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MONEY IS TIGHT.

By Harvey Russell.

"Money is tight" say the bankers and brokers, the manufactures and the retailers; "money is tight" ways the mouthpiece of capitalism—the daily press; "money is tight" says the whole capitalist class in chais. That money is tight with the working class never elicits comment in the capitalist press Granting that capitalism speak

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 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 em ploy 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 echo of a fight amoug 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 or political reasons. Judge Landis in Chicago imposed the famous \$29,000. coo fine on the Standard Off Company

Prices of trust stocks at once began to weaken as a result of this adverse decision, investment buying of stocks and bonds was curtalled and rates for began to rise.

It is well to bear in mind that no ndays, under the haphazard method of production called capitalism, few. 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 litthe 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 invari-ably elicited the answer that "money is tight," and this brings us back to 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 Cor telyou deposited \$90,000,000 of Gov ernment money in the National banks of the large cities. So we are sure that the money is in the country, alththere is very little to be had for bus! 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 be sides 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 couffdence game; and the choice example of brainless verbosity displayed by the combination Rough Rider-peacemaker 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 male-

factor" controls the National City Bank in New York, better known a the Rockefeller Bank, and its policy largely influences all the other nietro politan 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 nait cannot provide ways and means to keep itself going, and consequently must give way to a more sensible and better ordered system of so-

clety-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 buf 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 erip. pling 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 tue sole purpose of putting an end to Capitalism.

The British Trade Union Congress

in session at Bath has passed resolu

tions favoring the abolition of the

House of Lords, against militarism,

against compulsory arbitration of in-

dustrial disputes, and in favor of a

weekly pension of five shillings for

What action the Congress took to-

ward political action is not quite clear

except that John Burns, member of

the Liberal ministry, was repudiated

as a renegade and some sort of work-

unites the various factions. The cen-

eral opinion of the delegates was that

nothing was to be hoped from any of

the capitalist parties and that the

workers must rely on their own repre-

sentatives in Parliament for legisla

The Countess of Warwick was a con

spicuous figure at the Congress last

week. An application for the use of

the city hall of Bath for her to hold a

meeting, was refused and the meet

ing was held in a large tent instead.

thorities for refusing her the city hall,

which gives the capitalist press a

It is safe to say that the Countess

wanted to give a dog show and col-umns of space would have been given

to her by the same papers to make the

event a success. In proportion as hu-man beings becomes useless and para-

sites upon society do they receive the support and admiration of the hire-lings of the quill.

old have got the city hall had she

chance to ridicule the

ram has been agreed on that

worker over sixty.

AGAINST BURNS.

BRITISH CONGRESS

FOR DEFENSE

OF PETTIBONE

The brewers of Hartford, Conn., b se mass meeting last Satur day night to protest against the impris-onment of Geo. Pettibone and to raise nds for his defense. All branches of the trade were represented. Lucila Twining, representative of the Western leration 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 filiated bodies, each week for six eeks. 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 cents on their membership for six ks. The working class is not asleep bone, 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

While the Telegraphers and other men are talking about "govern-ownership of the telegraph," we that they will do a little thinking "working class control of the numer."—Peorla 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, Attor ney 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 im 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

"It has been guaranteed every citizen of the state that the right to trial by jury shall be inviolate," said Mr. "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 beneof his good na ne 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, molice and countrance, 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 prosecu tion, criticized Darrow's arraignment of the legislature and entered luto a general technical defense of the application.

The defense filed the following af-Ldavit 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 minist fafry impartial jury cannot obtained in Shoshone County. Affigut further says that, on a warrant charging him with the murder of Free Tyler, he was taken overland across t great portion of Idaho by the warden of the state penitentiary and that the trip required several days. Affiant cays 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 McParland to the newspapers conextensive accounts of the crime; that extensive notice was given said case and the defendant's connection therewith thruout 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 im partial 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 pol-

"Afflant 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

RUSSIAN MUTINEERS

SEVERELY PUNISHED. 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 ecently 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 a member of the International Now is the time to substribe to a So-is a slist paper. The Worker, 50c. a year. 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 dissolute financiers and respectable thievery! The speed with which it is given is only surpassed thy the swiftness with which "practical men" contribute to the campaign funds of "friends."

Perhaps John Graber, "despondent and out of work," knew that he was not included in this paternal regard of the government. At any rate John hanged 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 bables. 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 plue coffin carried out of a Sec that remained of a proletarian whose last hours were a hell of despair and whose fate is a reproach to the learne ! 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 threatene ! 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 throout 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 beings of former times and to produce a type of amenic 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 slayes 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 justead 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 reach

ed the office of the New York "Times" "all the news fit to print" had proba bly 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 labor-

ers 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 less 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 strikebreakers joined the strikers and demanded an increase of 20 cents per day. When this was refused they quit and marched to a large Socialist meet ing, which was in progress, and were received with cheers. 'A contribution of \$52,000 to the strike fund was re ceived and the strikers are confident of uccess. The troops on the ground have been unable to apprehend any strikers who are charged with the dis strous 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 suc

reeded in ferreting out the names of those who contributed toward the \$200,000 fund raised by E. H. Harriman, the railroad magnate and "unde sirable citizen", during the closing days of the campaign of 1904 to save New York state for Roosevelt. Every body remembers with what indigna tion and spectacular effect Mr. Roose veit 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 be fore election day with an unequivocal denial of Parker's statements, declaring them to be "unqualifiedly and atro clously 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 trust were centributing to his campaign ond avenue tenement contained all 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 Republica 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 camwas expended no record has been kept. It is known that it went to the Re publican 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; J. sues R. Hazen \$25,600; 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 re-mainder was given by "friends of Channey M. Depew", the Equitable Life Assurance Company, and thru E. H. Harriman, "small sums sent to

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 furishing the money for his campaign Further, he had undonbtedly 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 "tirew him down" and went back on bls word. Then, later, when driven to cover. Roosevelt turned upon Harriman and branded him as an "undesirable citizen". Even the ordinary sneal 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 in carnation 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 dicker ing with the forces he condemns publicly, and doesn't hesitate to lie about it whenever he deems it necessary Never did a more fitting representa tive 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 re sign? If guilt there be, then assured ly 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. Sath

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 Fing 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 volcing 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. Workingma 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 repres 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 sa

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 no of our most sensitive guardians of the dignity of Old Glory fly into a pe 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 rebeilion which cost this nation a million human lives and untold millions of wealth. But even the irritable City Magistrate who wanted to send a So cialist 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 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. Working man, if you hate the Red Flag, do so largely because you do not know thy better. You are merely manifesting, as an unthinking projudice, what is your wealthier and clearer-sighted neighbor is a conscious antagonism. For the Red Plag is your flag, quite of the lag 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 s times displayed during the Revolution in France, and again during the Commune in Paris. Gradually, and by an almost imperceptible develop t 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 Br 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 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 s the chosen emblem of hyman 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 kins

