

THE WORKER

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MONEY IS TIGHT.

By Harvey Russell.

"Money is tight" say the bankers and brokers, the manufacturers and the retailers; "money is tight" says the mouthpiece of capitalism—the daily press; "money is tight" says the whole capitalist class in chorus. That money is tight with the working class never elicits comment in the capitalist press.

Granting that capitalism speaks truly, it is pertinent to ask, Where is the money? Why has it so suddenly vanished? Why is it that the banks have so little to loan for commercial use? In the answer to our question we prove the truth of the Socialist contention that politics and industry are closely related. Let us examine the present situation and we will find that business, from the capitalist standpoint, has been good for several years past. This means that factories have been running, profitably to their owners, on full or nearly full time, that part of the working class has had fairly steady employment, and that consequently the retailers have been able to sell their stocks of goods, and pay their bills to the manufacturers, who were thus enabled to again employ and again exploit labor. In addition to this the prices of both raw materials and manufactured articles has been higher than for a long time past. In short, the ideal conditions of capitalism existed, the capitalist class was making profits. All this continued up to a short time ago, then a cloud appeared on the horizon.

The "rich man's panic" last March in Wall street did not exert a disturbing influence on business, being but the echo of a fight among the plutocrats in the railroad world, who played their little game and harmed no one but themselves. But almost on the heels of this, urged on by the popular clamor against corporate wealth, which had been assiduously fomented by the demagog in the White House, for political reasons, Judge Landis in Chicago imposed the famous \$29,000,000 fine on the Standard Oil Company.

Prices of trust stocks at once began to weaken as a result of this adverse decision, investment buying of stocks and bonds was curtailed and rates for money began to rise. It is well to bear in mind that nowadays, under the haphazard method of production called capitalism, few, if any, industrial capitalists are able to conduct their businesses with their own money, but must seek accommodations at the banks, that is, they must borrow money on their notes, at the full legal rate of interest, in order to pay their bills. These loans on commercial paper furnish a large part of the profits of the banks, which will be fully explained in another issue. Up to the time of Judge Landis's decision money had been in fairly good supply, and business men had had little difficulty in borrowing enough for their needs. But after this decision trouble began. For the past few weeks applicants for loans have either been turned down or have had their usual amount reduced to one-half. Inquiry of bank presidents and cashiers invariably elicited the answer that "money is tight," and this brings us back to the question we asked before, "Where has the money gone?"

We know that very little has gone abroad, because export rates for gold were not profitable enough to encour-

age its transfer to Europe, and we know that last March Secretary Cortelyou deposited \$90,000,000 of Government money in the National banks of the large cities. So we are sure that the money is in the country, although there is very little to be had for business. Where then shall we find it?

We remember that a bear campaign started but a month ago, when the bears succeeded in forcing the prices of leading stocks down thirty-five to fifty per cent. Market campaigns cost money, and speculators are often willing to pay a 4 to 5 per cent bonus besides the full interest rate for the use of ready money. Not being charitable institutions, banks care not if business interests suffer for lack of money, they are out for profits and they loan their depositors' money where the largest profits can safely be had.

But this does not explain the matter fully. The bear campaign has not absorbed all the ready cash. There are other causes for this condition of "tight" money—capital, always timid, has lost confidence in its own confidence game; and the choice example of brainless verbosity displayed by the combination Rough Rider-pepemaker in his Provincetown speech against rich malefactors has caused the men with money to keep a tight grip on it.

Besides this, the chief "rich malefactor" controls the National City Bank in New York, better known as the Rockefeller Bank, and its policy largely influences all the other metropolitan banks; if the National City holds on to its cash its example will cause others to do likewise.

Again, it is said in capitalist circles that "tight" money is the result of the expansion of business, to such an extent that it has used up all the country's surplus money capital. If this explanation is true the capitalist class stand condemned out of their own mouths, for they are stating that the capitalist system is inadequate to take care of itself, that it cannot run its own business, that altho it controls the governmental powers of the nation, it cannot provide ways and means to keep itself going, and consequently must give way to a more sensible and better ordered system of society—Socialism.

No doubt some one will ask, "What interest have workingmen in the difficulties of their masters?" Simply this: That the present struggle for supremacy between the money capitalist and the industrial capitalist is but a conflict to decide which shall have the sole right to rob the working class. Just now the money capitalist has the industrial capitalist by the throat, but both are trampling on the prostrate form of labor. More than this, the tightness of money is causing a curtailment of business and nearly crippling industry, and if continued but a few months more will precipitate an industrial depression, which means, as usual, that all the hardships and suffering of hard times will fall on the working class.

You who read this are asked to "get wise" to the ways of capitalism, for the sooner you understand capitalism the sooner will you want to get rid of it, and then you will join hands with the working class political party—the Socialist Party—which is organized for the sole purpose of putting an end to Capitalism.

FOR DEFENSE OF PETTIBONE.

The brewers of Hartford, Conn., held an immense mass meeting last Saturday night to protest against the imprisonment of Geo. Pettibone and to raise funds for his defense. All branches of the trade were represented. Luella Twining, representative of the Western Federation of Miners, was the speaker. After a discussion, in which all the speakers declared it to be the fight of organized labor, the meeting decided to levy an assessment of 25 cents on the entire membership, including all affiliated bodies, each week for six weeks. In addition to this \$50 was voted to the defense immediately.

Miss Twining wrote to the brewers in Providence, R. I., explaining the condition of the defense fund. The brewers at once levied an assessment of 25 cents on their membership for six weeks. The working class is not asleep and they have not forgotten Geo. Pettibone, who has been imprisoned a year and eight months for his loyalty to his class.

Study Socialism.

The Rand School of Social Science will open its second year of instruction on Monday, Sept. 30. Evening classes. Send for bulletin, 112 East 19th street.

While the Telegraphers and other union men are talking about "government ownership of the telegraph," we hope that they will do a little thinking about "working class control of the government."—Paris Socialist.

STEVE ADAMS SOON ON TRIAL.

Hearing on Change of Venue Has Begun.

Darrow Argues Against Transfer to Unfriendly County.

On Sept. 5, at Wallace, Idaho, Attorney Clarence Darrow commenced his argument against a change of venue in the case of Steve Adams, charged with the murder of Fred Tyler. The first trial of Adams on the same charge resulted in a disagreement. Mr. Darrow announced that the defense would question the constitutionality of the act under which the application was applied for because, first, it is an infringement of the rights of the defendant for a trial by jury, and second, because it is an ex post facto act.

"It has been guaranteed every citizen of the state that the right to trial by jury shall be inviolate," said Mr. Darrow. "It is a right he cannot waive himself and the state cannot infringe upon. The argument depends largely upon what a trial by jury means. Trial by jury means that the defendant shall be tried in the county and the district in which the crime is committed and that he get the benefit of his good name and character if they are preserved. He shall be tried in the county and district where the jury may have knowledge of the character of the witnesses testifying. This law was passed for securing a conviction. If this law, passed in heat, malice and condescension, is valid, then every man in the state as well as Adams, may be taken to a hostile community and convicted because the power of the state and its wealth is raised against him."

Attorney Knight, for the prosecution, criticized Darrow's arraignment of the Legislature and entered into a general technical defense of the application.

The defense filed the following affidavit on Sept. 6:

"Steve Adams, upon oath, deposes he has read the application for a change of venue by the prosecuting attorneys; that it is not true as stated that a fair impartial jury cannot be obtained in Shoshone County. Affidavit further says that, on a warrant charging him with the murder of Fred Tyler, he was taken overland across a great portion of Idaho by the warden of the state penitentiary and that the trip required several days. Affidavit says that extensive notices were given in the newspapers of the crime of which the defendant is charged, that interviews were given by public officials regarding the crime and that they connected the defendant therewith; that statements made by Detective McFarland to the newspapers contained extensive accounts of the crime; that extensive notice was given said case and the defendant's connection therewith throughout the country. Notwithstanding the publicity given the case, only a few days would be required to secure a jury in Shoshone County, as the county has a large population and there are within it 5,000 persons eligible for jury duty.

"The members of the federation who are eligible are only a small proportion of the general population. Comparatively little attention has been paid to the case since the mistrial of last February and March and an impartial jury can readily be secured at the present time. Further application for a change of place of trial is not made in good faith, but for delay and continuance until the officers in charge of the case have been further poisoned.

"Affiant further says proceedings against him are made at the instance of the officers and attorneys in charge of the prosecution of Haywood, Moyer, Pettibone, and Simpkins; that compensation therefor was paid by the state, and that Henry P. Knight was employed by the state to assist in the prosecution. Affiant is informed that no part of the compensation of Knight or Hawley has been paid by the county, and that the same is true of J. E. Gyde. Affiant says that James H. Hawley, leading counsel for the state against Haywood, in his report of the expenditure of \$104,000 for the trial, included the foregoing and other items in connection with the former trial of this case."

RUSSIAN MUTINEERS SEVERELY PUNISHED.

A court-martial at Kieve, Russia, has sentenced the mutineers of the Twenty-first Battalion of Sappers, who on June 17, killed a commander. Two prisoners were sentenced to death, seven to the mines and eighteen to lighter punishments. M. Gradevsky, a member of the late Parliament, who recently returned from the United States with a large sum of money for the Polish National Schools, has been banished for "seditious agitation" and the money confiscated.

—A member of the Socialist Party is a member of the International Party.

NO PATERNALISM FOR JOHN GRABER.

Grave apprehension exists in financial circles over the "unsound condition" of the money market. So careful is the Roosevelt administration of the capitalist brood of gamblers in the stock market that Cortelyou makes trips from Washington to New York to apply some balm for their relief. The slightest predicament of these big gamblers sets the federal machinery in motion. Big business, big velvet, easy coin and "honest graft" receive patient care and nursing at its hands.

Oh, benevolent watchdogs of business, that come with such speed to the aid of disolute financiers and respectable thievery! The speed with which it is given is only surpassed by the swiftness with which "practical men" contribute to the campaign funds of "friends."

Perhaps John Graber, "dependent and out of work," knew that he was not included in this paternal regard of the government. At any rate John laughed himself last Saturday night in the kitchen of his "home." John was not a stock gambler or a statesman. He was a failure and only made \$2.80 last week to feed and clothe a wife and two babies. A man who can make no more than that ought to die, so John Graber thought. So with a hook and rope in his hand and despair in his heart, he left the wife and babies to the tender mercy of the civilization that drove him to his end.

A blue coffin carried out of a Second avenue tenement contained all that remained of a proletarian whose last hours were a hell of despair and whose fate is a reproach to the learned and great rulers of the "land of the free and home of the brave."

In the meantime Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury is worried over how to meet the next crisis in Wall street and avert any threatened disaster to coupon clippers. And Mr. Roosevelt is still assuring us that "rich and poor are equal before the law."

Peace be to your ashes, John Graber!

IS YOUR CHILD AMONG THESE?

A committee of prominent educators has reported that 12,000,000 children in the United States are behind in their school grades because of preventable physical defects. These defects consist mainly of insufficient food, improper breathing, impaired eyesight and enlarged glands. It is estimated that one-third of the boys and girls of school age throughout the country are included in these defectives. The committee suggests better hygiene and enforcement of tenement and child labor laws to correct the evil.

The mentally stunted and physically dwarfed child is a product of capitalist industry. The healthy, robust child of pre-capitalist days is impossible in a modern tenement with its foul air or in the factory or sweatshop with their dirt and overwork. The conditions that surround the child life of the poor are such as to gradually extinguish the sturdy, healthy human being of former times and to produce a type of anemic weaklings who are caricatures of the human.

Capitalist ownership and control of industry is the basis of the evil and with its overthrow will come the release of the child slaves and better race material.

MEAT DRIVERS WIN.

The striking meat wagon drivers of New York have finally won their demands and returned to work Monday. They return to work as union men at sixty-five hours a week instead of eighty as before the strike. All minor questions are to be settled by arbitration. The professional strike-breakers have been shipped to New Orleans to break a strike of the freight handlers.

When the news of the victory reached the office of the New York "Times," "all the news fit to print" had probably been set up. At any rate instead of printing the news it distorted it into a false statement that the men had lost. The editor should provide himself with smelling salts to aid in recovering from such shocks.

THE ANTWERP STRIKE.

The strike of the Belgian dock laborers at Antwerp has had some interesting and exciting features the past week. A fire broke out along the docks and raged for two days, resulting in a loss of \$2,000,000. The strikers in mass meeting disclaimed any responsibility for the fire, but it was charged to them just the same by the press. One hundred Dutch strike-breakers joined the strikers and demanded an increase of 20 cents per day. When this was refused they quit and marched to a large Socialist meeting, which was in progress, and were received with cheers. A contribution of \$52,000 to the strike fund was received. The strikers are confident of success. The troops on the ground have been unable to apprehend any strikers who are charged with the disastrous fire.

—Attend your party meetings.

ROOSEVELT'S "SQUARE DEAL."

Knew in 1904 About Campaign Funds from Trusts.

Denied it at Time, Then Turns on Old Pals, Who Wanted the "Goods".

The New York "World" has succeeded in ferreting out the names of those who contributed toward the \$200,000 fund raised by E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate and "undesirable citizen," during the closing days of the campaign of 1904 to save New York state for Roosevelt. Everybody remembers with what indignation and spectacular effect Mr. Roosevelt denied the assertion of Democratic candidate Parker that the trusts were furnishing the money by which they hoped to control the election. Roosevelt came back a few days before election day with an unequivocal denial of Parker's statements, declaring them to be "unqualifiedly and atrociously false."

At the very moment he made that denial Roosevelt knew it was false. The "World," which was the mouthpiece of Parker three years ago, has established upon what appears to be incontrovertible evidence that not only did Roosevelt know that the trusts were contributing to his campaign fund, but he had actually conferred with Harriman about raising the sum needed to carry New York, and directed the raising of the money. Odell, the chairman of the state Republican committee and Cortelyou, chairman of the national Republican committee, were the instruments of the work, and Senator Depew made the appeal to Wall Street which resulted in the flood of dollars, which was used for campaign purposes, but in what manner it was expended no record has been kept. It is known that it went to the Republican leaders in certain doubtful districts.

Among those who contributed to this "slush fund," with the amounts, the following are given by the "World": E. H. Harriman, \$50,000; H. McK. Twombly, \$25,000; Senator Chauncey M. Depew, \$25,000; James T. Hosen, \$25,000; J. Pierpont Morgan, \$10,000; George W. Perkins, \$10,000; and H. H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, William Rockefeller, and James Speyer, each \$10,000. All these men are trust directors and railroad magnates. The remainder was given by "friends of Chauncey M. Depew," the Equitable Life Assurance Company, and thru E. H. Harriman, "small sums sent to him."

