied manifestations of this new force—new yet old—which Jesus again implanted among men. In the end, however, the vastly predominating powers of the state absorbed the Church, and from the time of Theodosius (391) the Church found itself firmly established by law. The result is not far to seek. Again the leaves and fishes came to rule, with liberal flesh-pots of Egypt thereto. Much the Church undoubtedly accomplished for social order and wellbeing even after that time; but the possession of temporal power more or less effectually stifled the still small voice; the Church passed out of proletarian into plutocratic hands—and there to-day it still remains, part of the machinery of government, opposed to change, to any overthrow of the social foundations, however heavily these bear upon the disinherited. In gaining a whole world, Christianity has grazed perilously near the edge of losing its own soul. The Church to-day potters with details, overlooks fundamentals.

It has aided in mitigating the suffering entailed by war. . . . but it has never yet turned more than a fragment of its moral force against war as such. It is rendering some service in opposing child labor and the sweatshop system. . . . but its conscience has not at all awakened to the wrongfulness of the wage system as a whole. . . . The conscious influence of the Church has been more widely exerted against democracy than for it. . . . It is only when social movements have retreated into past history. . . . that the Church with pride turns around to claim the credit for progress.

The attitude of the American Church in regard to chattel-slavery, before the war and now, forms an illuminating commentary on this habit of action.

And thruout, slung in face of every wrong and injustice, the Church has been lavish in her notes-of-hand payable in gold in the New Jerusalem, when mankind has cried for bread, for easements, for justice in the Old. Once more mysticism and title—paying have obscured the clear vision of social righteousness—ritualism, which requires no intelligence in the worshipper, and which always acts as a narcotic on the intellect of the people. . . . So, shall we wonder to-day at the waning power of the Church, at the waxing power of secular revolution? At the up-surge of Socialism? The author himself tells us that "the modern Socialist movement is really the first intelligent, concerted and continuous effort to reshape society in accordance with the laws of social development." The Church to-day is marooned on its desert island with its crucifix, its mitre and (be it added) its collection-box—whilst the living, vital forces of social righteousness have passed to other, stronger hands.

The author's argument swings on broadly, logically, to a keen consideration of the present crisis. And this, to Socialists and students of economic conditions, is an old story; the none the less important for that. Let us not, however, delay over the rise of the proletariat, the statistics of poverty, crime, disease, death. Every Socialist knows or should know them. Their crushing indictment weighs down, drags in the mire any pretence of true Christianity in the organized modern Church, which raises no effective protest.

In the pages of Rauschenbusch's fifth chapter are spread out facts enough to damn our self-styled civilization a dozen times over—spread with a skillful hand, quite in accordance with economic determinism, and all leading irresistibly to a biting arraignment of the wage-system, of organized greed, of capitalism. More, to a bold proclamation that things cannot continue much longer as in the past—that the storm is overdue.

If our industrial organization cannot evolve some saner method. . . . it will be a confession of social impotence and moral bankruptcy. . . . Our social machinery is almost as blindly cruel as its steel machinery; it runs over the life of a poor man with scarcely a quiver. Our civilization is a splendid slauer, "insouciant in sin."

And not alone in material ways are we approaching a crisis. Our moral life, too, is rotting under the blight of competition, which now is no longer heralded as the life of trade, but recognized as a rank poison of destruction.

"If it were proposed to invent some social system in which covetousness would be deliberately fostered. . . . what system could be devised to excel our own for that purpose? Competitive commerce excites selfishness to the dignity of a moral principle. It pits men against one another in a gladiatorial game in which there is no mercy and in which 90 per cent of the combatants finally strew the arena. . . . 'Thou shalt not covet' is not in our decalogue."

Thruout the whole category of human life, whether in trade, marriage,

THREE PLAYS BY A SOCIALIST.

Produced for the "People's Free Theatre" at the German Theatre and Meet with Great Success.

By William Mailly.

The performance at the German Theatre last Monday night under the auspices of the "Freie Volksbühne" (People's Free Theatre) was notable for a number of things. In the first place, all of the three one-act plays presented were written by a Socialist, Dr. Arthur Schmitzler of Vienna, a man who has attained fame and distinction as a dramatist because of his virile and realistic treatment of subjects which are of vital human interest. Comrade Schmitzler has the faculty of taking material that in the hands of the bourgeois dramatists would probably be commonplace and imbuing it with dramatic effectiveness and distinctive character.

This was illustrated in the case of the three plays under consideration. Each of these dealt with a theme distinct from the other, each was cast in a different setting, and the characters in each were as sharply differentiated, and yet each play was perfect as a work of dramatic art. In all of them there was the same power of condensation, the ability to use only that which was necessary and to avoid all that was superfluous, leaving a clear-cut drama complete in itself, telling its whole story with nothing more to be said. The result is a vividness and directness which quicken and illuminate the mind of the spectator.

It was this which made the performance of these plays, interpreted as they were by the excellent German Theatre stock company, of such absorbing interest, even to one who could not understand the spoken words. With the argument of each play in mind the action could be followed as easily and closely as tho the actors were speaking a familiar language. I doubt whether many English or American plays and companies could successfully stand the same test.

Then there was the fact, in addition to the excellence of the plays and the players, that those attending the performance were able to do so at a nominal expense because of the arrangements made thru the Freie Volksbühne. To have witnessed such a performance in an American theatre under the same favorable circumstances, would have meant an expenditure, except to a limited extent, of more than the sum required thru membership in the organization. On Monday night every one had a good seat and all stood as good a chance of being in the orchestra as in the family circle. It is this which gives these occasions a social aspect almost as important to the success of the Freie Volksbühne as the artistic benefit derived. It is a practical lesson in democratic art which is worth a thousand in the abstract.

The plays were "The Last Masks", "The Green Cockatoo" and "Literature". The first named is a searching psychological study which might be morbid were it not for the delicacy of the presentation. A Journalist, old and broken in health and spirit, is lying in a hospital. He begs the doctor to bring to him a former rival, a poet who won both material success and a woman's love away from him. Before the man arrives, the Journalist confides to an actor, (who is also, tho unaware, near death) that he intends to tell his rival of his contempt for him and how the poet's wife was unfaithful with the Journalist himself.

However, when the poet arrives, the Journalist proves unequal to the task he has set himself. The poet divines that he has been sent for for a special purpose and he assumes an air of self-confidence with such success, and talks so volubly about himself, his new book, his wife, his children, everything but the one dangerous subject, that he quite overwhelms the poor old invalid, who allows him to depart without carrying out his intention, and dies a few minutes later in the actor's arms, unwitting to the last by the same unscrupulous enemy and defeated in the ruthless struggle of life.

This short play, conceived in sympathy and showing a deep insight into human character acting under a sense of thwarted hope and crushed ambition, was displayed without a flaw, down to the smallest detail, and conveyed the atmosphere of the hospital environment in the spirit of true realism. Mr. Ernst Saueremann gave a remarkably vivid picture of the old Journalist and the other roles were quite adequately presented.

"The Green Cockatoo" was composed in a different key and played accordingly. This was the name of a noted inn in Paris much frequented by the dissipated nobility up to the period immediately preceding the French Revolution. The action of the play occurs on July 14, 1789, the day the Bastille fell. To the inn on this particular occasion came a duke and some friends

for whose entertainment the landlord has his troupe of actors enact the parts of criminals. The leading actor is one Henri, who has just married his mistress, Leonie, and who rounds out the entertainment by pretending to be a murderer. Outside the inn from time to time can be heard the boom of cannon mingled with the loud murmur of the aroused people.

Henri, in his assumed role, tells how he found his wife unfaithful and killed her paramour. His realistic acting arouses the assembled spectators and in their excitement it is disclosed to Henri that his wife has consorted with the duke, who has left the inn temporarily before this scene is enacted. The disclosure of his wife's infidelity maddens Henri and when the duke returns, at that very moment, Henri rushes upon him and kills him, thus turning into reality what was but mockery before.