The Rod Flag is not the emblem of Anarchy. No doubt, Anarchi ometimes use this flag. But it is not the only thing which Anarchists appro priate in use to themselves, and their occasional appropriation of this embles is something for which the Socialists cannot rightly be blamed. There is, a all sensible men know, not the slightest similarity between Socialis 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 emandpation of the tolling masses, emancipation from the last form of slavery, the system of wage work. That system must endure as long as the master 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 tollers themselves owners of the tools with which they create wealth. The Red Flag means that the whole fruit of toll shall go to the workers. It means that in the coming brotherhood of man there are to be no drones or idlers fattening 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 This doctrine of gloom and despair suited the masters. It kept their victims down, made them centre all their hopes in some vague and ind future beyond the grave. Socialism preaches the glad gospel of life and of the joy of living. It sims 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 mouthpleces, try to bespatter the Red Flag with mud? They denounce it as an affront to patriotism. Theirs is the kind of patriotism defined by the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson as the last refuge of a scoup-They try to hide their sordid greed, their cruel robbery, behind some gay bit of bunting, 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 Fing. 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, redoubles their zeal. Pinkerton villainies only buit them together more closely. Socialism has become the sole hope, the rallying point for all the oppressed, for the men tolling without hope for the morrow; for the women torn from their homes and children; for the little ones dragged into the factory hells. 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 established of the Brotherhood of Ma's on Earth.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office on April 6, 1891. As The Worker goes to press on Wednesscorrespondents sending news should
if their communications in time to reach
office by Monday, whenever possible,
minuminations concerning the editorial
artment of the paper should be admard to the Editor of The Worker 15
me of the editors may be seen at the
ce every Tuesday and Wednesday been 7 and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed thru is a general election. Its growing power adjusted by the increase of its vote:



SWELL THE CAMPAIGN FUND. Local New York is now entering on a campaign that will severely test resources, both financially and otherwise. The new primary law makes necessary a much greater expense, while at the same time a large ber of sympathetic organizations that have heretofore liberally assisted the party, have contributed liberally to the Moyer-Haywood Defense and will be unable to assist the party as in the past. This means that members of the party will have to exert elves as never before to raise the funds needed to carry on a vigorous campaign. The subscription lists

in the hands of party members

uld be circulated thoroly, and no

one who is sympathetic with the So-

cialist Party should be overlooked.

In addition to this necessity for funds is the exceptional opportunity for educational work that lies all around us in this campaign. The Mover-Haywood outrage has developed a strong Socialist sentiment among many workingmen. This has been intensified by the frequent strikes in New York City and the example they have given of capitalist rule. To clarify this indefinite sentiment and gather it into Socialist votes is the task of Socialists in the city campaign, Every Socialist who appreciates this favorable opportunity will do his or her part towards seeing that the largest the results will be secured from our campaign this year.

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. Before and during the suit papers gave columns in defense of Mrs. Eddy and her following. There was more of that extreme delicacy shown when during the Haywood trial not a single daily news paper of the capitalist class attempted to defend Haywood from the dastardly aspersions cast upon his character, but gave columns to lying reports of the trial. These same papers then assumed the attitude of not seeking to influence public opinion during the trial by editorial comment upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. The distorted news reports did all that was necessary to make out Haywood Moyer and Pettibone to be cutthroat conspirators and murderers.

This contrast is easy to Mrs. Eddy represents a movement which deals solely with spiritual or metaphysical questions. Material interests are not at stake, except in sofar as the bulk of her supporters is drawn from the small bourgeois class. Capitalist papers can therefore afford to take sides to encourage their readers to take sides and to, apparently, at least, play fair. On the other hand. the issues at stake in the Haywood trial affected the material interests of the capitalist class. It was a contest between laborer and capitalist, worker and master. There were no metaphysics about it, except where introduced to clothe Harry Orchard in a garb of sanctity and crown him with a halo.

A great deal of the newspaper fuss over Mrs. Eddy's fortune is undoubtedly inspired by an appetite for profits secured thru sensationalism. The point we wish to make is that she has been able to get a hearing thru the daily press, a quite proper proceeding, but the officers of the Western Federation of Miners have not had that hearing, nor a fair chance at it, and only because they represent the interests of the working class and are actively engaged in combatting the tyranny and sordid greed and cruelty of the capitalist class.

On every question but that of labor vs. capital the capitalist press can afford to be fair-sometimes. On that one question the capitalist press can only consistently voice one opinion and that the opinion of the capitalist class

-just as the Socialist and labor press | bridge the class struggle, and the fallcan only consistently voice the opinion and represent the interests of the working class.

SCIENTIFIC METHODS AND ECO-NOMICS.

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. It is no more surprising than that the same journal should suggest the words laberer, doctor and student, instead. "Occupation," not "class," is the demand it makes.

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. Yet this classification is necessary if the study of society is to be scientific and in accord with scientific methods.

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. Had Darwin and others merely grouped the animal world by "occupations" instead of species or classes they would have divided lower forms of life into water and land animals and let it go at that. Given no further information than that the cow and dog both live on land we would conclude that they belong to the same class. But knowledge of their descent, structure and habits would disclose wide variance between the two.

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 received 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 mus use and another uses tools they cannot own, would be to make any scientific conception of modern problems impossible. And that is really what the ruling class desires. It can only rule by hiding or denying the existence of classes whose interests clash. Popular ignorance is essential to the existence of the capitalist system and, therefore capitalist journals must urge abandon ment of the same methods of research in economics which have enormously aided the capitalist class when applied to every other field of human endeavor.

The working class have no motive for concealing the social facts of today, and hence are the true helrs 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 ABBITRATION IN PRACTISE.

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. Those who hold to this opinion will have cause to review their reasons for it in the action of the New Zealand Court of Appeals in declaring the strike of the slaughter house men and their sympathizers illegal. The strikers, the court holds are violating the award of the court of arbitration and may be fined, and in case of non-payment of the fine may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year.

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. For it is evident that once workingmen give consent to a third party, the government, to pass upon a strike, they are forced to accept the award or stand as rebels against the state. If any government interfered and gave such a decision without an Arbitration Act it would call forth a storm of protest from the workers. Acceptance of such a law makes-any

protest almost impossible. It is the old lesson of trying to

ure 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. In capitalist society it is the capitalist state given to the capitalist class by working class votes. To avoid being transformed into convicts by Arbitration Acts the working class must be supreme thru Socialist political action. And that day will come in New Zealand as well as in other countries.

'PROGRESS THRU 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 regime. At least recent cable dispatches and comments thereon would indicate this. The choice of Alexander Krivoshein as acting Minister of the Interior, a man of whom Trepoff could write in his notebook that he is "a thoroly reliable man", means that government by administrative decree. which Von Plehve reduced to a science, will be nursed into life if Krivoshein can do it. It is assumed that the new minister will hold Russia by the throat while Stolypin administers reform opiates to cure the patient. This is "progress thru repression".

To the untutored mind it would appear that the salvation of Russia depends on overthrowing bureaucrats like Krivoshein instead of giving them portfolios and associating them with a "progressive" premier who arrests members of the Duma in violation of an imperial manifesto. But contradictions like these are as acceptable to the hired scribblers of the capitalist class as they are to those who blight the best of Russian life with exile to Siberia or sentence to the gallows.

FERDINAND P. EARLE.

[In view of the widespread interes created in Ferdinand P. Earle, The Worker publishes the following letter from an intimate friend of Comrade Earle. 1

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 scape goats 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 condemned. 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 far 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 marriagecontract so decide. They feel that it is immoral to perpetuate the husk of a relation, when its essence is gone. I think that the future will vindicate that position.

Goethe, Shelley, Byron, Richard

Wagner, all trampled on conventional moral codes much more defiantly than Earle has done. The world has justified them. I venture to prophecy that, in years to come, it will justify Earle. LEONARD D. ABBOTT.

THE NEW PERFORMER IN "NATIONAL VAUDEVILLE."