Now, there is nothing startling in all this. Everyone knows where the money that pays for the campaigns of both the Republican and Democratic parties comes from. No explanation has ever been given as to where all the money came from that paid the expenses of Parker's own campaign, which cost considerable. The main point about this exposure is that Roosevelt made a palpable misstatement, and knew he was making it, when he said the trusts were not furnishing the money for his campaign. Further, he had undoubtedly made certain assurances to Harriman, when the latter conferred with him at Roosevelt's own request, in order to get Harriman's active assistance in raising the necessary amount to carry New York. As soon, however, as the election was over and Harriman's aid was no longer needed, Roosevelt "threw him down" and went back on his word. Then, later, when driven to cover, Roosevelt turned upon Harriman and branded him as an "undesirable citizen." Even the ordinary sneak thief will not round on his pal when danger threatens.

It really does not seem necessary to even comment upon this sort of conduct. Roosevelt has posed as the incarnation of all the virtues, he has enunciated multitudinous platitudes, laying down rules of personal conduct for the citizens of this country, he has declared himself the enemy of political corruption and the foe of trusts and greedy capitalists, and yet he is shown to be guilty of secretly dealing with the forces he condemns publicly, and doesn't hesitate to lie about it whenever he deems it necessary. Never did a more fitting representative of the hypocrisy of capitalist class rule and exploitation hold high office in these United States.

The "World" is calling upon Mr. Cortelyou to resign as Secretary of the Treasury because of his activity in this matter. Why doesn't the "World" call for the impeachment of the man, who while acting as President of the United States, used his office to effect his re-election, by the use of money undoubtedly employed for corruption purposes?

Why not call upon Roosevelt to resign? If guilt there be, then assuredly he is the guilty man.

—The capitalist class and the working class have opposing interests, but you cannot make others believe it. If you support capitalist papers and neglect your own.

THE RED FLAG.

[The following article, by W. J. Ghent and M. Oppenheimer, is issued in leaflet form, four pages, by Local New York Socialist Party, and can be had at the rate of \$1 per 1,000. Order from Organizer U. Solomon, 239 E. 84th street, New York.]

An excitable City Magistrate recently declared from the bench his eagerness to send a certain Socialist speaker to the workhouse for thirty days. What misdemeanor had this Socialist speaker committed? None that the law names. He had merely displayed a Red Flag at a street corner meeting. There is no law or ordinance forbidding the display of a Red Flag any more than one of green, orange, black, brown or blue. What, then, was the trouble with the Magistrate? Was he, like a bull or a turkey cock, peculiarly sensitive to red? Let us hope not. More likely, he was merely voicing a class antagonism against a banner, loved and honored in all civilized lands as the emblem of the militant working class.

You, Mr. Small Retailer, you, Mr. Clerk, and even you, Mr. Workingman, may have some of the same prejudice. Did you ever stop to think of it? What is there in the Red Flag that should awaken such frenzied hatred? Is it because it is an international emblem? But so is the red cross, and that banner does not arouse your antagonism. Many international societies, such, for instance, as the Masons and the Odd Fellows, have emblems which express a wider communion than that of nationality. You are not troubled about them. And if the International Peace Society should also adopt an emblem, as it probably will do, will that also stir your resentment? Of course not. You will readily recognize that the Stars and Stripes represent one set of interests and one set of traditions and feelings, while this other emblem represents a wider range of interests and emotions, and that both of these banners may consistently be displayed by the same men on the same occasions.

You do not worry greatly—nor do the guardians of law and order or the great captains of industry—when report is made that the Confederate flag has been carried about in some Southern celebration. Since the "Bloody Shirt" has ceased to be a political issue, convertible into votes, few or none of our most sensitive guardians of the dignity of Old Glory fly into a passion at sight of the displayed banner of the Lost Cause. And yet that was the banner of a landed aristocracy, supported by slavery—the banner of a rebellion which cost this nation a million human lives and untold millions of wealth. But even the irritable City Magistrate who wanted to send a Socialist speaker to jail for having flown the Red Flag from his street stand would hardly suffer a quickened pulse beat were this bloody emblem of a thwarted rebellion flaunted in his face.

The Emblem of the Working Class.

No, the case is different. The antagonism to the Red Flag is a class antagonism. It is the feeling of a class who own all the good things of the earth, and who are determined not to let go. They recognize in this banner the emblem of another class—the awakened militant working class—who are equally determined to distribute the good things of life on a more equitable plan. This feeling, this antagonism, is an entirely conscious one on the part of the captains of industry, the judges, the lawyers, the politicians and their like. That is, they know what the Red Flag means, and they know why they hate it. They know that it means disaster to them, and triumph to the working class.

But you, Mr. Small Retailer, you, Mr. Clerk, and even you, Mr. Workingman, if you hate the Red Flag, do so largely because you do not know any better. You are merely manifesting, as an unthinking prejudice, what in your wealthier and clearer-sighted neighbor is a conscious antagonism. For the Red Flag is your flag, quite as much as it is the flag of your more awakened brothers. It is the flag of all true men and women who do, or are willing to do, useful work for society. It is the flag of a regenerated society in which order, justice and brotherhood shall prevail.

How this banner came to be the emblem of the militant part of the working class, organized as the International Socialist Party, we cannot say. Curiously, its history appears so far to have been unwritten. It was the battle signal of the Roman army. It has been variously employed by different peoples. It is, or was, an ensign in the British navy. It was sometimes displayed during the Revolution in France, and again during the Commune in Paris. Gradually, and by an almost imperceptible development, it came to be regarded as the international banner of Socialism.

The Red Flag involves no necessary antagonism to the flag of any civilized nation. It is carried by Frenchmen along with the tricolor, by Britons, by Germans, along with their national banners, by Americans along with the Stars and Stripes. All of human good that these banners represent, or pretend to represent, the Red Flag also represents. But it is an emblem of more than this. It is an emblem of the hope and the determination of men and women in all civilized lands to eliminate the wrongs of modern society, to erect a more orderly, a more harmonious, a more equitable social system. It is the chosen emblem of human brotherhood, without regard to frontiers and boundaries. By common consent its color is taken to be symbolical of the blood that flows in the veins of all human beings, making them all one kind.

The Red Flag is not the emblem of Anarchy. No doubt, Anarchists sometimes use this flag. But it is not the only thing which Anarchists appropriate in use to themselves, and their occasional appropriation of this emblem is something for which the Socialists cannot rightly be blamed. There is, as all sensible men know, not the slightest similarity between Socialism and Anarchism. Between Capitalism in its unmitigated form and Anarchism, there is a close and easily observable relationship. But Socialism is equally the enemy of both. Anarchism and Capitalism stand equally for social chaos. But Socialism stands eternally for social order. As the emblem of Socialism, the Red Flag stands for social order.

What the Red Flag Stands For.

The Red Flag is the symbol of a world-wide movement for the emancipation of the toiling masses, emancipation from the last form of slavery, the system of wage work. That system must endure as long as the master class owns and controls the means and machinery of production. Under that system the workers are robbed of the greater part of their product. The Red Flag stands for the abolition of masters by making the toilers themselves owners of the tools with which they create wealth. The Red Flag means that the whole fruit of toil shall go to the workers. It means that in the coming brotherhood of man there are to be no drones or idlers fattening on the sweat and blood of their fellow beings.

There is still another meaning. Red is the color emblematic of life and of the joy of living. For thousands of years the masses have been taught that the earth is a place of sorrow and suffering, that it always must remain so. This doctrine of gloom and despair suited the masters. It kept their victims dumb, made them centre all their hopes in some vague and indefinite future beyond the grave. Socialism preaches the glad gospel of life and of the joy of living. It aims at making this earth of ours a fit and comfortable place for human beings to live in. It rejects slavery and misery as part of the eternal scheme of the universe. It heralds the glad tidings of the kingdom of men on earth. Recognizing only equal human beings, it leaves no room for masters and exploiters.

Do you begin to understand now why the master class, their hangers-on, their tools and mouthpieces, try to bespatter the Red Flag with mud? They denounce it as an affront to patriotism. There is the kind of patriotism defined by the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson as the last refuge of a scoundrel. They try to hide their sordid greed, their cruel robbery, behind some gay bit of blarney, posing as the saviours of the nation.

The Red Flag is the expression of love, not of hatred; of mutual helpfulness, not of oppression and robbery. In various parts of the civilized world, more than seven millions of people march triumphantly behind the Red Flag, holding it dear as the symbol of mankind's final emancipation, the symbol of the coming brotherhood of man. Neither Tsars nor warlords, not even irritable City Magistrates, can stop that onward march. Prisons and scaffolds have no terrors for the followers of the Red Flag. Persecution but increases their ranks, rekindles their zeal. Plunkerton villains only bait them together more closely. Socialism has become the sole hope, the rallying point for all the oppressed, for the men toiling without hope for the morrow; for the women torn from their homes and children; for the little ones dragged into the factory belts. They all begin to look upon the Red Flag with eyes brightening with hope, their only hope.

From Moscow to Tokio the Red Flag is waving triumphantly, and its followers march on and on to certain and early victory, to the establishment of the Brotherhood of Man on Earth.

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.

In addition to this necessity for funds is the exceptional opportunity for educational work that lies all around us in this campaign.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy did not suffer from lack of newspaper support in the recent suit to secure an accounting of her property.

This contrast is easy to explain. Mrs. Eddy represents a movement which deals solely with spiritual or metaphysical questions.

A great deal of the newspaper fuss over Mrs. Eddy's fortune is undoubtedly inspired by an appetite for profits secured thru sensationalism.

On every question but that of labor vs. capital the capitalist press can afford to be fair—sometimes.

—Just as the Socialist and labor press can only consistently voice the opinion and represent the interests of the working class.

SCIENTIFIC METHODS AND ECONOMICS.

It is not a strange thing that powerful capitalist papers like "The Wall Street Journal," should protest against the use of the terms "servant class" and "laboring class" in statistical reports issued by the government.

Any classification of society into economic groups is "offensive," to quote the same journal. Such classification reveals classes with opposing material interests which, when admitted, is dangerous to any ruling class.

The capitalist has no objection to systematic classification in other fields and other sciences. He would most readily admit that the animal world, for example, must be classified into orders and groups having characteristics in common if any intelligent conclusions are to be drawn from this study.

The same methods that have given such rich discoveries in the physical sciences should be applied to society. But here the capitalist steps in and forbids it. To ignore such facts as that the workers sell labor power and capitalists buy it, that one receives wages and the other profits, that one produces wealth they do not own and the other owns wealth they do not produce, that one owns tools another must use and another uses tools they cannot own, would be to make any scientific conception of modern problems impossible.

The working class has no motive for concealing the social facts of today, and hence are the true heirs to the great scientific legacy which the giants of the past have bequeathed to mankind. The working class alone can employ without fear or prejudice methods of investigation which have made that legacy possible and which the capitalist class would destroy if they could.

GOVERNMENT ARBITRATION IN PRACTICE.

The folly of conceding to government the power to determine the merits of a strike thru arbitration should be apparent where the government is hostile to the working class. But in cases where the workers share political power with the capitalist class it is often assumed that the main objection to government arbitration is thereby removed.

This decision is given in spite of the fact that the workers possess considerable political power in New Zealand thru the Labor Party. The decision by the Court of Appeals is simply an ingenious method of penalizing strikes with the consent of the workers themselves.

bridge the class struggle, and the failure that must come of all such attempts. It is assumed that the state can be an impartial arbiter when the state itself is already on one side or the other in the class war.

"PROGRESS TRU REPRESSION"

It requires editorial writers with economic dependence on the capitalist class to accept the shifty bureaucratic Stolypin as the God-sent savior of the Russian people. Such are equal to the task of believing or pretending to believe that the Prime Minister of Russia can "combine stern repression and gradual progress" towards a more liberal régime.

To the untutored mind it would appear that the salvation of Russia depends on overthrowing bureaucrats like Krivosheina instead of giving them portfolios and associating them with a "progressive" premier who arrests members of the Duma in violation of an Imperial manifesto.

FERDINAND P. EARLE.

[In view of the widespread interest created in Ferdinand P. Earle. The Worker publishes the following letter from an intimate friend of Comrade Earle.]

Ferdinand Earle has the heart of a child. His nature is like that of Shelley, the poet. If he had been a libertine, or a man of the world, he would have escaped all this scandal. Everything might have been arranged sub rosa. Instead, he has chosen to be absolutely candid, and to take the whole world into his confidence.

This is likely to become a historic case. In the long stretch of the centuries the marriage institution is constantly in process of modification. It is evolving toward something higher. Upon certain individuals the brunt of this evolutionary process falls. They become, by sheer force of temperament and circumstances, the scapegoats who have to carry the disgrace and odium attaching to new moral standards, imperfectly understood. Ferdinand Earle is such a one.

If constancy and self-sacrifice are the highest virtues, as Christianity teaches, then Earle's conduct must be commended. If, on the other hand, self-expression is our highest duty, as Nietzsche and Ibsen have taught, then he is absolutely right. A lesser man would have allowed himself to be deflected from his purpose by a sense of pity and chivalry.

Let us never forget that all the hubbub in this now famous case has come from the newspapers, the public, and from outraged sentiment. The three parties immediately concerned are friends, and are acting in mutual agreement. All three believe that marriage may rightfully be dissolved when the two parties to the marriage contract so decide.

Goethe, Shelley, Byron, Richard Wagner, all trumpeted on conventional moral codes much more defiantly than Earle has done. The world has justified them. I venture to prophesy that, in years to come, it will justify Earle.

LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

THE NEW PERFORMER IN "NATIONAL VAUDEVILLE."

In his new rôle as a sucking dove, Hearst made a speech at Jamestown on Labor Day which might have fallen from the lips of Harriman or Rockefeller. It was no longer the fiery gospel of war upon the corporations, but nam-by-pamby stuff about giving "the promoter" his due reward, and not being jealous of great wealth so long as high wages are paid.

The Sustaining Fund sustains The Worker that it may fight the battles of the working class. How much have you contributed?

THE "SHARE OF LABOR".

By Lucien Sanial.

