

The Worker.

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"WILL MAINTAIN RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH"

Executive Committee New York Socialist Party Declares It Will Fight Police Interference with Street Meetings—Protest Against Wilful and Malicious Persecution of Police Department—Party Will Not Be Made Scapegoat for Inefficiency of Present Municipal Administration.

The following statement is issued by the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of New York, relative to the interference with Socialist street meetings:

The Police Department of our city, honeycombed with graft, and notoriously inefficient as far as protection of person and property is concerned, has lately undertaken to violate the rights of peaceable meeting and free speech guaranteed by the Constitution, both of the nation and the state. On repeated occasions lawful and peaceable public meetings at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue and other places have been broken up by the police and chairman and speakers arrested under false pretenses. This was done under the allegation that the meeting was held without a police permit, although according to the law the police has no authority either to grant or to withhold such permits, which fact has been admitted in court by Deputy Police Commissioner Hansen.

When this subterfuge was exposed, the police acted under the pretext that the meetings were obstructing traffic. It is the very business of the police to see to it that public assemblies should be so managed as to keep sidewalks and streets reasonably open for traffic purposes. This is so well understood that the police force always performs that duty whenever millionaires weddings or other functions attract large crowds. No millionaires, male or female, is ever molested on such occasions on the charge of collecting a crowd and obstructing traffic. Nor are street meetings of Republicans, Democrats or Salvationists ever interfered with on similar grounds.

It must be plain, therefore, to every lover of fair play, that we are confronted by acts of wilful and malicious persecution under direction of the department chiefs in an endeavor to make our members the scapegoat for the many and glaring shortcomings of the department in other directions. These actions continue with the knowledge and consent of our city administration of tailor-made gentlemen.

As far as we are concerned we propose to maintain and defend the right of free meeting and free speech with all proper means at our disposal. We shall take steps to test the power of the law in our courts and to find out whether the police are in theory, as they seem in fact, outside and above law and constitution.

We propose to see to it that our meetings continue to be orderly and peaceable, all provocations to the contrary notwithstanding. We appeal to all our friends of order and constitutional liberty to support us in this endeavor.

The Socialist Party sent a committee to call upon the Mayor and to demand of him that he call off the police from further arbitrary and unlawful interference with Socialist meetings. The Mayor was crosstipped with numerous politicians, and his secretary, Mr. O'Brien, informed the committee to call later in the day when he would endeavor to make an appointment with the Mayor. The committee called at the time appointed and were given to understand by Mr. O'Brien that the Mayor was too busy with matters of greater importance than the mere grievances of citizens, as he had a primary fight on his hands and for that reason he could not see the committee.

The Socialist Party did not expect other treatment at the hands of a Mayor with a stained title, but expect the committee for the purpose of putting the responsibility where it belongs.

POLICE AGAIN BREAK UP MEETING.

In pursuance of their program to prevent any Socialist Party meetings from being held at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, the New York police arrested thirty-one persons last Saturday night. Of these, all were party members except two. All were fined \$5 each by Magistrate Cornell in the Jefferson Market Night Court. The fines were paid by Organizer Solomon for the Socialist Party, under protest.

The meeting was opened shortly after 8 o'clock. Before that time the appearance of a number of policemen and plain clothes men at the corner indicated that the previous attempts to stop the meetings were to be renewed. When Sol Fieldman arrived in his automobile and stopped at the southwest corner, Henry Harris mounted the seat and opened the meeting.

He had hardly begun speaking when a policeman interrupted him and asked for the permit to hold the meeting. Harris replied that a permit was not needed, that the meeting was held by the Socialist Party, a legal political organization, and that the members were only exercising their rights as citizens to meet in public assemblage.

The policeman then walked off. Harris continued to speak. In a few minutes a patrol wagon appeared, and a swarm of policemen and plain clothes men broke thru the large crowd which had already gathered and surrounded the automobile. There was a commotion, and Harris advised the crowd to keep cool and not to be provoked into violence. Harris was placed under arrest almost immediately. A chess, who was assisting in holding the meeting, was also arrested.

From then on, as one speaker after another mounted the automobile, they were pulled down and, with much unnecessary pulling and hauling and hawling on the part of the officers, hustled on to the patrol wagon. When the wagon was full, those remaining were walked to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street station house.

By the time the wagon had made two trips and sundry individual arrests were effected, there were twenty-six prisoners in the police station. The arrests did not stop with speakers. In their zeal the police picked up people who had nothing at all to do with the meeting and were only spectators.

Among these were two men named McCoy and Ryan, typical "innocent bystanders." McCoy was anxious to have understood he wasn't "like them Socialists," but it did him no good. Ryan was from Iowa, a stranger in New York, knew nothing of Socialism, and never seen a Socialist meeting before, and couldn't understand what all the row was about. He got no chance to explain.

Surrounding Heister and Vogel were seen in the daring to express surprise

CONGRESS OPENS AT STUTTGART.

Greatest Socialist Gathering in History—Delegates from All Parts of the World—German Workers Give Greeting.

The International Socialist Congress met at Stuttgart last Sunday. There were 886 delegates reported present, representing Germany, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Austria, Russia, Switzerland, Bohemia, Hungary, Italy, Bulgaria, Roumania, Sweden, Holland, Argentina, South Africa, Australia, Japan, the United States and other countries, a total of twenty-five nationalities in all.

The delegates received an enthusiastic reception, the railway station and the streets leading to the Liederhalle being decorated with flags, with red predominating. Emile Vandervelde, of Belgium, opened the Congress in behalf of the International Socialist Bureau. August Bebel then delivered the address of welcome, and was received with tremendous enthusiasm. He is reported as follows:

"After mentioning the fact that the French Socialists, since the Amsterdam Congress, had increased their representation in the Chamber from thirty-seven to fifty-four, he said that for the first time the English proletariat, which hitherto had not entered the political lists, had made an independent fight and gained a brilliant victory.

The Government of England had taken the Socialist John Burns into the Cabinet (groans and cheers from the English delegates), but in spite of this concession, so far as he could see, the Government had not succeeded in changing the fighting tactics of the workmen's party. In Finland, Austria, Holland and Switzerland the Socialists had gained triumphs.

"In Germany the situation might seem different. Still, the last Reichstag elections, although they resulted in a reduction in the Socialist seats, showed a gain of a quarter of a million in the Socialist vote since 1900. The number of organized workmen had increased from 384,000 to 534,000. The men enrolled in Socialist syndicates in 1907 numbered 1,800,000.

"Herr Bebel then referred to the strong representation of the Socialist Party in the United States in the Congress. He mentioned the "scandalous prosecution" of Haywood in Idaho, where, he said, the capitalist classes had done everything possible to convict him, but after all he had been brilliantly acquitted. In conclusion Herr Bebel expressed the hope that this conference would do better than the one still sitting at The Hague, which would bring forth a most ridiculous mouse which would probably be stillborn.

Emile Vandervelde spoke next, and Paul Singer, of Germany, was elected President. It was arranged that the various national delegations meet on Monday and select their representatives for the committees.

On Sunday afternoon a gigantic mass meeting was held in the fields at Cronstadt, a suburb of Stuttgart, at which 100,000 people were present. The meeting was said to be unparalleled in the history of the Social Democracy. Processions of trade unions and workmen's societies marched with banners and bands playing.

Speakers, including Bebel, Singer, Jaures, Ferri, Vandervelde, Hyndman, Hillquit, Piechanoff, addressed the crowd from six platforms at the same time. The enthusiasm never flagged for a moment. The few policemen on duty were exclusively employed in administering to frequent cases of collapse from the heat.

On Monday, committee meetings were mostly held. Bebel submitted in the congress a resolution "to resist all armaments, but should war be inevitable, then Socialists shall exert all their efforts to the bringing about of a speedy end to it."

"A French amendment to the resolution insists that general strikes and even revolution shall be resorted to in order to prevent war."

A warm debate is reported to have occurred between Bebel and Herve, the leader of the French anti-militarists. On Tuesday the question of admitting to membership in the Congress, trades unions who do not accept the class war was raised thru the British delegation. Jaures and Vallpant, of France, replied to M. Herve's anti-

ANOTHER SPY AGENCY AT WORK.

The demand for spies for the employing class is on the increase. Bureaus to supply this demand are also on the increase, and scarcely a week passes that some of their circulars do not fall into the hands of workmen. The employment of such methods is a symptom of the degeneracy in the code of honor that was once generally accepted in the capitalist world: The money-mad exploiters of to-day are as unlike the old-fashioned small proprietor of half a century ago as he was

unlike the slave masters of the ancient world. A certain degree of fraternity existed between the small proprietor and his workmen. The rise of the modern exploiter has abolished whatever sympathy existed between man and master. The worker is regarded as a suspicious being whom it is necessary to watch as one would watch a vicious animal. Therefore, the professional spy is regarded as necessary to many profit-making institutions. Another dealer in spies bids for capitalist favor in the following circular:

THE BERGOFF DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Civil and Criminal Investigations Attended To—Male and Female Operators Sent to All Parts of the World—Shadowing, Locating, Investigating and Seizing Legal Papers—1416 Broadway, New York.

Dear Sir:—This office is in a position to furnish your company with thoroughly experienced motormen, conductors, power house men, and in fact all classes of labor which is required to run a street railway company during the time of a strike. This bureau has made a specialty of handling strikes for over half a century and our clients are among the largest corporations in the world. During the recent trouble between the steamship companies and the striking longshoremen of New York City this office transported over 100,000 men for the different steamboat companies and supplied 1,000 guards.

We also furnish men who work on the outside, that is, for a man to work in your employ as a motorman or conductor, join the union and obtain all information he can about his fellow employees. This information is submitted to your company daily in the form of typewritten report. Our charges for guards, motormen, conductors, and all classes of men during the time of trouble is \$5 per day, your company to pay transportation, board and lodge the men.

Trusting that you will at least favor us with a reply, we are,

Respectfully yours,

BERGOFF DETECTIVE BUREAU.

"gentleman" of the drawing room, with his fine-spun "ethics of trade" and heroic platitudes, to pay tribute to the betrayer and raise his calling to the dignity of a profession.

And this is the "civilization" they fear the triumph of the working class would abolish; this is one of the pillars that would crumble in such an event.

And they are right. When men are free to enjoy the fruits of pleasurable labor, when no man can withhold bread from another, when all have free access to the machinery of wealth production and control it for the common welfare, treachery and betrayal of man by man will pass away. It will only be remembered as an example of the infamy that paraded when the capitalist and his sycophants ruled by virtue of their wealth, and not because of any service they gave when they ruled.

In every other age wherein the workers bore the burdens of society and slaved to enrich a few, some code of honor was recognized in the struggle between the ruler and the ruled. During the slave and serf rebellions, valor matched valor and strength matched strength, but systematic treachery for cash they never knew. It remained for the genteel capitalist

FROM THE MINERS OF MINNESOTA.

TO THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF ORGANIZED LABOR:

Comrades and Fellow Workers:—Sixty thousand men, women and children are stretching their arms to you, imploring a mite to assure them the necessities of life while carrying on a fight for better conditions against the United States Steel Corporation.

The miners of Minnesota, who for years have spent their life within the bowels of earth and filthy shacks, in the grim desperation of their lot organized themselves into local unions of the Western Federation of Miners, hoping that some day thru the peaceful efforts of the great organization of the West, they would conquer higher wages and shorter hours of labor. They had not been long organized when their employer, the United States Steel Corporation, which is the greatest exploiter of labor in the world, began to lay off the men identified with the Western Federation of Miners. The workers then to protect their right to organize went on strike and called out the other men workers who sympathized with them.

On the morning of July 19, 1907, twenty thousand men laid down their tools and quit work. The noble action of the Minnesota miners was met by the most despotic measures ever used by organized capital. At the hands of the public officers, who are nothing but mere creatures of the Steel Trust, all law is being violated. Some men are being evicted from their homes, some are being beaten into insensibility, and some others are thrown into jail without any charge or justification whatever. Violence and threats on the side of the tools of the mine owners are boundless. A class war is blooming. The bloody days of Idaho and Colorado are nothing when compared with the drastic deeds of lawlessness committed in this section of the country.

However, the miners have pulled together and stand firm by the organization, intending not to return themselves to the previous state of slavery, should they starve in so doing. The cause of the miners of Minnesota is the cause of all of the workers of the land; and in their name and in their behalf we appeal to the solidarity of labor to see that the necessary funds be provided and a solid front be offered to the Steel Trust.

We appeal to you, and we trust that your mite and that of your friends will be soon forwarded to James Kirwan, Room 3, Pioneer Bldg., Denver, Colo.

"With best wishes, we remain, fraternally yours,

THE MINNESOTA DISTRICT UNION OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.
Aug. 13, 1907.

NEW YORK AGENCY SHIPS STRIKE-BREAKERS

The following message was sent to Governor Hughes on Tuesday last from Duluth, Minn.:

"We, the undersigned, being American citizens, in our name and in the name of ninety workers, hereby protest against the violation of labor law, nine hundred and six, committed by J. Koefler, agent of the United States Steel Corporation, 192 E. Third street, New York.

"He hired us August 15, thru a written contract; stated there was no strike at working place. Were railroaded to Minnesota and at the point of guns compelled to act as strike breakers in the iron mines where the Western Federation of Miners are on strike to enforce reasonable demands.

"Impossible to find protection in Minnesota, where the law officers are servants of Steel Trust interests. We appeal Governor State of New York, in whose jurisdiction we were deceived and turned into slavery.

CHARLES KLEIN, ALEX KIEMANN, F. W. VAN DAIR, CARL JOHNSON.

In an interview Koefler admits having shipped men to Duluth for the Carnegie Steel Company, which is part of the steel trust, contracting to pay the men \$2 for a ten-hour day, lodging to be provided by the company, the men buying their own food. Governor Hughes acknowledges receiving the appeal from Minnesota and says he has the matter "under advisement."

Word has been received that Mother Jones is coming East on behalf of the Minnesota miners and will hold meetings in New York. Fuller announcement later.

hanna Grell-Cramer, Peter Grind, Otto Kammerer, Charles Stewart, Mrs. Charles Stewart, E. E. Carr, Emil Spindler and Mrs. Emil Spindler of the Socialist Party; Daniel De Leon, Frank Bohn and Dr. Hammer of the Socialist Labor Party; Hugo Pick and H. Heslewood of the two factions of the Industrial Workers of the World.

ROOSEVELT'S CLOVEN HOOF.

There are but two portions of President Roosevelt's speech at Provincetown that immediately interest the working class, both Socialist and non-Socialist. The remainder is merely intended to allay the fears of the small stockholders and investors who are being squeezed out thru what Roosevelt claims to be the movement of the great capitalists against his policy. What the President said about prosecuting "dishonest and unscrupulous capitalists," protecting "innocent and honest business men," encouraging "industry, thrift and well-directed energy" has all been said before by him. It is an old story and the phrases are now hackneyed and meaningless. They may tend to reassure the timid and the frightened small stockholders and business men, but they offer no more hope and consolation to the great mass of workers than anything Roosevelt has ever did or said.

Adding Insult to Injury.

But the part of his speech that is of special interest to the organized working class is the following thinly veiled utterances regarding William D. Haywood and those who have worked and agitated in his defense:

There is, unfortunately, a certain number of our fellow-countrymen who seem to accept the view that unless a man can be proved guilty of some particular crime he shall be counted a good citizen, no matter how infamous the life he has led, no matter how pernicious his doctrines or his practices. This is the view announced from time to time with clamorous insistence, now by a group of predatory capitalists, now by a group of sinister anarchistic leaders and agitators, whenever a special champion of either class, no matter how evil his general life.

Such a view is wicked, whether applied to capitalist or labor leader, to rich man or poor man, and all that I have said as to desirable and undesirable citizens remains true.

Thus does Theodore Roosevelt publicly repeat by innuendo the indictment of William D. Haywood as an "undesirable citizen," declared while Haywood was about to be tried and before he had been given an opportunity to prove his innocence of the crime charged against him. Thus does Theodore Roosevelt again use his power and influence as President of the United States to brand as guilty a citizen who has been declared not guilty by all the processes which the law of the land provides.

The Inspiration of It.

There have been those undoubtedly who believed that Mr. Roosevelt would have the decency, since Haywood's acquittal and vindication, to acknowledge publicly his "mistake" in stigmatizing Haywood before the world. They simply misjudged their man. Roosevelt does not understand the meaning of retraction when he has been shown to be in the wrong. Rather would he hold the courts he adjoins others to respect up to contempt than admit himself in the wrong in anything, even tho he inspire greater contempt among the workers for the courts in so doing.