In his new rôle as a suckling 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 gos pel 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. Really, the subdued revolutionary's talk about the conciliation of classes, and labor's duty to return good for evil, would make an excellent subject for one of Hearst's cartoonists. Is it not about time that those who have split their sides over the pictures of Rockefeller gushing platitudes, should have a chance to see how Hearst looks doing the same thing?-New York Evening Post,

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 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 appar ently of no more concern to the labor world than astronomical records. Their very magnitude seems to place them beyond the grasp of the proletarian mind. We cannot wonder at that. The man who must toll a long day for a single dollar is apt to waste no time at night in extending his knowledge of numeration to the billion point. And vet these figures, even so incompre hensible to the laboring man, are mere ly the arithmetical expression of eco nomic developments brought about by his industry, affecting his own condition, and pregnant with further changes of still greater import to himself and to his class. Could be read them intelligently, could their true meaning be made plain to him, his now vague perception of human right and social justice, which impels him at times to resist oppression in much the same way as a blind Samson would fight off a keen-eyed vampire, would soon evolve into a clear-sighted spirit of class-consciousness and class soll darity, embodied into a mighty move ment of social emancipation.

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 Not so much by appeals to the heart as to the head of the proletarian body can his work now be effective. Unen lightened sentiment is apt to wander Sentiment sustained by positive knowl edge is at its highest power

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 unexposed in its lying nudity. With this end in view we shall nov ged with the further vivisection of the "Engineering News'" arithmeti

ERROR NO. 3 .- The "News" "as sumes that the average railway dividend is a fair average yield on capi-

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 3,530 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 and the wage workers were given 8

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 1014 illions 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 creater value than would appear at first sight. Observe that in using the expression, "Railway Dividend", in stead of the very different term, "Net Railway Profit", the writer in question tacitly assumes much more than is apparent to the unwary.

He necessarily, tho tacitly, assume that the 300,000 shareholders-and therefore owners-of the rallways of this country get no other profit from their "investment" than the dividend "declared" by the directors of their With as much logic corporations. might Russell Sage, when he paid his stomach a lunch dividend of fifteen cents at the noon recess, have claimed his income was fifteen cents a day.

According to the report of the Inter state 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 Exenses" and amounting to 1,440 millions-was 850 millions.

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

But appearance is one thing, reality another.

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 \$309,-000,000; so that its market value-that is, the price which the railway cor-

it if bought of other establishmentsmust have approximated 400 millions. Nor is this all. Of the 326,000 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 sta-

orations would have had to pay for

tions, 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 stock holders is mere pin money for their wives and daughters, altho they may spend some of it for other purpo 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 thos bags has been converted into gold and that more gold is still poured into

More anon upon this subject.

shovels, and all the

men. Hable at any time to aban

involved, is in a position to proceed with

work and having no reserve stock upon which to draw to tide over the emergency.

The mere presence of effective machinery

and an ample storage capacity may act to

of strength may decide a conflict almost

This reads very well, but what guar-

antee is there that the workers will

always allow themselves to be "regu-

lated" in that fashion? Apparently

they are to remain content with the

lot the owners of the machines assign

them to. It doesn't seem to strike the

employer that his regulation of labor

thru machinery may be the very thing

sensible act of getting possession of

the machinery for themselves and reg-

own interests and for their own wel-

ulating their labor thereby in the

fare and happiness.

that would drive the workers into th

before it is begun."-Literary Digest.

if it was dependent upon large gangs

"REGULATING" LABOR BY MACHINERY.

Machinery is generally characterized | which machinery of the right kind may 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. A writer in "Cassier's Magazine" (New York, August) notes that, altho this is generally the principal object in view much machinery is chiefly valuable for a different reason, namely, its ability to manage and regulate labor. This, he asserts, is the case to an extent which is little realized by either employers or employees. The writer goes on to illustrate this idea as follows:

When everything has to be handled by en accumulation of material or storage, and the manufacturer under such conditions is compelled almost to live from hand to mouth," so to speak. If labor trouble arise, from whatever cause, the work is paralyzed, since, in most cases, it is practically impossible to put a new and com however, does not strike; it is not subjecto the control of outsiders; and since it can generally be operated by a few un-skilled men, there is far less trouble in keeping it at work during labor difficulties

nan with cruder appliances.

A notable example of the manner in

A JOKE ON CLEWS.

They are telling a good one Henry Clews, the Wall street plute, who has taken to the lecture platform to smash socialism. At Chautaugua, 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 misrepresenta tion. For instance, he said, there was the joke gotten off by the old party stump speakers about the two. Irish men, one of whom said he believed in socialism and in dividing up (a stal old yarn) and was then put through a catechising as to how fair be would

"divide." He was asked if he had upon the Socialist replied "No. because I have two goats!" Dr. Brooks sal that the man who told that "silly and insane" story as an answer to Socialist argument marked bimself as ignorant and stupid. An hour later Mr. Clews was given the platform. He had not heard the Brooks address, being busy arranging his notes, and what did he do but spring that old goat story. Of course, the audience laughed, for the joke was on Clews, but Clews supposed they were laughing at the joke and he laughed with them, to their infinite merriment.—Cleveland Citizen.

Now is the time to join the So Party.

"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 Tolstol's novel of the same name. By Ed-mond Gulraud, translated by Thomas W. Broadhurst. Produced at Lew Field's Herald Square Theatre, Sept. 2, 1907.

There will be some curiosity among

those who have read Tolstol'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. All that the dramatist can do is suggest what the book is and what the author was striving for.

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 But in doing this it is up to the dramatist to give some hint of what Tol stol 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

Anna Karenina in the play has fallen in love, altho already married, with a handsome young army officer who returns her affection. The hushand 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 en-

treaties 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 slie 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 com-

mitted 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 be 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 be 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 of fenders. . 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 comanionship 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 for give 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 ran away with a married

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 politic ally 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, aitho the latter is helped considerably by a realistic train contrivance, about the best of the kind yet

What is not so plainly brought out

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 ac-complished by the modern means of transportation which capitalism has created for us. The possibility in these plays 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 of 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 is the large cities of these days. The

in the play is that the people who discard Anna are a great deal worse than Anna herself. This is what Tolstol 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 Vrensky, 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. 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 Karenin as here pictured and as played by John Mason. Karenin was brilliant as, a statesman but slowwitted 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, the it gives a warm color to one cene 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 provoca-tion, and to have the genial, good hearted Prince Cherbatsky turned into clown as a foll for his termagent of a wife. These are some of the superfluous things that could well be cut out. (Since this was written announce-ment is made that the part of the revolutionist has been eliminated en-

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 v have even a better opportunity to dem-onstrate her conception of the part and her fitness to play it.

Of the others, Albert Gran as Count Oblonsky 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 Kareniu.

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 re-pentant, but in "Anna Karenina," Anna does not repent. She loves to the last and only kills herself to save berself from social ignominy and as a protest against social contumely. One woman admits her sin; the other admits nothing. There's the differ-

ease 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.

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Doesn't it make you laugh to hear the capitalists talking about "in-dividuality" and the "right to run their own business," etc., when you know own business," etc., when you know that they all belong to associations or alliances, where they are fined if they dare do anything on their own initia-tive:—Pearly Socialist.

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

By Leroy Scott.

(Copyright by Doubleday, Page & Co. By special arrangement with the author and publishers.) "Perhaps there has been some mis CHAPTER XXIII.—Continued.

"Even if you do withdraw, of course you'll keep secret what we have pro-

Driscoll guined for a moment before he could speak; his face deepened its purplish red, and his eyes snapped and snapped. "Damn you, Baxter, what sort I you think I am?" he exploded.

He opened the door, there was a furious slam, and be was gone.

The four men looked at each other questioningly. Baxter broke silence. "A good fellow," he said with a touch of pity. "But his ideas are too inelastic for the business world."

"He ought to be runnin' a girls" boardin' school," commented Murphy.
"Perhaps it's just as well he withdrew," said Baxter. "I take it we're pretty much of one mind."