As the duke falls, a messenger runs on with the news that the Bastille has fallen and the curtain descends on a scene of great excitement with the crowd crying "Paris belongs to the people! Up with Liberty!"

The action of this play is necessarily rapid and the wild, passionate spirit of the time is graphically expressed. That was a time of tremendous social storm, when people living under abnormal conditions, acted abnormally, and nothing was in its proper relation. Everything was exaggerated out of its true proportion and the speech of the people reflected this condition. The play projected this situation from the beginning and the interest was cumulative, finally ending in a powerful and thrilling climax, which on Monday night received a hearty response from the audience.

The acting of August Welger as Henri was exceptionally brilliant in this play and he struck the tragic note in the character of the sensitive and emotional actor with fine power. Mr. Welger, by the way, may be set down as an actor of rare versatility. He impersonated an entirely different character in each of the three plays on Monday night and all of them with faithfulness, purity and understanding. It was great to be witnessed but seldom in these days of the one part actor. Of the others in "The Green Cockatoo", Miss Hedwig Reicher and Messrs. Heinrich Marlowe, Adolph Winds and Adolph Neundorff deserve special mention.

"Literature" is a neat little comedy and somewhat offset the grim seriousness of the preceding plays. It tells the story of a young woman, a prosaic business man and an author of the Bohemian sort. Margaret is a literary woman who has become engaged to Clemens, the business man, who is prejudiced against literature as a profession. He asks her to give up writing, but she refuses, and Clemens thereupon leaves. Then appears Gilbert, the Bohemian author, and a former sweetheart of Margaret's.

Gilbert has had a book published which contains Margaret's old love letters to him. It happens that Margaret's latest book also contains Gilbert's old love letters to her. Seeing that the book will reveal to Clemens her love affairs with Gilbert, Margaret is about to leave with him when Clemens returns with the news that he has bought up the entire edition of Margaret's book and destroyed all the copies except one which he has brought with him. Margaret at once sees her opportunity and throws the book into the fire, pretending to do so out of love for Clemens but really to destroy the last remaining evidence of her former connection with Gilbert, who accepts the new situation with astonishment, not unmixed with admiration for the woman's cleverness.

The acting in this play was delightful in itself, without regard to the dialog which was apparently very funny, judging by the laughter it created. Ella Hofer was admirable as Margaret, and Eugen Burg, a capital comedian, gave a nice impersonation as the Journalist, while August Welger was deliciously humorous as the self-satisfied bourgeois lover.

The stage management and setting of all three pieces left nothing to be desired and deserved the highest commendation.

So, altogether, the second performance held by the Freie Volksbühne was a great success and the hearty approbation of the large audience gave proof that the program was appreciated. The whole affair shows what can be done in a really valuable way to develop the heretofore neglected social function of the theatre and to promote the production of plays of significance and substance, as well as to give pleasure and mental and spiritual profit to the audience.

education, even religion itself, the modern system has spread its plight. And its fruition, if not checked in time, means national death—even as in Judaea, in Greece, in Rome. When we fall under the madness of competition, "the barbarians will not be wanting, to take possession. Where the carcass is, the vultures will gather. . . . It is for us either a revival of social religion, or the deluge."

What, that thinks, need be told what "social religion" really means? "The stake of the Church in the Social Movement," Rauschenbusch's sixth chapter, seems to us least pleasing of any in the book. For here we

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustav Myers.

PART I.

Conditions in Settlement and Colonial Times.

(Copyrighted by Gustav Myers, 1907.)

CHAPTER IV.—Continued.

The rapidity with which large fortunes were made was not a riddle. Labor was cheap and unorganized and the profits of trade were enormous.

Trade and Sacrifice of Life.

The prospects of a dazzling fortune speedily reaped instigated owners of capital to take the most perilous chances. Decayed ships, superficially patched up, were often sent out on the chance that luck and skill would get them thru the voyage and yield fortunes.

Whitney's notable invention of the cotton gin in 1793 had given a stupendous impetus to cotton growing in the Southern States. As the ship owners were chiefly centered in New England the export of this staple vastly increased their trade and fortunes.

William Gray, described as "one of the most successful of American merchants," and as one who was considered and taxed in Salem "as one of the wealthiest men in the place, where there were several of the largest fortunes that could be found in the United States."

It is quite needless, however, to give further instances in support of the fact that nearly all the large active fortunes of the latter part of the eighteenth, and the early period of the nineteenth century, came from the shipping trade and were mainly concentrated in New England.

Baltimore; with the money thus made he went into canal and railroad enterprises. And in New York and other ports there were a number of shippers who made fortunes of several millions each.

The Workers' Meager Share.

Obviously these millionaires created nothing except the enterprise of distributing products made by the toll and skill of millions of workers the world over. But while the workers made these products their sole share was meager wages, barely sufficient to sustain the ordinary demands of life.

CHAPTER V. THE SHIPPERS AND THEIR TIMES.

Unfortunately for the purposes of this work, which is to ascertain as accurately as the available material allows, the basic origin of the great American fortunes of the different periods, only the most general and eulogistic accounts of the careers of these rich men have appeared in such biographies as have been written.

Scarcely any details are preserved of the underlying methods and circumstances by which these fortunes were amassed. Sixty years ago, when it was the fashion to extol the men of wealth as great public benefactors and truckle to them, and when sociological inquiry was in an undeveloped stage, there might have been some excuse for this. But it is extremely unsatisfactory to find pretentious writers of the present day glossing over essential facts or not taking the trouble to get them.

Stephen Girard and John Jacob Astor. The very names of nearly all of the other powerful merchants of the age have receded into the densest obscurity. But both those of Girard and Astor live vividly, the first by virtue of a memorable benefaction, the second as the founder of one of the greatest fortunes in the world.

Surcharged With Fraud.

Because of their unexcelled success, these two were the targets for the bitter invective or the envy of their competitors on the one hand, and, on the other of the laudation of their friends and beneficiaries. Harsh statements were made as to the methods of both, but, in reality, if we but knew the truth, they were no worse than the other millionaires of the time except in degree.

Fraudulent substitution was an active factor in many, if not all, of the shipping fortunes. The shippers and merchants practised the grossest frauds upon the unsophisticated people. Walter Barrett, that pseudonymic merchant, who took part in them himself and who writes glibly of them as fine tricks of trade, gives many instances in his volumes dealing with the merchants of that time.

The firm of F. & G. Carnes, he relates, was one of the many which made a large fortune in the China trade. This firm found that Chinese yellow-dog wood, when cut into proper sizes, bore a strong superficial resemblance to real Turkey rhubarb.

samples of the most noted Paris and London products in sauces, condiments, preserves, sweetmeats, syrups and other goods. The Chinese imitated them even to fac-similes of printed Paris and London labels.

Pillars of Society.

This was the prevalent commercial system. The most infamous frauds were carried on, and so dominant were the traders' standards that these frauds passed as legitimate business methods. The very men who profited by them were the mainstays of churches, and not only that, but they were the self-made men who formed the various self-constituted committees which demanded severe laws against paupers and petty criminals.

Girard and Astor were the superlative products of this system; they did in a greater way what others did in a lesser way. As a consequence, their careers were fairly well illumined. The envious attacks of their competitors ascribed their success to hard-hearted and ignoble qualities, while their admirers heaped upon them tributes of praise for their extraordinary genius.

II.

Before describing Girard's career, it is well to cast a retrospective and fleeting glance into conditions following the Revolution.

Despite the lofty sentiments of the Declaration of Independence—sentiments which were submerged by the propertied class when the cause was won—the gravity of law bore wholly in favor of the propertied interests. The propertyless had no place or recognition. The common man was good enough to shoulder a musket in the stress of war but that he should have rights after the war, was deemed absurd.