Roosevelt lites with a deep, insatiable hatred the men and women, who like Haywood, Debs, and Moyer, are brave enough to seek to overthrow the social system which he himself admits he is striving to perpetuate. It is the hate of the arrogant capitalist heart for the revolutionary working class; it is the hate which gives impulse to the compromise efforts of the Roosevelt to thwart the working class movement for emancipation from wage slavery; it is the hate which would sacrifice even the boasted ideals of capitalist law and order to crush and throttle the growing movement of the proletariat of all lands.

But this hate reacts upon itself; it paralyzes its own efforts by arousing the working class to the cruelty and wickedness of the capitalist class; it draws the workers closer together; putting them in a class solidarity which attack can only crystallize into a stronger bond of militant unity and aggressiveness. This is what Roosevelt, were he wise, might have learned from the experiences of the past year; this is what he will yet learn, self-sufficient and headstrong tho he be.

A "Wise" Utterance.

Of particular interest to Socialists is the following passage: Certain Socialistic leaders propose to redistribute the world's goods by refusing to thrift and energy and industry their proper superiority over folly and idleness and sullen envy. Such legislation would merely, in the words of the President of Columbia University, "wreck the world's efficiency for the purpose of redistributing the world's discontent."

And this is Roosevelt, statesman and master mind! How the politicians of Europe must have laughed when they read that ponderous thought. Not one of them would be foolish and ignorant enough to make such a declaration at this time. They know they would be the laughing stock of Europe. Only Theodore Roosevelt, swollen with self-importance, puffed with flattery and arrogance, having contempt for the intelligence of the people whose chief executive he is, would repeat with such solemnity the long ago exploded charge that Socialists desired to "redistribute the world's goods."

But the recognition thus tendered to Socialism in this speech, and also in Taff's of the day before, is the true sign that Socialism is the fear of the capitalist class, as it is the one hope and inspiration of the intelligent, class-conscious workers of this country and the world. Distortion cannot prevent its growth, nor vindictive, cowardly assaults upon its leaders, stay the day of its triumph, nor vindictive, cowardly assaults upon its leaders, stay the day of its final triumph.

TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE MAKES GAIN.

Despite daily press reports to the contrary, the Commercial Telegraphers' strike is in excellent shape in New York, and, so far as can be learned, in the whole United States. The companies are badly crippled in the handling of business, and they are in despair, notwithstanding their boasts that things are moving along as usual.

Both the Western Union and Postal Telegraph have men housed in the downtown buildings and they sleep and are fed there. The women employees are taken to a first-class hotel uptown every night. There are few competent people at work, however, and these are worked to the limit in a vain effort to keep down the accumulated business.

On Tuesday last one of the strike-breakers, Harry Behnetin, in the Western Union office down town, suddenly went insane and caused a panic by running amuck among the other strike-breakers. He was overpowered and taken to the hospital, and afterwards assigned to the Insane pavilion in Bellevue hospital.

It seems that Behnetin had been at work sixty-five hours when he broke under the strain, and the few competent people at work are being driven the same way. Mrs. Behnetin said she had requested her husband to quit work since the strike began, but he refused to quit. The telegraph boys also declared a strike, and those at work are also being overworked.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has appointed Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Daniel Keefe as a committee to try and adjust the difference between the union and companies.

The New York Union is attempting to have Attorney-General Jackson revoke the charters of both companies in this state on the ground that they are violating the anti-trust laws and are guilty of unreasonable delay in the forwarding of telegrams.

Mass meetings are being held by the strikers at Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, at which local labor officials make speeches. John O. Chase, of the Socialist Party, and Luella Twining of the Western Federation of Miners have spoken at these meetings and received cordial receptions. National President Small has issued a call for funds to maintain the strike and also to conduct a propaganda of education against the companies.

DEBS SPEAKS ON IDAHO TRIAL.

A large audience greeted Eugene V. Debs at the Terre Haute Chataqua on Sunday, Aug. 11, to hear his address on "The Idaho Trial." The electric and steam roads brought in miners and other workers for miles in the vicinity of the city, and his address, lasting for two hours, was frequently interrupted by applause.

MEETING OF JEWELRY WORKERS.

A general meeting of the jewelry workers of New York, and all those in any way connected with the trade, is called at 67 East Eighth street, near First avenue, Thursday, Aug. 22, 8 p. m. Those desiring to join the union can do so by paying 25c., which is the initiation fee for this week only, as later the amount will be increased.

The Worker.

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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: 1903 (Presidential)..... 96,961 1905 (State and Congressional)..... 229,762 1904 (Presidential)..... 408,230

THE "TIMES" MISSES FIRE AGAIN.

If citizens of the United States are entitled to read with "patriotic indignation" that a strong delegation from this country is present at the International Socialist Congress, the New York "Times" consoles them with the assertion that "not one of these delegates was an American by nativity or by habit of mind."

The "Times" will not be surprised to learn that it is as untruthful as ever in this assertion, but it will be shocked to know that the two delegates elected by the Socialist Party are of "native American stock" running back several generations, as are also the majority of those who received credentials from the National Committee. We make no boast of it, but state it as one of those disagreeable facts the "Times" thinks "unfit to print" but fit to lie about.

Imported Mallocks to defend international capitalism meet with patriotic praise from the "Times." It will not tolerate any racial prejudices that would endanger the defense of capitalist interests. Such prejudices are only mentioned in order to stir up hatred among the workers of different nationalities and induce them to fight each other instead of the class the "Times" so clumsily represents.

A SIGNIFICANT THREAT.

The "Wall Street Journal", one of the influential financial papers of the country, gives what is practically a warning to Roosevelt of what he may expect next year if he continues tinkering with the large combinations of capital. The warning consists of a fictitious dispatch dated at Washington, June 11, 1908, reporting "The Great Strike of 1908". The strike is purported to be one of the capitalist class against the administration. The article is clearly a threat, as the opening paragraph indicates:

Capital has gone on strike. On Friday, June 12, at 8 o'clock in the morning, practically every wheel in the country will cease to go around. Manufacturing establishments will be closed. Railroad trains will be brought to a standstill, mining will be suspended, banking houses will close their doors, and the Stock Exchange will take an indefinite recess as in the panic of 1873. Fully 15,000,000, the breadwinners of 15,000,000 families, will be thrown out of employment. It is believed that many of the rich men of the country have gathered their available funds together and have prepared to leave the country.

Then it is told how the great capitalists of the United States gathered in Washington, June, 1908, and issued their ultimatum to President Roosevelt, the ultimatum consisting of a demand that Roosevelt cease his anti-trust campaign. Roosevelt is portrayed as making a stubborn refusal to surrender and the reader is left to guess whether the disaster threatened by the capitalist class is realized.

That an influential journal can boldly forecast such an event shows how confident the capitalist class is of the power it possesses. It is an admission that this class has the power to paralyze the industries of the country, and that they will not hesitate to bring such a catastrophe if they think it necessary. Fundamentally Roosevelt is "safe" for capitalist property. But his hesitating and contradictory policy, first blowing hot and then cold; now a roaring lion, then a snickling dove, has left the stock gamblers and speculators in a state of feverish anxiety. He has talked six years and may talk six more, but the great combinations of capital are here, are still growing and adding to their power. He has broken faith with some "practical men," but would be tolerated by them all, if he were only consistent. That he is not, never was, and never will be. He can only reap the experience of Clemenceau and other "liberal" politicians of Europe: Make enemies of his friends and inspire distrust among the workers. Having the confidence of neither, such men quit pub-

lic life with nothing accomplished that is worth while. The working class, possessed of legal power, could make quick answer to such a threat. They would inform the capitalist class that the power to discharge 15,000,000 men and reduce them to want is a power no class should exercise. That, if exercised, the working class would only be urged thereby to go to the polls and vote to operate in common the industries which the capitalists withheld from use. Such an answer would create another panic, a panic among the ruling class to resume operations lest they lose all they had staked in such a strike. The threat of Socialism would inspire more terror in their ranks than the puny efforts of a Roosevelt to regulate the powers that placed him where he is.

charge without notice or for cause; to exact a reduction in salary during the holidays; no extra pay for work on Sundays and no pay for non-playing nights. Should the player become dissatisfied and quit he must pay the expenses of his successor in reaching the company from any distance. In addition to this an elaborate system of levying and collecting fines for various offenses ranging from "too loud laughter in dressing rooms" to "showing disrespect to stage manager," is in force. It is clear that the brilliant display made by the footlights and decorations of the stage only hides the commercialization of dramatic art which lurks behind the much vaunted artistic achievement and which reduces the artist to the plane of a mere wage slave.

POVERTY LANE.

I've read quite a number of essays of late on Homes of the Famous and Homes of the Great. The bungalow fine of J. Williboy Jones. The medium cottage of Mrs. Van Bona. The Spanish facade of A. Carnegie Wigza. The Roman insides of Horastus Briggs.

We're pictures that give us an external view of four-leven-forty-four Fifth avenue; The roof of eleven-thousand Central Park, west by picture and pen has been doubly impressed. On waterside bungalows, houseboats galore, We've papers and articles score upon score. But where is the wight who will show us the dear

Faede of the tenement—also the rear With fire-escapes from the roof to the pave, That do double duty our humans to save, According from fire an iron retreat And making by night an escape from the heat? The Gardens Italian of Mrs. DeMunn Are fair for to see in the midsummer sun, Yet less of humanity lies there for me Than when in the tenement window I see— From fragrant Queen Flora the faintest crumb— A brave little spriglet of geranium!

'Tis pleasant to know that the child of the great Fluds here in this world such a happy estate; But show us the playground of Poverty Lane, Where thousands of mortals, in struggle and pain, Are grasping for air on this bright summer day— O, what are the games that their little ones play? Aye, palace and mansion and rich garden wall And homeboat and bungalow, cottage and all, Are splendid possessions and worthy of text, But here's to the fellow who comes along next And paints us the scenes, not of Vanity Fair, But Poverty Lane with its touch of despair!

For those who are dwelling in Vanity Fair Are part all our helping or generous care. Their worries and troubles we cannot relieve, No matter what generous gifts we receive— But what a relief to dire trouble and pain If men knew the Story of Poverty Lane! —John Kendrick Bangs, in New York Sun.

THE REAL CRIME WAVE.

In one week 1,053 children died in New York City who were under five years of age. These figures exceed by 500 the returns for the corresponding week of last year. This frightful mortality is confined in the main to the children of the workers. The bad sanitary conditions in which many of them are forced to live are accentuated by the unclean and adulterated foods their small means force them to buy. At the same time that these figures were made known state milk inspectors reported 1,000 milk cans so dirty that they had to abandon stencil labels and daub on crosses with black paint. Then there is the frozen sewage of the Hudson swarming with disease germs which add to the general contagion. If society should deliberately set about to make child life precarious and uncertain, it could not improve on the methods that prevail under capitalist production for profit.

"NOT THE UNITED STATES".

At the time of the recent celebration in honor of Garibaldi in Italy some of the papers reported that the government had forbidden Maxim Gorke to come to Rome. Being questioned in the Chamber of Deputies, the minister of the interior indignantly denied the rumor (which was actually false), saying: "The Italian government respects the rights of citizens; this is not the United States."

ART FOR ART'S SAKE.

The reduction of all forms of labor, including the artistic, intellectual and professional, to the conditions that surround wage labor, is a process that knows no limit. And there are not wanting signs that those who are subject to this tendency are aware of what it means. As an example of this movement in capitalist society the theatrical profession may be mentioned. The contract many actors must sign to-day binds them to their task and strips them of the "rights" they are supposed to possess. The contracts concede the privilege to the manager to annul them at his own sweet will; to dis-

charge without notice or for cause; to exact a reduction in salary during the holidays; no extra pay for work on Sundays and no pay for non-playing nights. Should the player become dissatisfied and quit he must pay the expenses of his successor in reaching the company from any distance. In addition to this an elaborate system of levying and collecting fines for various offenses ranging from "too loud laughter in dressing rooms" to "showing disrespect to stage manager," is in force. It is clear that the brilliant display made by the footlights and decorations of the stage only hides the commercialization of dramatic art which lurks behind the much vaunted artistic achievement and which reduces the artist to the plane of a mere wage slave.

POVERTY LANE.

I've read quite a number of essays of late on Homes of the Famous and Homes of the Great. The bungalow fine of J. Williboy Jones. The medium cottage of Mrs. Van Bona. The Spanish facade of A. Carnegie Wigza. The Roman insides of Horastus Briggs.

We're pictures that give us an external view of four-leven-forty-four Fifth avenue; The roof of eleven-thousand Central Park, west by picture and pen has been doubly impressed. On waterside bungalows, houseboats galore, We've papers and articles score upon score. But where is the wight who will show us the dear

Faede of the tenement—also the rear With fire-escapes from the roof to the pave, That do double duty our humans to save, According from fire an iron retreat And making by night an escape from the heat? The Gardens Italian of Mrs. DeMunn Are fair for to see in the midsummer sun, Yet less of humanity lies there for me Than when in the tenement window I see— From fragrant Queen Flora the faintest crumb— A brave little spriglet of geranium!

'Tis pleasant to know that the child of the great Fluds here in this world such a happy estate; But show us the playground of Poverty Lane, Where thousands of mortals, in struggle and pain, Are grasping for air on this bright summer day— O, what are the games that their little ones play? Aye, palace and mansion and rich garden wall And homeboat and bungalow, cottage and all, Are splendid possessions and worthy of text, But here's to the fellow who comes along next And paints us the scenes, not of Vanity Fair, But Poverty Lane with its touch of despair!

For those who are dwelling in Vanity Fair Are part all our helping or generous care. Their worries and troubles we cannot relieve, No matter what generous gifts we receive— But what a relief to dire trouble and pain If men knew the Story of Poverty Lane! —John Kendrick Bangs, in New York Sun.

THE REAL CRIME WAVE.

In one week 1,053 children died in New York City who were under five years of age. These figures exceed by 500 the returns for the corresponding week of last year. This frightful mortality is confined in the main to the children of the workers. The bad sanitary conditions in which many of them are forced to live are accentuated by the unclean and adulterated foods their small means force them to buy. At the same time that these figures were made known state milk inspectors reported 1,000 milk cans so dirty that they had to abandon stencil labels and daub on crosses with black paint. Then there is the frozen sewage of the Hudson swarming with disease germs which add to the general contagion. If society should deliberately set about to make child life precarious and uncertain, it could not improve on the methods that prevail under capitalist production for profit.

"NOT THE UNITED STATES".

At the time of the recent celebration in honor of Garibaldi in Italy some of the papers reported that the government had forbidden Maxim Gorke to come to Rome. Being questioned in the Chamber of Deputies, the minister of the interior indignantly denied the rumor (which was actually false), saying: "The Italian government respects the rights of citizens; this is not the United States."

ART FOR ART'S SAKE.

The reduction of all forms of labor, including the artistic, intellectual and professional, to the conditions that surround wage labor, is a process that knows no limit. And there are not wanting signs that those who are subject to this tendency are aware of what it means. As an example of this movement in capitalist society the theatrical profession may be mentioned. The contract many actors must sign to-day binds them to their task and strips them of the "rights" they are supposed to possess. The contracts concede the privilege to the manager to annul them at his own sweet will; to dis-

CURRENT LITERATURE.

All books noticed in this department can be obtained, at the published price, from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce Street, New York. The word "net" is the statement of price, indicates that postage or expressage will be charged extra.

THE NEMESIS OF NATIONS. By W. Romaine Paterson. Published by E. P. Dutton & Co. Price, \$3 net.

This book is composed of some very recent and very noteworthy historical studies by the English novelist, W. Romaine Paterson. They consist of four brief sketches of the civilizations of Hindustan, Babylon, Greece, and Rome, comprising a handsome volume of some 300 pages.

In each instance Mr. Paterson attempts to explain the rise, dominance, and downfall of the civilization under consideration by geographical, climatic and economic causes. The striking fact for the Socialist is that Mr. Paterson's very extensive bibliographical notes show that he is totally unacquainted not only with the work of Marx and Engels, but also with that of Lewis Morgan and the Russian and other Continental scholars who have done so much to trace the social and political effects of geographical factors.