"Anything to settle the strike-that's me," said Murphy. "Come on now, Baxgive us the whole plan. Just handin' a roll over to Foley ain't goin' to settle it. That'd do if it was his strike. But it ain't. It's the union's about three thousand men. How are you goin' to bring the union

"The money brings Foley around; Foley brings the union around. It's

very simple."
"As simple as two and two makes seven," growled Murphy. "Give us the

Baxter outlined his entire plan, as he expected it to work out. "But you are certain we can buy Foley

"Sure thing." replied Murphy, answering for Baxter. "If we offer blui

"How much do you think it 'll take?" asked Isancs.

Baxter named a figure, "So much as that!" cried Isanes.

"That isn't very much, coming from the Association," said Baxter. "You're losing as much in a week as your assessment would come to." "I suppose you want the whole As-

sociation to know all about this," remarked Murphy. "Only we four are to know any

How'll you get the Association to give you the money then?" Murphy

followed up. "I can get the emergency fund increased. We have to give no account of that, you know."

You seem to have thought o' everything, Baxter," Murphy admitted. "I say we can't see Foley any too soon." Bobbs and Isaacs approved this judgment heartily.

to-morrow afternoon. There's one more point now." He paused to hunt for a "Don't you think the sug-

gestion should-ah-come from him?"
The three men looked puzzled. "My mind dou't make the jump," said Murphy.

Baxter coughed. It was not very agreeable, this having to say things right out. "Don't you see? If we make the offer, it's-well it's bribery. But if we can open the way a little bit. and lead him on to make the demand,

"Held up, o' course!" supplied Murphy admiringly.

"Yes. In that case, if the negotiations with Foley come to nothing, or there is a break later, Foley can't make capital out of it, as he might in the first case. We're safe."

"We couldn't help ourselves! We Alderman Murphy held up!" could not restrain a joyous laugh, and held out a red hairy hand. 'er there, Raxter! There was a time when I classed you with the rest o' the reform bunch you stand with in politics—fit for nothin' but to wear white kid gloves and to tell people good you are. But say, you're smoothest article I've met yet!"

Baxter, with hardly concealed reluctance, placed his soft slender hand in Murphy's olly paw.

broach his plan to the Executive Com-The next step in the plan se forced him to go on with what he had begun. So he wrote the -not an easy task of itself, since

The next afternoon at a quarter past two the committee was again in Baxter's office. Foley had been asked utes before his expected arrival they

"Sure," answered Murphy. "It's his I don't like to give in that any man's better than me, but when it comes to fine work o' this kind we ain't one, two, three with Baxter."

Foley was not on time. At two-forty he had not come, and that he would come at all segan to be doubt-At two-fifty he had not arrived.

"Let's go," said Murphy. "He'd 'a been here on time if he was count at all. I ain't goin' to waste my time waitin' on any walkin' delegate."

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

But winter and rough weather

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 footstool, 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

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 sun.mer 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

This little paradise is owned collectively. Some be single-taxers, others Socialists still others comrades only as we are all children of a common niother 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 mimic nature from 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 ldler and the waster of the golden hours.

There is also a resting place for the night, called Arden Inn. You may have meal or a night's lodging. But if you lo. 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 Inu 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 primeval phenomenon.

We made our way thru the forest, my Comrade and I. a forest with the splendor of which neither the caprice nor the avarice 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 'reconomic reut" 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 back-ground. 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 that 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 twee and threes. They congregated about the stage and conned the!r 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 loth to leave, even the 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 of numbers in the planist'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 lown behind a mountain range of jutting clouds with ebony backs. After supper we followed the "dummy line" to the camp-fire made on the months of an old patriarch, who, if you gave

THE LABOR INTERNATIONAL.

Reports to the Stuttgart Congress Showing the Progress of So cialism and Trade Unionism All Over the Wrrld.

members of our organization. The re

sult was that capitalist candidates

won first and second places and So

cialist candidates third and fourth

As there were but three to be elected

two capitalists and one Socialist were

seated. This proportion fairly repre-

sents the respective weight of the

parties. It is possible, nevertheless.

that our member would not have been

elected if he had not been presented

under the auspices of the Labor Party

In the neighboring state of New

South Wales there is a Socialist organ

ization known as the Socialist Labor

Party. It nominated three candidates

as Socialists pure and simple, in op-

position to the capitalist and the La-

bor candidates. None of the Socialists

were elected, but they polled about 15

per cent as large a vote as the suc-

On the economic field the Australian

workers are only fairly well organ-

ized into trade unions. But from time

stoutly carried on. In the several

states there exists a body of industrial

labor disputes, by which many con-

flicts are settled; but it by no means

gives universal satisfaction. The trade

unions have not until recently been strongly permeated with Socialist

thought. Now, however, a great pro-

portion of the union men are study-

ing economics and getting a correct

conception of the labor movement

regarded from the international point

As for us, members of the Socialist

possible advantage of every

brought the sufferings of the

Party [in Victoria.-Ed.] we take

hase of the industrial and social agi-

ation to advance the cause. We have

ately made a vigorous agitation or

he question of unemployment and

workingmen clearly to the public

view. We have gone from house to

ouse in the industrial centers, col-

ecting information in regard to social

onditions, and we have popularized

this investigation by means of public

neetings and debates. We have a

list of 50 qualified speakers who ad-

dress open-air meetings every week

setting forth the principles of interna-

tional revolutionary Socialism. We

also conduct Socialist Sunday Schools

for the children and teach them so-

cial economics and ethics. Comrade

Victor Kroemer, our delegate to Stutt-

gart, is the general director of our

As yet no relations have been estab

lished among the Socialist parties of

the various states, but without doubt

this will soon be accomplished. Mean

while, we wish it to be known how

much we appreciate the great work

accomplished by our comrades in Eu-

rope and America in defense of the

Socialist cause, and we expect to learn

of great developments at the assembl-

ing of the next International Congress.

We beg our friends in the various

countries to accept our sincere greet-

ings and thank them for their noble

example. For our part, we promise

not to lay behind in the work of

hastening the complete realization of

our ideal. We wish the International

Socialist Bureau increased success in

its useful and necessary work, and we

hope that the Stuttgart Congress will

produce results of lasting value to the

glorious cause of Socialism, for which

name of the Socialist Party of Aus-

tralia, we give you fraternal greetings.

Details of the terrible mine disaster

that occurred in Japan on July 19 are

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 min-

ers were either buried alive or burned

Only eight years ago this same col-

liery 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

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

velopment that when just realizing

it seems to be a law of capitalist de-

their power a rising capitalist class

proves the most brutal in history. The

errible exploitation of the workers

men, women and children in England

in the first quarter of the nineteenth

century, is a case in point. The Jap-

anese capitalists of to-day seem to

exceed the ferocity of their early Brit-

ish counterparts. They will soon equal

the American capitalists If they keep

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.-Bris-

The Socialist doesn't expect to

latest holocaust.

told in the "Socialist Weekly"

TOM MANN, Secretary.

BURNED ALIVE TO

Soldiers of the Socialist army, in the

JONES, President.

we will live and die.

Sunday Schools.

ressful candidates.

very

[These reports began in The Worker of | Socialists and two of them influentia Aug. 24, 1907. They will continue from week to week until completed. Those from Canada, Boltva, Chile and Argentine have already appeared. The reports are trans-lated for The Worker by the editor, Algernon Lee, who attended the Congress as delegate. The report of the Socialist l'arty of the United States, written by Morris Hillquit, Secretary to the Interna-tional Bureau, can be had from the National Headquarters, 209 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., for 10 cents, postpaid.)

AUSTRALIA.