In the treatment of such a subject as is here considered the use of statistical data cannot be avoided. But, as I observed on a former occasion, while in the higher capitalist circles the figures presented and commented on by their organs never fail to awaken a considerable interest, they are apparently of no more concern to the labor world than astronomical records.

To the Socialist, whose mission is to hasten, chiefly by economic education, the advent of the day of deliverance, the knowledge of those great facts which figures alone can adequately express is therefore a primary necessity.

If all that be true, no false statement assuming a statistical form and obviously intended to befool the exploited workers should be allowed to pass unexpunged in its lying nudity.

ERROR NO. 3.—The "News" assumes that the average railway dividend is a fair average yield on capital.

Upon that basis it calculates that the "Share of Capital" in the product of the year 1904 (which was the year of the last Census of Wealth), was only 3,380 millions of dollars, as against 10,340 millions paid to Labor as wages; in other words, that of every four dollars of product the capitalists took 1 and the wage workers were given 3.

Writers possessed of a vivid imagination are fond of indulging, like great painters, in surprising contrasts. This contrast between proletarian wealth and capitalist poverty is novel indeed and very striking.

We may, however, reserve for a last treat our contemplation of the 10 1/2 billions which the "News" confidently exhibits as the "Share of Labor" in its product, and we shall to-day content ourselves with a consideration of its "Railway Dividend" assumption as above formulated.

Words have sometimes a much greater value than would appear at first sight. Observe that in using the expression, "Railway Dividend," instead of the very different term, "Net Railway Profit," the writer in question tacitly assumes much more than is apparent to the unwary.

"REGULATING" LABOR BY MACHINERY.

Machinery is generally characterized as "labor-saving," with a tacit assumption that the accomplishment of some result at less cost and in less time than hand-work would require is the main object of its use.

When everything has to be handled by manual labor, there is little opportunity for an accumulation of material or storage, and the manufacturer under such conditions is compelled almost to live from hand to mouth, so to speak.

A JOKE ON CLEWS.

They are telling a good one on Henry Clews, the Wall street plute, who has taken to the lecture platform to smash socialism. At Chautauqua, N. Y., Prof. John Graham Brooks, the noted educator, delivered an address. He spoke of the misrepresentations of socialism and tried to impress on the opponents of socialism that they lost ground by stooping to misrepresentation.

Now is the time to join the Socialist Party.

He necessarily, tho tacitly, assumes that the 300,000 shareholders—and therefore owners—of the railways of this country get no other profit from their "investment" than the dividend "declared" by the directors of their corporations.

According to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, "the net income of the railways from operation and "all other sources"—that is, the net balance, or profit, remaining after deduction of all the disbursements legitimately or illegitimately charged to the account of "Operating Expenses"—and amounting to 1,440 millions—was 850 millions.

Of this net income the stockholders received only 222 millions as dividend, while the bondholders and other creditors received for interest 275 millions, leaving apparently a surplus of over 350 millions, which, of course, belonged to the stockholders.

When we look into the pitch-dark sink of iniquity labelled "account of Operating Expenses," we find that of the 1,300,000 men employed by the railways 200,000 were engaged in the construction shops, not merely repairing the rolling stock but adding vastly to it by the building of new cars, new locomotives, etc., according to the Census of Manufactures of 1905, the mere cost for materials and labor, of the product of these shops was \$300,000,000; so that its market value—that is, the price which the railway corporations would have had to pay for it if bought of other establishments—must have approximated 400 millions.

Not is this all. Of the 323,000 trackmen and 160,000 men figuring at the bottom of the list of railway employees as "other laborers," a large portion were employed in building new lines or branches, new switches, new stations, second tracks and otherwise adding to the stockholders' property a value that cannot be estimated at less than 200 millions.

We might look into that account of Operating Expenses as far as its darkness permits; that is, until we reach the absolutely invisible part of it, in which lies, so well disguised as to challenge investigation, all the grab and graft that are the "reward of superior capitalistic ability." But enough has already been said here to expose in all its absurdity the fundamental assumption of the Engineering News' calculator.

The dividend paid to railroad stockholders is mere "palm money" for their wives and daughters, altho they may spend some of it for other purposes, more or less praiseworthy. Their actual profit from the operation of our great national arteries is certainly not less than fourfold and may be fivefold the amount of the declared dividend.

It chiefly consists, as we have just seen, in the enormous additions made by wage labor to the value of their property and is consequently reflected in the prices of their stocks the variations of which are the affects of speculation. These stocks were originally, to a large extent, mere bags of water, and it is by the process which I have just described that the water in those bags has been converted into gold and that more gold is still poured into them.

More anon upon this subject.

"ANNA KARENINA".

Production of a Play Founded on Tolstoi's Novel at the Herald Square Theatre with Virginia Harned as Anna.

By William Mailly.

ANNA KARENINA. A play founded on Tolstoi's novel of the same name. By Edmond Goutraud, translated by Thomas W. Broadhurst. Produced at Law Field's Herald Square Theatre, Sept. 2, 1907.

There will be some curiosity among those who have read Tolstoi's great novel with appreciation to see what sort of play has been founded on it. These must bear in mind one thing ere they go: It would be impossible to transfer the whole book, its atmosphere, its close knit study of Russian society and types and conditions, its minute analysis of social customs and institutions, its tremendous indictment of conventional morality and its searching study of the human soul under conflicting emotions and conditions, in short, it would be impossible to transfer all that the book stands for and is to the stage.

When this is kept in mind, and one realizes that he cannot see Tolstoi's work reproduced in toto, he will resign himself to witnessing simply the story of Anna Karenina's love and its tragic ending. This is about the best that any dramatist could hope to do. But in doing this it is up to the dramatist to give some hint of what Tolstoi was driving at when he wrote his book. It cannot be said that either the dramatist or the translator of this play has altogether succeeded in doing this.

Anna Karenina in the play has fallen in love, altho already married, with a handsome young army officer who returns her affection. The husband is a leading Russian statesman, high up in the Tsar's counsels. He suspects his wife's devotion to Vronsky and succeeds in wringing a confession of her love from her thru a dishonest ruse. She discovers the ruse and indignantly leaves the house, after demanding and being refused promise of a divorce. She returns immediately, however, in answer to the cries of her son, who is tortured by the father into calling for his mother from the open window.

Later Anna yields to her lover's entreaties and leaves her husband. After a sojourn in Italy the two lovers return to Russia, where Vronsky becomes interested again in the army and his former companions. Anna succeeds in seeing her child but fails to have her husband agree to a divorce until too late, for in the meanwhile Vronsky has grown tired of her and finally gives her to understand that he no longer loves her and would prefer not to marry her at all. It is brought home to the woman that her life, as she formerly knew it, is ruined and that she can no longer hope to be recognized as a decent woman in the eyes of the law and society. She promptly commits suicide by throwing herself underneath the very train in which her lover is supposed to be riding with another woman whom he will probably make his bride.

It is made clear that Anna committed no sin in running away from her husband with the man she loved. In fact, the audience is asked to sympathize with her and her love for her child is used to add to that sympathy. The only thing wrong about her is that she was not able to get a divorce and remarried again before her lover got tired of her and threw her over. She sacrificed her good name socially for the sake of her love and paid the penalty for it that conventional society wreaks upon such offenders.

In other words, because she did not observe the legal forms her love was deemed immoral. Her lover grows tired of her and finds her companionship irksome because he could not take her into his set. As she says herself in the last act, "he will never marry me, because he will never forgive me for losing my good name for him." On the other hand the lover is received as usual, in his old set, as if he had never run away with a married woman at all.

Again, in the second act, where the strongest scene in the play takes place, Anna turns upon her husband when he tells her he will not agree to a divorce because it will ruin him politically and socially and charges him that he would keep her in legal prostitution for the sake of his own career. This is an even stronger climax than the one in the last act when Anna commits suicide, altho the latter is helped considerably by a realistic train contrivance, about the best of the kind yet put on the stage.

What is not so plainly brought out in the play is that the people who discard Anna are a great deal worse than Anna herself. This is what Tolstoi showed with wonderful vividness. All of those who ostracised Anna were actually immoral in their personal relations, but they observed the legal requirements of polite society and were recognized and accepted accordingly.

Undoubtedly many of the respectable people who see the play will see in Anna's fate only a vindication of the prevailing social code and that this was not only inevitable but justifiable. There are others who will see in it an indictment of society itself and of its false standard of morals. If Anna had continued to live with her husband, as a legal prostitute, as she declared, and even carried on a secret alliance with Vronsky, her conduct would have been winked at and at the worst she would have been subjected to sly gossip. She would then have been on a level with her class. But to boldly do as her heart and her womanly instinct dictated her to do was a crime against society and morality. Her paramour, however, is treated as a highly desirable citizen. I do not know whether the dramatist meant to convey this or not, but there it is, nevertheless.

HOW KNOWLEDGE GROWS.

A stream of vigorous life flows thru society as at no earlier time; and for this reason a quickness of contact between all the individual members of a society is made possible now as never heretofore. This has been accomplished by the modern means of transportation which capitalism has created for us. The possibility in these days of informing oneself in a few hours concerning the occurrences thruout a great country by means of telegraph, telephone, newspaper, and the possibility of throwing great masses of men from one place to another by modern means of transportation have produced a condition of solidarity thruout great groups of men, a sense of omnipresence, which was unknown in earlier times. Particularly is this true in the large cities of these days. The

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Apart from this the play has some serious faults as a play. It is too long, it has too many superfluous characters and too much talk. It could easily be condensed into three acts instead of five. Ibsen might have told the story in two. There is also too much old fashioned melodrama in its composition. It is hard to imagine Karenina as here pictured and as played by John Mason. Karenina was brilliant as a statesman but slow-witted and unimaginative in his personal affairs. He was not so cruel to his wife as he was uninteresting and unappreciative. He palled upon her until she hated him and all his ways. He in turn was not interested in her for herself but merely as the mistress of his household. It was the respectable thing for a man in his position to be married, it was flattering to have a beautiful wife whom he could display upon state occasions, but he was not the harsh, coarse brute he is made out to be in the play. One cannot imagine the Karenin of the book grabbing his wife by the throat and throttling her as the Karenin of the play does, tho it gives a warm color to one scene and produces a genuine thrill.

Then it has a cheapening effect to introduce a weird caricature of a Russian revolutionist in the Italian scene, to hear an old soldier talk about the fall of Port Arthur when one knows the book was written thirty years ago, to have a man servant bawling "God save the Emperor" without provocation, and to have the genial, good hearted Prince Cherbatsky turned into a clown as a foil for his tergiversation of a wife. These are some of the superfluous things that could well be cut out. (Since this was written announcement is made that the part of the revolutionist has been eliminated entirely.)

As for the acting, that of Virginia Harned stands out as the best thing in the entire play. The imperfections I have pointed out can be overlooked for that one thing. Miss Harned is Anna to the life, portraying the varying moods and passions of the woman with emotion and skill. She was especially good in the second act, where she arose to the occasion with highly dramatic effect. Miss Harned has found a part to suit her. If the play were but better constructed she would have even a better opportunity to demonstrate her conception of the part and her fitness to play it.

Of the others, Albert Gran as Count Obloonsky was very good and Foster Williams as Anna's child, Serge, showed rather exceptional talent. Robert Warwick made a handsome Vronsky and I have already spoken of John Mason as Karenina.

Some reviewers have likened "Anna Karenina" to "East Lynne" and other plays wherein something like the same theme is treated, but the resemblance stops there. In "East Lynne," for instance, the woman returns to act as nurse for her children and dies repentant, but in "Anna Karenina" Anna does not repent. She loves to the last and only kills herself to save herself from social ignominy and as a protest against social contumely. One woman admits her sin; the other admits nothing. There's the difference.

case of movement of masses has grown enormously. And in like manner has that grown which we are accustomed to call education—knowledge, and with knowledge demands.—Prof. Werner Sombart.

Study Socialism.

The Rand School of Social Science will open its second year of instruction on Monday, Sept. 30. Evening classes. Send for bulletin, 112 East 19th street.

—Doesn't it make you laugh to hear the capitalists talking about "individuality" and the "right to run their own business," etc., when you know that they all belong to associations or alliances where they are found if they dare do anything on their own initiative.—Pecora Socialist.

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER XXIII.—Continued. "Even if you do withdraw, of course you'll keep secret what we have proposed." Driscoll gulped for a moment before he could speak; his face deepened its purplish red, and his eyes snapped and snapped. "Damn you, Baxter, what sort of you think I am?" he exploded. "Of course!" He opened the door, there was a furious slam, and he was gone. The four men looked at each other questioning. Baxter broke silence. "A good fellow," he said with a touch of pity. "But his ideas are too inelastic for the business world."

By special arrangement with the author and publishers.) "Perhaps there has been some mistake—perhaps he didn't get the letter," suggested Baxter. But his explanation did not satisfy himself; he had a growing fear that he had humiliated himself in vain, that Foley had got the letter and was laughing at him—a new humiliation greater even than the first. "But let's wait a few minutes longer; he may come yet," he went on; and after a little persuasion the three consented to remain half an hour longer. At quarter past three the office boy brought word that Foley was without. Baxter ordered that he be sent in, but before the boy could turn Foley walked thru the open door, derby hat down over his eyes, hands in his trousers pockets. Baxter stood up, and the other three rose slowly after him. "Good-afternoon, gents," Foley said carelessly, his eyes running rapidly from face to face. "I keep youse waitin'?" "Only about an hour," growled Murphy. "Is that so, now? Sorry. I always take a nap after lunch, an' I overslep myself."

ARDEN.

By Jos. E. Cohen.