Working on wholly independent lines Mr. Paterson has reached practically the same conclusions as Marx and Morgan. This is wholly natural; the industrial development has progressed so far that no keen observer can fail to see the dominance of the economic factor in contemporary life, so that it is but natural for the contemporary scholar to seek for traces of its influence on the civilizations of the past.

Paterson's ignorance of Marx and Morgan gives his work its chief value as contributory evidence to the truth of the Materialistic Conception of History; but this ignorance is also a source of weakness. He utterly fails to see the significance of the gentle organization which Morgan studied among the Iroquois Indians; he gives us ample evidence of its existence in early Hindustan, Greece and Rome. But, not realizing its significance he passes by without comment a signal evidence that the same form of organization once existed among the early Chaldeans. This is a law that he quotes from the code of Hammurabi: "If the highwayman has been arrested, the man that has been robbed shall state on oath what he has lost, and the city or district governor in whose territory or district the robbery took place shall restore to him what he has lost." Here we undoubtedly have a survival of the old sense of tribal responsibility characteristic of the gentle organization throught the world in all times.

He also fails to see that the reason why the early Babylonian cities were religious rather than military or political centres was that Mesopotamia was a country in which agriculture could only be carried on extensively by means of irrigation, and that this threw great power into the hands of the educated class, the hydraulic engineers or priests. This was also the case in Egypt, as Marx has pointed out. His description of the later Aethelian

Democracy as an experiment in Communism that failed is unfortunate and misleading taken apart from the context which places much emphasis upon the fact that this was a Communism the benefits of which were confined to slave owners. He also shows that there was anything but economic equality among the beneficiaries. One wonders why he clings to the name when he himself shows so clearly that the thing for which the name stands never existed.

A few excerpts will illustrate how thoroughgoing is Mr. Paterson's historical materialism. In his introduction he says:

The history of humanity is mainly the history of labor, and at first all labor was slavery. . . . As soon as it was organized it assumed the form of slavery throught the ancient world. Slavery was gradually abolished, and to-day, although different nations possess different political ideals, their industrial systems are the same.

Entire civilizations have perished in the attempt to create a social order which appears to have contained only the elements of its own disorder and dissolution.

Read this from page 53:

Civilization begins with the crack of the slave whip. It was the first frantic effort of the human race to organize itself, and thus history presents us with a great problem in causality. As if to prove, however, that within all her realism an idealism lies embedded, she presents us with contradictions even in her rudest phases. We are started to find that in what must have been a terrible age the human mind was actually groping after justice. And in digging at the roots of those vanished civilizations we have to remember that mankind had only emerged from chaos, and that one day our own social system may be judged to have been relatively as imperfect if not as unjust.

Would any Socialist be disposed to cavil at this from page 59?

Every society has been founded upon labor, and has invariably tended towards luxury. It is in the distribution of luxury and labor that all social problems arise, and it is upon their judgment that the larger part of the destinies of states depends.

Nothing in the book is more striking than the way in which he accounts for the rise and character of the religion of Buddhism by the economic condition of Hindustan, but I cannot occupy more space with quotations.

Young Socialists have often asked me to recommend them a good book on Universal History or the history of civilization. In the absence of any satisfactory work written from the standpoint of historical materialism, I have always recommended Willwood Read's "The Martyrdom of Man", and I should still do so to-day, but to-day I would advise supplementing Read's fascinating book with Paterson's "The Nemesis of Nations". But no Socialist should read either before he has not only read, but studied Engel's "The Origin of the Family". Unfortunately Paterson's book retails at \$3, but most comrades can get it from the public libraries that the blood of our brothers at Homestead enabled the beloved philanthropist, Carnegie, to found. Just as the Hebrews spoiled the Egyptians, let the workers use the libraries of Carnegie to fit themselves to overthrow the Carnegies!

ROBERT RIVES LA MONTE.

OF SUCH IS THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN.

(An American Version.)

We no longer believe in the cherubim-consumers floating amid the cloud-spaces and fingering unproductive harps. Solid American horse-sense will have none of such stuff. Not only does it know better than to dally with the nonsense of suffering the rising generation to rust in profitless play, but it can also readily and without stretching matters justify its fine national industry of canning childhood.

The breaker boys whose fingers rodden the anthracite, the infants of the glass infernos and the babes of the cotton-bells can all give cards and spades to the mollecoddies of the harp strings. Medieval art, born in an age unblest by humming factories and juley figures of prosperity, must be held responsible for peopling the fancies of the sentimental with parasitic angels.

If reformers had common sense, they would cease bidding us tease a generation of Providence by monkeying with the present admirable arrangement of

SERCOMBE HIMSELF TO THE RESCUE

By Joseph E. Cohen.

"With the gradual decay of orthodox and commercial charity, there has come into the world a flock of grafters who for purposes of money getting and as the result of the wrong squint at the scheme of life have variously retired into the 'silence' or gone back to the primitive theories of astrology, alchemy and spiritism, thereby ingeniously or ignorantly offering schemes of life, health and thought to draw the dimes of the credulous."—Sercombe Himself.

Being thus forewarned, no trouble is experienced in consigning as "quack" the philosophy contained in a ten cent pamphlet entitled "Our Invisible King With Pinkerton Body Guard". The pamphlet is the nature work of no less a literary and sociological light than Parker H. Sercombe, editor of "To-morrow Magazine," one dime the copy, or ten cents for three months' trial subscription.

If there be extant any absurder endeavor to jumble together rot, tommyrot and drivel, with pretense to be serious, the writer is not aware of it. Of all attempts to trade upon the credulity of the reading public, to talk leareddly of social relations drawing from no other source but a profound ignorance, this effusion of Sercombe himself is the limit. What may seem impossible of belief—it excels his past performances in this direction.

"Our Invisible King" is the business interests. "The Pinkerton Body Guard" is merely calculated to sound well in print. Not even Sercombe himself is ignorant of the fact that the Pinkerton Spy does none of the work of a body guard.

Some Philosophy.

But it is Sercombe's philosophy with which we should deal. Aside from two pictures of Parker H. Sercombe, the pamphlet contains some reading matter. The author starts out telling us that kings rule because they bamboozle "the people"; that this government was organized as an ethical entity, but that the founders could hardly have been expected to see a hundred years ahead when the Invisible King would usurp "the people's" power.

Having thus convinced us that he is innocent of any understanding of historical materialism, that his premises are just as ideological and false as that of any other social quack, we can expect remarkable results. Sercombe does not disappoint us.

Says he: "You are called upon now to dethrone this Invisible King, establish democracy in our schools, reorganize our systems of punishment and rebel against being tried by any other code except the workingman's standard of right and wrong."

This business of the "workingman's standard of right and wrong" sounds good to Sercombe. In another place he tells us: "Every self-respecting free man should throw off the yoke, defy the present government and insist on being tried by a jury of his peers according to the workingman's standard of right and wrong."

A Little Confusing.

From this the reader might gather that the "workingman's standard of right and wrong" is nothing more than the existing constitutional provision guaranteeing everyone a trial by a jury of one's peers. But that this conclusion is unwarranted, Sercombe shows when he adds:

"Is it not time that the workingman's standard of right and wrong should be adopted by the government and made the basis of court practise?"

"Has not the hour arrived that wholesale criminals should be punished wholesale and retail criminals retail?"

"Why do we continue this special privilege toward those who stand in with our Invisible King?"

This may confuse the readers, but he should be able to extricate himself. You will observe that it is no longer the self-respecting person who should embrace the "workingman's standard," but the government. Proselyting the self-respecting person may be held in obedience while we go after the government which (according to the text) need not be self-respecting.

From the second paragraph quoted above we find another clue. Undoubtedly the "workingman's standard" has something to do with "punishing wholesale criminals wholesale, and retail criminals retail." But Sercombe would be no romancer if he were thus to divulge the whole plot and fabric of his story on page 5 of the pamphlet, with eleven pages still to be waded thru to get our dime's worth.

The Plot Thickens.

So the plot immediately thickens by the readers being asked, in the next breath, the all-absorbing question "why do we continue this special privilege toward those who stand in with our Invisible King." As Sercombe does not even hint at what "special privilege" he refers to, "we" are at a loss to satisfactorily explain why "we" continue it.

To add zest to the pursuit, Sercombe helps us with this interrogation: "Considering the fact that to labor is honorable, that it is healthful, and that sustained effort year after year is sure to impart both a physical and a moral balance, it is not likely that the toll-

er's conception of right and wrong is more just than the interpretation of the Idler, the one who hires his work done, the one who is served?"

It is to be hoped that the ineffable beauty and sense of this passage will not be marred by the interjection of hypercritical observations. That "sustained effort year after year," under modern conditions; "imparts" tuberculosis and poverty to about 10,000,000 people; "imparts" ignorance and disease to about 2,000,000 child slaves and renders some millions of women unfit to be mothers; and "imparts" other abuses and ills too numerous to mention—is entirely beside the question. We shall never ascertain what Sercombe is driving at if we indulge ourselves in such desultory deviation from the main current of his theme.

Feeling, moreover, that to longer withhold the climax of the story from the gentle reader would be the quintessence of cruelty, we herewith skip the rest and present the denouement in all its glory. It consists of a Code Democratic as against the Code Plutocratic. That there may be no confusion as to the relative importance of the crimes in the Code, they are arranged in order beginning with No. 1, with quite lucid explanation as to what each number means.

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

(CONTINUED.)

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER XXI.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

When Ruth carried a handful of letters she had just finished into Mr. Driscoll's office—this while he sat talking to Tom in the latter's cell—she saw staring luridly at her from the desk the newspaper that had sent her employer to the jail on his errand of gruff mercy. There was a great drawing of Tom's face, brutalized, yet easily recognizable, and over it the heavy crimson heading:

TOOLS OF UNION PRESIDENT FORCED BY DEATH THREATS BLEW UP THE AVON

The stare of that brutal face and of those red words sent her sinking into Mr. Driscoll's chair, and the letters fluttered to the floor. After a moment she reached in eager revulsion for the paper, and her eyes reeled thru the high-colored account of the court scene. What was printed there was the newest of news to her; she had lunched early, and the paper she had bought to learn the latest developments in the Avon case had carried her only to the beginning of the trial. As she read, a dizzy sickness ran thru all her body. The case against Tom, as the papers made it out, was certainly strong; and the fact that he, the instigator of the outrage, had attempted to escape blame by seeking to help convict his own tools was emphasized as the most blackening phase of the whole black affair. But strong as the case appeared, within her sickened, bewildered self there was something that protested the story could not possibly be true.

During the weeks that had passed since she had last seen Tom she had wondered much that he had not come again, guessing every reason but the right one. When ten days had passed without a visit from him she had concluded that he must be too busy in the management of the strike to spare an evening; she did not know how completely Tom had been crowded off the stage by Foley. When more days had passed, and still no call from him, her subtle woman's nature had supplied another reason, and one that was a sufficient explanation to her even to the present. She knew what Tom's feelings were toward her; a woman needs precious little insight to discover when a man loves her. For all her instinctive democracy, she was perfectly conscious of the social difference between herself and him, and with not unnatural egotism she judged Tom with the same consciousness. He loved her, but felt their social inequality, and felt it with such keenness that he deemed it hopeless to try to win her, and so had decided to see her no more.

Such was her explanation of his absence. She pined for him with a warm romantic pity for his renunciation. Held away by such a reason, she knew that if ever he came it must be at her bidding. At times she had been impelled to send for him to come. To her this was not an impulse of prohibitive unmaidenliness; she could bend to a man who thought himself beneath her as she never could to a man on her own level. But she had not sent. To do so without being prepared to give him what he desired would be to do him a great wrong, and to give him this she was neither able nor ready. She admired all that was good in him; but she could not blind her eyes to his shortcomings, and to go into his world, with its easily imagined coarseness, with its ignorance of books and music and painting, and all the little refinements that were dear to her, she could not. And yet her heart had ached that he had not come.

But now as she read the story of his disgrace, and as the reflux of wits and strength began, all her heart was one protest of innocence, and she forgot all the little differences that had before halted her desire to see him; and this desire, freed of its checks, suddenly expanded till it filled the uttermost recesses of her soul.

Her first impulse, when she had reached the story's end, was to go straight to him, and she went so far as to put on her hat. But reason stopped her at the door. She could do him no good, and her call would be but an embarrassment to them both. She removed her hat, and sat down to surging thoughts.

She was sitting at her desk, white and weak, reading anew the lurid story in the paper, when Mr. Driscoll passed thru her room into his office with hat drawn over his eyes. She looked thru his open door for several minutes—and then, obeying the desire for the relief of speech, she went in.

"Did you see this article about Mr. Keating?" she asked, trying to keep her personal interest in Tom from showing in her voice.

Mr. Driscoll's hat brim was still over his eyes. He did not look up. "Yes," he said gruffly.

"You remember him, don't you—one of the foremen?"

The hat brim moved affirmatively.

She had to summon all her strength to put her next question with calmness. "What will be done with him?"

"I don't know. Blowing up buildings isn't a very innocent amusement."

"But he didn't do it?"

"He didn't? Hum!"

Ruth turned to make a hot defense. But instead she asked: "Do you think he's the sort of a man to do a thing of that sort? He says he didn't."

"What do you suppose he'd say?"

She checked her rising wrath. "But what do you think will be done with him?"

"Hung," growled Mr. Driscoll. She glared at him, but his hat brim shielded off her resentment; and without another word she swept indignantly out of the room.

Ruth went home in that weakening anxiety which is most felt by the helpless. On the way she bought an evening paper, but there was nothing new in it. After a dinner hardly touched she went into the street and got a ten o'clock edition. It had the story of Tom's release on bail.

"Why, the dear old bear," she gasped, as she discovered that Mr. Driscoll had gone Tom's bond. She hurried to her room and in utter abandonment her emotion wrote Tom a note asking him to call the following evening.

The next morning Tom, discharged but half an hour before, walked into Ruth's office. He had stood several minutes in front of the building before he had gained sufficient control to carry him thru the certain meeting with her. She went red at sight of him, and rose in a throbbing confusion, but subdued herself to greet him with a friendly cordiality.

"It's been a long time since I've seen you," she said, giving him her hand. It was barely touched, then dropped.

"Yes, I've been—very—busy," Tom mumbled, his chest heaving. It seemed that his mind, his will, were slipping away from him. He seized his only safety. "Is Mr. Driscoll in?"

"Yes." Suddenly chilled, she went into Mr. Driscoll's room. "He says he's too busy to see you," she said on her return; and then a little of her greeting smile came back: "But I think you'd better go in, anyhow."

As Tom entered Mr. Driscoll looked up with something that was meant to be a scowl. He had had one uncomfortable scene already that morning. "Didn't I say I was busy?" he asked sharply.

"I was told you were. But you didn't think I'd go away without thanking you."

"It's a pity a man can't make a fool of himself without being slobbered over. Well, if you've got to, out with it! But cut it short."

Tom expressed his thanks warmly, and obediently made them brief. "But I don't know what you did it for?" he ended.

"About fifty reporters have been asking that same thing."

The telephone in Ruth's office began to ring. He waited expectantly.

"Mr. Bobbs wants to speak to you," said Ruth, appearing at the door.

"Tell him I'm out—or dead," he ordered, and went on to Tom: "And he's about the seventeenth contractor that's asked the same question, and tried to walk on my face. Maybe because I don't love Foley. I don't know myself. A man goes out of his head now and then, I suppose." His eyes snapped crossly.

"If you're sorry this morning, withdraw the ball and I'll—"

"Don't you try to be a fool, too! All I ask of you is, don't skip town, and don't blow up any more buildings."

Tom gave his word, smiling into the cross face; and was withdrawing when Mr. Driscoll stood up. "When this strike you started is over come around to see me." He held out his hand; his grasp was warm and tight. "Good-by."

Tom, having none of that control and power of simulation which are given by social training, knew of but one way to pass safely by the danger beyond Mr. Driscoll's door. He hurried across Ruth's office straight for the door opening into the hallway. He had his hand on the knob, when he felt how brutal was his discourtesy. He turned his head. Ruth sat before the typewriter, her white face on him.

"Good-by," he said.

She did not answer, and he went dazedly out.