The Australian Commonwealth com prises six separate states-Victoria. New South Wales, North Australia, West Australia, Tasmania and Queens land. 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 enc. 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 indus trial 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 stoo 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 Social ism, this question has been relegated to its true place, subordinated to the économic question. The tariff ques tion has no proper place in the state legislatures. [In Australia, as in the United States, the state legislature have no power to make or change tar iff laws.-Ed.]

What most clearly shows the de relopment of Socialism in Australia is the situation in the Federal Parlia ment, which is composed of two chambers, corresponding to the Bundesrat, and the Reichstag in Ger many. [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 distinguisues 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 members, and of these 26 are Labor men. None of these Labor members are hostfle 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

him time to count, can total up nineteen full fledged Socialists in his immediate family circle. . . . Over three score of us made ourselves easy about the great fire. And when the artist of Arden had done reading some "Uncle Remus" stories-which we enjoyed immensely-guitars were tuned up, voices were cleared, and some of us sang, and some of us hummed, and some of us spread ourselves upon the blankets and watched the sparks wriggle up thru the branches of the trees. or studied the shadows dancing upon the leaves, or peered up into the patches of sky above. .

And perhaps our thoughts were far away and that was why we were silent as we wended our way back to the depot, and they gave me "Good Night.

Next day my thoughts were upon Arden, even while I was putting into cold type an ironclad bond by the terms of which the lessee places his all at the disposal of the landlord, in re turn for which the landlord considerately agrees to collect his due. My thoughts were upon Arden, even when I glanced out of the window down upon the creatures that were born human, now going to rot and ruin in the

I was breathing again the sweet air of Arden and gazing up into the azure canopy overhead. I saw again the theatre, the carpenter shop, the campfire, the boulders in the creek, the forest. I felt again the benign spirit of fellowship. And I knew that the day would surely come when Arden will be more than an acre in the desert, something more than a respite for soldiers of the Social Revolution gathering strength for the coming

Is this, too, a dream? Then is it a'dream that will come By Horace Traubel.

question "Is the World Growing Better?" in the Boston "Globe," Aug. 25, 1907.1 The world is growing better because more people in the world are getting eyes. Growing better is seeing bet-ter. Civilization is sight. Not saintship. Not puerile moral self-satisfac-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. 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 to time strikes are declared and in common right. The ancestral protest grows fainter in our ears. The art of the world is to pay its debt to the legislation providing for arbitration of 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 unrepeal-

able 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 | elation.

One of a symposium in answer to the their prophecy. We are producing a mestion "Is the World Growing Better?" world of saviors identified with a world of the saved.

THE WORLD GROWS BETTER.

The program of the succ nounced. It increases and multiplies all loyal sources of life. It crosses and nullifies the borders of states. It colors the counsels of kings and par ments. It gleams in the patchwork presidential oratory. It is the light of the fresh sun. It proves its ruling va-lidity in the abdication of ancient codes. It is an injection of mediator ial blood. It is the only thing that one can see anywhere that looks hope. That looks up. That meets the future without suspicion.

Its war is the contest of sunb 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 becau 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 save you.

For the first time in history we see the progressive political forces of different countries unified in their adhesion to an international philoso That means the end of war. means the end of patriotism. 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 em-ployed. 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 vis-

ion is being made flesh in the every day of labor and conduct. If you do and find that the world, notwithstanding its vanities and physical giories, is a blank. If you do see this, you have your gaze fixed upon the face of rev

THE WORKER'S WARNING.

By Tilden Sempers.

THIS IS THE THING YOUR SYSTEM BREEDS, SMOOTH LORDS OF LEISURE AND GAIN,— DESPISE 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 toil 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,— 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 ve can good us to revolt, As ye've done in other lands, That ye may bind 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, DESPISE THE WORKERS WARNING CRY AT YOUR DEADLY PERIL AND PAIN!

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 beneficient movement. As these cheering reports always have preceded a campaign year, there is no reason for believing they are any exception to the

Now is the time to subscribe

A RUINOUS POLICY.

One can do nothing worse to the prole-terian than to advise him to rest upon his arms in order to encourage a favorab attitude of the bourgeoisie. Under presen conditions this means nothing less than to deliver the proletariat over to the bour-geoiste and bring it into intellectual and political dependence upon the latter, to enervate and degrade it and make it is-capable of fulfilling its great historical purposes.—Karl Kautsky.

The Worker is for the works

CHAPTER XXIV. BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

It had been hard for Baxter to was far harder-to write the letter to Foley. His revolted pride upreared itself against this act, but his busi-Foley nothing, and yet so luring secure his presence and sent it

spent in rehearsing the plan, so soon to be put to its severest test.

"I suppose you'll do all the talk-ing, Baxter," said Bobbs.

Baxter took the compliment with

At three none of the four really ex-

the three consented to remain half an hour longer. At quarter past three the office boy brought word that Foley was, with-out. Baxter ordered that he be sent but before the boy could turn Foley walked thru the open door, derby hat down over his eyes, hands in trousers pockets. Baxter stood up, and the other three rose slowly after

"Good-afternoon, gents," Foley said carelessly, his eyes running rapidly from face to face. "D'I keep youse

take-perhaps he didn't get the let-

ter," suggested Baxter. But his ex-

planation did not satisfy himself; he

had a growing fear that he had humil-

iated 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

"Only about an hour," growled Mur-

phy.
"Is that so, now? Sorry. I always take a nap after lunch, an' I overslep myself."

Foley's eyes had fixed upon Baxter's, and Baxter's returned their gaze, For several seconds the two stood looking at each other with expressionless faces, till the other three began to wonder. Then Baxter seemed to swallow something. "Won't you please be seated, Mr. Foley," he said.

"Sure," said Foley in his first care-

. The five sat down. Foley again coolly scanned the committee. "Well?" be said.

The three looked at Baxter to open the conversation. He did not at once begin, and Foley took out his watch "I can only give youse a few minutes, gents. I've got an engagement, up town at four. So if there's anything doin', s'pose we don't waste no time in slicht prayer."

"We want to talk over the strike with you," began Baxter. "Really. If I'd known that now I'd

a' brought the committee along Murphy scowled at this naïveté. "We don't want to talk to your committee."

"I'm nobody without the commit-

tee. The committee's runnin' the

strike. "We merely desire to talk things over in a general way with you in your capacity as an individual," said Baxter quickly, to head off other re-

marks from Murphy. "A general talk? Huh! Youse talk two hours; result-youse 've talke! two hours." He slowly rose and took his hat, covering a yawn with a bony hand. "Interestin'. I'd like it if I had the time to spare. But I ain't.

Well-so-long. "Hold on!" cried Baxter hastily.
Foley turned. "We thought that possibly, as the result of our talk, we might be able to reach some compromise for the settlement of the

strike." "If youse 've got any plans, that's different." Foley resumed his chair, resting an elbow on the table.

"But remember I've got another gagement, an' cut 'em short.'

There were five chairs in the room, Baxter had placed his own with its back to the window, and Foley's so that the full light fell straight in the walking delegate's face. His own face, in the shadow, was as the

Baxter had now immediately before him the task of opening the way for Foley to make the desired demand. "This strike has been going on over five weeks now," he began, watching expression significant that his words were having their effect. "You have been fixed in your position; we have been fixed in ours. Your union has lost about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. I won't say how much we've lost. We both seem to be as firmly fixed in our determination as ever. The strike may last all summer. The question is, do we both want

to keep on losing money-indefinitely?" Foley did not take the opening. That's the question," he said blandly. It was a few seconds before Baxter went on. "I judge that we do not. You have—"

. "Excuse me," said Foley, rising. "but I got weak eyes, an' this light hurts 'em. Suppose me an' youse changes chairs." He calmly stepped over to Baxter's side and waited. There was nothing for Baxter but to yield the seat, which he did. Foley

sat down, tilted back against the win-dow sill, and booked his heels over a chair rung. "Your union has perhaps a million dollars at stake," Baxter continued at the same even pitch. "We have-a great deal, and the owners stand to lose heavily. If by talking an hour we can devise a plan by which this

not?" "Sure. Speakin' as an individua I'm willin' to talk twice as long for half as much," Foley drawled.,

can be saved, it's worth while, is it

There was a slience. The three their elbows on the polished table. looked on as the spectators at a play.