Under the greenwood tree Who loves to lie with me, And turn his merry note Unto the sweet bird's throat, Come hither, come hither, come hither: Here shall he see No enemy But winter and rough weather —As You Like It. Nor should Arden—Arden Deleware—be out of tune of a winter's day. Indeed, as I let my eyes roam over this magnificent corner of God's foot-stool, quite enclosed by stately forest, the first thought that came to me was that the beauty of the scene would only be enhanced by a fall of winter's snow. There is no railway station at Arden, nor does Arden grace Uncle Sam's mail map. Its population varies. Only a few houses were built to withstand wintry blasts and storms, the more are in process of erection. It is rather in the summer months that the shacks and bungalows teem with life. But for those who make their home here either in summer or winter, it is Arden; and you need seek no further to find the lost Arden of Shakespeare's fancy. This little paradise is owned collectively. Some be single-taxers, others Socialists still others comrades only as we are all children of a common mother Nature. You cannot buy a foot of land at Arden. You may rent an acre to dwell upon or farm. There are about 100 acres all told, some yet unoccupied and uncultivated. They who dwell here fashion useful and beautiful things with their hands, or they mingle nature with the colors of the palette, or they are fighting with tongue and pen for a better day for humanity. Here is no room for the idler and the waster of the golden hours. There is also a resting place for the night, called Arden Inn. You may have a meal or a night's lodging. But if you do, you partake of the fare upon which Arden dines, and none of the residents of Arden sleep in better quarters. Unlike Elbert Hubbard's travesty upon hospitality at East Aurora, the Inn at Arden is run, not for profit, but for the accommodation of friends. . . . Thru the forest flows a little creek. At one spot of the creek is an "old swimmin' hole," where the boys go bathing. At another spot, for an eighth of a mile, there is a line of gigantic boulders, some of them ten feet across, tokens of a monster preterial phenomenon. We made our way thru the forest, my Comrade and I, a forest with the splendor of which neither the capricious nor the aversive of man has yet tampered. It was an agreeable tramp, in the cool of the afternoon, past the homes of friends who greeted us with beaming countenances and cheerful words, our walk brought us to the Theatre. It was while resting there, that he, who had lectured me on the theory of "economic rent" while coming down in the train, merrily halloed to us. His arm embraced the shoulder of his single-tax comrade, as they tripped on to the latter's home in the woods. The Theatre is built for open-air performances only, being in no wise enclosed. The stage measures some twenty feet in length. From it are four exits—all natural. Trees and shrubbery serve for a background. At either end of the stage is a wooden column, some eight feet in height, antique in style and painted white. Coming from the sides of the stage is a semi-circle of wooden lattice work about two feet high, with an opening at the center for entrance, within the amphitheatre thus made, there are two rows of seats, cut out of the earth and overgrown with grass. Outside this lattice fence and running concentric with it, is a row of seats enough for an audience of three score. Altogether the theatre is a poem in architecture. As with most of the art work about here, it is the labor of him who discovered Arden and gave it its name, who, single-taxer these many years, still hopes on the Arden will of itself settle the great social problem. . . . As night fell, glowing Japanese lanterns illuminated the theatre. The players began arriving. They were arrayed in costume, in keeping with their parts, and they cut across fields in twos and threes. They congregated about the stage and conned their lines and studied their cues. Experienced and tyro were there; some who had done their turns these many Sabbath nights, others who were to make their initial bid for histrionic honors. The play was the "Merchant of Venice," of which scenes from the first, second and fourth acts were rendered. I shall not tell you how well or ill the players did their parts, for the plays are not given so much so for the entertainment or edification of the spectators, as for the intellectual improvement of the players. But I will say that when the performance was over we were right loke to leave, even tho it was to make for the carpenter shop, where all conventional restraints were thrown to the winds while old and young danced the hours away with "Virginia Reels" and "Paul Jones"—until the supply of ice cream and numbers in the pianist's repertoire alike were exhausted. . . . On the morrow we took another tramp, and we played a game of baseball, and we discussed some, and we drank our fill of the golden sun going down behind a mountain range of jutting clouds with ebony backs. After supper we followed the "dummy line" to the camp-fire made on the premises of an old patriarch, who, if you gave

THE LABOR INTERNATIONAL.

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

[These reports began in The Worker of Aug. 24, 1907. They will continue from week to week until completed. Those from Canada, Bolivia, Chile and Argentina have already appeared. The reports are translated for The Worker by the editor, Algeron Lee, who attended the Congress as delegate. The report of the Socialist Party of the United States, written by Morris Hillquit, Secretary to the International Bureau, can be had from the National Headquarters, 259 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., for 10 cents, postpaid.] AUSTRALIA. The Australian Commonwealth comprises six separate states—Victoria, New South Wales, North Australia, West Australia, Tasmania and Queensland. Each state has a bicameral legislature, with nearly the same powers in all six states. The upper houses, known as Legislative Councils, are clearly reactionary, and the majority of the members of each of the lower houses, or Legislative Assemblies, are essentially bourgeois. One-third of the members of the lower houses are representatives of Labor—that is to say, they have been elected in opposition to the various plutocratic parties, upon programs elaborated by the industrial and political organizations of the working class. These are not Socialist organizations, but they are clearly Socialistic in their tendencies, and the most active men and women in their ranks are conscious Socialists. None of the members have stood definitely as Socialist candidates at the elections, tho a good number among them have fearlessly declared themselves as Socialists and have taken part in the Socialist propaganda. Until recently the fiscal question, Protection vs. Free Trade, has been the dominant one in politics; but now, thanks to the development of Socialism, this question has been relegated to its true place, subordinated to the economic question. The tariff question has no proper place in the state legislatures. [In Australia, as in the United States, the state legislatures have no power to make or change tariff laws.—Ed.] What most clearly shows the development of Socialism in Australia is the situation in the Federal Parliament, which is composed of two chambers, corresponding to the Bundestag and the Reichstag in Germany. [Or to the Senate and House of Representatives in the United States.—Ed.] The members of both chambers are elected by direct vote of all adults, male and female. For this reason, the Federal upper house, or Senate, has not the same reactionary character which distinguishes the Legislative Councils of the states, where the suffrage is more limited. The Federal Senate consists of 36 members, of whom 15 are Labor representatives. The lower chamber, or House of Representatives, has 75 members, and of these 26 are Labor men. None of these Labor members are hostile to Socialism, and half of them are freely avowed Socialists. The capitalist press classes them altogether as Socialists, and the various factions of the plutocracy have united their forces to oppose the entry of "Laborites" into parliament. We may mention as a step in the development of ideas the fact that at the Federal elections of last December, and especially the election of Senators from the state of Victoria [where the Socialist Party has its chief strength.—Ed.] the Free Traders and the Prohibitionists buried their differences and acted together in a clearly Antisocialist policy. The Labor Party nominated three candidates, all

THE WORLD GROWS BETTER.

By Horace Traubel.

[One of a symposium in answer to the question "Is the World Growing Better?" in the Boston "Globe," Aug. 25, 1907.] The world is growing better because more people in the world are getting eyes. Growing better is seeing better. Civilization is sight. Not saintship. Not puerile moral self-satisfaction. Not superiority. Civilization is democracy. It is the open road and the open mind. It is the equal chance. It is salvation for all, rather than security for a few. The world is growing better because growing better is more natural to it than growing worse. The individual is beginning to see himself in social perspectives. In the commune. Realizes that he can do nothing alone. Is helpless without the crowd. No maxims of indefinite virtue will press the gage beyond. The world is going to be set forward by social rebellion. Nothing can frustrate this drift. You may not like the process. You may distrust the new economic ideals. But the foreshadow of change cannot be withdrawn. The common man is destined to possess the common earth in common right. The ancestral protest grows fainter in our ears. The art of the world is to pay its debt to the manhood and the womanhood of the world. The property of the world is to fatten no favorite children, but is to feed the bulk and body of hungry populations. Man comes first. He is the unrepeatable foundation. All who would build securely must build on man. All who build books. All who build houses. All who build songs. All must build on man. No one shall hereafter build on rent, interest or profit. These three made one in greed are the inherited enemy. They must be destroyed. There shall be no consequent ownership of man by man. Of any worker by a boss. Of any child by a parent. Of any wife by a husband or husband by a wife. Of any author by a publisher. Of any editor by a proprietor. Of even the lowest by even the highest. Ownerships will be universally abolished in order that ownership may be universally asserted. The person must give in to the mass in order that the enemy may be reborn in the spirit of the brother. This has always been the dream of the saviors. It is now going to be the fact of the saved. Once the crowd looked outside of itself for salvation. Now it sees that it will be saved from within. It is not contradicting the isolated saviors. It is only confirming

their prophecy. We are producing a world of saviors identified with a world of the saved. The program of the succession is announced. It increases and multiplies all loyal sources of life. It crosses and nullifies the borders of states. It colors the counsels of kings and parliaments. It gleams in the patchwork of presidential oratory. It is the light of the fresh sun. It proves its ruling validity in the abdication of ancient codes. It is an injection of mediatorial blood. It is the only thing that one can see anywhere that looks like hope. That looks up. That meets the future without suspicion. Its war is the contest of submissiveness with darkness. It does not kill. It conserves. It penetrates the soil and provokes rich harvests. You see its avatars wherever you go. They are not the best-dressed people, but they are the best-souled people. You are taught to make fun of them. They are undesirable citizens. They have long hair. They don't loaf and drink and smoke in clubs. They don't take holidays on government yachts. They don't shine in the accepted heavens. They may speak imperfect English. (Tho they speak perfect humanity.) The world must grow better because the existence of this devotion is an evidence that the vision of the world is improving. It is all a question of eyes. We become better by seeing better. Maybe you hug your store to your heart. Maybe you hug your house or your bonds or your professional pride to your heart. That will not save you. Only brotherhood will save you. For the first time in history we see the progressive political forces of different countries unified in their adhesion to an international philosophy. That means the end of war. That means the end of patriotism. That means the end of classes. That means the end of superior and inferior. Of up and down. Of the master and the slave. Of the employer and the employed. That means that the social structure will celebrate service rather than sacrifice. And explains why our world is growing better. The enfranchising spirit of this vision is being made flesh in the every day of labor and conduct. If you do not see this, you may look about you and find that the world, notwithstanding its vanities and physical glories, is a blank. If you do see this, you have your gaze fixed upon the face of revelation.

THE WORKER'S WARNING.

By Tilden Sempers.

THIS IS THE THING YOUR SYSTEM BREEDS, SMOOTH LORDS OF LEISURE AND GAIN,— DESPITE THE WORKERS' WARNING CRY AT YOUR DEADLY PERIL AND PAIN! My masters, ye see my hair is gray, I am old, who was never young; From my childish toll your soft white hands Their murderous gains have wrung. My childhood, my masters, ye slew for gold, And your hirelings aided you well, Your writers, teachers, clergymen,— High priests of industrial hell. We must work for our masters patiently, God wills we must not complain, We must live in want and filth and the dark, And eat what they disdain. God wills that we should stunted be In body, brain and heart,— Our cultured masters thereby aid Church, science, letters, art. In school and church and paper and book, Ye taught us, and we believed, That God ordained this monstrous wrong,— My masters, we're undeceived. The will of God we can leave to him,— Fears he for our puny powers? But, masters all, we know your will, And you shall soon know ours! Your System pleases you well, it gives You incomes—earned by whom? We know that we make all your wealth, And we sound the System's doom. We ask for nothing for ourselves That we do not offer you: The value of our toll in full, The work a man should do. Smooth masters, we've found your secret out, Will ye listen to words of peace, Or must the sword and the cannon's roar Compel your crimes to cease? Must the leaping flames of ruined towns And the havoc of screaming shell A pathway clear for our escape From the life ye make a hell? Dream not ye can god us to revolt, As ye've done in other lands, That ye may blind forevermore Your fetters on our hands, Force ye shall have, if force ye crave, But we will bide the hour Till State and Army we have grasped Within our swerveless power! THIS IS THE THING YOUR SYSTEM BREEDS, SMOOTH LORDS OF LEISURE AND GAIN,— DESPITE THE WORKERS' WARNING CRY AT YOUR DEADLY PERIL AND PAIN! A RUINOUS POLICY. One can do nothing worse to the proletarian than to advise him to rest upon his arms in order to encourage a favorable attitude of the bourgeoisie. Under present conditions this means nothing less than to deliver the proletariat over to the bourgeoisie and bring it into intellectual and political dependence upon the latter, to enervate and degrade it and make it incapable of fulfilling its great historical purposes.—Karl Kautsky. FOR CAMPAIGN PURPOSES. The Bureau of Labor at Washington announces that wages have risen higher than prices the past year. Elaborate statistics are given showing this beneficent movement. As those cheering reports always have preceded a campaign year, there is no reason for believing they are any exception to the rule. New is the time to subscribe The Worker is for the workers.

BURNED ALIVE TO SAVE PROPERTY.

Details of the terrible mine disaster that occurred in Japan on July 19 are told in the "Socialist Weekly" of Tokio, just received. A gas explosion resulted in entombing 451 miners. A saving crew was organized and while at work fire broke out threatening the entire mine. To save the mine orders were given by the company to close the gates and air shafts and 355 miners were either buried alive or burned to death. Only eight years ago this same colliery roasted 207 miners to death. Fire broke out in the pit and the owner to save the mine closed up the entrances. The colliery then flourished until the latest holocaust. This is murder on a large scale. It exhibits the savagery of a new ruling class just conscious of its power and frenzied with the feverish desire for profits. The revolting cruelty of such acts can hardly be imagined and yet it seems to be a law of capitalist development that when just realizing their power a rising capitalist class proves the most brutal in history. The terrible exploitation of the workers, men, women and children in England in the first quarter of the nineteenth century, is a case in point. The Japanese capitalists of to-day seem to exceed the ferocity of their early British counterparts. They will soon equal the American capitalists if they keep on. —The Socialist doesn't expect to after human nature. He hasn't even the desire to do so. He seeks, not to change it, but to give it a show to develop its better qualities, and less excuse to cultivate its worst.—Brubane Worker.

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

It had been hard for Baxter to branch his plan to the Executive Committee. The next step in the plan was far harder—to write the letter to Foley. His revolted pride upreared itself against this act, but his business sense forced him to go on with what he had begun. So he wrote the letter—not an easy task of itself, since the letter had to be so vague as to tell Foley nothing, and yet so luring as to secure his presence—and sent it to Foley's house by messenger. The next afternoon at a quarter past two the committee was again in Baxter's office. Foley had been asked to come at half-past. The fifteen minutes before his expected arrival they spent in rehearsing the plan, so soon to be put to its severest test. "I suppose you'll do all the talking, Baxter," said Bobbs. "Sure," answered Murphy. "It's his game. I don't like to give in that any man's better than me, but when it comes to fine work of this kind we ain't one, two, three with Baxter." Baxter took the compliment with unchanged face. Foley was not on time. At twenty-four he had not come, and that he would come at all began to be doubted. At two-fifty he had not arrived. At three none of the four really expected him. "Let's go," said Murphy. "He'd a been here on time if he was comin' at all. I ain't goin' to waste my time waitin' on any walkin' delegate."

(To be continued.)