The Revolution brought no immediate betterment to his conditions; such slight amelioration as came later was the result of years of agitation. No sooner was the Revolution over than in stepped the propertied interests and assumed control of government functions. They were intelligent enough to know the value of class government—a lesson learned from the tactics of the British trading class.

Property's Rule Intrenched.

It proceeded to intrench itself in political as well as in financial power. The Constitution of the United States was so drafted as to take as much direct power from the people as the landed and trading interests dared. Most of the state Constitutions were more pronounced in rigid property discriminations. No man could be governor of Massachusetts unless he were a Christian worth a clear \$1,000; nor in Georgia if he did not own five hundred acres of land and \$4,000, nor in New Hampshire if he lacked owning \$500 in property.

Theoretically, religious standards were the prevailing ones; in actuality the ethics and methods of the propertied class were all powerful. The Church might preach equality, humility and the list of virtues; but nevertheless that did not give the propertyless man a vote. Thus it was, in communities which professed the strongest religious convictions and which embodied them in Constitutions, laws and customs, glaring inconsistencies ran side by side.

make money, necessarily had to have a multitude of workers to work for it and from whose labor the money, in its finality, had to come. In the very same breath that they advised the poverty-stricken to reverence their superiors and to expect their reward in heaven, the ministers glorified the aggrandizing merchants as God's chosen men who were called upon to do His work.

Innumerable were the sermons and addresses poured forth, all to the same end. To cite one: The Rev. Daniel Sharp of the Third Baptist Meeting House, Boston, delivered a sermon in 1828 on "The Tendency of Evil Speaking against Rulers." It was considered so powerful an argument in favor of obedience that it was printed in pamphlet form (Beals, Homer & Co., Printers), and was widely distributed to press and public.

(To be continued.)

CAPITALIST SPIES IN LOCAL UNIONS.

Chairman Charles Delaney of the Central Federated Union, by the instructions of that body, appointed a secret committee of five last Sunday to investigate rumors that labor delegates were supplying manufacturers with information to use against the unions.

This action was taken after a debate following a report of Business Agent Marr of District 15 of the International Association of Machinists to the effect that a detective in the employ of the National Metal Trades Association had been found getting printing done ostensibly for District 15, but really for the purpose of seeking information to use against the union.

According to Marr the representatives of the National Metal Trades Association had been trying to get evidence against the machinists for some time. Delegate Daly of the Dock Builders' Union said that a firm of strike breakers who were employed at times by contractors had been trying to exhaust the treasury of the unions by causing arrests which necessitated legal expenses in defending the prisoners.

The case reported by Marr is one showing that the employing class do not hesitate to employ spies to commit illegal acts so as to involve the unions. The printing the spy ordered in the name of the union mentioned above was of a questionable character and sought to implicate the union. Such methods show that the class struggle is accepted by many capitalists as a reality and sweet phrases about "harmony" has no charms for them.

BRITISH RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

It seems to be agreed among the progressive labor journals of Great Britain that the railway workers were lured in the recent "settlement" by the Government Board of Trade of the railway strike which threatened the country. It looks as if Mr. Lloyd-George had succeeded in doing what the Civic Federation has accomplished a number of times in this country.

It was this combination of forces that really gave concern to the railway owners and inspiration to the movement itself, but it is this very thing that the "settlement" has destroyed. In view of the world-wide praise Mr. Lloyd-George has received from the capitalist press for his "statesmanship" in this matter, the following comment of the "Amalgamated Engineers' Monthly Journal" is reprinted here, because it expresses the general sentiment of the progressive labor element on the question:

Regret we cannot congratulate the railwaymen on the settlement. It was, we think, of the utmost importance that the settlement in the union official to have a standing, and then he must necessarily be a central official, and he has a status only as a pleader before a single arbitrator.

It would not be surprising if the railwaymen's organizations began to disintegrate as the anthracite miners' organization has done since the "settlement" accomplished by Roosevelt and his commission five years ago. Richard Bell, the leader of the railway men is being bitterly criticised for his conservatism.

THE "APE AND TIGER".

By John Ward Stimson.

"Ring out the old! Ring in the new! And let the Ape and Tiger die!" —Tennyson.

In studying that admirable contribution to science by Louis Morgan in his "Ancient Society" and placing his vast data beside so much collateral evidences of man's long abode on earth, in a stupendous struggle upward, under natural conditions and forces, reflections arise that have fresh and imperative bearing on our own times and problems.

Every morning paper brings us terrific evidences of the presence and power in our midst of "The Ape" and "Tiger" (Blind Tradition and Blind Passion), tho, mayhap fortunately, the lethargy of the first, and convulsions of the second, may prove harbingers of their final dissolution.

While "Peace Congresses" of the world struggle to maintain reason and equity, the "Apes" of medievalism revamp worn out affections or imperialistic aggressions; and "Tigers" of war, greed, graft, despotism, revenge growl and gnaw at the gates of civilization!

And our own "blind-leaders-of-the-blind" walk into the trap and lead our army and navy to the insensate force of Jingoism and bombast; as tragically and immorally as they seized and crushed the Philippines against every principle and precedent of our "Constitutional Republic".

Let us take a swift historical glance at the stupendous, pathetic, yet inspiring picture that science presents of Mother Nature's building of the "Family Home", our earth and its inhabitants. It is a (doubly) "moving" picture; and, tho, incalculably long in time, must be briefly summarized in a "bird's-eye view", for the condensed purpose of this article.

Fire still burns within, and upon, this miraculous bowl; till out of its warm womb we see arising the useful coals, metals and minerals that are to be his joy; the vegetables, grains and forests that are to build and sustain his home; the flowers that decorate his fields!

One by one the animals that are to enrich his soil, nourish his strength, or prepare and advance his faculties and industries, arise in orderly succession; till lo! man himself appears! A "babe" indeed in crudity of comprehension and capacity; but, like each preceding seed in vegetarian, or germ in animalization, possessed of all preceding preparations and potencies which are to raise him onward—or rather enable him to raise himself upon the splendid path of Progress!

Side by side with material and mental progress went the moral and spiritual. The awe or terror, before natural forces and catyxlisms, which first frightened man into a cringing worshipper of Fetich, slowly changed to intelligent comprehension of order, and greater application of discovered principles behind physical order.

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wonder "Angel of Art" that had been working behind them, and whispering in their ears.

He fashions better and better weapons to subdue them into service; better he discovers mechanical, architectural industrial, forces and principles to improve locomotion, construction and subsistence.

Slowly he leaves off promiscuous co-habitations of sex, where general incest and even cannibalism were for ages admitted "custom" (for the purpose then of sustaining stocks, in order now to improve stock by wider cross fertilization and enable it by more prudent restrictions; first from merely opposite sexes, to opposite families, groups, gens; then to fewer and fewer wives; and then to one more closely "owned" and "housed", that more security and certainty might be obtained for his children and their "inherited properties".

Land that was roamed over wildly, at first becomes gradually limited and "owned in common"; then "in severally"; that similarly greater and greater "personality" and "individuality" may arise over mere "tribal" or "stock" interests; and the individual soul begins to awaken to its higher intellectual and moral possibilities and values, above the animal or the material.

From wives and land "owned in common" to "owned in severality" was, however, but a step in "ownership". Man's idea of "ownership" was still material and external.

What marvellous resilience and plastic power Japan has revealed to an astonished world, this last quarter century, because for ages she had wisely foreseen and fostered these latent forces in the souls and fingers of her people! In the last crash of arms it is not the largest man in body, to-day, but the largest man in spirit that holds out. And in the certain, the inevitable, the overwhelming crash of rival civilizations and commercial competitors, it is just as absolute as the final forces of God, that the finest, purest, broadest, noblest, wisest nations will alone survive and carry on the sacred standard of human progress to perfection.