"I wender if you have anything to propose?" asked Baxter guardedly.

"Me? I come to use my ears, not my tongue."

(To be continued.)

FINLAND.

It is reported that a Finnish Constition 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 ives the Finns large control over the es, schools and the army, 'Treataffecting Finland are only to take ct with the consent of the Diet and the Supreme Court is to judge the con-stitutionality of all laws.

At the same time dispatches reported a crisis likely should the Diet fall rote Finland's contribution to the litary expenditures of the Russian re for 1906-1907. Large numbers eret police are arriving at Helfors and other towns and the garns are being held in readiness for any emergency. All of which means that the Finns are to have a demonon of what the word of the Tsar orth to those he gives it to.

JAPAN.

writer in the "Socialist Weekly" of Tokio gives an interesting account of a number of local municipal govern-ments located about three hours train ride from Tokio. Here a village and town act gives universal suffrage of et democratic kind to all voters over 25 years old. In the cities of sand or over the act does not upply and a majority of the workers are there disfranchised. Large numoletarians are centering in all towns and are very re these small towns and are very receive of Socialism so that the Japanes ades look for a good Socialist ment in this section in the near

NEW ZEALAND.

Socialist Party of New Zealand we started an eight-page monthly at ington entitled "The Common-The second number contains front page cartoon, book reviews, edi-torials, and general news items of in-terest to New Zealand Socialists.

AUSTRALIA.

The recent federation of Socialist groups and parties in Australia is baying its influence on the Labor Party: The "Barrier Truth", an organ of the Labor Party, recently had the lowing editorial anent the growing ervatism of the Labor Party:

The time has arrived for some plain speaking in reference to the condition of the Australian Labor movement.

As if stands at present, its position as

a true working class movement, its claim to a Socialistic basis has been queried. and more than queried it has been im-pugned by a conference of Socialists re-cently held in Melbourne.

and why? Without any equivocation the reply must be made, that the lapse into staguancy is because the workers have been stagmancy is because the workers have been successfully decoyed from the path of uncompromising principles. They have been lured by the delusive mirages of capitalistic pallatives, 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 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 on 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

Whatever the movement may be labelled now, at its genesis it was a class conactous party breathing the spirit of the revolutionary historic program issued by the Australian Labor Pederation.

earliest pioneers, who were educated in economics, were perfectly aware of the many pitfalls which strewed the path of the new force in politics, but they were not prepared for the constant betrayal of rking class interests which has marked the actions of a large proportion of those men who have been elected Labor parilaentarions by the enthusiasm, cash, and self-deniance of the army of workers. In comparison with the early days, the movement has degenerated to a shoddy "respec-tability" party, which is now content to collect the crumbs which fall from the

which really means dry rot and stagnation permeates the speeches and actions of our pseudo-Labor representatives and leads them to neglect working-class interests for uscless work of bolstering the decay ing, capitalist, economic era.

If ever a movement required the stimu working-class movement in Australia to

RUSSIA.

The abhorrence in which the Russian military service is held by many may 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 on outward-bound steamer. When the vessel was out at sen they were discov-cred, 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 ex-hausted condition by a Greek steamer bound for Cardiff, where, as we have said, they were handed over to the Russian Consal, and where they will probably be dealt with under the Aliens Act. If it is not too late, we that the Independent Labor Party branches locally, and the Labor Party nationally, will do their utmost lows to Russia, and to win back for | ballet, a concession which the party

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 conequent 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 Bel-fast killed in the interests of Capitalism. Workers! Remember Trafalgar Square, 1887; Mitchelstown, 1887; Featherstone, 1893; Belfast, 1907."

Similar meetings have been held in Northampton and other places.

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

We have been silent heretofore as to the policy of Mr. John Burns at the 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 flercely criticised 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. mon nom soit fletri," said Danton, one 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 ! single constructive measure stands to his name. Even the grant of £200,000 for the Unemployed, wrung from the He tells us that he has returned a con

Government not by him, but by the Labor Party, has not been fully used. siderable 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. remedy specified in his election address (lesued after be 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 ft. 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

dust in Labor's eyes. We have a right.

in view of his past professions, to ex-

pect more of Mr. Burns than we

Minister, and so far he has shown

himself decidedly a less progressive

administrator of his Department than

SWITZERLAND.

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 dis

solved with a membership of 130, leav

ing a net loss of 13 members and five

branches. While the "Grutli Verein"

has been progressive still it has be-

come somewhat conservative of late

and the fallure to increase in member-

ship is ascribed to this change. Active

Socialists are not content with any

thing less than vigorous defense of So-

cialism and they gradually leave the

FRANCE.

The two most important questions

onsidered by the French Socialist

Congress recently held at Nancy, were

the attitude of the party towards trade

unions and miltarism. The congress

rejected the extreme anti-militarist

sesition of Herre and reaffirmed the

Limoges resolution against bourgeois

armaments and in favor of universal

The anarchistic tendency among

Freuch trade unions made the matter

a rather delicate one to handle. The

general strike has come to be looked

ters than the ballot. The advocates of

this policy succeeded in defeating i

tacks on the Socialist Party from the

columns of "L'Humanite." This gives

an open forum in a party paper to

those who minimize the use of the

resolution which aimed to exclude

armament of the people.

organization.

The "Gruth Verein," a democratic

was Mr. Walter Long."

should expect of an ordinary Cabinet

that he occupies his place, not that he may serve Labor, but that he may help the Liberal capitalists to throw

It is reported that A. F. of L. ofterchange union cards between Equity (the farmers' unions of tlor -Cleveland Citizen.

The working class of the Transvaal have solved no problems by electing parties standing for political independence of Great Britain. An unemployed 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 Hawali, but a few have been organized at Honoluly and are securing concessions. The bollermakers are demay yet regret. Between those who reject and those who favor political

action there can be no c cept at the expense of the party. The Worker is for the workers

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

machinists will organize soon.

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.

FROM AMERICANS.

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

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

The strike of the Harbor Employee 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 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

C. W. Post, manufacturer of cheap breakfast foods at Battle Creek, Mich., has had suit brought against him by the publishers and editor of "Collier's 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 tolped bands 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 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 lcy north.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONISM.

ficials have completed arrangements with the national trade unions of England, Scotland, Germany, Denmark Austria, Belgium, Norway, Netherlands and other foreign countries to inof 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 United States) have formed an alliance, which is to be placed in practical operation by the local organiza-

The United Trades and Labor Council of Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) Ohio have issued their fourth annual "Year Book", containing special arti-cles 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 move

FRENCH CAPITALISTS LEARN | manding the eight-hour day and the

> JAPANESE DELEGATES TO MIN-ERS-CONVENTION.

> At the convention of District No. 22, of the United Mine Workers, held in Denver, there were two Japanese delegates, R. Susoki 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 weatshop 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 Eliot's "heroines" by the convention.

At a recent meeting of three district 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 picule and parade and been arranged by the Finnish workers of Ironwood, Mich. The local authorities advised against the carry ing 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 thoroly organized. Resolutions were adopted declaring the delegates' belief that the eutlon 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

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; armers' Educational and Protective Association, with 2,000,000 members. and the American Society of Equity with 300,000, are expected to co-operate with the new body.