Ruth sat in frozen stillness for long after he had gone. This new bearing of Tom toward her fitted her explanation for his long absence—and did not fit it. If he had renounced her, the loving her, he probably would have borne himself in the abrupt way he had just done. And he might have acted in just this same way had he come to be indifferent to her. This last was the chilling thought. If he had received her letter then his abrupt manner could mean only that this last thought struck the truth. When she had written him she had been certain of his feeling for her; that certainty now changed to uncertainty, she would have given half her life to have called the letter back with unbroken seal.

She told herself that he would not come,—told herself this as she automatically did her work, as she rode home in the car, as she made weak pretense of eating dinner. And yet, after dinner, she put on the white dress that his eyes had told her he liked so well. And later, when Mr. Berman's card was brought her, she sent down word that she was ill.

Presently she came. He did not speak when she opened the door to him, nor did she. There was an unmastering fever burning in his throat and thru all his body; and all her inner self was the prisoner of a climacteric paralysis. They held hands for a time, listless, till one loosed, and then both swung limply back to their places.

"I just got your letter to-night—when I got home," he said, driving out

the words. But he said nothing of his struggle; how he had fought back his longing and determined not to come; and how, the victory won, he had madly thrown wisdom aside and rushed to her.

They found seats, somehow, she in a chair, he on the green couch, and sat in a silence their heart-beats seemed to make soant. She was the first to recover somewhat, and being society bred and so knowing the necessity of speech, she questioned him about his arrest.

He started out on the story haltingly. But little by little he lost its invalidating control, and little by little the madness in his blood, the madness that had forced him hither, possessed his brain and tongue, and the words came rapidly, with spirit. Finishing the story of his yesterday he harked back to the time he had last seen her, and told her what had happened in the second part of that evening in the hall over the Third avenue saloon; told her how Foley had stolen the strike; how he had declined to his present insignificance. And as he talked he eagerly drank in her sympathy, and loosed himself more and more to the enjoyment of the mad pleasure of being with her. To her his words were not the account of the more or less sordid experiences of a workman; they were the story of the reverses of the hero who, undaunted, has given battle to one whom all others have dared not, or cared not, fight.

"What will you do now?" she asked when he had ended.

"I don't know. Foley says he has me down and out—if you know what that means."

She nodded.

"I guess he's about right. Not many people want to hire men who blow up buildings. I had thought I'd work at whatever I could till October—our next election's then—and run against Foley again. But if he wins the strike he may be too strong to beat."

"But do you think he'll win the strike?"

"He'll be certain to win, tho this explosion will injure us a lot. He's in for the strike for all he's worth, and when he fights his best he's hard to beat. The bosses can't get enough iron-men to keep their jobs going. That's already been proved. And in a little while all the other trades will catch up to where we left off; they'll have to stop then, for they can't do anything till our work's been done. That'll be equivalent to a general strike in all the building trades. We'll be losing money, of course, but so'll the bosses." The side "ll win that hold out longest, and we're fixed to hold out."

"According to all the talk I hear the victory is bound to go the opposite way."

"Well, you know some people then who'll be mighty disappointed!" Tom returned.

She did not take him up, and silence fell between them. Thus far their talk had been of the facts of their daily lives, and tho it had been unnatural in that it was far from the matter in both their hearts, yet by help of its moderate distraction they had managed to keep their feelings under control. But now, that distraction ended, Tom's fever began to burn back upon him. He sat rigidly upright, his eyes avoiding her face, and the fever flamed higher and higher. Ruth gasped white-ly at him, hands gripped in her lap, her faculties slipping from her, waiting she hardly knew what. Minutes passed, and the silence between them grew intenser and more intense.

Amid her throbbing dizziness Ruth's mind held steadily to just two thoughts; she was again certain of Tom's love, and certain that his pride would never allow him to speak. These two thoughts pointed her the one thing there was for her to do; the one thing that must be done for both their sakes—and finally she forced herself to say: "It has been a long time since you have been to see me. I had thought you had quite forgotten me."

"I have thought of you often?" he managed to return, eyes still fixed above her, his self-control tottering.

"But in a friendly way?—No.—Or you would not have been silent thru two months."

His eyes came down and fastened upon that noble face, and the words escaped by the guard he tried to keep at his lips: "I have never had a friend like you."

She waited.

"You are my best friend," the words continued.

She waited again, but he said nothing more.

She drove herself on. "And yet you could—at any two months—till I sent for you?"

He stood up, and walked to the window and stood as if looking thru it—tho the shade was drawn. She saw the fingers at his back writhing and knotting themselves. She waited, unwinking, hardly breathing, all her life in the tumultuous beating of her heart.

(Continued next week.)

[This novel began in The Worker of April 6, 1907. Back numbers can always be had.]

THE LABOR INTERNATIONAL.

Reports to the Stuttgart Congress Showing the Progress of Socialism and Trade Unionism All Over the World.

[Reports of other countries represented at the International Congress will appear in The Worker from week to week until concluded. Next week the report of Chile will be given. These reports are translated for The Worker by the Editor, Algeon Lee, who is at present in Europe in attendance at the Congress as delegate. The report of the Socialist Party of the United States, written by Morris Hillquit, Secretary to the International Bureau, is published by the National Headquarters, 239 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., and can be had for 10 cents, postpaid.]

PREFACE.

By Emile Vandervelde.

To measure the progress of Socialism in the last three years we may compare the reports presented to the Congress of Amsterdam with those which we publish in this and a succeeding volume on the occasion of the Stuttgart Congress.

In 1904 our comrades of Germany were on the morrow of a striking victory—more striking, perhaps, than it would have been if the people had not been exasperated by the protectionist policy of the government. In Switzerland and Italy the Socialist representation in the national assemblies surpassed the figures which it now attains. But in France the Socialist forces were divided. In Belgium the defeat of the general strike for universal suffrage (1902) had been succeeded by electoral defeats which left the army of labor intact, indeed, but somewhat diminished its representation in parliament. In England our comrade Keir Hardie stood alone in the House of Commons to defend the principles of the Labor International. In Sweden and in Austria the restricted suffrage gave the working class but a mockery of representation. In Russia the Socialist comrades expressed great hopes, but the Autocracy had conceded nothing, the revolution which is now proceeding under our eyes had hardly begun.

What changes since then, as well with regard to the acquisition of political rights by the workers as with regard to the increase of the electoral forces of Socialism!

In Belgium, indeed, we are not yet free from the plural suffrage; to get rid of that the Clerical majority, already much reduced, must be wiped out. Holland still retains a restricted suffrage. Prussia does not seem even on the eve of abolishing the three-class system. But the Hungarian Government has promised universal suffrage. The Swedish Parliament has adopted it in principle. It has actually gone into force in Finland and in Austria, as well as in all South Germany. And if the Russian Revolution is as yet only half accomplished, if the Autocracy is rallying its last forces to achieve temporary reactions, it is at present certain that, in that gigantic struggle, the last word will be with the nation.

From the democratic point of view, then, we have reason to rejoice. From the Socialist point of view our satisfaction is not less.

In France, on the morrow of the Amsterdam Congress, Socialist unity was accomplished, and a few months later the general elections increased to 52 the number of United Socialists in the Chamber of Deputies. In England, in January, 1905, the Conservatives were defeated, the Liberals returned to power, and, among the fifty manual workers who entered the House of Commons, 29 belonged to the Labor Party, two-thirds of them declared Socialists. In Belgium the number of representatives of the Labor Party has risen from 28 to 30 in a Chamber of 168 members; in Denmark, from 16 to 28, out of a total of 114; in Norway, from 13 to 10; in Sweden, from four to 15. Finally, in the countries where the working class has for the first time been able to show its strength—in Finland, in Russia, and more recently in Austria—Socialism has obtained a representation proportionately stronger than in any other country.

Side by side with these victories, it is true, we have to record some defeats. In Italy, in Switzerland, and in Germany the last elections have not been favorable. The number of Socialist votes has increased, but the number of representatives has been diminished.

The last German elections, especially have made, in certain quarters, a considerable impression. Since the time of the Exception Laws, now long past, the Social Democracy in Germany has advanced from victory to victory. It has become habitual, alike among our friends and among our enemies, to regard the increase of the Socialist vote as something inevitable. Accordingly, let this progression once pause or even let the number of Socialist votes not increase in the same proportion with that of the bourgeois votes, and the conservatives raise a shout of triumph and straightway proclaim that all is over with German Socialism.

We will not do our German comrades the injustice of attaching to such predictions more importance than they deserve. The fact is that, if the floating elements—some thousands of "Mitläufer"—have been momentarily carried away from the Social Democracy, and if, on the other hand, the bourgeois parties have by an immense effort mobilized their last reserves, the organization of the working class in

THE LABOR INTERNATIONAL.

Germany, as elsewhere, is yet at this moment making formidable progress. Three-fourths of the union men in Germany are affiliated with the Gewerkschaften, which stands upon the basis of the class struggle and whose adherents have increased in number in recent years in the following proportion:

- In 1903—887,098 members;
 - In 1904—1,052,108 members;
 - In 1905—1,344,803 members;
- Now for any conscious Socialist it is indisputable that the development of the unions is even a more important fact for the working class than the conquest of some seats in parliament. There was a time when in certain countries political Socialism was everything and trade organization was nothing or next to nothing. To-day, on the contrary, the unions appear as essential factors in the struggle of the proletariat against capitalism, and in all countries—a reading of the reports to the Stuttgart Congress is sufficient to convince one—we are witnessing a formidable development of the unions.

This is undoubtedly the most important phenomenon which has appeared in the Socialist world since the Amsterdam Congress. The International is no longer merely a federation of parties; more and more it shows itself as the federation of all the forces of the workers, carrying on at once political action and union action for the emancipation of labor and the expropriation of capitalism.

EMILE VANDERVELDE.

CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada comprises a territory almost as large as Europe, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Over this enormous expanse is scattered a population of not more than six millions.

This situation renders the work of propaganda and organization very expensive and difficult. Nevertheless, there are Socialist organizations in every part of the country.

Before the first of January, 1905, these groups were separate and unimportant, except those of British Columbia, which formed a strong provincial organization and has already won representation in [the provincial] parliament. It will be remembered that in the provincial election of 1903 J. H. Hawthornthwaite was victorious in the district of Nanaimo and Parker Williams in that of Newcastle. In Greenwood, Ernest Mills backed but a few votes of election, and there is ground for more than a suspicion that his defeat was due to fraud. Good results were obtained in other districts.

In the general elections of 1904 five candidates were nominated and, tho none of them were elected, great progress was shown.

At the end of 1904 a congress was held, at which it was decided to organize in the rest of the country and the Socialist Party of Canada was created. Since then considerable progress has been realized, more especially, this last year in British Columbia.

The cause of the rapid progress of the Socialist movement here is the fact that, owing to the nature of the country, the principal industries are not agricultural, as in the other provinces. Here are to be found mines, great smelters, building enterprises, fisheries, and other great capitalistic industries. For this reason the great majority is composed of proletarians.

At the provincial elections in British Columbia in February, 1907, the party nominated about twenty candidates and seated three in the Provincial Parliament—Comrades J. H. Hawthornthwaite of Nanaimo, Parker Williams of Newcastle, and John Melniss of Grand Fork. In some other districts the party received a large number of votes but was beaten by small majorities. The general result showed great progress for the party, as well with regard to the number as to the quality of the vote.

Considerable activity has been displayed thruout the whole Dominion of Canada, tho the organization is greatly hampered by the extent of the territory and by lack of funds.

All organizations are now spread over the country, from the Yukon Territory to Newfoundland, and there are signs of such a general awakening that it will need only a few organization tours to rouse aggressive activity. The district of Toronto, the most active outside of British Columbia, has made very good progress at the recent municipal elections. Our candidate for the office of Mayor received 8,200 votes, but was not elected.

The trade-union movement is very active in all the great working-class centers, but the members are not particularly sympathetic with Socialism and seem disposed to form a Labor Party as in Great Britain. This is not the case with the miners' organization, which is profoundly socialist.

The farmers, nominally independent proprietors, who constitute the mass of the population of the Dominion, are actually reduced by the action of the great corporations to a condition as bad as that of the proletariat in the cities. They have begun to recognize where their interests lie and numerous locals of the party have been formed in the rural districts.

There is only one Socialist paper in the Dominion of Canada, the "Western Clarion," published weekly at Vancouver, British Columbia. This paper is

THE CURSE OF KINGS.

By Arthur Goodenough.

I have no patience With the pride of kings! The paths of tyranny Were best untrod!

I make no truce With such unholy things, And I will make no truce! So help me God!

But I will strive, With all my mortal breath, And all the power of Brain and heart I have,

To make each man Upon this mortal earth, Equal as those who Slumber in the grave!

Matthew J. Flanagan, deputy factory inspector of the State Department of Labor, accompanied by Dr. Charles Jaeger, medical adviser, and Grover F. Amus, a chemist, both attached to the department, have made a tour of the factories of several large wholesale candy manufacturers to investigate the ventilation of the rooms where hundreds of young women and girls are employed.

This is the first investigation of factory conditions made by the department for some time. Under the old law the department has had no power to take any such action.

The investigators first visited a factory in Irving place, where they found on the fourth floor more than seventy girls at work making the various kinds of candy. The candies have to be made in rooms with temperatures ranging from 60 to 68 degrees to prevent the chocolate and sugar from melting. In this factory the inspectors found that all the windows surrounding the cold room were double windows. The room is cooled by ammonia pipes running along the ceiling, and only a small opening to let out the foul air could be discovered, with no means of ventilation to let in fresh air.

A sample of air was bottled to be chemically analyzed to find out whether it is pure and fit to breathe. Dr. Jaeger examined the girls to find out the condition of their health.

At a factory in Mulberry street conditions were found to be much worse. About thirty-five Italian girls were sitting in a room with a temperature about 60. They were all wrapped up in their shawls, working away on the candy. Beside each girl was a small furnace, which kept the chocolate at a certain temperature. Into these furnaces the candy was dipped in pots.

The room was cooled by a large fan which forced the air into it from an ice refrigerator. While the men were sampling the air Mr. Flanagan found two small children, apparently about twelve years old, in an adjoining room, standing by a large furnace, each with a pot of molten chocolate. They were compelled to stand all day to do their work. They told Mr. Flanagan they were fifteen years old.

The proprietor said he had certificates to show that the children were of the proper age. When the inspector examined the papers he found they had not been issued by the Health Department. He told the proprietor that the children must get their certificates or they would not be allowed to work.

Another factory was visited in Prince street, where fifty girls were at work under similar circumstances. Two more factories, one in West Broadway and the other in Chambers street, were also examined. Samples of air taken in each will be analyzed.

THE TRANSFORMATION.

In the factory, the mill, the workshop, the mine, the farm, etc., each producer is, so to speak, a cog in one of the wheels of a complex system. The stoppage of one of these wheels affects the mechanism of the particular branch of industry in which it belongs, and in some cases of all other branches. Economic production has become a social function. It has passed completely out of the hands of the individual as an individual. At the same time, while the exchange of the product has also passed out of the control of the individual producer himself, it has not passed into that of the collective body of producers as in the nature of things it ought, but rather into the hands of other individuals, who are for the most part in no way concerned with the process of production as such, but who possess and control the land machinery, etc., i. e., the conditions of production. The same with distribution. The function of distribution, wholesale or retail, has not only become definitely separated from that of production, but the gain of the distribution accrues not to the immediate distributor, but to him who controls the material conditions of distribution. In other words, to the capitalist. As a result of the incompatibility of a collective production with an exchange for the benefit of individuals, and regulated by individual greed, we have an ever-increasing poverty for the many.—E. Belfort Bax.

reform has facilitated our work because we are no longer obliged to support the Christian religion and recognize the Apostolic Roman Church as the only sect authorized by the state which was the case theretofore.

NICOLAS TEJEIMA, MATEO SKARNIC.

On May 6, 1905, a group of young men, in union with some mechanics and laborers, undertook to constitute a center of resistance and to make an active propaganda in favor of the ideas of Socialism. They set themselves to work to bring this young group into solidarity with the other labor organizations existing in the country. At this meeting it was resolved to name the society "The Labor Union of the First of May" and at once to issue a manifesto inviting all the proletarians of the country to join its ranks.

The idea launched and the circle definitely established, it found itself the object of a fierce attack on the part of the local authorities, the police, the clergy, and the bourgeoisie. But, far from discouraging us, the persecution served to give more energy to the members, who daily increased in number.