While the bombastic, backward, brutal and corrupt will decline to their merited oblivion, or die away with the "tiger and the ape", God grant that our poor country fall not in this hour of her supreme moral crisis!

It was this fear and jealousy, over scant, a dangerously acquired subsistence that first incited men to battle; but to-day, when vast progress in mechanical, agricultural and industrial science makes food and clothing possible in reasonable sufficiency for all at a reasonable output of general industry, it is un-reason, extravagance, waste and folly in man's own soul that jeopardizes society.

Just as excess of egotism undermined man's sense of equity or respect for his brother or wife of old, so excess of greed for material "property" corrupted law, and incited to wars of rapine. Under new disguises it still incites modern society to the same frightful follies and slaughters; and turns commerce and legislation into sinks of iniquity and poison.

Woman herself is caught in its deadly clasp and deceived by spurious wealth and specious externalism, she sells her body and soul to mammon and moral decadence! She becomes not merely a "slave" to man, as he is to mammon; but also a slave of fashion, vanity, convention and idle follies that are cruel illusions. Yet human experience as a whole triumphs out of these very exhibitions and experiments in error. The fool is sacrificed by "The Sphinx"; but the aggregate wisdom of the race is increased by the lesson and the loss.

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In logic, reason, judgment, equity, forethought, wisdom, co-operation, etc.; that the mightier moral principles began to be divined behind all permanent social peace, such as temperance, patience, self-control, self-discipline, honor, truth, chastity, spiritual love (toward man as toward woman), with sympathy, charity, pity, the sublimity of forgiveness or of repentance, the gentleness and graciousness that wins rather than compels; with that celestial hope, faith and moral courage which is the crown of character and conscience!

As these enter into a nation's fibre thru deep experience or broad education and liberal culture, an unconscious but omnipotent regeneration and reformation of social health takes place; "the old inherent slime" is washed away; the reason cleared; the passions calmed. "The old order changeth, giving place to new" and better; the "ape and tiger" are enchained or destroyed.

It is in education, then, that our hope prevails; not education perverted, mechanized, sterilized, itself mimetic! But vital education, organic, medicinal, generous, and closely in touch with science nature and constructive life. An education which sees that the finest stimulus is given to the some divine faculties of observation, reason, insight, sympathy, appreciation, judgment, will; with those especially precious capacities of constructive, creative, inventive imagination, taste and executive skill which have been so often and unwisely sacrificed to mere money and calculation, but which multiply the efficiency of so many other faculties of the child by enabling him to see and realize tangible beauties about him and within him, and made them valuable commercially to him, in self-realization and self-support.

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WOMEN LEGISLATORS. Finnish Women Lead in Progressive Legislation in the Interest of Workingmen and Women.

Perhaps no other legislative body to-day can show the progressive tendency that the Finnish Parliament has shown under the spur and initiative of its nineteen women members. What the women of that body have forced thru parliament and made law is significant comment on the position of those who favor excluding women from the franchise. Miss Maria Miesler, a young Finnish woman now in New York City, in an interview gives an interesting account of some of the legislation which the women members of the Finnish Parliament are to a large extent responsible for. Among the laws passed may be mentioned the following:

By the new school law elementary education is made compulsory, high schools are made free, and clothes and food are furnished to all public school pupils in need of them. Formerly a special petition had to be addressed to the Tsar before any woman could be licensed to teach. That is now done away with and men and women receive the same salaries for the same grades. This law does not yet suit the women and they wish to amend it by removing compulsory religious instructions from the schools.

The old age pension law provides for pensions for all destitute working men and women over sixty, their eligibility to be decided by the authorities of the communities in which they live. The women members have still three years in office. Among the laws which they will try to pass before they go out of office is one making both marriage and divorce easier, and another compelling fathers to support their illegitimate children.

There is a very interesting provision by which women who have done any useful public work may be sent to foreign countries for 3 months to study social, economic or political conditions at the government's expense. They are selected by a government committee whose business it is, and on their return they must present a report on their observations. In the last few years several hundred women have made such visits. Next summer Miss Alexandra Grippenbergh and Miss Kakkikoski, both members of parliament, will come to the United States to study American institutions.

When contrasted with the achievements of the American Congress, with its representatives of coal, railroads, steel, lumber, beef and other forms of property in control, Finnish legislation towers mountain high in intelligence and humanity over our own. There is no doubt either that the Socialist men and women in the Finnish Parliament have been the most active in forcing thru that body the laws that are of benefit to the workingmen and women of that country.

An Economic and Social History of New England, Vol. II, p. 825. Hunt's Lives of American Merchants; Life of St. Whitney, Our Great Discoverer.

The Astor Fortune, McClure's Magazine, April, 1905.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

It is reported that unofficial returns show the election of Thomas L. Lewis over William B. Wilson as the successor of John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

The wealthiest union in respect of total funds in New South Wales is the Federated Seamen's Union, with \$50,000, followed by the Australian Workers' Union with \$30,000; the Colliery Employees' Federation and Amalgamated Miners' Association, with slightly more than \$25,000 each.

New Zealand unionists have established at Dunedin a Labor Church, which only concerns itself about social and ethical problems, leaving out theological creeds and sectarian dogmas.

An investigation by a joint commission of Congress into the causes of mine disasters in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and other states is authorized by a joint resolution submitted by Senator Scott of West Virginia.

Rent Strike in Italy.

A rent strike in Naples, Italy, has caused great excitement. The poorer class have at last rebelled against the extortionate rents levied upon them by the landlord class and for six months thousands have refused to pay rent or quit the tenements.

The industrial situation in Great Britain is growing rapidly worse. In Sunderland alone, thirty thousand men are out of work and terrible destitution prevails.

The coal miners of Great Britain are at last united in one solid organized body. The Durham miners, who in the past have refused to affiliate with the Miners Federation, has decided, by a vote of 46,000 in favor and 18,000 against to affiliate.

The agitation conducted by women Socialists was the main reason for the success of the boycott on a large department store in Berlin, which was conducted on behalf of the porters union.

One of the bitterest miners strike ever conducted in Australia is now in progress in New South Wales. The miners are demanding an increase in wages and the mine owners throughout the district have all united to resist the demands and have the sympathetic support of capitalist organizations throughout Australia.

Educating Cuban Cigarmakers.

Cuban cigarmakers combine education with their work in the shop. The factory reader sits at the rear of the workroom, upon an elevated stand. He is paid from the private funds of the cigarmakers, the cost to each man ranging from 10 to 15 cents a week.

The Supreme Court will have an opportunity to pass upon the power of the courts to grant injunctions against

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Germany.

A master painter in a little village called Schoenwald recommends the merchants and peasants not to sell the Socialist potatoes any more, for then, he says, "they would starve to death and that would be an end of Social Democracy."

Thirty thousand men, women and children in the cities along the Lower Rhine have been thrown out of work in order to defeat a comparatively small strike of factory workers in that district. It is worth noting that the cities of Krefeld and Aachen in this district are the only German cities of over 100,000 inhabitants which the leaders of the Centre party claim are free from the encroachments of the Social Democracy.

Austria.

A great demonstration and parade for universal suffrage was held at the recent opening of the Croatian Parliament by 5,000 Socialists and 3,000 Christian Socialists. When Bannus, leader of the reactionaries, attempted to read his program he was greeted with a tumult and could not get to speak, and the meeting had to adjourn.

Finland.

As reported in this department last week the appointment of General-Major Seyn as assistant-governor of Finland bids fair to lead to his appointment as Governor, since it is now reported that Gerhard, who was Governor, has resigned, because, as he says, the change in Russia's attitude toward Finland makes it impossible for him to retain the office.

Norway.