Changes reported in July in the rate of wages among British workmen af-fected 199,900 workmen, of whom 199,-600 received advances, and 300 reduc tions. Among the advances were those of 110,000 coal miners in Scotland and 38,000 in Northumberland 20,000 iron puddlers and millmen in the Midlands, and 10,000 blastfurnacemen in various parts of England and

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

Judge Shaffer in the Common Plea Court of Pittsburg issued an injunc-tion against the wives of the striking employees of the United Engineering and Supply Company, restraining them from interfering with strikebreaker 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.

Study Socialism.

The Rand School of Social Science will open its second year of instruction on Monday, Sept. 80. Evening classes Send for bullatin. 112 East, 19th

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 wonthly called the "Socialist Spirit." Each month of its publication he contributed an editorial from a text found in the current news or in the ritings 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 lowlest 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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City has taken up again the plan in-ltiated last year of showing at the parks and recreation piers stereoptican 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 let-"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 bospitals and sanatoriums in and around New York City where consumptives are treated with fresh air, abundant food and rest.

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4000000000000000000000000 Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this head-ing at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

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III—Clubhouse, 243 E. 8th St., 7.30 g.
m.; Dist. IV—842 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. VI—304 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist.

VI—2009 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—4140 Second Ave., 8 p. m.;

Saver Saver

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

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO-CAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 248 East 84th street. William L. Draper, 482 W. Thi-y-eighth street, New York City, Hecording Secretary. H. M. Stoffers, 221, East 101st street, Financial Secretary.

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

ABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 516 E. Eighty-second street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 763. Address correspondence, to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 Worth.

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

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

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PARTY NEWS

Reports for this department must The Worker office, 15 Spruce street, NOT LATER THAN MONDAY EVENING OF EACH WEEK to make sible 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 tirs 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

ith Ward Branch (Jewish), Chicago, \$3; 21st Ward Branch, Chicago, \$5; Worley S. & D. B. F., Br. 182, Lowell, Mass., \$1; Hungarian Br., No. 1, Chicago, \$5; 4th Ward Branch, Allegheny, Pa., \$11.25; Finn-ish Br., No. 3, Pawtucket, R. I., \$7.65; 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 Hoquain, Wash., \$5; Local Yelm, Wash., \$1; Local Youngstown, O. (Finn.), \$2.50; Local Stockton, Cal., \$7; Local Fer-guson, Mo., \$5; Dubuque, Ia., \$1; Local Chandler, Okia., \$4; Local Cumberland, Wyo., \$0.50; Local Mystic, Conn., \$11.75; Local Alta, In., \$3; Local Winlock, Wash., \$2.50; Br. 2, Finnish, Superior, Wis., \$3.05; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 47, College Point, N. Y., \$2; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., 74. W. Quincy, Mass., \$1: 22d Ward Finnish, Chicago, Ill., \$6.85; Finnish Worcester, Mass., \$10; Finnish Br., ladelphia, Pa., \$7.40; Finnish Br., Seattie, Wash., \$10.15; Finuish Br., Roslyn. Wash, \$4.75; E. D. Barker, Manatec, Fla. 51.25; Florish Br., Astoria, Ore., \$7.65; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 39, Philadelphia, Pa., \$1); Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 57, Springfield, Mass., \$10; Finnish Br., Graniteville, Vt., \$4; C. M. Haywood, So. cago, 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., 85; Work-Ward, Br., Allegenhy, Pa., Priedland (coll.), N. Y., N. Y., \$14;
 Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 89, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; Local Lewiston, Ids., \$6.30; Local Mesa, Colo., \$4; Local Montgomer; Ala., \$4.50; Local Providence, R. L., \$2 Local Butte, Mont., No. 3, \$11.50; Local Milford, Mass., \$1; Local Yelm, Wash., \$1°0; Joeal Colfax, Wash., \$4; Local No. Ore., \$6; Local Liberal, Mo., \$2; Local Modesto, Cal., 84; Local Monarch, Mont., 815; Local Harvey, Ill., 85; Local Pann, 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., 60c.; Local Peru, Ill.,

\$2.25; Finnish Branch, Marquette, Mich., 111.25: total receipts to date, \$577.18.

By a recent referendum John G. Willert, 3109 W. Fifty fourth street, Cleveland, O.,

J. Van Brook of Lake Charles, La., bas been elected member of the National Committee, vice Comrade Canon, Sr., resigned. New York Public Library requests : copy of the Official Monthly Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 3 (November, 1904), to complete its,

files. Send direct. The national office has no spare copies of this number.

Eugene Toomey, No. 86 Cedar street,
New Haven, Conn., has been elected a
member of the National Committee.

The National Committee has adopted by a rote 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 a placement of the esceipts and expenditures."

An amendment proposed by Williams,
Minu., to have the statement itemised was
defeated by 30 to 5, 21 not voting.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND OR-GANIZERS

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers are as follows:

izers are as follows:
Geo. H. Goebel: Sept. 16, Prima, 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. 10, Pittsburg;
Sept. 21, Philadelphia.
Lena Morrow Lewis: Sept. 15-16, Cumberland, Md.; Sept. 17-10, Hagerstown;
Sept. 20-21, Baltimore.

Sept. 20-21, Baltimore. E. Miller: Texas, under direction of

M. W. Wilkins: Maine, under direction

John M. Werk: Sept. 11, Rock Island, Ill.; Sept. 12, Moline; Sept. 13, Peorfa; Sept. 14, Cfficago; Sept. 15, Eikhart, Ind.; Sept. 16, Toledo, O.; Sept. 17, Cleveland; Sept. 15—18, Erie, Pa., Sept. 21, Rochester, N. X.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR AUGUST.

The monthly financial report of National Secretary Rarnes for August shows results of \$4.152.64; expenditures, \$4.042.15, and a balance of \$11).49. The chief receipts were dues from organized states, \$1,454.20; unorganized states, \$36.20; literature, \$404.38; supplies, \$78.25; battons, \$31.88; W. F. of M. Defense Fund, \$1.505; National Organizing Fund, \$318.63. The chief, items of expense were: Office wages, chief items of expanse were: Office wages, \$460; postage, \$150.59; printing, \$250; Hi-crature, \$255.03; speakers, \$730.38; rent, \$200; buttons, \$161.62; W. F. of M. Defeuse Panel, \$1.505.

Does were received from organized states

as follows:
Alabama, \$20; Arkansas, \$40; California, \$80; Colorado, \$22; Connecticut, \$40; Florida, \$44.45; Idaho, \$4; Illinois, \$112.50; Indiana, \$12.75; Iowa, \$60; Kansas, \$30; Kentucky, \$10; Louisiana, \$7.50; Maisa, \$11; Maryland, \$10; Massachusetts, \$36.5); Michigan, \$44.65; Minnesota, \$36.40; Missouri, \$40; Montana, \$10.25; Nebraska, \$5; New Hampshire, \$5; New Jerssy, \$100; North Dekots, \$1.35; New York, \$100; Ohio, \$51; Orishoma, \$115; Oregon, \$20; Pennapiunia, \$20.25; Resde Jahud, \$10; South Dekots, \$125; Resde Jahud, \$125; Resde Jahud, \$125; Resde Jahud, \$125; Resde Jahud, \$125; Resde Ja

Vermont, \$2.50; Washington, \$110.05; West Virginia, \$5; Wisconsin, \$75.10; Wyoming,

rgia, \$2: Nevi Unorganized States: Ge \$17; North Carolina, \$10.50; Virginia, \$2; members-at-large, \$4.49.

widely Krafft's letter of acceptance and

the platform prior to his arrival. These can be had from W. B. Killingbeck, 62

Williams street, Orange, N. J., in English

and German. Sept. 11, 13, and 19 are still open for which apply directly to F. Krafft,

HUDSON COUNTY.