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

FINLAND. It is reported that a Finnish Constitution has been adopted by the Finnish Senate and presented to the Tsar for approval. It is claimed the document is a liberal democratic one and gives the Finns large control over the finances, schools and the army. Treaties affecting Finland are only to take effect with the consent of the Diet and the Supreme Court is to judge the constitutionality of all laws.

JAPAN. A writer in the "Socialist Weekly" of Tokio gives an interesting account of a number of local municipal governments located about three hours train ride from Tokio. Here a village and town act gives universal suffrage of the most democratic kind to all voters over 25 years old. In the cities of ten thousand or over the act does not apply and a majority of the workers are there disfranchised. Large numbers of proletarians are centering in these small towns and are very receptive of Socialism so that the Japanese comrades look for a good Socialist movement in this section in the near future.

NEW ZEALAND. The Socialist Party of New Zealand has started an eight-page monthly at Wellington entitled "The Commonwealth". The second number contains a front page cartoon, book reviews, editorials, and general news items of interest to New Zealand Socialists.

AUSTRALIA. The recent federation of Socialist groups and parties in Australia is having its influence on the Labor Party. The "Barrier Truth", an organ of the Labor Party, recently had the following editorial about the growing conservatism of the Labor Party:

The time has arrived for some plain speaking in reference to the condition of the Australian Labor movement. As it stands at present, its position as a true working class movement, its claim to a Socialist basis has been queried, and more than queried, it has been repudiated by a conference of Socialists recently held in Melbourne.

And why? Without any equivocation the reply must be made, that the lapse into stagnation is because the workers have been successfully deceived from the path of uncompromising principles. They have been lured by the delusive mirages of capitalist palliatives, and the Labor movement is now floundering in the slough of inaction. To our leaders, the flesh-pots of the enemy have been an alluring beacon, and the workers have been sold for private gain, times without number.

This is, confessedly, the fault of the rank and file, for the type of representative chosen by them is generally a true reflex of the workers' condition of mind. The reason for this is that the unionists as a whole have not a proper grasp of the class conscious ideal which was a characteristic feature of the pioneering of the Australian Labor Movement.

SWITZERLAND. The "Grutli Verein," a democratic association which adopted a Socialist declaration of principles about 20 years ago, has published a report for 1906. The report shows six new branches with a membership of 117 members, while 11 branches have dissolved with a membership of 130, leaving a net loss of 13 members and five branches. While the "Grutli Verein" has been progressive still it has become somewhat conservative of late and the failure to increase in membership is ascribed to this change. Active Socialists are not content with anything less than vigorous defense of Socialism and they gradually leave the organization.

RUSSIA. The abhorrence in which the Russian military service is held by many can be realized from the story of the two Russians who were handed over to the Russian Consul at Cardiff at the beginning of this week. In order to avoid military service, these Russians had left their homes, gone to Liban, and there had secreted themselves as stowaways on board an outward-bound steamer. When the vessel was out at sea they were discovered, and so terrified were they at the threat of being sent back to Holy Russia that they secured life-belts and jumped overboard into the English Channel last Sunday morning, hoping to swim to land. Two hours afterwards they were picked up in an exhausted condition by a Greek steamer bound for Cardiff, where, as we have said, they were handed over to the Russian Consul, and where they will probably be dealt with under the Aliens Act. If it is not too late, we hope that the Independent Labor Party branches locally, and the Labor Party nationally, will do their utmost to prevent the return of the poor fellows to Russia, and to win back for

Britain the right to afford a refuge for all such refugees which the miserable Aliens Act has destroyed.—London Labor Leader.

GREAT BRITAIN. The news comes by way of London that Keir Hardie has arrived in Japan. He is reported to be not quite as strong as might be wished and he has had to abandon, temporarily, it is hoped, a series of letters about his travels for the London "Labor Leader."

A huge demonstration was held in Victoria Park, London, to protest against the use of troops and the consequent bloodshed in the recent Belfast strike. The demonstration was organized by the Poplar Trades and Labor Representative Committee. Ten thousand men marched in procession, bearing banners of black crepe, and the band played the "Dead March" in "Saul." One banner bore the following inscription: "In memory of and sympathy with our comrades in Belfast killed in the interests of Capitalism. Workers! Remember Trafalgar Square, 1887; Mitchellstown, 1887; Featherstone, 1893; Belfast, 1907."

London "Justice" reprints the following interesting comment upon John Burns from the "New Age," a monthly magazine:

"We have been silent heretofore as to the policy of Mr. John Burns at the Local Government Board. But the account which he gave of his stewardship in regard to the Unemployed Grant calls for some comment. When Mr. Burns accepted a seat in the Liberal Cabinet many Socialists fiercely criticized his action; others warmly approved it. Those who took the latter view (Mr. Shaw, for example) generally based their defence upon the ground that Mr. Burns could not without gross cowardice and abject confession of incompetence have refused so splendid a chance of rendering unprecedented services to the working classes. And, whatever the over-righteous may say, there is a great deal of force in such a plea. "Que mon nom soit flétri," said Dantoni, "que la France soit libre"; and, if Mr. Burns had really obtained a free hand to deal with social problems and had used it to deal with them on the broad lines of constructive Socialism, we think that such a benefit would have been worth a considerable sacrifice of rigid consistency. But, in order that such a defence may be made good, it is necessary to show that Mr. Burns has done great things for the workers, or, at the very least, that he has tried to do them. Has he? So far, not a single constructive measure stands to his name. Even the grant of £200,000 for the Unemployed, wrung from the Government not by him, but by the Labor Party, has not been fully used. He tells us that he has returned a considerable portion of it to the Exchequer. Meanwhile, though he rejects the farm-colony expedient favored by most social reformers, he suggests no other in its place. The remedy specified in his election address (issued after he became a Cabinet Minister), the legal Eight Hours Day, he has not ventured to propose from the Treasury Bench, nor is it likely that his colleagues will permit him to propose it. Really, this will not do at all. Unless Mr. Burns does something soon to justify his position, all Socialists will be forced to the conclusion that the Social Democratic Federation view was right from the start, and that he occupies his place, not that he may serve Labor, but that he may help the Liberal capitalists to throw dust in Labor's eyes. We have a right, in view of his past professions, to expect more of Mr. Burns than we should expect of an ordinary Cabinet Minister, and so far he has shown himself decidedly a less progressive administrator of his Department than was Mr. Walter Long."

FRANCE. The two most important questions considered by the French Socialist Congress recently held at Nancy, were the attitude of the party towards trade unions and militarism. The congress rejected the extreme anti-militarist position of Herre and reaffirmed the Limoges resolution against bourgeois armaments and in favor of universal armament of the people.

FRANCE. The anarchistic tendency among French trade unions made the matter a rather delicate one to handle. The general strike has come to be looked upon with more favor in many quarters than the ballot. The advocates of this policy succeeded in defeating a resolution which aimed to exclude attacks on the Socialist Party from the columns of "L'Humanité." This gives an open forum in a party paper to those who minimize the use of the ballot, a concession which the party

may yet regret. Between those who reject and those who favor political action there can be no compromise except at the expense of the party.

THE WORKER IS FOR THE WORKER. The Rand School of Social Science will open its second year of instruction on Monday, Sept. 30. Evening classes. Send for bulletin, 112 East 19th street.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

FRENCH CAPITALISTS LEARN FROM AMERICANS.

Employers in all the chief industries of France are discussing the formation of a corps of strikebreakers similar to those organized in the United States. They propose to enroll scabs and give them a regular addition to their pay with a considerable increase when they are wanted for strike-breaking purposes. If a strike occurs in one industry the scabs of that trade will be rushed to the scene of the strike from all points to break it. Cable dispatches state many capitalists are giving support to the scheme.

French capitalists are evidently learning from their fraternity here. The strikebreakers will no doubt be expected to report regularly to those who hire them and will thus play the part Pinkerton thugs do in this country. The class struggle knows no barriers of nationality. The capitalists of one country will import methods of another to subdue the workers, no matter how vicious those methods may be.

The national convention of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers held its first session at New Orleans on Sept. 16.

The strike of the Harbor Employees at Hamburg was settled last week. The employers had stated they would consider nothing but surrender by the strikers, but the difficulty in getting strike breakers made it necessary for them to settle with the men. The new agreement will remain in force until April, 1909.

A HEALTHY BALANCE.

The report of the auditors of the United Mine Workers of Illinois shows that organization to have a cash balance on hand Aug. 1, 1907, no less than \$770,341.92, a gain in cash balance in six months of \$131,548.74. Two hundred thousand dollars of the balance are invested in railroad bonds, and the remainder is on deposit in various banks.

C. W. Post, manufacturer of cheap breakfast foods at Battle Creek, Mich., has had suit brought against him by the publishers and editor of "Coaliers" for a scurrilous advertisement reflecting on that publication. The total damages asked for amount to \$750,000. Post's advertisement denouncing union labor was much more vicious, and it looks like the Michigan exploiter could be made to pay for these slanders also if suits were brought against him.

The Western Federation of Miners is becoming a powerful organization in Alaska. There are now six local unions in Alaska and one in Dawson, Canada, with 1,500 members, while the miners of Fairbanks have also made application for a charter.

The miners of Cleary Creek, Alaska, have been on strike for several months. The business men and operators joined hands to starve the men into submission. Strike breakers were imported, but nearly all joined the strikers when they learned the situation. Injunctions were resorted to prevent free speech, free assemblage, etc. But the men are holding out well and confident of winning. The class struggle extends to the very edge of the wilderness and the icy north.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONISM.

It is reported that A. F. of L. officials have completed arrangements with the national trade unions of England, Scotland, Germany, Denmark, Austria, Belgium, Norway, Netherlands and other foreign countries to interchange union cards between unions of kindred crafts and callings. In addition to this worldwide movement between the organized wage-workers of the world, the American Federation of Labor and the American Society of Equity (the farmers' unions of the United States) have formed an alliance, which is to be placed in practical operation by the local organization.—Cleveland Citizen.

The United Trades and Labor Council of Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) Ohio have issued their fourth annual "Year Book", containing special articles on the labor question and short histories of unions affiliated with the central body. There are 96 pages in the book, which is tastefully bound in paper and illustrated with photos of men active in the local union movement.

The working class of the Transvaal have solved no problems by electing parties standing for political independence of Great Britain. An unemployment problem is facing the Transvaal workers and Premier Botha's government has decided to work the tin fields of the Pietersburg district in the effort to absorb some of the surplus labor. The miners want wages advanced to them to obtain tools and also ask a share of the profits.

Trade unions are not very plentiful in Hawaii, but a few have been organized at Honolulu and are securing concessions. The boiler-makers are de-

manding the eight-hour day and the machinists will organize soon.

JAPANESE DELEGATES TO MINERS CONVENTION.

At the convention of District No. 22, of the United Mine Workers, held in Denver, there were two Japanese delegates, R. Susuki and A. Gondow, representing the local union at Rock Springs, Wyoming. There are said to be about 600 Japanese and Chinese members of the Rock Springs local, but there is a still larger membership of Americans. The two Japanese were elected almost unanimously, and their fellow delegates at the Denver convention were exceedingly friendly and courteous to them.

President Holland of the National Letter Carriers' Association announced at the Canton convention last week he would not stand for re-election. Holland's scalp was demanded by President Roosevelt because of his activity in asking for legislation for the carriers at Washington. The convention voted to pay Holland \$10,000—\$5,000 at once and \$5,000 within two years. Government employment is becoming more and more a national sweatshop under the great Theodore.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Montana Federation of Labor closed its sessions at Helena last week. The convention was the largest in the history of the Federation, nearly 150 delegates being present, twelve of them women. The Federation has chartered over thirty unions the past year. The girls who are scabbing on the striking telephone operators of Helena were declared to be President Elliot's "heroines" by the convention.

At a recent meeting of three district executive boards of the United Mine Workers held at Wilkesbarre, Pa., it was decided to erect a \$5,000 monument to the memory of the strikers who were shot on a public highway by Lattimer deputies in 1897. The monument will be erected at Seton and will be dedicated Sept. 10, 1908.

OFFICIAL LAW BREAKERS.

On Labor Day a picnic and parade had been arranged by the Finnish workers of Ironwood, Mich. The local authorities advised against the carrying of flags or banners and finally stole them from the meeting hall and broke up the parade by running the fire apparatus over the line of march. The picnic, however, was a success.

District 32 of the United Mine Workers of America, which includes Montana and Wyoming, met in convention at Helena, Mont., last week. The district has added over 6,000 members to the organization the past six months, and the southern coal fields of Wyoming are now thoroughly organized. Resolutions were adopted declaring the delegates' belief that the prosecution of Wm. D. Haywood was made to discredit union labor and protesting against the prosecution of Moyer and Pettibone.

The Postal Telegraph Company began suit in Chicago last week against the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, alleging that the latter contracted a debt for the transmission of messages filed after the strike began and that no payment had been made thereon.

Chicago is to be the future home of the International Union of Farmers' Organizations. The Producers and Consumers' International Equity Union and Co-operative Exchange is the full title of the new central body. It is proposed to make the constitution so broad that all present organizations among the farmers can affiliate with it. The Grange, with 700,000 members; Farmers' Educational and Protective Association, with 2,000,000 members, and the American Society of Equity, with 800,000, are expected to co-operate with the new body.

Changes reported in July in the rate of wages among British workmen affected 199,900 workmen, of whom 199,900 received advances, and 300 reductions. Among the advances were those of 110,000 coal miners in Scotland and 38,000 in Northumbria, 20,000 iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands, and 10,000 blastfurnacemen in various parts of England and Wales.

What may perhaps prove to be a recession in the Boot and Shoe Workers International Union started at Lynn, Mass., last week with the withdrawal of 100 members from the union. Dissatisfaction has followed the recent Toronto convention, because of its action toward what is known as the anti-administration faction led by Hickey of Brockton.

Judge Shaffer in the Common Pleas Court of Pittsburg issued an injunction against the wives of the striking employees of the United Engineering and Supply Company, restraining them from interfering with strikebreakers. When the strike ends the women will be able to legally speak to whom they wish. And so the star of liberty wends its way thru capitalist society.

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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."

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FIGHTING CONSUMPTION. The Board of Health in New York City has taken up again the plan initiated last year of showing at the parks and recreation piers stereopticon views in relation to tuberculosis. Pictures of tenement house conditions that make for tuberculosis are shown alternately with pictures of the same tenements after they have been altered or cleaned up by the Tenement House Department. Then follow a few such sentences in large black letters as "Consumption causes more deaths than any other disease. Consumption attacks especially those who live in crowded, badly ventilated rooms." The way in which germs of consumption are transmitted thru spitting and coughing is shown. The removal and disinfection of bedding and furnishings and the fumigation of infected rooms is next shown, and after this are pictures of hospitals and sanatoriums in and around New York City where consumptives are treated with fresh air, abundant food and rest.