In the municipal elections just held in Norway the Socialists did very well indeed. In Christiania the new city council will be composed of 27 Socialists against 57 of the other parties, and the Socialist vote increased 55 per cent. In Bergen, 24 Socialists were elected to 53 of the other parties. In twelve smaller towns 103 Socialists were elected. The women are reported to have voted mostly with anti-Socialist parties, which is explained by the fact that only limited woman suffrage prevails, the large majority of the women having the right to vote being owners of property.

Denmark.

Because they distributed copies of a special anti-militarist issue of the Socialist paper "The New Age" in front of a barracks, twelve young members of the Socialist Young People's Union of Copenhagen have been sent to prison for terms ranging from eight days to three months. Their conviction was secured thru the distortion of the paragraphs in the military code dealing with persons in the military service to make the paragraphs applicable to civilians. This is a new step for the court to take and it is considered merely a device to bolster up the military policy which is being fostered by the Liberal administration.

The bill of the Socialist group in the Danish Parliament providing for a change in the constitution for the extension of the national suffrage to women and servants, and for the lowering of the age limit for voting from thirty to twenty-one years, has just come up for discussion. Its only advocate, outside of the Socialists, was the leader of the Radicals. After a bitter discussion, the bill was referred to a committee but its reception shows that the Socialists are the only true friends of a basic suffrage reform.

Holland.

The Socialists in the Dutch Parliament have compelled the government to promise to investigate the conduct of the German blacklegs who were brought in to break the recent Rotterdam strike. It seems the blacklegs were allowed to act scandalously by the various local authorities when traveling thru the country and the Socialists want to know why this sort of thing was tolerated.

Great Britain.

Comrade H. M. Hyndman is delivering a series of lectures on "Theoretical Socialism" to large audiences in London. As the title implies, the lectures deal entirely with theoretical phases of the Socialist question and they have been so successful that Comrade Hyndman has been requested to deliver them in various parts of the country.

The Socialists have been carrying a successful unemployed agitation in Battersea, where John Burns holds from. At recent town meetings held to consider a proposal of the Borough Council to use \$100,000 in public works thru an extra tax levy, the Socialists secured the adoption of a motion calling for a larger appropriation than the inadequate one proposed, and urging Socialism as the ultimate remedy. Burns himself came in for a scoring on account of his unsatisfactory

actions as President of the Local Government Board, which deals with the unemployed.

France.

"L'Humanite" publishes an address of the group of the United Socialist Party in the Chamber of Deputies to the Social Democratic members of the second Duma who have just been sentenced. The address enumerates the disgraceful judicial proceedings by which the Tsar had persecuted the Socialist representatives of the Russian people and declares that the present hypocritical and false constitutionalism in Russia is meant to serve only to hide a new financial swindle in which, however, France will not this time be involved.

"L'Humanite" promises to shortly make disclosures thru trustworthy documents concerning the inner history of the French raid in Morocco and they will show that leading diplomats and capitalists are stockholders in a syndicate organized to exploit Morocco. The capitalist papers have so far completely ignored these articles in the Socialist organ.

The Assize Court has imposed the maximum penalty of a year in prison and a fine of \$600 each upon Merle and Vigo for writing anti-militarist articles in Harve's organ, the "Guerre Sociale." They were also sentenced to five years imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$600 each for not being present at the trial of the case.

Italy.

In reply to questions put to the Italian ministry by Socialist members of Parliament concerning the recent railway strike, the government said that while it admitted the "right to strike in an ordinary dispute, the government cannot tolerate a strike, even an arbitration court, in any public service which involves an arrest of the national activity." This reply, as the London "Labor Leader" well says, is most important and serious. "It means that when capitalist governments take over public services they make even the workmen members of the public service, and subject to all the disabilities which attend civil servants. Evidently Socialism is not necessarily being established when you bring a few more industries under the jurisdiction of the capitalist state."

"PEACE REIGNS IN CHILE."

Over 200 nitrate strikers were mowed down with machine guns in the strike at Iquique, Chile, last week. Several thousand of the strikers came into the city. The troops were called out and the slaughter followed. On the following day the strikers again assembled in Plaza Prat and listened to speeches by their leaders denouncing the Government. Another bloody encounter ensued in which many of the workmen were killed and injured. It is also reported that some of the soldiers were injured, but details cannot be obtained owing to the strict censorship maintained. The nitrate deposits are leased by the Chilean Government chiefly to British and German companies, which employ the native population almost exclusively, with the exception of overseers and foremen. The workers buried their dead and "peace reigned" in Chile on Christmas day.

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LABOR DIRECTORY. 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. I (German) - 85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II - Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7:30 p. m.; Dist. IV - 342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V - 2009 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI - 2009 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII - 1430 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulstich's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m. at Clubhouse, 242-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Herman Wendler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOODS OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, I. O. O. F. UNION No. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Financial Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 517 East 85th street. City: Secretary, Arthur Arthur Gunne, 1062 Anthony Avenue, Bro.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Links' Assembly Room, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. - Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m. at 616 E. Eighty-second street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m. at the office, 322 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 322 Broadway, Telephone 2817 or 2818 Work.

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

BROOKLYN, 224 A. D. Dr. 1 (American), meets the second and fourth Friday at 675 Glenmore avenue; Br. (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: 88799 FRANKLIN

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PARTY NEWS

National.

In a number of states new primary laws are in operation, some of which involve considerable expense for the filing of state tickets.

National Committee motion providing for an organizer for the state of Louisiana until the April election at the expense of the National Committee, was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 35; no, 6; not voting, 25.

National Committee motion providing for the publication of a Socialist almanac was defeated by the following vote: Yes, 24; no, 26; not voting, 16.

National Committee motion providing for special assessment stamp to cover expenses of delegates to the national convention, stamps to be sold on credit to the respective party divisions, was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 49; no, 1; not voting, 16.

National Committee is now voting on time and place for holding the national convention, and on Motion No. 32, which provides for the issuance of a leaflet dealing with the present crisis, unemployed problem and hard times. Vote will close Jan. 14.

"Radniska Strazn" is a new semi-monthly publication printed in the Croatian language. Office of publication, 372 Blue Island avenue, Room 12, Chicago, Ill.

The name of Col. Dick Maple appears on the ballot as a candidate for member of the National Executive Committee. Not being a member of the party, he accepted the nomination under a misapprehension. The nomination should therefore be disregarded by the members when voting.

Local Redlands, Cal., has adopted long resolutions favoring unity of the S. P. and S. L. P. The basis of unity is proposed in the following clauses:

"Resolved, In view of the above preamble, we, Local Redlands, initiate a National Referendum calling for the union of the two Socialist parties of America; unity to be based on the recognition of industrial unionism as the economic basis of the Socialist political movement; and be it further

"Resolved, That the official press and means of publication shall be owned and managed by the Socialist Party and that the structure be considered official and sanctioned by the National Executive Committee; and be it further

"Resolved, That no officer of any union shall be eligible as an officer or candidate of the Socialist Party."

Comrade Hanford informs the National Secretary that owing to the fact that his health would not permit him to attend meetings of the National Executive Committee he has declined the nomination tendered him.

Italian comrades and all others interested in the organization of Italian workers, should send addresses to the National Office. There is a movement on foot for the establishment of an Italian Socialist paper in Chicago. Two thousand subscriptions are wanted to insure the success of the publication from the start.

National Committeeman Hastings of Wyoming has made the following motion to be submitted to the National Committee:

"I move the action of the National Executive Committee in giving recognition to the Wells and Iverson faction of Omaha by revoking and the party in Nebraska be allowed full swing in working out its destiny."

The following cities have been placed in nomination for the national convention: Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Milwaukee and St. Louis. The dates suggested for holding the convention range from April 18 to Sept. 1.