Propaganda has been and is made by all the means in our power, especially by means of correspondence with persons of advanced ideas. It has been carried on also by means of theatrical performances. The first of these has brought down a decree of excommunication from the Roman clergy, whom we are obliged to combat with the utmost vigor, because they are the chief cause of the intellectual backwardness and inertia of some of our fellow workmen.

As we have completely separated ourselves from the dominant politics of the country, we have deemed it necessary to take part in the municipal elections. Here we have won two complete victories in the only two elections in which we have participated. To-day we have a majority in the commune of Tapiza. We even hope to obtain some success in the approaching parliamentary elections.

Up to the present two associations have adhered to our cause. The one is the Society Augustin Aspiazun de la Paz, composed of the younger element among our professors and students in the national colleges. The laborers of this society will, we hope, give good results. The other is the Labor Union, constituted in the city of Potosi. It is composed of mechanics, but there are still some of them who remain partisans of antiquated ideas. We shall seek gradually to eliminate them.

Many journalists, lawyers, and public men have responded to the invitations which we have extended to them and are taking part in the Socialist propaganda in the various centers where they live.

We have adopted the program of the Argentine Socialist Party, with some amendments suitable to this country. We have also submitted it to the Society Aspiazun, which has accepted it.

In order to avoid acute conflicts with the authorities we resolved to revise our constitution in such a manner that it can be approved by the government. This approval was obtained on June 2, 1906.

The only Socialist paper in the country is our organ, "Social Dawn". It has been favorably received, not only by our partisans, but even by the bourgeois press of the country, which frequently reprints our articles.

We are in close relations with the Socialist organizations of Chile, Peru, and the Argentine Republic, and we hope to make our relations universal.

We have formed a library for our group, which was definitely established at the beginning of 1907.

We have made several demonstrations. The first was organized for the purpose of demanding the release of some of our comrades who had been unjustly imprisoned by the police. The last was on the occasion of the First of May (1907); it was the first of its kind in this country and was very impressive.

Lectures are held frequently in order to instruct the masses composing our association. The results obtained have been surprising.

We have planned to hold a congress in the month of August, 1907, and have sent out invitations. If we succeed in this project, the principal subject of our deliberations will be the approval of the program, the definite constitution of the party, and the taking of measures for the rapid development of our ideas.

While as yet our movement cannot be compared to that of any great party, we hope that in a short time it will become powerful and that, by our co-operation with our brothers abroad, the triumph of our cause will be made more easy.

In our country there exist powerful minds of the masses, constitute one of fellow workers as well as the aborigines, with the aid of the government, the bourgeoisie, and the clergy. These last, whose doctrines yet haunt the minds of the masses, constitute one of the forces which most strongly oppose us and against which we fight without cessation. The progressive elements of the population have fortunately succeeded in reforming Article 2 of the Constitution and abolishing the military and ecclesiastical privileges. This

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

The Labor Movement.

150,000 LABOR DAY EDITION

LABOR DIRECTORY

ITALY. In The Worker of Aug. 10, in this department, there was reprinted from the London "Clarion" an account of how the children of strikers at Terni were cared for by neighboring towns.

Some thousands—I think there were 5,500—of workers in the shipbuilding yards on the Ligurian coast, went on strike. It soon became evident that the struggle would be a long one and that they would suffer great hardship.

The unions called on the government to give them free transportation on the railways—and it did not dare to refuse. Not only workmen's families, but people in comfortable circumstances who sympathized with the human need, clamored and competed with each other to be permitted to take care of the children so long as the strike should last.

Naturally the women did a great deal of the committee work. It did not cease with placing the children, but they were visited regularly afterwards to see that all went well. Farly because of the effect as a demonstration and partly also to divert the children at the start, so that leaving home would not be hard for them, the reception of the children assigned to each city was a joyous festival, such as Italians know so well how to make and enjoy.

While Lord Cromer's work in Egypt has been credited with bringing order out of chaos, lifting the yoke from the oppressed, and diffusing peace and prosperity in the rural districts, there is, however, another side of the picture, says George Foucart, writing in the "Nouvelle Revue" (Paris). Industrialism has indeed enriched the country, but it has increased the cost of living without raising the standard of wages.

Many changes have taken place in Alexandria within the past few years. Not only has the material of things undergone an alteration from the prodigious accumulations of wealth and the increase in industrial activities everywhere apparent, but in the lower parts of the city the Egyptian people no longer seem to be the same. A genuine proletariat has been created by the multiplication of industries and the sudden, almost abrupt, progress which has followed.

A NEW INJUNCTION. We have heard of injunctions to prevent men from going on strike, as in the Ann Arbor railway case and others; to prevent unions from paying strike benefits, as in the Chicago free riders' and Boston teamsters' strikes; to prohibit girls from "making faces" at scabs at Paterson, N. J.; to command persons from organizing a union, as in the electrical workers' case in Wheeling, W. Va., and similar freakish edicts that only tend to bring into contempt the courts that promulgate orders; but the cruelest distortion of justice that has ever come to our notice occurred at Tarentum, Pa.

EGYPT. Those whose wages are growing gradually smaller and smaller have intelligence of equal keenness, and it has become a real question as to the hour when for the first time in the land of Islam the flame of Moslem Socialism shall have burst forth.—Translation made for The Literary Digest.

GREAT BRITAIN. In a vigorous article in London "Justice", H. M. Hyndman declares that a strike of the railway workers of England is not only inevitable but fully justified by all the circumstances attending the negotiations leading up to the arrogant refusal of the railway directors to treat with the workers' organization. Comrade Hyndman maintains that in the present political situation in England, direct action in the shape of a general strike of railroad workers is essential. He believes a strike would arouse the people of England as few other things would. He concludes: "Certain as we are that political methods are the best for bringing about a transformation of our disgusting society of today from competitive anarchy to co-operative order, convinced as we are, too, that a general strike can only be justified as the preliminary step to a forcible social revolution, for which we are not ready; we are, nevertheless, driven to the decision that this railway antagonism has arrived at the point when the workers on the railways have no option but to make their power felt by a hold-up of national trade."

Victor Grayson, the new Socialist member of Parliament, received an extraordinary reception at a celebration meeting held in Manchester on Aug. 2. His speech, which was tremendously applauded, concluded as follows: "The urgent demand of the moment was that Socialists throughout this country should let Socialists in other countries know that they are not going to sleep while others starved; that they were not going to be politicians while old men and women were dying; and that they realized that every day spent without striking some blow for their emancipation was a day spent disgracefully, a day to brand men and women as cowards and shams."

SWITZERLAND. Socialists who had the pleasure of meeting our veteran comrade, Herman Greulich, during his visit to the United States three years ago will be glad to learn that he has been re-elected to the Swiss Federal Parliament by an increased vote. His constituency comprised the communes of Horgen, Merien and Hinwei, in the neighborhood of Zurich. The vote increased from 3,054 in 1905 to 4,771. Comrade Greulich is the recognized leader of the Socialist movement in Switzerland.

BELGIUM. The Socialists of Brussels celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of Le Maison du Peuple, or People's Palace, during the first week in August. The building was brilliantly decorated and a parade was held in which the various industries of the co-operative institutions were displayed on floats. It was a gala week for the organized workers and their families in Brussels.

CANADA. The "Western Clarion" reports large meetings, addressed by Kehr Hardie at Vancouver and Victoria, while on his way to Australia. A bye-election for Parliament was held in Vancouver on Aug. 3. The Conservative government gave only two weeks notice of the election, evidently to insure there being no candidate against its own man, Bowser. There would have been no candidate had the Socialists not nominated E. T. Kingsley, editor of the "Western Clarion". The campaign was a quiet one, the bulk of the workmen not going to the polls. Between 2,800 and 2,900 votes were cast, of which the conservative got 2,359 and Kingsley over 521. The election deposit of \$100 for the Socialist candidate was lost, as his vote was less than one-half of the elected candidate. Socialists claim that "to poll 500 votes out of a total of 2,800 under such circumstances is a very satisfactory achievement indeed."

Justice that has ever come to our notice occurred at Tarentum, Pa. The non-union glass bottle blowers went on strike in a local plant, and against the advice of union men. But what does the district judge do but issue an injunction against the union and its officers, altho the strikers are not in the union or in any manner connected with the organization and its officers.—Cleveland Citizen.

The progress of the party organization depends upon every member attending district and branch meetings regularly.

NEW YORK'S LABOR DAY PARADE.

According to plans announced at last Sunday's meeting of the Central Federated Union the central body will hold the biggest parade on Labor Day held in New York for years. Thirty-six unions, with a membership of 40,000, have decided to march. Among these is Typographical Union No. 6 which has not participated in a parade in a long time. The striking telegraphers will head the parade, if still on strike. The Women's Trade Union League will use automobiles. There will be many floats. The printers will show the evolution of the printing trade since the time when Horace Greeley was president of "Big Six"; the members of the Actors' Protective Union will appear in costume of their stage characters; the stage carpenters will have a western stage coach driven by the only stage carpenter west of the Mississippi in '49. There will be twenty-five bands in the parade. James Holland will be Grand Marshal and Delegates McCabe, De Veaux, Cyr, and Curtis assistants. The parade will start from Fifty-eighth street and Fifth avenue at 10 a. m. and march down Fifth avenue to Washington Square, where it will disperse.

The C. F. U. last Sunday denounced the removal of Superintendent Frank Joyce from the city street department on the grounds that he was discharged for refusing to provide strike breakers during the recent garbage strike. A committee was appointed to demand an explanation.

The Labor Council of Los Angeles, Cal., has issued a letter saying that the National Association of Manufacturers and the Citizens' Industrial Association have sent circulars to the effect that the wages paid in California and throught the United States were the highest paid anywhere. These circulars were sent in order to bring great hosts of working people from other countries to the United States to lower wages by causing competition for work.

POTTERS CONFERENCE. An important conference of representatives of the Operative Potter Union and the pottery manufacturers is being held in Trenton, N. J., this week, to consider a new scale to take effect Oct. 1. The operatives demand a higher scale, contending that the notoriously low prices for pottery asked by the American manufacturers are responsible for the present low wages. As usual, the poor employers declare they will be ruined if the increased scale is granted. A general strike is threatened by the operatives.

An attempt to break the silk workers' strike in the Lackawanna Valley failed last week. A Scranton mill opened for business but had to close again. About 5,000 operatives are still out.

John Mitchell has begun his campaign to retrieve the membership of the United Mine Workers in the anthracite region.

The directors of the United States Steel Corporation have decided to invest an additional \$45,000,000 on the plants at Gary, Ind., and make it the steel capital of the world. The corporation will own the city and make it a "model" town like Pullman. It will be industrial feudalism on a small scale.

Commissioner Walter Benschel of the Street Cleaning Department of New York City, in an address to the employees, declared their recent strike was justified. The men are promised more pay and better treatment.

BELFAST STRIKE ENDED. The Belfast strike is reported settled thru arbitration. A compromise was effected, the workers getting a slight increase in wages and definite hours, but the employers get the open shop, being free to employ either unionists or non-unionists. The military are being withdrawn. This, however, probably does not settle the questions raised thru the strike. The attitude of the Liberal government toward the strikers as displayed in the use of the military to destroy the picketing defenses has aroused the trade unionists of Great Britain and it is admitted that the Socialist and Labor political movement has received great impetus from the whole affair. The Liberals are again shown, as in the case of the Radical Clemenceau ministry of France and the "radical" Roosevelt ministry of the United States to be even more brutal and unscrupulous enemies of the organized labor movement than the Tory and conservative politicians.

Emil Paur, conductor and director of the Pittsburg Orchestra, has given up his intention of fighting the Federation of Musicians, and will avoid a strike and boycott by agreeing to employ

HAD USE FOR THEM. Here is a New York story of the telegraphers strike: An animal dealer telegraphed to the South for a consignment of ten monkeys. He received reply saying, "One hundred monkeys shipped to-day as per order." After making a protest to the telegraph company, the animal dealer "offered to lend the extra ninety monkeys to man the keys vacated by the strikers."

THEY ARE LEARNING. What a change has come in the workman's opinion of himself during the last few years. A decade ago it was almost as much as the agitator's life was worth to address an audience of working people as slaves. It is getting so now that they feel they are not being treated with proper respect unless their slavery is recognized. It is a healthy sign, this remarkable change of opinion.—Western Clarion.

union musicians. Paur was abroad arranging to import non-union musicians when he changed his mind. The orchestra is one of the greatest in the country.

BIG SHIPBUILDERS LOCKOUT. A London dispatch says a lockout of 50,000 men employed in the shipyards at Barrow, on the Tyne, on the Clyde, in Belfast and other shipbuilding centers, has been ordered by the Shipbuilders' Employers' Association as a result of a strike of calkers at Newcastle, who are reported to have struck in connection with a dispute relating to apprentices doing men's work. The locked-out men include boiler-makers, platers, riveters, and other incidental laborers.

Before this week ends a general strike of 17,000 machinists in New York and vicinity may be called. The International Association of Machinists and Amalgamated Society of Engineers have united in a demand for 25 cents a day increase. The New York and New Jersey Metal Trades Association was to act finally on the demand of the men on Wednesday.

The failure of the Pope Manufacturing Company was undoubtedly due in part to its open shop policy. A big strike of machinists which lasted for months at its Toledo plant proved very costly. This will not be admitted by Mr. Van Cleave, however.

TO SUPPRESS STRIKES IN ARGENTINE.

The Argentine government has under consideration certain repressive measures to suppress strikes. One bill before the Chamber of Deputies deals with strikes in the public service and the other forces arbitration of strikes in transportation. The land of the republic is owned in large tracts by a few individuals and these together with big combinations of capital control the country. A few men are growing enormously rich, while living expenses of the workers are constantly increasing. There is not a very large surplus of labor to break strikes, which accounts for the government attempting to prohibit or make them ineffective.

The strike of trainmen on the Colorado and Southern Railroad has been settled. The yardmen and switchmen get an increase of one cent per hour and the demand for another cent will be arbitrated.

When the Vancouver Trades and Labor Council requested the Canadian Minister of Labor to provide more accurate vital statistics concerning labor accidents, deaths, changes in wages, cost of living, etc., the Council received assurance of co-operation with them by the labor department and labor organizations throught Canada are asked to keep the department informed on these matters.

CANADIAN LABOR CONGRESS.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will meet in annual session at Winnipeg, Sept. 16. The most important questions will be that of immigration and the attitude of the unions toward political action. There has been a large Hindu and Japanese immigration into Canada or late years, and it has become a serious problem for the workers, especially in western Canada. General elections to the Dominion Parliament are expected in 1908, and there is considerable dissatisfaction with the attitude of the Liberal and Conservative parties that control legislation.

The Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance has been sued for \$10,000 damages by a Cincinnati firm, The Jacob Freund Roofing Company of that city brings the suit, alleging that the union prevented them from earning customary profits. This proposed court seizure of the funds of the union forced British workmen to independent political action. When will union men here support their party?

Miss Jeanne Gordon, Louisiana's first woman factory inspector, has secured the conviction of the manager of a New Orleans cotton mill for violating the child labor law of that state. It is predicted the case may finally go to the Supreme Court of the United States. Southern capitalists regard children as legitimate prey.

There is a strike of 6,000 miners for higher wages in Upper Silesia in Germany. The coal trade has been very prosperous but the miners, as usual, have not shared in the prosperity. The German miners are said to be waiting until a scarcity of coal brings a climax and they may then call a general strike.

Forty thousand new members have been gained by the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Federation of England as a result of a systematic campaign for organization.

Stand your branch meetings. The Worker is for the workers.

SOME OF THE CONTRIBUTORS.

- William D. Haywood, Eugene V. Debs, Franklin H. Wentworth, Max S. Hayes, Rose Pastor Stokes, Joseph Wanhop, W. J. Ghent, Lucien Sanial

The Moyer-Haywood trial has brought the working people closer together. Our comrades were loyally supported by the labor unions against the shameless conspiracy of the mine owners and Pinkertons. It is now our duty to cultivate this spirit of solidarity by disseminating a wider knowledge of the principles of Socialism. No better medium for this purpose than the great Labor Day issue of The Worker.

Orders, accompanied with cash, must be in by Aug. 27. BUNDLE RATES. 1000 \$5.00, 500 \$2.50, 300 \$1.50, 200 \$1.20, 100 .75, 50 .50. THE WORKER 239 E. 84th St., NEW YORK

BIG SHOWING

Franklin H. Wentworth's "FORGINGS OF THE NEW" are going like hot cakes. OVER THREE HUNDRED SOLD IN ONE WEEK! How's that for going it some? Did you buy a copy? Are you going to? Better hustle! PRICE, \$1, POSTPAID. Here is what the Springfield "Sunday Republican" of July 7, 1907, says of it: "FORGINGS OF THE NEW."