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LABOR DIRECTORY

Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1.00 line per annum. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 50—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemia)—31 West St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—55 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III (Clubhouse)—215 E. 84th St., 7:30 p. m.; Dist. IV (East St.)—New York City; Dist. V—3300 Third Ave., 2nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—2050 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—1830 Second Ave., 8 p. m.; The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1251 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

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

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION NO. 474, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 215 East 84th street. William L. Draper, 422 W. 125th Street, New York City, Recording Secretary. H. M. Stoffer, 221 East 111st street, Financial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Links Assembly Room, 231-233 East 117th street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 518 E. 84th street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway. For more complete correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3815 Worth.

LOCAL TROY, N.Y. Socialist Party, meets 24 and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall. Secretary, W. Wollnik, 1 Hutton St.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Central 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: 88797 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 1854 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialism. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 233 local branches with 31,597 male and 4,408 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Members 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 \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a weekly benefit of \$6.00 for 4) weeks and of \$4.50 thereafter for 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. Death benefits are guaranteed to the next of kin. No money is paid to the beneficiaries of benefit in case of death. Members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the members of the first class to the amount of \$1.75 cents and 25 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In addition 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 1 to 9 p. m. BRANCHES: Albany, New York, Troy, Gloversville, Hinghamton, Oneida, Tonawanda, Schenectady, Rochester, N. Y., Trenton, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Passaic, South River, Rahway, N. J., New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford, Meriden, Bridgeport, Rockville Centre, William Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass., Lunenburg, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Attona, Scranton, Erie, Allentown, Pa., Chicago, Ill., San Francisco, Cal., Cleveland, O., Manchester, N. H., Baltimore, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Providence, R. I. For addresses of the branch financial Secretaries see "Vorwaerts."

DENTISTS. DR. MATILDA SINAI, DENTIST, 243 East 86th St., New York Phone, 3086-70th St.

DR. S. BERLIN, DENTIST, 22 E. 109th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y. TEL. NO. 540 L. HARLEM.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn. Telephone No. 3113 Main.

DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., corner Lexington Ave. — DENTIST — All work guaranteed. Special liberal prices for comrades of the S. P. Telephone: 3067-70th St.

DR. J. KADIN, DENTIST, 110 RIVINGTON ST., MODERATE PRICES.

Dr. L. HERMANN SURGEON DENTIST 105 Henry St., nr. Jefferson St. Above the Socialist Library Society.

PARTY NEWS

Editorial Notice. Reports for this department must reach The Worker office, 15 Spruce street, NOT LATER THAN MONDAY EVENING OF EACH WEEK to make possible publication in the issue immediately following. All reports must be WRITTEN IN INK OR TYPE-WRITTEN, and in all cases are subject to editorial condensation. As the demand upon the space for Party News is steadily growing correspondents are requested to cultivate brevity. Reports of past occurrences, lectures, meetings, picnics, etc., will either be eliminated entirely or limited to as few words as possible, according to the discretion of the editors. Observance of these rules will facilitate the work of our editors and make toward more general satisfaction among those making reports.

National. NATIONAL ORGANIZING FUND. Contributions to the National Organizing Fund for two weeks ending Aug. 30 and Sept. 6.

10th Ward Branch (Jewish), Chicago, \$3; 21st Ward Branch, Chicago, \$5; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., No. 182, Lowell, Mass., \$1; Hungarian Br., No. 1, Chicago, \$5; 4th Ward Branch, Allegheny, Pa., \$11.25; Finnish Br., No. 3, Pawtucket, R. I., \$7.50; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 5, Yonkers, N. Y., \$10; Finnish Branch, Spokane, Wash., \$8; Finnish Branch, Two Harbors, Minn., \$5; Local Oakland, Cal., Br. 0, \$10; Local Hoquiam, Wash., \$5; Local Yelm, Wash., \$1; Local Youngstown, O. (Finn.), \$2.50; Local Stockton, Cal., \$1; Local Ferguson, Mo., \$8; Dubuque, Ia., \$1; Local Chandler, Okla., \$4; Local Cumberland, Wyo., \$5.50; Local Mystic, Conn., \$11.75; Local Alta, Ia., \$3; Local Whiteoak, Wash., \$2.50; Br. 2, Finnish, Superior, Wis., \$3.50; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 47, College Point, N. Y., \$2; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 74, W. Quincy, Mass., \$1; 23d Ward Br., Finnish, Chicago, Ill., \$6.85; Finnish Br., Worcester, Mass., \$10; Finnish Br., Philadelphia, Pa., \$7.40; Finnish Br., Seattle, Wash., \$10.15; Finnish Br., Brooklyn, Wash., \$4.75; E. D. Barker, Manatee, Fla., \$1.25; Finnish Br., Astoria, Ore., \$7.50; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 39, Philadelphia, Pa., \$13; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 27, Springfield, Mass., \$10; Finnish Br., Cambridge, Nt., \$4; C. M. Hayward, So. Newark, Conn., \$25; 21st Ward Br., Chicago, Ill., \$2; Finnish Br., Kenosha, Wis., \$10; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 190, Nanticoke, Pa., \$2; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 155, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$8; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 164, Rosco, Pa., \$5; 24th Ward, Br., Allegheny, Pa., \$5; I. Friedland (coll.), N. Y., N. Y., \$4; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 59, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; Local Providence, R. I., \$20; Local Butte, Mont., \$3; \$11.50; Local Milford, Mass., \$1; Local Yelm, Wash., \$1.50; Local Colfax, Wash., \$4; Local N. Lond. Ore., \$6; Local Liberal, Mo., \$2; Local Modesto, Cal., \$4; Local Monarch, Mo., \$15; Local Harvey, Ill., \$5; Local Penn., Ill., \$5.20; Local Philadelphia, Pa., \$25; Local Zanesville, O., \$10; Local Rose Pastor, Ind. Ter., \$1; Local New Albany, Ind., \$1.50; Local Tie Siding, Wyo., \$1; Local Springfield, O., \$6; Local Peru, Ill., \$2.25; Finnish Branch, Marquette, Mich., \$11.25; total receipts to date, \$777.18.

By a recent referendum John G. Willert, 3409 W. Fifty-fourth street, Cleveland, O., was elected State Secretary. J. Van Hook of Lake Charles, La., has been elected member of the National Committee, vice Comrade Canon, Sr., resigned. The New York Public Library requests a copy of the Official Monthly Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 3 (November, 1906), to complete its files. Sent direct. The national office has no spare copies of this number. Eugene Toomey, No. 80 Cedar street, New Haven, Conn., has been elected a member of the National Committee. The National Committee has adopted by a vote of 44 to 1, with 20 not voting, the motion made by Wagenknecht, Wash., "that the National Secretary, when submitting the Monthly Financial Report, include a statement of the assets and liabilities, in addition to the receipts and expenditures." An amendment proposed by Williams, Minn., to have the statement itemized was defeated by 39 to 5, 21 not voting.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS. Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers are as follows: Geo. H. Goble: Sept. 16, Prisma, Ariz.; Sept. 17-18, Globe; Sept. 19, Copper Hill; Sept. 20, Ray; Sept. 21, Kelvin. Martin Hendricksen (Finnish): Sept. 15, Coal Center, Pa.; Sept. 16-17, Monessen; Sept. 18, Glassport; Sept. 19, Pittsburg; Sept. 21, Philadelphia.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Sept. 15-16, Cumberland, Md.; Sept. 17-19, Hagerstown; Sept. 20-21, Baltimore. Gay E. Miller: Texas, under direction of State Committee. M. W. Wilkins: Maine, under direction of State Committee.

John M. Work: Sept. 11, Rock Island, Ill.; Sept. 12, Moline; Sept. 13, Peoria; Sept. 14, Chicago; Sept. 15, Elkhart, Ind.; Sept. 16, Toledo, O.; Sept. 17, Cleveland; Sept. 18-19, Erie, Pa.; Sept. 21, Rochester, N. Y.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR AUGUST. The monthly financial report of National Secretary Barnes for August shows receipts of \$4,152.64; expenditures, \$4,042.15, and a balance of \$110.49. The chief receipts were drawn from organized states, \$1,454.20; unorganized states, \$26.20; literature, \$464.88; supplies, \$78.25; buttons, \$21.58; W. F. of M. Defense Fund, \$1,535.20; National Organizing Fund, \$318.03. The chief items of expense were: Office wages, \$463; postage, \$350.50; printing, \$333; literature, \$225.03; speakers, \$730.38; rent, \$200; buttons, \$161.62; W. F. of M. Defense Fund, \$1,505.

Does were received from organized states as follows: ALABAMA, \$20; ARKANSAS, \$40; CALIFORNIA, \$80; COLORADO, \$22; CONNECTICUT, \$40; FLORIDA, \$14.45; IDAHO, \$4; ILLINOIS, \$112.50; INDIANA, \$12.75; IOWA, \$90; KANSAS, \$30; KENTUCKY, \$10; LOUISIANA, \$7.50; MASSACHUSETTS, \$11; MARYLAND, \$10; MASSACHUSETTS, \$30.50; MICHIGAN, \$44.05; MINNESOTA, \$39.40; MISSOURI, \$40; MONTANA, \$10.25; NEBRASKA, \$5; NEW HAMPSHIRE, \$5; NEW JERSEY, \$100; NEW YORK, \$150; NEW YORK, \$150; OHIO, \$115; OREGON, \$20; PENNSYLVANIA, \$98.35; RHODE ISLAND, \$10; SOUTH CAROLINA, \$5; TEXAS, \$18; VERMONT, \$15; WISCONSIN, \$10; WYOMING, \$12.50.

Vermont, \$15.00; Washington, \$110.05; West Virginia, \$5; Wisconsin, \$70.10; Wyoming, \$12.50. Unorganized States: Georgia, \$2; Nevada, \$17; North Carolina, \$10.50; Virginia, \$2; members-at-large, \$4.00.

New Jersey. Fred. Kraft, candidate for governor, will speak as follows during Sept.: Sept. 14, Westfield; Sept. 16, Paterson; Sept. 17, Bergen Co.; Sept. 21, Burlington Co.; Sept. 22, Elizabeth; Sept. 25; Bergen Co.; Sept. 28, Cumberland Co.; Sept. 30, Perth Amboy. Comrades are requested to distribute widely Kraft's letter of acceptance and the platform prior to his arrival. These can be had from W. B. Killingsbeck, 62 Williams street, Orange, N. J., in English and German. Sept. 11, 12, and 19 are still open for which apply directly to F. Kraft, 29 Reservoir Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

HUDSON COUNTY. Open-air meetings in Hudson County are arranged as follows: Friday, Sept. 13, Third and Harrison, Harrison, W. L. Oswald, J. Schubert; Saturday, Sept. 14, Newark and Jersey Aves., Jersey City, J. M. Reilly, J. Clerklin; Washington and Third streets, Hoboken, Edwin H. Mead, J. Scheeder; Monday, Sept. 16, Grove and Thirtieth streets, Jersey City, Reilly, Logiest; Tuesday, 17, Monticello and Harrison Aves., Jersey City, M. Korshet, John Schubert; Thursday, 19, First and Garden, Hoboken, H. R. Kearns, P. Logiest; Friday, 20, Third and Harrison, Harrison, M. Korshet, J. Clerklin; Saturday, 21, Newark and Jersey Aves., Jersey City, W. H. Leffingwell, J. Schubert; Washington and Third streets, Hoboken, J. M. Reilly, F. McMahon.

Massachusetts. The state convention of the Socialist Party will meet next Monday, Sept. 16, 10 a. m., in the Palm Memorial Hall, Appleton street, Boston. The principal purpose will be to nominate a state ticket consisting of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer and receiver general, auditor and attorney general. Councillor district conventions will meet on Thursday, Sept. 19 at the following places: First, Brockton; 2d, Quincy; 3d, Boston; 4th, Somerville; 5th, Haverhill; 6th, Natick; 7th, Worcester; 8th, Springfield. Senatorial district conventions will meet on Thursday, Sept. 19, at the following places: Second, Plymouth, Brockton; 4th, Essex, Haverhill; 5th, Essex, Lawrence; 3d, Middlesex, Somerville; 1st, Worcester, Worcester; 1st, Hampden, Springfield; 1st, Norfolk, Quincy; 3rd, Essex, Lawrence. And on Friday, Sept. 20 as follows: Cape District, Sandwich; 1st, Plymouth, Abington; 1st, Essex, Lynn; 2d, Essex, Salem; 1st, Middlesex, Newton; 2d, Middlesex, Cambridge; 4th, Middlesex, Malden; 5th, Middlesex, Waltham; 6th, Middlesex, Lowell; 7th, Middlesex, Lynn; 8th, Middlesex, Lynn; 3d, Worcester, Fitchburg; 2d, Worcester, Clinton; 4th, Worcester, Milford; Berkshire, Adams; 2d, Bristol, Fall River; 2d, Norfolk, Stoughton; Franklin and Hampshire, Ware; 2d, Hampden, Holyoke; Worcester and Hampden, Warren. District Attorney conventions will be held on Thursday, Sept. 19, at Somerville, Worcester, Haverhill, Brockton and Springfield and on Friday, Sept. 20, at Sandwich and Ware. County conventions will be held on Sept. 1, as follows: Essex, at Haverhill, Norfolk at Quincy, Suffolk at Boston, Hampden at Springfield, Middlesex at Somerville, Plymouth at Brockton, Worcester at Worcester, on Sept. 20; Barnstable at Sandwich, Hampshire at Ware, Berkshire at Adams.

John M. Work, National Lecturer and member of National Executive Committee, will be available for local and entertainment. Locals should make application to State Secretary at an early date. John W. Brown was the speaker at the regular outdoor meeting of the Eastern Cambridge Club last Friday. A large audience was in attendance. Tuesday, Sept. 10, he spoke at the Union Square meeting of the Somerville Club. James H. Carey will speak in and around Springfield Sept. 17, 18 and 19. During this time he will not be in the office. Comrades please take notice, and expect delay in answers to communications during that period. If locals would notify The Worker of public meetings to be held by them the activity in some localities would stimulate others and would aid in getting subscriptions.