Contributions to the National Organizing Fund from Nov. 23 to Dec. 27 are as follows:

Carl A. Cheyne, Cleveland, O., \$1; A. Chery, Chicago, Ill., \$1.10; Workmen's S. & D. R. P., Br. 87, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; N. W. Side Branch, Chicago, \$3.25; L. N. Thompson, Roll, Okla., \$1.40; Jos. Plinzner, Circle City, Alaska, \$2; Local Daverton, Ia., Central Branch, \$2; Local Paso Robles, Cal., \$3; Local Larchwood, Ia., \$3.75; Local Bay View, Ia., \$2.50; Local Waterbury, Conn., Br. 2, \$2.50; Local Piquette County, Wash., \$5.75; Local Toledo, O., \$10; Local Easton, Pa., \$5; 29th Ward Br., Chicago, Ill., \$3; total, \$51.25; previously reported, \$1,142.11; total, \$1,193.36.

Morris Hillquit writes the National Office in reply to A. M. Simons' statement that he disagreed with Hillquit on the immigration question at the Stuttgart Congress. Comrade Hillquit affirms that Comrade Simons while there announced his opposition to restrictive legislation against specified races and would support the American resolution on condition that it was not considered favorable to such restriction.

The Lawrence American Club has moved into their new quarters at Hampshire and Cameron streets, consisting of a large hall, two ante rooms, and a kitchen. The movement in Lawrence is in better shape than ever before and will be further strengthened this winter.

Chelsea has organized a Boys' and Girls' Socialist Club with 30 members, which is attached to the party, paying dues and fulfilling the other duties incumbent on a Socialist Club.

Haverhill reports a gain of 12 members for the month. Lowell reports a gain of three. A 3-branch branch of 30 members has been organized in Boston.

A meeting to organize a Speakers' Club will be held in Boston headquarters, 630 Washington street, Sunday, Jan. 12, at 2 p. m. All interested should attend.

The clubs are now electing the State Committee for 1908. Franklin County reports the election of Comrade Hutchings of Greenfield, Hampshire County, re-elects Comrade Hitchcock of Ware.

Secretary Carey will speak in Leominster, Friday, Jan. 3, at Whitman, Sunday, Jan. 5; and will debate with the Rev. McByde in Brockton, Monday, Jan. 13.

Ballets for election of National Executive Committee and National Secretary have been sent to the clubs, also nomination blanks for State Secretary.

Connecticut.

The State Committee met at Hartford, Dec. 22, with R. E. Richardson of New Britain in the chair. Comrades Bock of Waterbury, Sweetland and Lavine of Hartford, Hare of Bristol, Schledge of Manchester, Applegate of New Haven, and Newbury of Shelton were also present. Reports of State Secretary and Treasurer showed receipts of \$120 in the Treasurer's

hands. Various routine matters were transacted. The State Secretary was instructed to send to William D. Haywood a copy of an Italian paper, "La Plebe", containing an alleged report of a speech made by him, and ask him as to its truth or falsity. All returns on election of National Committeemen must be made by Jan. 12 and returns on election of National Executive Committee and National Secretary by Jan. 15.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

The Civil Government will take up the Bullitt Bill under which Philadelphia is governed, Saturday, Jan. 4, at 3 p. m.

The Organization Committee has sent requests to nationally branches to co-operate with ward branches in doing precinct work, and requests ward organizers to render a report of work done.

The Flying Squadron, to do precinct work in the central part of the city, will meet in headquarters Saturday, Jan. 4, at 7:30 p. m. All comrades who are able should come.

Campaign subscription lists and tickets for the Wentworth meeting on Jan. 19 have been sent to the branch financial secretaries. Branches are to receive 10 per cent of the money raised on the lists and tickets. Secretaries should make part meeting before or at the Wentworth meeting as the Campaign Committee is in need of money.

Geo. H. Strobell of Newark, N. J., will speak under the auspices of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, in Park Avenue Hall, 1315 Columbia avenue, Tuesday, Jan. 4. Admission free. His subject will be "A Christian's View of Socialism". Local Philadelphia's vote on State Referendum No. 4 for members of the National Committee from Pennsylvania, resulted as follows: Ed. Moore, 84 votes; J. H. Cohen, 81; Jas. H. Maurer, 46; E. H. Davila, 44; Geo. Knuckle, 27; Fred. L. Schwartz, 18. Two unsigned ballots and 29 from delinquent members were thrown out.

Referendum ballots for National Executive Committee and National Secretary will be sent out this week.

The petitions for placing the names of our nominees on the primary ballots will be sworn to in headquarters on Friday, Jan. 3, at 8 p. m. We need one comrade for each petition. Come down and do your share.

Comrades, push the sale of the Wentworth tickets. The Campaign Committee wants to make this meeting a record breaker.

Wisconsin.

The mayor of Manitowish requested that flags be displayed in honor of the departure of the battleship fleet from Hampton Roads. The Socialist local petitioned the mayor to request that flags be lowered half mast in memory of the entombed miners of Pennsylvania and all those who have given their lives that the work of the world might be done.

The Socialists of Racine have rented five new headquarters with electric light and all improvements and in a central locality.

Local Milwaukee has settled on Feb. 29 as the time for holding its county convention. As candidates on our ticket are first chosen by a party referendum, and afterwards, according to law, voted on at the primaries, there is little left for the county convention to do besides framing a platform and resolutions.

New York State.

Chas. W. Noonan of Schenectady has been elected State Committeeman from Schenectady County.

Local Rochester has elected the following officers: Organizer, Wm. Kirby; Secretary, John Rose, Jr.; Financial Secretary, H. E. Steiner; Treasurer, John Schmidt; Literature Agent, John Holson.

The secretaries of locals are urged to send the State Committee the names and addresses of their new officers.

"Ballots for the election of the members of the National Committee and National Secretary have been sent to the locals. The vote will close on Jan. 20. Local secretaries must be the total vote cast for every candidate with the State Secretary not later than Jan. 25.

Locals are reminded that the vote on the questions regarding The Worker will close on Jan. 11, and that the returns must reach the State Secretary not later than Jan. 14.

The State Committee will print a leaflet on the present financial and industrial crisis written by Comrade Washope. It deals with this subject in a popular way and will be very effective for distribution all over the state. The leaflets will be ready for distribution by Jan. 30. Locals are requested to order as large a quantity as they can distribute. The leaflets will be sold at the rate of \$1.50 a thousand; locals unable to pay at this time will receive them on credit to be paid as soon as convenient.

New York City.

The Mayer-Haywood Conference will meet on Saturday, Jan. 4, at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. There are important matters to be acted upon, and in view of the Petition trial coming to a close very soon every delegate is requested to be present.

The next meeting of The Worker Conference will take place on Monday, Jan. 6, at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Districts which have not yet elected delegates are urged to do so at once.

One hundred and twenty-five thousand copies of a leaflet entitled "A Tip for the Jobless Man," written by Jos. Washope, have been ordered by the Executive Committee and will be ready for distribution by the middle of next week. They will be printed in English, German, and Jewish and will be sold to subdivisions at \$1 a thousand. The leaflet is one of the best ever got out by the local and should be used to great advantage during the coming months. Every branch is urged to order large quantities for distribution.

The City Record, containing the list of the enrolled Socialist voters, will be ready for distribution early next week; district organizers are requested to inform the Organizer, stating the number they need.

The local has made arrangements to print 10,000 canvasser's cards for use by the comrades in their work of canvassing the enrolled voters. They will be ready for distribution by the end of the week and will be sent to the districts in proportion to the number of enrolled voters.

Comrade Dr. X. Krishna of India, a

member of the Socialist Party in Portland, Ore., will remain in the city and vicinity for a few weeks and desire to lecture for the various assembly and agitation districts on subjects not alone relating to the condition of the working class in India, but also about various phases of the Socialist movement. Comrades desiring to avail themselves of the services of Comrade Krishna are requested to communicate with him in care of Organizer U. Solomon, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street.