Studies in Socialism by Franklin H. Wentworth. A little book of especial interest to Socialists is "Forgings of the New," being studies in Socialism by Franklin H. Wentworth. Mr. Wentworth has been for some years a member of the National Committee of the Socialist Party and before that edited for a year a readable little monthly called the "Socialist Spirit." Each month of its publication he contributed an editorial from a text found in the current news or in the writings of a well-known philosopher. The little sketches in the present volume are in the Whitmanesque style of the "Spirit" editorials and perhaps were selected from them. The book is published by the Socialist Literature Company, New York, and is one of the most artistic productions of the Ariel Press, Westwood, which was established by Rev. Geo. A. Littlefield, soon after he gave up the Unitarian ministry at Haverhill to devote himself to the propaganda of Socialism. A characteristic page from "Forgings of the New" is the following, from the chapter on "Renunciation": "To serve the social whole; to try to understand its needs and its crises; to do the thing from day to day which will most make for the uplifting of the entire race; that is the problem of the individual life than which there is no greater. For the foremost man is held back by the hindmost; the universe is run by block signals; any human wreck, anywhere, closes the line. Individual salvation is a lie born of a selfish heart, and when we most think we are out of the mire, the arm of the most neglected reaches up from the abyss and drags us back into the dark. Individual growth can only be attained by striking to perfect the social whole. When we address ourselves collectively to perfecting the lowest life; when equality of opportunity shall at last allow one man to attain to what he would be without crushing another in the process; then and then only will latent individual powers become manifest; powers with which, who knows we may read the story of the stars. We can never really build ourselves at another's cost. This is the law. We cannot evade the duty of the individual to the mass; nor the duty of the mass to the individual. Life is one. To renounce life is to betray life. We shall stay with our fellow, and struggle beside him, and suffer with him; and if need be, die with him, until at last the dawn shall come."

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 SPRUCE STREET P. O. BOX 1512 NEW YORK CITY

Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III (Irish)—248 E. 84th St., 7:30 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V—3500 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—2058 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—188 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Pahlshaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARI SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION) meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wendler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION NO. 478, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 242 East 84th street, William L. Draper, 422 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City, Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 131st street, Financial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in the Assembly Rooms, 221-223 East Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT.—Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 518 E. Eighty-second street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 7. For address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3317 or 3315 Worth.

LOCAL TROY, N.Y., Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall, Secretary, W. Wolinitz, 1 Hutton St.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Trenton, N. J., New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th st., New York City.

LABOR SECRETARIAT Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 88299) FRANKLIN

Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1894 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 233 local branches with 31,507 male and 4,408 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$2.00 for the second-class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a \$10.00 benefit of \$4.00 for 40 weeks and of \$20.00 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. \$250 death benefit is guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 25 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance Organized 1872. Membership 20,000 Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity. OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 10 to 9 p. m. BRANCHES: Meet on Tuesday evening, from 7-9, at the Labor Lyceum, 940 Wiloughby Ave. For initiation and increases and changes of address, notification only. Branches: Albany, Yonkers, Troy, Gloversville, Binghamton, Oneida, Tonawanda, Schenectady, Rochester, N. Y., Newark, Trenton, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Passaic, South River, Rahway, N. J., New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford, Meriden, Bridgeport, Rockville, Stamford, Conn., Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass., Lawrence, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Altoona, Scranton, Erie, Allentown, Pa., Chicago, Ill., San Francisco, Cal., Cleveland, Ohio, Baltimore, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Providence, R. I. For addresses of the branch financial Secretaries see "Vorwaerts."

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PARTY NEWS.

NATIONAL. The first state election in Oklahoma takes place Sept. 17. A complete Socialist ticket is in the field, and a vigorous campaign is being made. A great increase in the vote is expected. This state comes into the union with 241 Socialist locals, of which 235 were in good standing at the end of July. The National Committee is now voting upon Resolutions Nos. 13 and 14, both relating to the publication of assets and liabilities of the national party with the monthly financial report. Vote will close Sept. 3. The amendment submitted by Local Reno, Nev., published April 27, which provides for nominations being made according to numerical choice, has been endorsed by Locals Sioux City, Ia., and Sandusky, O. The monthly reports of state secretaries are by no means complete regarding membership, meetings held, etc. Failure to report on the part of local secretaries is mainly responsible for this condition. The National Committee has adopted the motion made by Work, Ia., providing that one thousand dollars worth of subscription cards be purchased from the Chicago "Daily Socialist" during the coming six months, to be disposed of thru organizers and such other avenues as may be available. Vote was: Yes, 25; no, 19; 21 not voting. State Secretary Richard Krueger of Washington has informed the National Secretary "that at a regular meeting of the State Executive Committee, S. P. of Washington, held on July 21, 1907, by the act of that committee, the charter of Local Seattle was revoked for failure to try Walter Thomas Mills for party treason as per constitution." A NATIONAL REFERENDUM. The amendment to the national constitution proposed by Local Grand Rapids, Wis. (not Grand Rapids, Mich., as stated in The Worker of Aug. 10, p. 5), is endorsed by Locals Muscatine, Cresco, Waterloo, Sioux City, Scandia, Madrid, Fairfield, Marshalltown, Numa, Des Moines, and Alta, Ia.; Montezuma and Poulso, Wash.; O'Fallon, Peru and Monmouth, Ill.; Lincoln, Litchfield, Hastings, South Omaha and Schuyler, Neb.; Minneapolis, Oakport, Workman and Two Harbors, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Sheboygan and Sturgeon Bay, Wis.; Tryon, Nebr. In accord with the provisions of the constitution (Art. XI) governing the submission of referendums, a call for a referendum by the entire membership is hereby published. The question stands open for amendments for a period of thirty days. NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND. The National Secretary reports the following contributions to the National Organizing Fund, week ending Aug. 16: Local Erie, Pa., \$5; Local Renton, Wash., \$2; Local Stanton, Ill., \$2.25; Local Skaneateles, Wash., \$4; Local Long Beach, Cal., \$2; Local Los Gatos, Cal., \$1; Local Waukegan, Ill. (Finnish), \$5; Local New Bedford, Mass., \$2; Robert Bandlow, Cleveland, O., \$1; Barbara Banzow, \$3; Local Washington, D. C., \$3; Local Connelville, Pa., \$2; Local Chattanooga, Tenn., \$3; Local Stedion, Pa., \$5; Local Sidney, Neb., \$2.50; Local Newport, Ky., \$5. NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for week ending Aug. 31 are: Geo. H. Goebel, Aug. 25-26, Redlands, Cal.; Beginning Aug. 28 at Yuma, Ariz.; Union direction of State Committee, Martin Hendrickson (Finnish), Aug. 25, Racine, Wis.; Aug. 26, Kenosha; Aug. 27-28, Waukegan, Ill.; Aug. 29-30, Chicago, Ill.; Morrow Lewis, Aug. 20-26, Peoria, Ill. Guy E. Miller, Texas, under direction of State Committee. M. W. Wilkins, New Hampshire, under direction of State Committee. NEW JERSEY. HUDSON COUNTY. Local Hudson County will hold its annual Labor Festival on Sunday, Sept. 1, at Schutzen Park, Union Hill. Talent from the New York Actors' Protective Union, in conjunction with the Blechsmid family of acrobats, Messrs. Cosgrove, Jager, magician and moving pictures, will be given. Prof. Arnt of the Musical Union will furnish music. The Workmen's Singing Societies will sing labor songs. Besides party branches, the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Societies, Workmen's Athletic Club, Ladies' Socialist Societies, Socialist Liedertafel, Socialist Fire and Drump Corps and the brewery workers and drivers, bakers, butchers, carriage and wagon workers and cigar makers' unions will participate. The butchers' union will furnish barbecues. The committee on arrangements meets Saturday, Aug. 24, 8 p. m., at the clubhouse, 375 Central avenue, Jersey City. Open-air meetings in Hudson County are arranged as follows: Friday, Aug. 23, Third and Harrison streets, Harrison; Saturday, Aug. 24, Newark and Jersey avenues, Jersey City, James M. Redly; Third and Washington streets, Hoboken, Morris Korabet. Thursday, Aug. 29, Third and Garden streets, Hoboken, Charles Ufert. Saturday, Aug. 30, Newark and Jersey avenues, Jersey City, Edwin H. Mead; Third and Washington streets, Hoboken, James M. Redly. Ella Reeve Bloor's dates in Hudson County for week ending Aug. 31 are as follows: Monday, Aug. 26, Grove and Fourteenth street, Jersey City; Tuesday, Aug. 27, Montgomery and Bergen avenue, Jersey City; Wednesday, Aug. 28, Arlington Depot, Arlington; Thursday, Aug. 29, Third and Central avenue, Kearney; Friday, Aug. 30, Communipaw and Haldy, Jersey City; Saturday, Aug. 31, Newark and Jersey avenues, Jersey City. Local Graham will hold its 11th annual picnic on Labor Day at Hilly's Park.

Park foot of Twenty-seventh street, East Camden. Readers of The Worker in Camden and vicinity, will please take notice. MASSACHUSETTS. James F. Carey, of Haverhill, has been elected State Secretary. The vote was: James F. Carey, 385; A. J. Loney, 90. All money orders, checks, express orders, etc., should be addressed to James F. Carey, 699 Washington street, Boston. Comrade Carey has been engaged to put in his full time for the movement, and will be at the office during the day and several evenings during the week. He will devote a few evenings to organizing and will visit clubs. The Socialists of Plymouth County have planned an all day picnic at Mayflower Grove, Pembroke, for Sunday, Aug. 25. Mayflower Grove is reached by electric cars from Whitman, which leave Whitman depot every half hour. It is a beautiful pine grove on an attractive lake. At 2 p. m. sharp there is to be speaking by Henry Laurens Call of Boston, followed by a band concert at 4 o'clock. This is an annual affair with the Plymouth County Federation and generally calls out a large crowd, many Socialists coming from Greater Boston. The Socialist Club of Somerville is holding open-air meetings every Tuesday, 8 p. m., at Union Square. Tuesday, Aug. 27, Henry Laurens Call of Boston will be the principal speaker for the evening. The following Tuesday, Sept. 3, Chas. H. Matchett, of New York, will speak. BOSTON. Regular meeting of Ward 7, 9, and 12 Club was held Aug. 15. One application received, a transfer from Springfield. Auditing committee reported progress. Comrade Wiley reported hearing from Comrade Hayward to the effect that he did not wish for any demonstrations to be arranged for him alone, but to wait until Moyer and Pettibone are free. A discussion on the question of centralizing the Boston organizations followed. This question is to be brought up for final settlement at a general mass meeting to be held later. On Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 p. m., Mrs. Samantha H. Merrifield will lecture on "The Quality of Manhood" at Pilgrim Hall, 609 Washington street. James F. Carey will be the principal speaker on Boston Common Sunday between 4 and 6 p. m. PENNSYLVANIA. FROM STATE HEADQUARTERS. Dates for Samuel Clark for September are as follows: Ephrata, Sept. 2-3; York, Sept. 4; Steelton, Sept. 5-6; Utherville, Sept. 7; Youngstown, Sept. 9; Scottsdale and Everson, Sept. 10-11; Hyndman, Sept. 12; Connelville, Sept. 13; New Kensington, Sept. 14; Renfrew, Sept. 16; Finleyville, Sept. 17; Allegheny, Sept. 18 to 21; Rochester, Sept. 23-24; New Castle, Sept. 25; Meadville, Sept. 26; Erie, Sept. 27; Williamsport, Sept. 28; Sayre, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1; Philadelphia, Oct. 2 to 9. Places from Allegheny will notice change of their dates, due to putting in four dates for Allegheny that came after route was made up. Dates for George R. Kirkpatrick are as follows: Irwin, Sept. 2; New Kensington, Sept. 3; Allegheny, Sept. 4 to 7; Rochester, Sept. 16; New Castle, Sept. 17-18; Oil City, Sept. 19; Warren, Sept. 20-21; Erie, Sept. 22; Williamsport, Sept. 23; Proctor, Sept. 24-25; Minooka, Sept. 26. Comrade Kirkpatrick has a week off between Sept. 7 and 16. J. L. Pitts' dates are as follows: Reading, Aug. 22 to 23; Schuylkill County, Aug. 29 to Sept. 2; Philadelphia, Sept. 3 to 5; York, Sept. 10 to 15; Lancaster, Sept. 16 to 21; Allentown, Sept. 23 to 28. Fred L. Schwartz has entered upon work in Washington County. From there he will go to Greene County, where there is no organization, to endeavor to form the nucleus of organization, in line with the State Committee's desire to break into unorganized counties, of which there are a great number in this state. Comrade Schwartz reorganized lapsed branches at Carnegie, Duquesne, and Tarentum; secured six subs for "Appeal to Reason" and seven for The Worker, beside selling a lot of literature last week in Allegheny County. Seven organizations have applied for dates for Henry Laurens Call's lecture, "The Concentration of Wealth". We should have fifteen or twenty to keep ratio of railway fares low. He will pass thru the state the latter part of October or November. Applications must be in by Sept. 1. Comrades are again reminded of their duty to support the party press. The Worker and the Chicago "Daily Socialist" are in need of immediate help and every man should do his part. ROBERT B. RINGLER, State Secretary. PHILADELPHIA. Two new members were admitted at last meeting of City Central Committee. Since last report 14 meetings have been held, four not held on account of rain and four on account of inability of speakers to be present for various reasons. Collections amounted to \$14.37; literature sales, \$11.90. J. L. Pitts' dates have been changed to Sept. 3 to 9. Samuel Clark, candidate for State Treasurer, will close here week of Oct. 2 to 9. Lena Morrow Lewis will be here Sept. 22 for two weeks. There will be no street meetings on Saturday, Aug. 31, as the annual picnic will be held that day. All out of town comrades coming here to attend the party picnic will please report at headquarters, Room 16, 225 Arch street. There will be