BOSTON. Louis Marcus was the speaker at last Sunday evening's lecture at Pilgrim Hall, 604 Washington street. On Sunday, Sept. 15, Edward Sunderland of Cambridge will lecture on "Socialism and Socialist Propaganda" at the same place. PENNSYLVANIA. FROM STATE HEADQUARTERS. Fred L. Schwartz organized two branches in Beaver County, Beaver Falls, eleven members and New Brighton, ten members. George Knuckle, County Organizer reports Comrade Schwartz was very satisfactory and the outlook bright for the county. The National Office announces the arrival in this county of Ignacy Daszynski who is available for German or Polish meetings. Places that can use a speaker in either language should send in applications and if possible we will arrange a route across the state. Voters are urged to be sure to register when such action is required by the new ballot laws. PHILADELPHIA. The literature sales for August amounted to \$115. Nomination papers are to be sworn in Sept. 21. Comrades should see that their papers are filed as soon as possible. All comrades who have not settled for their picnic tickets are requested to do so at once, as the committee desires to make a final report at the next meeting. Lena Morrow Lewis will begin a two week's engagement here on Sept. 22. Advertising matter for her meetings can be secured from the Campaign Committee. Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are as follows: MONDAY, SEPT. 15.—North Plaza City Hall; Sch. D. K. Young. MONDAY, SEPT. 16.—Broad and Columbia; Gilbert, Knebel. TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.—East Plaza City Hall; Kelly, Sch. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.—Broad and Fairmount; McKelvey, Knebel. FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.—Front and Dauphin; Fletcher, Sch. Kennington and Clearfield; Hemmeter, Knebel. SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.—Kensington and Lehigh; Rents, D. K. Young; Germantown and Lehigh; Sattin and Livitzky; Germantown and Bristol; McKelvey, Knebel; Fort-second and Lancaster; Russell, Libbey; Frankford and Unity; Fletcher, Sch. Right and Spring Garden; Gilbert, Sch. F. Sch. Twentieth and Federal; Kelly, Sch.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Sam Clark, candidate for Treasurer, will speak as follows: Sept. 19, Wilmerding; Sept. 20, Turtle Creek; Sept. 19 and 21, Allegheny. Sept. 17 and Oct. 5 are the two remaining days for registration, between 7 and 10 a. m. and 4 and 10 p. m. each day. A series of Sunday evening lectures is being arranged, details of which will be announced at the County Committee meeting on Sept. 15. A branch with 14 members has been organized at Sturgeon and another with 31 members at McDonald. George R. Kirkpatrick's meetings in the county have been fine and his addresses have done a great deal of good. The comrades are more than pleased, and only regret that he had not a greater number of dates in the county. Open-air meetings are arranged as follows: Sept. 16, Homewood and Kelley, Sturgeon; Sept. 18, Allegheny, Sam Clark; Second and Flowers, Wright and Adams; Sept. 20, Turtle Creek, Sam Clark; Clark and Fulton, Morris; Sept. 21, Allegheny, Sam Clark; Millvale, Kennedy; Stanton and Butler, Morris. Here and There. The 21st Ward Branch of Chicago announces the second series of lectures by Arthur Morrow Lewis to be given in the Garrick Theater, every Sunday at 11 a. m., from Oct. 6, 1907 to May 31, 1908. There will be thirty-five lectures in all covering a wide range of Socialist and Scientific subjects. Last season's course closed with a surplus of \$500 and it is confidently expected the coming course will be even more successful from every standpoint. Local Treasurer, Wash., reports resolution endorsing the action of the State Committee in revoking the charter of Local Committees for not trying Walter Thomas Nixson charges made by the Louisiana Executive Committee of British Columbia. New York State. The State Committee met Sept. 3. Communications were read from locals referring to speakers, organization matters etc., from Lena Morrow Lewis, John M. Work and Jos. M. Caldwell, relating to agitation work in the state; from J. Mahlon Barnes regarding speakers; from Algonquin Lee on matters pertaining to The Worker. Arrangements were made for nomination of two candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals. Financial secretary submitted report on condition of treasury. Manager Crimmins of The Worker, reported on receipts and disbursements for period during which paper has been owned by the party. He recommended that a book department be started as a means of increasing the revenue of the paper and he was instructed to take proper steps to accomplish this. It was voted to have 50,000 leaflets printed for general distribution in the state; to have a special campaign issue of The Worker two weeks before election day and that the State Committee send 20,000 copies to up-state locals. State Secretary reported that about 600 subscription lists for the state campaign fund had been sent out to individuals in the state; that the up-state locals had been instructed how to proceed to hold primaries and make nominations; that tours of speakers engaged were made up and that dates were being assigned by locals which had been assigned dates. Lena Morrow Lewis has been engaged to put in a month's agitation and organization work in the state, beginning Oct. 4. She will be used two weeks in New York and Kings counties and two weeks in up-state cities. She will begin work in New York City. The local up-state that desire to engage Comrade Lewis should communicate with the State Secretary at once. She will be placed where she can do the most good in the limited time she is available and it will aid the State Committee if locals will notify the State Secretary that they want her. Otherwise, the tour will be made up as usual and dates assigned to such locals as may be considered able to get up good meetings for Comrade Lewis. Kings County. The most important meeting of the year of the Kings County Central Committee will be held Saturday, Sept. 14. The operation of the New Primary Law has brought new problems for solution, requiring a meeting of the Executive Committee on Wednesday, the report of which will be made Saturday. Every Assembly District must be represented by a full delegation as matters of great importance will be discussed and acted on. Contributions to the Kings County campaign fund have been received on lists as follows: 1st, \$48; Joseph, Schwab, \$2; 1st 1200, Wm. Dutcher, \$12; 1st 580, Fred S. Math, \$5; 1st 670, Walter C. Mathias, \$5; 1st 1090, Hy. Berendsen, \$2; 1st 1088, Herman Gottschalk, \$3; 1st 870, Mrs. M. Fraser, \$2.50; 1st 871, Alex. Frater, \$2.50; 1st 826, Wm. Maranski, \$4; 1st 600, Mrs. E. B. Cook, \$2; total, \$40. WELL KNOWN AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST WILL TOUR. Ignacy Daszynski, of Austria, Galicia, late delegate to the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, will arrive in New York City about Sept. 15, and remain in the country for two months. He served for years in the Austrian Parliament, and was credited with bringing the political career of a close. During this contest the government officials believed they had raised national prejudice to the point of violence. Daszynski was carried bodily from the Chamber in Vienna to be the prey of a mob. The scheme was frustrated by four thousand German Socialists taking him up at the gate and bearing him in triumph through the city, acclaiming Daszynski a true representative of the International working class. NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND. Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the campaign fund: Brotherhood of Carpenters Local No. 200, \$50; Wood Carvers and Modelers Ass'n, \$20; No. 228, \$21.15; do, No. 227, \$1.75; Carl Sahn Club, No. 229, \$5; Theodore Hempel, No. 1422, \$5.45; Owen Mc. Partland, No. 1295, \$1; Robert Raphael, No. 2274, \$1; Chas. Rice, No. 2325, \$2.30; Edward Schmidt, No. 2501, \$2.75; Rose Pastor Stokes, No. 2735, \$2; Chas. Boutault, No. 3206, \$1.50; Frank Murray, No. 3604, \$1; A. Sattler, No. 3832, \$1; total for the week, \$121.90; previously acknowledged, \$53.90; total to date, \$205.50.

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Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the campaign fund: Brotherhood of Carpenters Local No. 200, \$50; Wood Carvers and Modelers Ass'n, \$20; No. 228, \$21.15; do, No. 227, \$1.75; Carl Sahn Club, No. 229, \$5; Theodore Hempel, No. 1422, \$5.45; Owen Mc. Partland, No. 1295, \$1; Robert Raphael, No. 2274, \$1; Chas. Rice, No. 2325, \$2.30; Edward Schmidt, No. 2501, \$2.75; Rose Pastor Stokes, No. 2735, \$2; Chas. Boutault, No. 3206, \$1.50; Frank Murray, No. 3604, \$1; A. Sattler, No. 3832, \$1; total for the week, \$121.90; previously acknowledged, \$53.90; total to date, \$205.50.

THE "DAILY CALL" Statement from Board of Management As to Plans and Prospects. At a meeting of the board of management held Sept. 4, Comrade Martin reported that the plant was removed to No. 293 Seventh Avenue, New York City, a fireproof building, and the question of operating a job plant was taken up. Full data is being collected for presentation at the meeting of the association, which will be held on Sept. 15, 1907, at Labor Temple, when the association will have to decide whether a job plant shall be operated, until the daily is published. While the operation of a job plant is very important, and if successful, will give the association a certain income, which will help defray the expenses of the daily, the comrades must not lose sight of the main point, and that is, the launching of a daily on May 1, 1908. The board of management has been actively preparing for that event, and will spare no pains to do everything on its part, to be ready for the occasion, but the comrades must bear in mind that it will be suicidal to publish the daily unless we have at least thirty thousand dollars more in our hands. Of the twenty thousand dollars already collected, one-half has been spent for linotype plant and equipment. By the time a press and other necessary equipment are bought, the other half will be gone. This will leave the association without a cent to pay the rental and salaries and other expenses of publication. Besides that we must have a guarantee fund, in order to be able to pay all salaries and a probable deficit for some time to come. One of the main guarantees of success is that our manager shall be able to plan for the successful operation of the daily, and effect economy in the purchase of materials, and be able to devote his entire time to the management instead of being hampered by lack of funds, and being compelled to run around borrowing money, which would, of course, prevent him from devoting his time to the conduct of the business. The correspondence with the various comrades with a view to obtaining an efficient editor has developed the fact that those who are best qualified to fill the position have remunerative employment, and will not be willing to surrender a good position, unless they are assured of a permanent position, and that the salary agreed upon will be paid. They can hardly be blamed, for all of them have families, and must provide for them. Under the circumstances the comrades who have the publication of the daily at heart should wake up from their sleep, and get to work to raise the needed funds. Everyone who is in a position to secure the funds should write the secretary for subscription lists, and secure subscriptions payable not later than April, 1908, so as to have all funds available at the time the daily is issued. The board of management is also making arrangements for several entertainments to be held in conjunction with Local New York, for which announcement will be made in due time. It has also decided to issue books containing 20 coupons of 25 cents each. The proceeds realized from these books will be divided as follows: 60 per cent for the "Daily Call" and 40 per cent for The Worker Sustaining Fund. Address all communications for lists to Julius Gerber, 1069 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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FACTS ABOUT JEWELERS.

By ESTHER L. EDELSON.

It is believed that the jeweler's life can be nothing but a happy one, as far as labor, conditions and wages are concerned.

Who would believe that a young man who just settles down as a married man; whose rent is \$12 a month; whose clothes amount to next to nothing, which is nothing much; and whose other domestic expenses are less than what his employer leaves over after meals—who would believe that this young man is compelled to ask his wife to take work home, in order to earn \$2 or perhaps \$3 a week, to help keep their little home?

Yet it is unfortunately too true! Why, the men who make those beautiful, precious jewels that adorn the aristocratic heads, necks and hands of our fine ladies and gentlemen, those beautiful novel things that arouse jealousy and envy in the hearts of our best society, and that show the great distinction between rich and poor; those very men drink a two-cent cup of coffee and eat a three-cent frankfurter sandwich for lunch. Not because they like it, but because they can afford nothing better.

The Jeweler's industry has its busy and dull seasons, in various places and times. Therefore, when a man who is worth \$20 a week at steady work, but who generally earns about \$15 a week for season work, applies for a position, the employer tells him that he is giving him a steady, all-the-year-round position, for which he will pay no more than \$9 a week. The man perhaps has been seeking a position for over five months, and now believes that he has suddenly found a steady paradise. He accepts such a position gratefully. The busy season lasts for about five or six months; the employer presses a year's labor out of the man during that time, then he finds a pretext, discharges the man who has worked at \$9 a week for a six months' year, and must now face a worse fate. If there is anything worse than working for starvation wages, and paying the very blood out of his veins for every commodity essential to his immediate use, it is only starvation itself. That lasts for another five or six months till the busy season commences.

And when the busy season is here the happy husband and father takes work home, and works from seven in the evening till eleven or twelve at night. For four evenings a week. His employer hands him two or three dollars a week extra, and asks him whether he has saved much money during the busy time. The man

who knows that he only uses that money to pay off old debts he has contracted during the last dull season, is surprised to be accused of being a spendthrift. Then the boss tells him in a preacher-like manner that he thought it was wrong for a workman to allow himself to live on a high scale.

Six or seven years ago when the prices of commodities were not quite so high, a jeweler could earn from \$20 to \$25 a week, if he knew anything about his trade. He received 'better treatment and in a sanitary place. The same jeweler is compelled now to work for \$10 a week. Eventually his wages decreased as his labors increase. He becomes more experienced, turns out more work, has longer hours and gets less wages.

Some time ago a jeweler worked in a clean and sanitary place. It was light and airy. He worked from eight in the morning till twelve at noon, an hour for lunch, and went home at five or half-past five in the afternoon; received \$25 a week and his work was appreciated. All those good conditions, and no union to prevent it, or to protect the trade, soon brought such competition that every individual, every new comer, soon learned the trade. The employers saw it and were glad. That is just why to-day the experienced jeweler who has almost lost his sight, on account of those little lamps he is compelled to use, who has blown his lungs into consumption thru blowing thru the tubes or pipes which smelt the gold, is compelled to accept \$9 or \$10 a week for wages; to go to work at seven o'clock, to get barely a half hour for lunch; to work till six or seven in the evening; to be employed in a sweatshop, and to be treated like a dog. "And if he doesn't like it, why, he can go; plenty of others will be mighty glad to get such a job."

But worse than all are the conditions of the girls and women employed at the trade. From one thousand to two thousand women work at jewelry, and earn from three to five dollars a week. The greatest expert can never expect to earn more than \$7 a week—not if she works till her hair gets gray and her life is almost over.

One cannot go into details in describing the miseries of these women. Can you picture the slave dealers of the eighteenth century and the suffering of the slaves? If so, then picture to yourselves the condition of those who slave at jewelry making and the treatment they receive from those slave dealers, the jewelers. It is not customary for the men to care anything about the women who work with them or at the same trade, but, in this particular case the men have expressed their sympathy with the girls. I became unmoved when I find in my investigations all the sufferings of the girls who are never allowed to learn the better and easier part of the work, but are forced into the most deficient and poorly paid departments.