The General Committee met Saturday, Jan. 28. Comrade Mally chairman, Comrade Gillis vice-chairman. Thirty-nine applications were received and acted on. Decided to request the "We Don't Patronize" list of the A. F. of L. be printed in The Worker. Alexander Jonas resigned from "Daily Call" Fair Committee. Comrade Lipp elected to fill vacancy. Communications from Edmund and Mrs. Edith Kelly, also from Comrades Egers and Eliscu, asking to be transferred from their respective districts to the 25th and 27th A. D. Permission granted, except in case of Comrade Eliscu. Permission was granted to Comrade Flatshel to transfer from the 20th to the 22d A. D. Request of Comrade Gearley to affiliate with the 2d A. D. was refused.

Communication from Bakers' and Confectionery Workers of the Bronx, accompanied by three tickets of invitation to their mask and civil ball, was received and courtesy accepted. J. M. McIntyre resigned from Lecture Committee. Communication from Editor of The Worker relating to publication of article of Robert Rives LaMonte was referred to the State Committee. Communication from Thomas Wright, announcing that Cosmos Concert Company was prepared to give entertainments consisting of vocal and instrumental music, Socialist songs, etc., on percentage basis, was referred to The Worker Conference. Recommendations of Executive Committee from Nov. 18 to Dec. 23 inclusive, adopted, with the exception of the recommendation of three months' probationary period for new members. Roll call: 2d A. D. reported election of officers and delegates; that they would take an active part in the rent strike; that a committee had been elected to dispose of tickets for the "Forward" ball. The 4th A. D. reported membership increasing every week; made \$25 on concert given on Christmas night; have opened new headquarters; have arranged lectures in English; have also joined in the anti-entertainment of 2,000 copies of The Worker; 8th A. D. reported on anti-rent strike; that committees had been appointed and the work was being done in a satisfactory manner; that they were instructed to request that The Worker, "Volkszeitung" and "Forward" agitate the question of naturalization. The 17th A. D. reported entertainment to be held Jan. 12 to raise funds to procure meeting place; called attention to report of district previously published in The Worker. The 22d A. D. reported on distribution of The Worker, that they have arranged a social gathering, proceeds to go to campaign fund; were requested to ask for the issue of a "Hard Times" leaflet every month, also to arrange indoor meetings for the unemployed in the daytime. 31st A. D. reported unusual activity; that \$5 had been donated to Sustaining Fund of The Worker; that some old members, long absent from district meetings, had again become active; that \$2 had been donated to The Worker; that it was the sense of the membership of the 31st that they should, at each meeting, donate as much as possible to The Worker Sustaining Fund; that discussion took place at last meeting on the point: "The New York Socialist" which elicited the motion that the 31st A. D. should endorse the action of the Harlem Agitation Committee and its subcommittee. In regard to this particular document, Motion carried that The Worker "Volkszeitung", "Forward" and "Zeitgeist" be requested to agitate the question of naturalization. In regard to reported request of a committee of the A. F. of L. in the Goldfield District for troops, motion passed that it be referred to the Executive Committee to get the facts in the matter and communicate with central bodies of A. F. of L. and its Executive Council in regard to same. On motion the following committee was appointed to take supervision of the anti-rent strike: Comrades Thomas, Belowitz, Kalinowitz, Harwood and Oneal.

The 13th and 15th A. D. meet next Tuesday, Jan. 7, at their new headquarters in Turn Hall, 305 W. Fifty-fourth street. They will meet there permanently hereafter on the first and third Tuesdays of every month. The meeting room is a very comfortable one and contains piano. The members desire to have some ladies join, as they intend to make the organization a social as well as a business one.

The Bronx Lecture Committee reports that the course of Sunday morning lectures has been quite successful so far. Attendance has been fair and collections are about meeting expenses. An especially good program is promised for January. The singing has largely contributed to the success of the lectures. Comrade Wright desires to organize a group to sing Socialist songs if enough comrades can be got together.

The 6th A. D. has elected the following officers: Recording Secretary, Miss I. Sackis; Financial Secretary, I. Glassner; Organizer, A. Ches; Literature Agent, Comrade Kremer; delegates to General Committee: Chas. Jacobsen, Kronovitz, M. Sher, A. Sheer, Feldman, Stoopnick, Selenfreund, Rozsaky, Saphier. The next meeting will be held Friday, Jan. 3, at 203 E. Third street.

Kings County.

The Central Committee met Dec. 28, with Comrade Wolf in the chair. Communications received from Carpenters and Joiners Local 291, stating that the Eastern Brewery Co. of Brooklyn was on the unfair list. Labor Lyceum Association, calling attention to their celebration on Dec. 31. From U. Solomon, enclosing ballots for National Executive Committeemen and National Secretary. Bills received from Bartel, printer, \$9 and "Volkszeitung", \$25. Organizer urged branches which have failed to do so to send nominations for State Committee by Saturday night. Comrade Lipos of the "Daily Call" Fair Conference reported that meetings were now held on the first and third Saturdays of the month at Organizer Solomon's office. Lecture Committee recommended that County Committee take charge of lectures in the borough and that lectures at Silver Hall be discontinued for the present and efforts be concentrated on Hart's Hall and Brownsville lectures. Also that a lecture bureau be established and a committee be elected to run same. Fifth and 2nd A. D. report successful mass meeting. Branch 2 of 23d A. D. expects to start a Socialist Sunday School and an English speaking branch. Delegates instructed to bring up the Boudin matter again. Auditing Committee reported bad method in bookkeeping. Organizer turned over \$152 more that books called for. Cash on hand, \$46.04. Committee of three was elected to devise a better system of bookkeeping.

GREAT NEWS from BISHOP CREEK

STOCK WITHDRAWN FROM THE MARKET.

As is well known to the readers of "Wilshire's Magazine", I have persistently been pointing out the past year to them that an investment in any ordinary industrial enterprise was likely to prove disastrous to the investor owing to the near collapse of our industrial structure. I also pointed out one investment which would prove an exception to the general rule, namely in a gold mine in which the production of gold came up to expectations. Naturally, if a man has invested in a gold mine and doesn't get the gold, he loses money, no matter what the condition of industry; but assuming that the gold mine delivers the gold, then I say that there is no safer investment. I, myself, have confined my own investments to gold-mining properties where I considered the question of getting gold a certainty.

In one of these investments: namely, The Bishop Creek Gold Company Stock, I offered stock to the readers of this magazine. I had made a careful investigation, and it seemed to me that this mine offered the best investment that I knew of for both safety and opportunity for large profits. Bishop Creek had one great element of safety: the ore outcrops were so large and so extended that there could be no denial of the existence of a great body of gold ore. It was merely a question of values. The question of working was very simple owing to the fine water power owned by the company in the Bishop Creek which pours directly over the claims of the company.

I put this stock forth to investors as a project to manufacture a product, namely gold, which would have a staple U. S. Coinage value of \$20.67 per ounce, and called attention to the fact that the greater the industrial depression the more that \$20.67 would buy. Bishop Creek has an inexhaustible supply of the raw material, namely, the gold ore, and an unlimited market for the product at a constantly enhancing price. I never made any claims of great average value for the ore, but merely said that such was the quantity of the ore and so cheaply could it be worked that anything over \$5.00 per ton in value would make an enormously valuable mine. I also said that the values we had been counting on were above the Creek levels, and that anything below those levels would be so much more to the good.