committees on hand all day to take visitors to the picnic grounds. The Picnic Committee have made arrangements with the proprietors of amusements in Maple Grove that they accept the party check, thus making it good for anything on the grounds. Comrades are reminded to make no engagements for Sunday, Sept. 1, as the regular meeting of the local takes place that day. Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are arranged as follows: SUNDAY, AUG. 25.—North Plaza City Hall. Speakers: Sutin and Sykes. MONDAY, AUG. 26.—Broad and Columbia. Speakers: Kelly and W. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28.—Broad and Fairmount. Speakers: Kelly and Knobler. FRIDAY, AUG. 30.—Front and Dauphin; Hemmatt; Levitzky; Kensington and Clearfield; Kelly, Moore; Kensington and Lehigh; McKelvey; Suttcliffe; Germantown and Lehigh; Lehigh; Levitzky; Germantown and Chelton; McDermott; Walt; Forty-second and Lancaster; Russell; Labros; Frankford and Unity; Fletcher, Walt. Owing to the picnic, street meeting committees will note that on several corners where meetings are held on Saturday evenings they will be held on Friday this week. ALLEGHENY COUNTY. The general membership meetings will in future be confined to discussing improvement in party organization. County headquarters are moved to 416 Wood street, Pittsburg. Registration days are Sept. 5 and 17 and Oct. 5, between 7 and 10 a. m. and 4 and 10 p. m. each day. George Kirkpatrick's dates are: Wilmerding, Sept. 5; Turtle Creek, 6; Allegheny, 4 and 7. Sam Clark, candidate for State Treasurer, will speak in the county Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21. Meetings the coming week are: Aug. 26, Meng and Kane at Homewood and Kelley; Adams at Allegheny; Aug. 28, Holmes at Allegheny; Wright at Second and Flowers; Aug. 30, Meng and Kane at Turtle Creek; Wright and Clark at Fulton; Aug. 31, Holmes and Kennedy at Allegheny. The picnic to Coney Island will be held Saturday, Aug. 24. Admission, adults 25 cents, children between 5 and 13 years, 15 cents. BERKS COUNTY. J. L. Pitts begins his week's work in Reading on Tuesday, Aug. 22. His time here was cut down on account of the demand for his service in the eastern part of the state. The Campaign Committee has arranged for a lecture and entertainment on Thursday, Aug. 29, in Labor Lyceum Hall, for the purpose of raising funds for campaign work. F. A. Sieverman will speak on "The World As It Is and the World As It Ought to Be." Tickets, 10 cents. The work of organization is going on nicely, also the effort to have all members keep their dues paid up, is very encouraging, and the report for August should show a great improvement over last report. Prospects for organizing three branches in the county are very favorable. An effort will also be made to have Branch Hamburg revived, it having been the only place organized in the county outside of Reading. NEW YORK STATE. John M. Work, National Organizer, will enter the state Sept. 21 for one month's agitation and organization work. His dates are: Rochester, Sept. 21; Buffalo, Sept. 22; Geneva, Sept. 24-25; Syracuse, Sept. 26-27; Rome, Sept. 28; Utica, Sept. 29-30; Jamestown, Oct. 1; Gloversville, Oct. 2; Schenectady, Oct. 3; Troy, Oct. 4; Albany, Oct. 5-6; Poughkeepsie, Oct. 7-8; Newburgh, Oct. 9-10; Middletown, Oct. 11-12; Peekskill, Oct. 13-14; Yonkers, Oct. 15; New Rochelle, Oct. 16; Portchester, Oct. 17; New York, Oct. 18-19-20. The locals should proceed at once to make these meetings a big success. Comrade Work is given two dates in several places so he may give some time to organization. Locals in such places should render all aid possible to Comrade Work, and in addition to public meetings, hold others to perfect organization. Local secretaries should inform the State Secretary immediately as to plans made for meetings. Locals that have been given dates should not let anything conflict with them, as Comrade Work is sent on special work. Several local secretaries have asked regarding the amendment to the primary law and its effect upon the Socialist Party organization. The amendment was one which brings our party under the same law as the Democratic and Republican parties. The Socialist Party, like all other recognized political parties, will have to hold primaries for the purpose of making nominations of candidates to be voted for in the coming election. There is some doubt, as yet, regarding the enrollment provision of the law in relation to nominations this year by the Socialist Party, and full information will be given the locals in a special communication within a few days. In the meantime, however, the locals should prepare to hold primaries as usual and at the proper time. All nominations made should be reported to the State Secretary immediately so that instructions may be proceeded to get them on the ballot may be given. Promptness in reporting action in this matter will enable the State Committee to aid locals in getting their tickets in the field. Campaign leaflets are being prepared for general use in the state and samples will be sent out as soon as they are ready. At every meeting held by locals for agitation purposes The Worker should be used as much as possible, and it is expected that every local will send in bundle orders for as many copies as can be used. New charters have been sent to all locals in good standing in the state. Any local not receiving a new charter should notify the State Secretary at once. The new leaflet on the "Red Flag"

FOR THE NEW YORK "DAILY CALL." To the Comrades of Local New York and Vicinity: After a long discussion, the Workmen's Co-operative Publishing Association at the regular meeting held in February, 1907, set the date of the publication of the "Daily Call" as not later than May, 1908. In accordance with this resolution, the Board of Management has appointed committees to look around them for a plant, location, editorial, staff, manager, etc. We have now succeeded in purchasing a linotype plant, fully equipped to set up a paper, for the sum of \$9,250, and which is considered a very good bargain by experts appointed to examine it. Practically one-half of the plant is already secured; it only remains to buy a press and a few other minor things to have the plant complete for the publication. But securing the plant is not all. The purchase of the plant will exhaust all the funds in the hands of the Association, yet in order to publish a daily, and have it succeed, we must have sufficient ready cash available to pay all bills and the salaries of the employees, editorial staff, etc. Besides that we ought to have a reserve fund to cover any deficit, which is almost inevitable in the beginning. The example of the Chicago "Daily Socialist" ought to show us the necessity of having ample funds at the start, in order not to hamper the work of the comrades undertaking the publication of a New York Socialist daily. The Moyer-Haywood trial has demonstrated more than any thing else the great want of a daily to represent the interest of the working class. During the entire trial, with the exception of a few, weekly and a German daily paper in New York City, it was impossible to place the true story of the trial before the people. The time set for the publication of our daily is near at hand. Time flies and May, 1908, will be upon us before we know it. It is time, comrades, that you were up and doing. The Board of Management has done its share, and is working hard making preparations for the publication. It is up to you, comrades, to say whether the paper shall be published as agreed. Out of the \$50,000 deemed necessary for the publication of the paper, only \$20,000 has so far been raised. The other \$30,000 must come, and that soon, if we intend to publish the paper and make it a success. Don't forget that there are many expenses connected with the undertaking, and it will take considerable money to perfect the organization, and to advertise the paper properly in order to secure it a circulation. Comrades, be up and doing. Put your shoulders to the wheel, and get that fund together. Never rest until the money is in, and in the treasurer's hands. Let it not be said that the comrades of New York are not able to do, after mature deliberation, what our western comrades have brought about in short order, and almost without preparation.—Fraternally, BOARD OF MANAGEMENT. Is now in the hands of the printer and 50,000 copies will be ready for distribution by the latter part of the week. It will be a four-page leaflet, admirably written and very suitable for general propaganda purposes. The various agitation and assembly districts are requested to take notice of this and send in their orders to the Organizer without delay, so that more may be printed in case of necessity. At the 8th A. D. meeting on Aug. 16 nine applications for membership were received. Comrade Metz was elected house chairman in place of Comrade Berkowitz, resigned. Comrade Lipkowitz was elected sergeant-at-arms. Nine members volunteered as a committee to help the 3d and 10th A. D. increase their membership. Comrade Badish and Miss P. Newman were granted transfers to 29th A. D., as they live in that district. The next meeting will be held Friday, Aug. 23. Isaac Hourwich will lecture on "Socialism in America and the Lesson of the Russian Revolution" at headquarters, 6th A. D., 232 E. Third street, Aug. 30, 8 p. m. At the regular meeting of the 16th and 18th A. D. on Aug. 12, candidates for the primary elections were chosen as follows: For 16th A. D., Assemblyman, Andrew Brey; Alderman, John Pierce. For 18th A. D., Assemblyman, I. Phillips; Alderman, John Nicolaus. Comrades Boringer, Brey, and Nicolaus were elected delegates to the Agitation Committee of the "Volkszeitung". The meeting nights of the 16th and 18th A. D. are changed to the second and fourth Mondays of the month. At the next meeting there will be discussion with I. Phillips as opening speaker. The secretaries of the various subdivisions are reminded that the General Committee must pass on all the suggestions for candidates and committee-men, and that the names of the candidates must be submitted for approval to the General Committee. Failure on the part of any district to make the necessary nominations will compel the General Committee to submit the matter to the Executive Committee, which will fill out such nominations as were neglected by the district organizations. The 20th A. D. met Aug. 15. Moses Oppenheimer lectured on "The Origin and Evolution of the State." Three applications for membership were received. The following delegates were suggested for the County Convention to be voted for at the primaries: H. Engel, E. Meyer, E. Wolf, W. Kohn, I. Shapiro, F. Marreck, J. Stark, H. Wahlstrom, G. Hoffman, G. Gregor. Delegates to General Committee: I. Shapiro, Wm. Kohn, E. Wolf, H. Engel, E. Meyer, G. Hoffman and G. Gregor were elected committee to assist the "Volkszeitung." Yorkville reported suggestion to employ an organizer during the campaign. Delegates instructed to oppose suggestion. Bills of \$5 for Worker subscription cards and 80 cents for mail announcements of meeting ordered paid. Decided to order 2,000 copies of Labor Day edition of The Worker. New meeting rooms are at 40 East Eighty-third street. Members should make a note of this. On Saturday, Aug. 24, 8 p. m., Warren Atkinson will speak at the Bowery Mission, 55 Bowery, near Canal street. Subject: "Some Fallacies Mistaken for Socialism". This will be a reply to James R. Brown, who spoke at the same place on "Some Fallacies of Socialism". QUEENS COUNTY. William Burke of Glendale has been appointed manager of the fair to be held by the Queens County Socialist Club at Kreuscher's Hall, Myrtle and Cypress avenues, Evergreen, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2 (Labor Day). The full program of the fair will be published in next week's issue of The Worker. (Kings County meetings appear on p. 4.)

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS At every man's dure want. On some men's dures it hammers till it breaks down th' dure an' then it goes in an' wakes him up if he's asleep, an' afterward it wurks for him as a night watchman. On other men's dures it knocks an' runs away, an' on th' dures iv some men it knocks an' whin they come out it hits them over th' head with a ax. But ivery man has a opporchunity. (MR. DOOLEY.) THE OPPORTUNITY THAT IS KNOCKING AT YOUR DOOR NOW IS TO BUY A COPYRIGHT, REGULAR \$1.50 BOOK FOR ONLY 60c. POSTPAID; 50c. IN-STORE. Robert Hunter, POVERTY Jack London, PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS " " THE SEAWOLF " " THE CALL OF THE WILD Upton Sinclair, THE JUNGLE Prof. Robt. Ely, MONOPOLIES AND TRUSTS Emile Zola, THE DOWNFALL " " LOURDES Edward Bellamy, LOOKING BACKWARD SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

GRAND FAIR For the purpose of erecting a permanent home for the labor organizations of Queens County, under the auspices of the SOCIALIST CLUB OF QUEENS COUNTY AT KREUSCHER'S HALL, Myrtle & Cypress Aves., Evergreen, L. I. SATURDAY, AUGUST 31. SUNDAY AND MONDAY, SEPT. 1 AND 2. (LABOR DAY.) VAUDEVILLE, MOVING PICTURES, ILLUSTRATED SONGS. ADMISSION, 10c

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, AUG. 23. 8th A. D.—S. E. cor. Ludlow and Grand Sts. J. T. Gearty, J. G. Dohse, etc. 10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Av. Chas. S. Vanderporten, Tim Murphy, etc. 20th A. D.—N. E. cor. Eighty-first St. and First Av. Sol Fieldman. 22d A. D.—N. E. cor. Eighty-second St. and Avenue A. Thos. J. Lewis, Alex. Rosen, etc. 25th A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Seventy-fourth St. and Washington Av. J. C. Frost, Wm. Karlin, Alex. Rosen, etc. SATURDAY, AUG. 24. 17th A. D.—S. E. cor. Ninety-eighth St. and Amsterdam Av. H. Saunders, Tim Murphy, etc. 31st A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Sol Fieldman, Thos. J. Lewis, etc. 32d A. D.—(Bronx)—S. W. cor. One Hundred and Forty-third St. and Willis Av. J. G. Dohse, Chas. Vanderporten, etc. 33d A. D.—(Williamsbridge)—S. W. cor. Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth St. and White Plains Road. J. C. Frost, F. Urban, etc. MONDAY, AUG. 26. 4th A. D.—N. W. cor. Pitt and Grand Sts. H. Saunders, Thos. J. Lewis, etc. 6th A. D.—N. E. cor. Fourth St. and Avenue B. E. M. Martin, Fred Paulitsch, etc. 8th A. D.—N. W. cor. Fifth St. and Eighth Av. Henry Harris, J. T. B. Gearty, etc. 15th A. D.—N. E. cor. Chrystie and River Sts. Sol Fieldman. 18th A. D.—N. E. cor. Fifty-fourth St. and Eighth Av. Chas. S. Vanderporten, etc. 26th A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Seventeenth St. and Madison Av. F. Urban, J. C. Frost, etc. TUESDAY, AUG. 27. 3d A. D.—N. W. cor. Christopher and Bleecker Sts. J. C. Frost, Wm. Mendelsohn, etc. 6th A. D.—N. E. cor. Third St. and Avenue C. Thos. J. Lewis, Chas. S. Vanderporten, etc. 9th A. D.—N. W. cor. Forty-first St. and Eighth Av. Alb. Abrahamson, Frank Fogel, etc. 14th A. D.—N. E. cor. Thirty-ninth St. and Second Av. Sol Fieldman. 23d A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Madison Av. F. Urban, J. C. Frost, etc. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28. 2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Clinton and East Broadway. J. G. Dohse, A. B. Demitt, etc. 5th A. D.—N. E. cor. Forsyth and Grand Sts. J. C. Frost, Wm. Karlin, Alex. Rosen, etc. 12th A. D.—N. W. cor. Twelfth St. and Avenue B. Sol Fieldman. 20th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Madison Av. F. Urban, J. C. Frost, etc. 27th A. D.—N. E. cor. Thirty-eighth St. and Broadway. Warren Atkinson, Chas. S. Vanderporten, etc. 31st A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and Sixty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Fred Paulitsch, etc. THURSDAY, AUG. 29. 4th A. D.—N. W. cor. Monroe and Jackson Sts. J. C. Frost, Tim Murphy, etc. 11th A. D.—N. E. cor. Forty-seventh St. and Eighth Av. Wm. Mendelsohn, H. Saunders, etc. 16th A. D.—N. E. cor. Sixty-sixth St. and First Av. Thos. J. Lewis, F. M. Martin, etc. 18th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. E. M. Martin, J. C. Chase, etc. 20th A. D.—N. W. cor. Twenty-seventh St. and Broadway. Sol Fieldman. 26th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Chas. S. Vanderporten, Henry Harris, etc. FRIDAY, AUG. 30. 8th A. D.—S. E. cor. Ludlow and Grand Sts. Sol Fieldman. 10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Av. Wm. Karlin, Alb. Abrahamson, etc. 20th A. D.—N. E. cor. Eighty-first St. and First Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Fred Paulitsch, etc. 22d A. D.—(Bronx)—S. W. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-sixth St. and Willis Av. J. G. Dohse, Wm. Karlin, Alex. Rosen, etc. 33d A. D.—(Williamsbridge)—S. W. cor. Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth St. and Lexington Av. Chas. S. Vanderporten, Tim Murphy, etc. 35th A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-sixth St. and St. Ann's Av. J. C. Frost, etc. SATURDAY, AUG. 31. 7th A. D.—S. W. cor. Twenty-fifth St. and Eighth Av. F. Urban, J. G. Dohse, etc. 11th A. D.—N. W. cor. Sixty-sixth St. and Broadway. Wm. Mendelsohn, Chas. S. Vanderporten, etc. 17th A. D.—S. E. cor. Ninety-eighth St. and Amsterdam Av. Alb. Abrahamson, Thos. J. Lewis, etc. 31st A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. J. C. Frost, Tim Murphy, J. T. B. Gearty, etc. 35th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. and Washington Av. Sol Fieldman, etc.

RECENT BOOKS ON SOCIALISM AND MODERN THOUGHT. The series of books which we name in this column contains some of the most important works of the ablest Socialist writers of Europe and America. These books are of the highest value to Socialists and students of Socialism. They are printed on extra book paper in large, clear type and tastefully and attractively bound in cloth. One of the most important works recently issued is: "LANDMARKS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM (Anti-Dühring)" By Friedrich Engels. \$1 postpaid. Equally important is: "SOCIALISM, POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE" By Robert Mises La Mont. 30 cents postpaid. "THE RIGHTS OF BE LAZY" By Le-Theophile. The last volume of the Standard Socialist Library and by far the best one. 50c. postpaid. "CRIME AND CRIMINALS"—An address to the prisoners in the Chicago County Jail, by Clarence Darrow. Price, 10c. A valuable historical work is: "THE RISE OF THE AMERICAN PROLETARIAN" By Aestus Lewis. \$1 postpaid. "CAPITALISM AND LABORER" By John Spargo. A valuable propaganda book. 50 cents postpaid. BOLDIN'S "THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX" can hardly be commended too highly to those wishing a clear and comprehensive introduction to the study of Marx. Price, \$1 postpaid. "CAPITALISM VOL. I." By Karl Marx. Price, \$2 postpaid. "CAPITALISM VOL. II." BY KARL MARX. IS NOW READY FOR SALE. Filled at ONCE for \$2 the volume, of \$4 the set. SHAREHOLDERS OF CHAS. H. KERR & CO. CAN PURCHASE FROM US THE ABOVE AND ALL OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON THEIR CATALOG AT THE REDUCED PRICES GUARANTEED BY THEIR SHARES. Call or write to SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 Spruce St., New York.

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The campaign is on in real earnest! The papers are misrepresenting Socialism as usual. MALLOCK'S ABILITY, BY MORRIS HILLQUIT Ten Cents Per Copy is one of the best answers to those who contend that ABILITY will always make its mark in the world. ORDER AT ONCE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 Spruce St., New York.