As a whole the men and women jewelers are no better off than the average workman or woman. They are like most working people, the slaves of conditions and environment.

At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Moyer-Haywood Conference the following receipts were reported: German 14th Workers, \$5; C. N. Buck, \$5; Local 52, Carpenters, \$100. The next meeting will be held Sept. 20.

STUTTGART CONGRESS.

By Algernon Lee.

STUTTGART, Aug. 19.—To-day the Congress completed its organization and began its work. In the forenoon the delegates of the various nationalities met in the halls and rooms assigned to them, verified their credentials, and organized their national sections.

The American Section has 20 delegates present, with a probability that one or two others will arrive during the week. Of these 20, eleven belong to the Socialist Party and nine to the Socialist Labor Party. We met together for organization, with Morris Hillquit in the chair and Algernon Lee and Frank Bohn as secretaries and made an amicable division between our two factions of the 14 votes assigned to the United States in the Congress. It was agreed that the Socialist Party shall have nine votes, the S. L. P. 3, the Sherman faction of the I. W. W. one and a half, and the Trautmann faction a half vote. As the latter faction of the I. W. W. is represented by a Socialist Party member, Hugo Pick of New York, and the former by a member of the S. L. P., it follows that the American Section falls into two fractions with nine and a half and four and a half votes respectively. The election of the secretaries was made permanent and the section adjourned subject to their call. It is not likely, however, that there will be any further occasion for meetings of the whole section.

The Socialist Party fraction consists of A. M. Simons, Algernon Lee, Morris Hillquit, Mrs. Vera Hillquit, Mrs. Johanna Greie-Cramer, Robert Hunter, Louis Bondin, Otto Kämmerer, Peter Grund, E. E. Carr, and Hugo Pick—all except the last named bearing credentials from the party; Comrade Cramer representing also the Social Democratic Women's Society and Comrade Carr the Christian Socialist Fellowship. The S. L. P. fraction includes Daniel DeLeon, National Secretary Bohn, Boris Reinsteln, Julius Hammer, and others.

The two fractions also amicably divided the representation on the five commissions, the representatives of our wing being as follows: Commission on Militarism and International Conflicts—Comrades Carr and Pick; Commission on Relations between Socialist Party and Trade Unions—Comrades Lee and Simons; Commission on Colonial Policy—Comrades Grund and Kämmerer; Commission on Emigration—Comrades Hillquit and Hunter; Commission on Women's Franchise—Mrs. Cramer and Mrs. Hillquit.

As soon as the section meetings were over the commissions met and organized. During the next two days they will be hard at work, and the Congress will probably hold no plenary session till Wednesday or Thursday.

The first Commission has chosen Stidekum as its chairman and Farnmont as vice-chairman. Among its members are Bebel, Vollmar, Sachse, and Stidekum of Germany; Guesde, Jaures, Hervé, and Vallant of France; Vandervelde, Farnmont, Trolet, and DeMan of Belgium; Schaper and Heuvellet Roland-Hoist of Holland; Eidersch, Winarsky, Schramel, and Adler of Austria; Karsky and Rosa Luxemburg of Poland; Lang, Moor, and Sieg of Switzerland; and Ferri of Italy. Bebel opened the discussion to-day and was followed by Hervé and Trolet.

The Commission on Colonial Policy is presided over by Van Kol of Holland. Dr. David of Germany began the discussion this morning and was followed and answered by Ledelour, also of Germany. In the forenoon it was continued by these speakers and by Van Kol and Wilaut of Holland, Terragne of Belgium, Rouanet of France, Wurm of Germany, Karsky of Poland, and others.

Anselme of Belgium presides in the Trade-Union Commission. Resolutions have been submitted by the Belgian, French, and Austrian delegations; De Brouckere of Belgium, Beer of Austria, R. Schmidt of Germany, Olsen of Denmark, Lautier of France, and Mary Macarthur of Great Britain have spoken to-day and there is a long list of speakers waiting.

In the Immigration Commission Eilenbogen of Austria presided with Hillquit of the United States as vice-chairman. The speakers to-day were Ugarte of Argentina, Ury, Morel, and Rapport of France, Sack of Bohemia, Krömer of Austria, Hillquit, Diner of Hungary, and Lucas of South Africa.

AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Secretary Rubintov and Treasurer Romm of the Russian Social Democratic Society of New York acknowledge receipt of the following contributions for the Russian revolution:

Group, Bayans Russian Social Dem. Labor Party, 25; Workmen's Club, New York, \$21.25; National Headquarters, S. P., \$22.20; S. P., Local Sag Harbor, L. I., \$1; "Red Cross," \$70; previously acknowledged, \$15,221.29; total, \$18,670.84.

Contributions should be sent and checks or orders made payable to Dr. Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Fifteenth street, New York City.

THE REAL ANARCHISTS.

"American Industries", the official organ of the National Association of Manufacturers, reprints as "public opinion" comments made by various daily papers upon Haywood's acquittal. All of these papers insist that the verdict was not a "moral acquittal" for Haywood, that enough was proven to brand the Western Federation of Miners as a criminal organization, and so on.

It was not expected that these papers would accept the verdict on its merits. They are capitalist organs speaking for the capitalist class. They therefore voice the interests and beliefs of that class. It is all logical and quite understandable.

But still these papers do not see that they are doing the very thing they accuse working class agitators of doing; They are guilty of contempt of court in refusing to accept the decision of their own court, presided over by one of their own kind, with a jury of their own choosing. In other words, the capitalists who denounce Haywood's acquittal are rank anarchists and blatant enemies of American institutions.

STUDY SOCIALISM.

The Rand School of Social Science will open its second year of instruction on Monday, Sept. 30. Evening classes. Send for bulletin, 112 East 19th street.

JOHN DOESN'T WORRY.

John D. Rockefeller is to pay for a sixteen story church at Cleveland, O., that will combine business, religion and athletics. Mr. Rockefeller is enthusiastic over the project and believes the Lord will be no less glorified than Standard Oil.

The recent fine of \$29,000,000 does not disturb the Oil King, for John is not devoid of humor and appreciates a good joke. No man who contributes toward building sixteen story churches can be much worried over fines levied by courts. Others may guess what will be the result but John does not have to guess. He knows that his class rules and that their economic power gives them political power as well. So John can shell out for churches with a serene and contented mind.

CLARENCE S. DARROW.

Clarence S. Darrow says things which are misunderstood, distorted and reported by the ignorant and denied by the selfish and designing, but the men of brains and heart know that he speaks words of wisdom and of truth.

READ HIS BOOKS.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE.—A story of the crime of society against a criminal. \$1.50. RESIST NOT EVIL.—An arraignment of the doctrines of force and punishment. \$1.75. A PERSIAN PEARL.—A volume of essays each one of which is a living, throbbing thing. \$1.50. THE OPEN SHOP.—A story of a man's life seen thru the eyes of a man; said to be Darrow's own life story. \$1.50. THE OPEN SHOP.—A story of a man's life seen thru the eyes of a man; said to be Darrow's own life story. \$1.50.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

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Telephone, 3586-79th St. Advertising rates furnished on application.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in Advance. One year \$1.00 Six months .50

Bundle Rates: Less than 100 copies, per copy .01 100 copies .75 200 copies 1.25 300 copies 1.50 Weekly Bundles: 5 per week, one year 1.75 10 per week, one year 3.25 50 per week, one year 7.50 50 per week, one year 12.50

CANADA.

One year \$1.00 Six months .50 Agents must settle monthly. They are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Subscriptions remaining unpaid for one month will be cancelled.

Two weeks are required to make changes in addresses. Subscribers should not expect the paper for at least two weeks from the date when subscriptions are sent in. Acknowledgment of receipt of individual subscriptions is made by changing the date on wrapper.

DO IT NOW.

I have received many letters commenting on the noticeable improvements in The Worker and expressing the hope that it will materialize in increased circulation and future prosperity. While I appreciate the glowing enthusiasm of the writers, it must be admitted that the circulation will have to be appreciably increased before The Worker will be on a paying basis.

In the few weeks that the Socialist Party has had control The Worker has gained fifteen hundred new readers and increased its advertising space. This, of course, is something to be proud of, but to place the paper outside the possibility of suspension we will have to get twenty thousand more yearly subscribers.

With its present circulation The Worker cannot hope to live. From the advertising now running in its columns there will be no financial return for three months. Until we gain 20,000 more readers and realize on our advertising we will have to rely on the generosity of our Socialist readers. Give a contribution, no matter how small, to the Sustaining Fund.

The management has been hampered to a great extent by the lack of ready funds. Every movement to extend the influence of The Worker has had to be considered in relation to the balance in the treasury. This, comrades, is a condition to be remedied by you. No business can be run without ready capital, and a Socialist paper is no exception to the business rule.

If you desire The Worker to continue its life of usefulness, extend its circulation and become a source of revenue to the party in the near future, send a donation to the Sustaining Fund.

CHASE THE TRAMPS—THEY'VE NO FRIENDS.

The New York "Times" says "the tramp of this hour is an obnoxious and dangerous character, who ought to be vigorously suppressed." How this is to be accomplished the "Times" does not state. "Moving on" is admitted to be a failure; imprisonment calls forth howls from the taxpayers. The fact is, there is no special reason why the tramp should be suppressed if the social system that produced him is good enough for the "Times". The tramp has as much right to exist as the capitalist; neither do any useful labor and produce nothing worth while. And yet the "Times" doesn't want the capitalist suppressed. Just as soon as the working class get wise they'll suppress parasites of all kinds by suppressing the system that breeds them. Guess what'll become of the "Times" itself then!

TOADYISM IN EXCELSIS.

The visit of Prince William of Sweden to New York has given rise to a manifestation of plutocratic funkyness, grotesque beyond measure. The glittering dames of the multi-millionaire world have manoeuvred and contended and struggled with each other for the honor of the Prince's presence at their luncheons and functions, have put in practise all their knowledge of social tactics and strategy, and have outwitted each other in expense and magnificence. But the climax was reached at Newport. An invitation was given to the Prince to join a bathing party, and in anticipation of the Prince's aquatic performance, the sea was prepared for the occasion with a drenching of Eau de Cologne!

The story seems really too good to be true; but the New York "World" vouches for the fact. And the American press never embellishes—except, of course, to lend artistic verisimilitude to an otherwise bald and uninteresting narrative.—London Labor Leader.

TO PRAISE THE WORKER IS GOOD.

To get subscriptions is better. To boost the Sustaining Fund is excellent. To do all three is to do a Socialist's duty.

FROM OUR WORKERS.

The Schenectady comrades send 64 half-yearly subs this week and refuse to take a commission. They are heart and soul in the movement to decrease that deficit.

Cyrus Koehler of Boston, in sending for 60 subscription cards, says: "The Worker expresses the wants and needs of the workers, their hopes, their ideals, and aspirations, and should be read and circulated by every one who calls himself a Socialist." Comrade Koehler sends subscriptions from all over Massachusetts.

Santiago Iglesias, organizer for the American Federation of Labor and an old-timer in the Socialist movement, sent in three yearly subs from Porto Rico this week. In his limited territory he is one of our best workers.

The 20th A. D. bought \$10 worth of subscription cards and also intends to send The Worker to 100 or more barber shops in the district.

Olneyville, R. I., starts us every three or four days with a dispatch to send them 400 or 500 copies of The Worker in a hurry.

In sending 14 subs for The Worker Comrade Maroney of Saratoga says: "I was laid off last night, so that I might meditate on prosperity. Too bad I intended to organize a local. But I have sown the seed of Socialism and made new readers for The Worker."

The Utica comrades are sending a number of yearlies every week, and do not care for commissions on subscriptions. "It is a party paper," they say, "and every one should work for its success."

There is a general improvement in The Worker. The labor department made a decided hit with the delegates in the Syracuse Trades Assembly.—Gustave A. Strebel, Local Syracuse.

We are very much pleased with the trade union news in The Worker, and think it will help the cause more than strictly party news.—Chas. E. Forsyth, Local Auburn.

The new form in which The Worker for the first time appeared this week, is certainly an improvement, and it should encourage the comrades to work for more improvements.—A. S. Reelina, Secretary, Baron de Hirsch Literary Club.

I have been a subscriber to The Worker and other Socialist papers for a number of years, and must congratulate the present staff on the splendidly edited and intensely interesting recent numbers. Keep up and add all information possible to the labor movement columns. This news interests friends outside the party and makes them read the paper and become class conscious Socialists.—Chas. E. Devellin, Baltimore, Md.

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10 cents a line, cash with order.

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STENOGRAPHER and Typewriter. Socialist desires position as secretary, stenographer, or special work. Address "Steno", care The Worker, 239 E. 84th St.

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COMRADES.—I have for sale a five-acre farm; good house; land suitable for poultry and truck raising; price, \$1,500. Also two smaller farms, two houses, \$550. A. SILVERSTEIN, Otisville, Orange County, N. Y.

AGENTS.

AGENTS—2,000 different novelties for fairs, carnivals, celebrations; kiddie hats and buttons, campaign buttons, confetti, needles, Japanese cases, 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.

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Cuts of "Arm and Torch" for use on Campaign Literature, 25c. each. 500 COPIES OF "ARM AND TORCH" 1000 for \$1. WHY WORKINGMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS, 50 for 75c., 100 for \$1.25. MERIEU ENGLAND, 10c., 25 copies, \$1.75, 100 copies, \$6. MENTAL DYNAMITE, 5c.; 50 copies, \$1.40; 100 copies, \$2.25. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce Street, New York.

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Clarence S. Darrow says things which are misunderstood, distorted and reported by the ignorant and denied by the selfish and designing, but the men of brains and heart know that he speaks words of wisdom and of truth.

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HAYWOOD IS GUILTY and would have been hanged if the judge and jury were not afraid of that desperate gang, the Western Federation of Miners. This is said in good faith by thousands of people who are but poorly informed thru the capitalist press. THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY, 25c. and THE GREAT CONSPIRACY, 5c. will be a startling revelation. SEND FOR SOME COPIES SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 15 Spruce Street, New York.

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SOME are brought to Socialism thru labor struggles, SOME thru business experience, SOME thru disgust with political corruption, but a Great many thru a Spiritual Revolution. One of the greatest works for the last named class is VOLNEY'S RUINS OF EMPIRES PAPER, 50c. CLOTH, 75c. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce St., New York. 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. Your chains are made of the ignorance of your fellow worker. Get his subscription for The Worker so he will know it too.

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