In the exploration of the Diamond Drill, which has now been running only about ten days, we have discovered one single vein of pay ore which guarantees us sufficient values to make our stock worth many times the price at which it was sold, and this vein is below the Creek level, in ground we had not put into our estimate at all. Our Diamond Drill shows that the vein, at a depth of 56 feet, is 9 feet wide with a value of \$17.25 per ton, and at a depth of 160 feet the same width shows a value of \$34.54 in gold values. The total width of the pay ore at 160 feet is about 25 feet, and it averages \$13.08 per ton. When it is remembered that this streak probably extends for the length of our claims for a distance of over five miles, and that as far as we know it may run to a depth of five thousand feet, it does not take much of a mining man to see

what enormous values we have in this single vein. There is no reason why we should not soon be handling two hundred tons per day at a cost of less than \$4.50 per ton, and if we only work the best grade of ore it will show \$30 a ton profit or \$6,000 a day, nearly \$200,000 per month. This one single vein of, say, 25 feet wide, out of our lode of 2,000 feet wide and 5 miles long, should ultimately pay a dividend to our stockholders of 50 per cent upon the par value of the stock. The discovery of this vein vindicates more than I have ever claimed for the Bishop Creek Mine, and it forever settles any question of doubt as to the value of Bishop Creek shares.

Assays of our Diamond Drill core from 115 feet to 160 feet, in 2 1/2-foot sections, are as follows: \$7.44; \$5.38; \$1.65; \$0.82; \$0.43; \$0.86; \$28.11; \$59.11; \$39.68; \$11.20; \$6.61; \$5.30; \$15.75; \$17.50; \$5.30; \$18.75; \$4.90, showing an average of \$13.08 for the whole 45 feet. It will be noted that the last 30 feet of this vein averages \$18.25 to the ton. I don't know of another mine in the world that can make a better showing, taking into consideration our natural facilities for working.

It is to be remembered that \$23,000,000 has already been divided between the shareholders of the Hearst Homestake Mines of South Dakota, and that the average value of the ore does not exceed \$4.00 per ton. The Alaska Treadwell Mine has paid to its shareholders nearly ten millions of dollars, while their ore averages less than \$2.00 per ton. We should be able to work our ore, and it is practically inexhaustible in quantity, just as cheaply as either one of these two mines, for we have the advantage of our own water power. When we compare our 25 feet of \$13.08 ore and consider that 9 feet of it is \$34.54 ore it can be seen what an enormous margin of profit we have.

A stamp mill will be erected at once. The diamond drill will meanwhile be kept going night and day all winter, and it will certainly uncover more and richer ore bodies.

Another mine of which I am in control and a principal owner is the British Guiana Gold Company, of British Guiana. I offered a part of the stock to a certain number of my friends about six months ago and promised them that the mine would be in operation and earning money by November 30th.

This promise has been fulfilled, for a cablegram from Georgetown, dated November 30, 1907, announced that the mine was now working in pay dirt, and averaging \$1.50 per cubic yard. This value is more than twice what was estimated in our original prospectus and absolutely assures the success of the mine. There is practically an unlimited amount of pay dirt on our claims which can be worked at a cost of less than 15 cents per yard.

Furthermore, I might say that neither the British Guiana Gold Company, the Bishop Creek Gold Company, nor myself, have any more stock in these two companies to sell to the public.

GAYLORD WILSHIRE,
President of the Bishop Creek Gold Co.

THE DEAD-LINE.

By Jos. E. Cohen. An interesting report is that recently issued by the Special Committee on Standard of Living, Eighth New York Conference of Charities and Corrections, Albany, N. Y.

It is interesting because the committee did its investigating from the remarkable standpoint that the families seen were to be considered human beings. These are the conclusions of the Committee, for the cities and towns of New York state:

"It requires no citation of elaborate statistics to bring convincing proof that \$900-700 is wholly inadequate to maintain a proper standard of living and no self-respecting family should be asked or expected to live on such an income.

"The committee believes that with an income between \$700-800 a family can barely support itself, provided that it is subject to no extraordinary expenditures by reason of sickness, death or other untoward circumstances. Such a family can live without charitable assistance thru exceptional management and in the absence of emergencies."

Those who have read Robert Hunter's valuable work "Poverty" will remember that he is more modest, almost by half, in drawing the "dead-line." Yet he declares that three in his life, does the average workman fall below the dead-line, and requires help from charity. With the dead-line raised to the point indicated by the committee, which is still very low, it is safe to say that mighty few wage-workers are not below it most of the time.

It is evident from the above, that the worker is poverty stricken when he leaves the factory gate. Even were he to refrain from stimulating his jaded nerves by strong drink, and even were he to refrain from dropping his mite into the collection plate at church, he would have little to attempt to save from and he cannot hope to make himself independent of the factory lord.

It is also evident, that the rich did not acquire their wealth by their own efforts. It would appear, that the rich secured their wealth by the use of the

ing charge of the People's Forum, and this will probably be the only lecture center carried on by the party for the rest of the lecture season. It is desirable to have a short musical entertainment at every lecture, and any musician who is willing to donate his or her services one or two Sundays a month is requested to communicate with John Libsle, 794 Madison street.

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City. FRIDAY, JAN. 3. LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—Dr. Elmer Lee. "What Should Be the Relation Between Man and Woman."

SUNDAY, JAN. 5. MCKINLEY HALL (Brooklyn), One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and Boston Road, 10-30 a. m.—W. J. Ghent. "The Futility of Reform."

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 235 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, 8 p. m.—Mosés Oppenheimer. "The Origin and Evolution of the State."

Brooklyn. SUNDAY, JAN. 5. FLATBUSH FREE FORTH, 1190 Flatbush avenue, 8 p. m.—J. P. Kohler. "The Kingdom of Heaven."

PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—Edward Dolson. "The Impracticability of Socialism."

PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road and Flatbush avenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D. Long. "Heaven on Earth."

Boston. SUNDAY, JAN. 5. LABOR LYCEUM, 694 Washington street, 8 p. m.—Edwin D. Mead. "The United States and a United World."

MONDAY, JAN. 6. FANEUIL HALL, Mass meeting at 8 p. m. Speakers on the Financial Panic, Mine Distasters and the Unemployed.

"Hard-Times Collars." One Fifth Avenue jeweler is meeting the financial stringency with a tempting article for sale which has all the elements of appropriateness, says the New York "Times."

He is selling "hard-times" collars. Where as formerly women wore buying soft collars of pearls, with diamond slides or collars with filigree of diamonds, to-day these extravaganzas are untimely. The "hard-times" collars are black velvet, with chaste slides of diamonds, and whereas the affluent jeweler cost from \$5,000 up, the new trinkets can be bought for \$500.

underpaid wage-worker. "The rich are rich because the poor are poor."

It is still more evident that the cause is to be found in the condition which prevails at the factory. The workers create but they do not possess their product. The owner of the factory does not create but does possess the product. That is why those who create are poor, while those who do no useful work are rich.

From which it is even more evident that the only way to abolish the most widespread social disease—poverty—is to make the factories and other socially necessary instruments of wealth production the property of society; that is, establish Socialism.

Under Socialism, instead of having poverty for their portion, as they have to-day, the workers will own the full fruits of their labor.

And there will be no dead-line.

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

Socialism and Modern Science. 210-page, cloth bound book by Enrico Ferri. Original price, \$1.50; now 90c. A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy. Original price, \$1.50; now 90c. Mass and Class. A Survey of Social Divisions. By W. J. Ghent, 250 pages. Paper, 20c.; original price, 25c. The Communist Manifesto. By Karl Marx and Frederic Engels. 10c.; 25 copies for \$1.25; 100, \$3. Introduction to Socialism. Only 5c. 75c. per dozen; \$3 per 100. Uncle England. A Plain Exposition of Socialism. By Robert Blatchford. 10c.; 22 copies for 50c.; 100, \$6. The Pinkerton Labor Spy. Exposes the system used by employers to break up labor organizations. 20c.; \$2.50 per dozen. Unionism and Socialism. By Comrade Eugene Debs. \$2 per 100; 30c. per dozen; 5c. each. Confessions of a Drone. Also contains "Marshall Field's Will" and "The Socialist Machine." \$1 per 100; 5c. each; 25c. per dozen. THE WORKER, 239 E. 84th Street, New York