There is a bread famine in Spain There is also a baby it took forty-seven bishops to baptize. Two facts more closely related than appears on the surface. If there were less bread in the cottage—Briswick Worker. The Worker is for the workers. 32d A. D., S. P., Br. 1 (Bronx), Br. 2, Williamsbridge and Br. Van Nest. Members are urgently requested to attend a general meeting to be held on Aug. 24 at 8 p. m. in Lahrman's Hall, Unionport road and Morris Park avenue, Van Nest. Very important business to be transacted. LIESE V. DUFEY, Secretary.

WHO CONTROL THE UNITED STATES?

In answer to the general query as to who the men are who control one-third of the wealth of the United States, the New York "World" gives the following figures:

The United States Steel Corporation employs over 425,000 persons and has over \$1,000,000,000 capital. It is managed by a board of twenty-four trustees. These men are also directors of railroads whose combined capital exceeds \$2,600,000,000. They are directors of insurance companies whose assets are more than \$1,600,000,000. They are on the managing boards of banks with an aggregate capital of over \$150,000,000.

The Steel Trust directors are likewise on the boards of all the biggest industrial combinations—the Standard Oil Trust, with \$100,000,000; Amalgamated Copper, with \$154,000,000; the American Telephone and Telegraph combine, with \$158,000,000; the Shipping Trust, with \$102,000,000; the Can Trust, with \$88,000,000; the General Electric, with \$65,000,000; the Glucose

Trust, with \$77,000,000, down to the Harvester Trust, with only \$12,000,000 capital. They are in bag trusts, paper trusts, lined oil trusts, match trusts, tool trusts, &c.

Table listing various trusts and their capital: Steel Trust (\$1,000,000,000), Insurance companies (1,600,000,000), Banks and trust companies (150,000,000), Industrial combinations (2,600,000,000), Railroads (1,500,000,000), "Community of Interest" total (\$7,010,000,000).

These colossal holdings are in the hands of twenty-four men and represent a power over the lives and destinies of men never dreamed of by the Roman Caesars. Like the Caesars also they are swept on to the conquest of the world but instead of surrendering to Huns and Vandals from the outside, their power will be taken by the workers within society and used for the good of all.

NEW TRUSTS FORMED.

Absorption of Small Firms Go on Despite Effort of Visionary Trust Builders.

The process of consolidation and concentration in ownership and management of the industries of the United States goes on without abatement and with a cruel disregard for the trust-busting efforts of the Roosevelt administration. Evidently the threat of destruction and of receiverships does not scare the capitalists enough to halt them in their plans of co-ordinating industry for more profits.

All this is hard on the little capitalists, whose "independence" is being rudely taken from them, but ultimately the social welfare will be conserved by the people relieving the capitalists of the worry of cutting coupons by taking over the trusts to themselves and running them for social use and not for private profit.

Here's the latest trust forming reports to hand:

A big trolley merger is organized this week in New Jersey, with a capitalization of \$38,000,000. It will embrace all the trolley lines of North Jersey owned or controlled by the Public Service Corporation. The object is stated to be "to make the railways less cumbersome to handle and manage".

A \$30,000,000 biscuit company has been formed to be known as the General Biscuit Company and is a consolidation of about 100 independent biscuit baking companies. It is said to be well backed financially. While the report does not say so, this new merger is merely preliminary to its absorption by the National Biscuit Company, the trust, which has been injuring the independent firms severely.

A print-paper merger is now assured, backed by the International Paper Company. Every print-paper, manila, fibre, sulphite and ground pulp in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan will be absorbed. Within twelve months the International Paper Company, with an authorized capital of \$118,000,000, will control the print-paper market of the country. To do this the company will expend from \$30,000,000 to \$50,000,000 in buying up plants.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

The New York Conference continues to hold regular business meetings every Saturday evening. Pending receipt of any definite information from the Western Federation of Miners' headquarters as to exact date when Haywood will visit New York, the Conference is straining all its efforts in the direction of raising funds. From information received it appears the Defence Fund is practically exhausted on account of the Haywood trial, and the prosecution seems to rely on obtaining a conviction against Pettibone by depleting the treasury of the organization. The delegates seem to realize the great importance of keeping up the agitation so that the working class give the same support to Pettibone as was given to Haywood. A communication from the Western Federation of Miners stated that no doubt arrangements will soon be made to have Haywood visit the most important industrial centers in the East, speaking in New York at as early a date as possible. The Executive Committee was authorized to hire the largest hall in the city and make the necessary arrangements for a meeting as soon as the exact date of Haywood's arrival is known. A leaflet will be printed reviewing the present status of the case, to be distributed in large quantities among the labor organizations in the city. Financial Secretary Solomon reported an additional contribution of \$1,500 forwarded to the Western Federation of Miners on account of defense funds raised by the Conference. The receipts have been rather slow of late, due probably to the mistaken idea that no money is needed for the present, and the delegates were impressed upon to urge their organizations to make new donations so that the work may not be hampered through lack of funds.

PICNIC OF RAND SCHOOL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Rand School Students' Association will have a picnic on Sunday, Sept. 1, at South Beach, Staten Island. They will meet with the others at the Rand School at 10 a. m., promptly; they will meet with the others at the Staten Island ferry house in time to take the 10:30 boat Sunday morning, and thence proceed to the beach. All regularly enrolled students of the school are invited to join with the association in having a good time at the picnic.

ECONOMICS AND ETHICS.

The economic interpretation of history endeavors to show that in the records of the past the moral uplift of humanity has been closely connected with its social and economic progress, and that the ethical ideals of the community, which alone can bring about any lasting advance in civilization, have been erected on, and rendered possible, by the solid foundation of material prosperity. In short, the economic conception of history, properly interpreted, does not neglect the spiritual forces in history; it seeks only to point out the terms on which the spiritual life has hitherto been able to find its fullest fruition.—Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman.

The real Peace Congress now in session at Stuttgart will not be confused by the capitalists with the fake one at The Hague.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to THE WORKER, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York. Telephone, 3586-79th St. Advertising rates furnished on application.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. One year \$0.50, Six months \$0.25, Single copies \$0.10.

NOTE: We need 500 new readers or yearly renewals every week. To get these the party members must organize a Worker Club in every city and canvass for subscriptions. There are any number of workmen who would read a Socialist paper and would subscribe if approached in the proper spirit.

Comrades sending in new subscriptions for The Worker should inform the subscribers not to expect the paper for at least two weeks from the date that subscriptions are sent in. Several days are required for names to get onto the mailing lists.

THE LABOR DAY EDITION.

The orders for the great Labor Day edition are coming in at a great rate. The 20th A. D. and the 22d A. D. of New York lead the list with orders of 2,000 each. The 20th A. D. of Brooklyn comes next with 1,000. Then comes orders of 500 and lesser numbers from comrades and branches in the Eastern states.

WHERE TO SEND MONEY.

I might suggest to the comrades the advisability of sending all money and orders to the business office of THE WORKER, 239 E. EIGHTY-FOURTH STREET. It will not only save time, but also save 20 per cent. commission to agents. The comrades have a habit of leaving their orders at 15 Spruce street.

IN THE UNIONS.

I have just received a letter from an old comrade update who says the union of which he is a member is considering the question of appropriating from its treasury an amount sufficient to cover the cost of sending The Worker to all its members. This is a good idea, and worthy of consideration by every union and workmen's society. We will send The Worker to 100 separate addresses one year for \$40.

START A LIBRARY.

Every workman should have a few books in his library. But all find it difficult to gather them together. Why not canvass your neighbors for subscriptions to The Worker and get one of our many book premiums? We have a large and varied selection of books from which you may select. You can buy our paid-up subscription cards or you may send in a list of names of the books named below or any other of the same value:

Table listing book titles and prices: For \$5, 10 yearly cards and one of these The Students' Marx (\$1.00), The Quintessence of Socialism (1.00), Revolution and Counter-Revolution (1.00).

TPE 10-CENT "SUBS."

The comrades have only another week to send in "subs" at the 10-cent

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN KINGS COUNTY.

Open-air meetings are arranged in Kings County as follows: Open-air meetings in Kings County are as follows: FRIDAY, AUG. 23—21st A. D., N. E. cor. Siegel St. and Graham Av. Schafel and Gold; 23d A. D., N. W. cor. Osborn St. and Pitkin Av. J. Hill.

SATURDAY, AUG. 24—7th A. D., N. E. cor. Third Av. and Seventeenth St. Edward Dawson; 9th A. D., N. E. cor. Fifty-fourth St. and Third Av. H. D. Smith; 12th A. D., N. W. cor. Seventh Av. and Fourteenth St. Mark Pelsner; 16th A. D., Gravesend Av. and Kensington Station; Geo. M. Marr; 20th A. D., N. E. cor. Greene and Knickerbocker Aves. J. Hill, Joseph A. Well; 21st A. D., N. E. cor. Boerum St. and Graham Av. Polsky and Schafel.

TUESDAY, AUG. 27—21st A. D., S. W. cor. Morrell St. and Bushwick Av. Cohen.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28—19th A. D., S. E. cor. Knickerbocker Av. and Stockholm St. Mark Pelsner, Joseph A. Well.

THURSDAY, AUG. 29—14th and 17th A. D., S. W. cor. Manhattan and Norman Aves. Joseph A. Well.

FRIDAY, AUG. 30—21st A. D., N. E. cor. Boerum St. and Manhattan Av. Schafel and Schick; 23d A. D., Br. 2, N. W. cor. Osborn St. and Pitkin Av. Jos. A. Well.

AGENTS.

AGENTS—2,000 different necessities for fairs, carnivals, celebrations; add-on buttons, campaign buttons, confetti, ticklers, Japanese games, ribbons, spikes, paper bells, flower pots, fans, wreaths, garlands, postal cards of all kinds, Christmas and holiday goods; catalog free. Miller, 124 Park Row, New York.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM, by Eugene V. Debs, is a very good 10 cent book for propaganda among trade unionists. We desire to dispose of immediately. We will sell them at 2c. each in lots of 25. The Worker, 239 E. 84th Street.

The business of the party is every party member's business. Pay your dues promptly.

MONSTER PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL GIVEN BY THE

NEW YORK VOLKSZEITUNG CONFERENCE

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1907, - IN -

SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK.

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POLICE BREAK UP MEETING.

(Continued from page 1.)

into a large cell, somewhat cleaner, he said, than the cage previously inhabited, and empty, except for a young man who slept heavily upon the boards intended for beds, boozily dead to the world. It was but a few minutes later when word was received that the fines were paid, and the prisoners left the same remaining occupant of the cell to finish his sleep in peace.

The charge preferred by the police was "riot." This was protested by Attorney Siobodin, and the protest was recognized. Magistrate Cornell then imposed the fines, basing his action upon Section 315 of the city charter which gives the police power to regulate traffic. The fines, amounting in all to \$150, were paid under protest, and appeal is being taken.

Those arrested were: Henry Harris, Sol. Fieldman, F. W. Harwood, L. T. E. Gearty, A. B. Demilt, R. Wienecke, Wm. Matly, S. Bass, W. Sunderland, M. Scheer, John Mullen, Jos. Hillberg, J. Moskowitz, M. Rosenberg, Burzatti, Lattner, Aug. Anderson, J. Vogel, M. Steltzer, Ludwig Lore, A. Chess, K. Dannenberg, Jos. Frommer, F. Kosack, A. Sheps, J. C. Lifes, Wm. McCoy, J. W. Ryan, Monroe, J. Gruber, F. Urbansky.

The significant thing about the whole affair was the undisguised and unnecessary rough behavior of the police at the meeting, a repetition of the previous Saturday night's experience. This again justified the suspicion that they were trying to cause serious trouble. It was also significant that an ambulance should follow right after the patrol wagon which first arrived. Whether this was merely a coincidence or not, cannot, of course, be said. It is true, however, that when the wagon left the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street station house the second time the Captain was heard to tell the policemen to "use their clubs this time." The plain clothes men were the worst aggressors, and they were obviously anxious to display their prowess in a definite form.

This causes us to repeat the warning given in last week's issue of The Worker for Socialists and sympathizers to be careful and not allow themselves to be betrayed into violence. Keep the peace! Let the guardians of the law break the law!

A meeting will again be held at the same corner Saturday evening, Aug. 24, but only the speakers designated by the party for the occasion, Sol. Fieldman and Thomas J. Lewis, will be expected or allowed to mount the platform. Comrades are requested to note this and act accordingly.

ARREST IN BRONX.

On Tuesday evening, G. B. Staring was arrested at One Hundred and Sixty-first street and Cortland avenue. In the Bronx, while addressing a Socialist Party meeting. The policeman stated Staring should have had a permit. On being brought before Magistrate Cornell at the Jefferson Market Night Court the charge was changed to "obstructing traffic." L. A. Malkiel represented the party, in the absence of Henry Siobodin.

Under examination the policeman admitted only a few people were present at the meeting. The judge then ordered Staring released, but stated that if any more Socialist speakers were brought before him he would place them in jail. This statement undoubtedly means that, regardless of any evidence, it is the intention to fine speakers.

NOTES OF RAND SCHOOL.

The library and office are again open until 10 p. m. During the six weeks following July 1 they were closed at 7 p. m.

The quarterly meeting of the American Socialist Society will be held on Friday evening, Sept. 6, at 8 p. m.

The new school bulletin will be mailed during the coming week. A number of new courses have been arranged for. The fundamental courses are of course repeated from last year.

The workers are teaching the capitalist class a lesson in history. The first lesson is that 1883 is not 1907. The "scholars" are just beginning to get it thru their thick heads.

The Worker is for the workers. Subscribe.

EMPLOYERS FEDERATE AGAINST EMPLOYEES.

Forty delegates representing employers' associations in New York State met in New York City this week to form a state association, which in turn will be affiliated with similar organizations in other states into a national federation of employers' associations. The objects of the association are stated to be "industrial peace and mutual good will between employer and employee," and to fight legislation against the employing class.

It is also proposed to establish bureaus thruout the country to provide information regarding labor conditions and to employ a large staff of lawyers.

The industrial "peace" to be secured is the unconditional surrender by the workers of the right to organize and to be treated with as an organized body. The manufacturers will reserve for themselves the right to organize and combine. Workingmen are so unreasonable that they do not appreciate the fine logic of the moralists who want to keep them on the pig iron and sausage level.

TO OUTLAW BOYCOTT.

The legal action taken by James W. Van Cleave, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, to enjoin Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and other officers of the American Federation of Labor from using the boycott and the unfair list, is of vital importance to the workers of this country. The injunction asked for is a permanent one, and if granted it will outlaw the boycott and unfair list in all parts of the United States.

Van Cleave institutes the suit for the Buck Stove and Range Co., of St. Louis, of which he is president, and whose products have been declared unfair by the American Federation of Labor. It is selected as a test case, and will be prosecuted with all the vigor that the resources of the association can command. If won by it the decision would seriously cripple every labor organization in the United States. The working class could call a halt to this kind of work by sending a few Socialist Congressmen to Washington.

SPY POSED AS UNION MAN AND SOCIALIST.

John M. Schwartz, a member of the Machinists Union of Detroit, Mich., and also a member of the Socialist Local of that city, has been exposed as a detective, reporting inside news of the Machinists strike to a detective agency for the benefit of the employers. Schwartz was formerly of Cleveland, Ohio. He speaks with a foreign accent and claims to be master of the Hungarian, Lithuanian and German languages. His description is: Height, 5 feet 9 inches; weight, 170 pounds; complexion dark, wears glasses. A machinist or iron worker by trade.

ARRESTED FOR GRAVE OFFENSE.

On Aug. 12, the police of San Francisco arrested William McDewitt and several others for selling copies of "The Open Shop" a pamphlet by Clarence Darrow. Since the Socialist Party got out an injunction restraining the police from interfering with Socialist meetings, the vigilant guardians of the law have concentrated their attention upon the prevention of sales of literature at meetings. It is not likely anything will come out of the latest arrests.

MASS MEETING OF GAS MANTEL WORKERS.

A mass meeting of the International Gas Mantel Workers' Union of Greater New York will be held Saturday, August 24, 8 p. m., at University Settlement House, 184 Eldridge street, corner of Rivington.

All those interested in the organization are urged to attend, and especially those of this trade who are not organized. The residents of California must now pay one dollar per year for the privilege of hunting within the state. This does not apply, however, to hunting for a job, which by the way, is extremely fortunate for the peripatetic wage plug.—Western Clarion.