Open-air meetings in Hudson County are arranged as follows: Friday, Sept. 13, Third and Harrison, Harrison, W. L. Os-wald, J. Schubert; Saturday, Sept. 14,

Newark and Jersey Aves., Jersey City, J. M. Reilly, J. Clerkin; Washington and

Third streets, Hoboken, Edwin H. Mead, J. Scheeder; Monday, Sept. 16. Grove and

Thirtcentir streets, Jersey City, Reilly, Logiest: Tuesday, 17, Monticello and Han-

rison Ares. Jersey City, M. Korshet, Joh

Schubert; Thursday, 19, First and Garden, Hoboken, H. R. Kearns, F. Logiest; Fri-day, 2), Third and Harrison, Harrison, M.

Korshet, J. Clerkin; Saturday, 21, Newark and Jersey Aves., Jersey City, W. H. Lef-

flugwell, J. Schubert; Washington and Third streets, Hoboken, J. M. Reilly, F.

Massachusetts.

Party will meet next Monday, Sept. 16, 10

n. m., in Paine Memorial Hall, Appleton street, Boston. The principle purpose will be to nominate a state ticket consisting of governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary,

treasurer and receiver general, auditor an

attorney general. Councillor district conventions will meet on Thursday, Sept. 10

at the following places: First, Brockton, 2d., Quincy; 3d., Boston; 4th., Somerville; 5th., Haverhill; 6th., Natick; 7th., Worces-

conventions will meet on Thursday, Sept

Plymonth, Brockton; 4th., Essex, Haver-bill; 5th., Essex, Lawrence; 3d., Middlesex,

Somerville: 1st., Worcester, Worcester, 1st., Hampden, Springfield; 1st., Norfolk,

Friday, Sept. 20 as follows: Cape District, Sandwich; 1st., Plymouth, Abington; 1st.,

Essex, Lynn; 2d., Essex, Salem; 1st., Mid-diesex, 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; Bershire,

Adams; 20., Bristoi, Fall River; 2d., Nor

folk, Stoughton; Franklin and Hampshire,

Ware; 2d., Hampden, Holyoke; Worcester and Hampden, Warren. District Attorney

Brockton and Springfield and on Friday

Sept. 20, at Sandwich and Ware. County

lows: Essex, at Haverbill, Norfolk at

Quincy, Suffolk at Boston, Hampden at Springfield, Middlesex at Somerville, Ply-

bouth at Brockton, Worcester at Worces

Hampshire at Ware, Berkshire at Adams

John M. Work, National Lecturer and member of National Executive Committee,

will be available for dates beginning Oct.

cals should make application to State Sec-

John W. Brown was the speaker at the regular outdoor meeting of the East Cam-

bridge Club last Friday. A large audience

was in attendance. Tuesday, Sept. 10, he spoke at the Union Square meeting of the

James F. Carey will speak in and around Springfield Sept. 17, 18 and 19. During this

time he will not be in the office. Com-rades please take notice and expect delay

in answers to communications during that

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 subscrip-

BOSTON.

Louis Marcus was the speaker at las

Sunday evening's lecture at Pilgrim Hall, 604 Washington street. On Sunday, Sept. 15, Edward Sunderland of Cambridge will

Pennsylvania.

FROM STATE READQUARTES.

Pred L. Schwartz organized two branches in Beaver County, Beaver Falls, eleven members and New Brighton, ten mem-

bers. George Kunkle. County Organizer re-ports Comrade Schwartz work as very satis

ports Comrade Schwarts work as very satisfactory and the outlook bright for the country. 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 coute across the state.

Voters are urged to be sure to register when such action is required by the new ballot laws.

The literature sales for August amounted

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

All contrades who have not settled for their picule tickets are requested to do so at once, as the committee desires to make a final report at the next meeting. Lens Morrow Lewis will begin a two week's engagement here on Sept. 22. Ad-vertising matter for her metings can be se-cured from the Campaign Committee.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are as

follows: NUNDAY, SEPT. 15.—North Pissa City

Hall: Sehl, D. K. Young. MONDAY, SEPT. 16.—Broad and Colum-

bia: Gulbert, Knebel.

TUESDAY, SEIT. 17.—East Plaza City
Hall: Reily, Schl.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.—Broad and

Fritmount; McKelvey, Knebel.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 20—Front and Dauphin:
Petcher, Sebl; Kensington and Clearfield:

paganda" at the same place.

"Socialism and Socialist Pro-

retary at an early date.

omerville Club.

tions.

to \$118.

ter; on Sept. 20: Barnstable at Sandwich,

itions will be held on Thursday, Sept

10, at the following places; Se

Onincy; 5th., Essex, Lawrence.

8th., Springfield. Senatorial district

The state convention of the Socialist

McMahon.

ervoir Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Hemmeter, Knebel. SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.—Kensington and SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.—Kensington and Lebigh: Rentz, D. K. Young: Germantywn and Lebigh: Satin and Livetaky; Germantown and Ristot! McKelvey, Knebel: Forty-second and Laneaster: Russell. Libros: Frankford and Unity: Fletcher, Sehl; Eighth and Speing Gerber: Guibert, J. P. Clark; Twentieth and Federal: Kelly, Sut-

speak as follows: Sept. 19, Wilmerding; Sept. 20, Turtle Creek; Sept. 19 and 21, Al-Sept. 17 and Oct. 5 are the two remain New Jersey.

ing 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 Fred. Krafft, candidate for governor, will speak as follows during Sept.: Sept. 14, Westfield; Sept. 16, Paterson; Sept. 17. Bergen Co.; Sept. 21, Burlington Co.; Sept. 23, Elizabeth; Sept. 25; Bergen Co.; Sept. 28, Cumberland Co.; Sept. 30, Perth Amboy. Comrades are regulated to distribute widely Krafft's letter of acceptance and announced at the County Committee meet

Sam Clark, candidate for Treasurer, will

A branch with 14 members has been or ganized at Sturgeon and another with 34 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 redates in the county.

Open-air meetings are arranged as fol-lows: Sept. 16, Homewood and Kelley, Slayton: Sept. 18, Allegheny, Sam Clark Second and Flowers, Wright and Adams Sept. 20, Turtle Creek, Sam Clerk; Clari and Fulton, Morris; Sept. 21, Allegheny, Sam Clark: Millvale, Kennedy; Stanton and Butler, Morris

Here and There.

The 21st. Ward Branch of Chicago an nounces 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 wide range of Socialist and Scientific a surplus of \$500 and it is confidently exsected the coming course will be even more ccessful from every standpoint.

Local Tacoma, Wash., report a resolution dersing the action of the State Committee in revoking the charter of Local Seat c-for not trying Walter Thomas Viles tive Committee of British Columbia.

New York State

The State Committee met Sept. 3. Communications were read from locals re-ferring to speakers, organization matters etc. from Lena Morrow Lewis, John M. Work and Jos. M Coldwell, relating to agitation work in the state: from J. Mahlon Barnes regarding speakers; from Algernou 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 peroid during ich 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 be was instructed to take proper steps to accomplish this. It was voted to have 50,000 leaflets printed for general distribution it 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 60) subscription lists for th 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 wermade up and that dates were being accepted by locals which had been assigned

Lena Morrow Lewis has been engaged to put in a month's agitation and organ zation work in the state, beginning Oct. 6. and Kings counties and two weeks in up-She will begin work in New York City. The locals up-state that desire to engage Comrade Lewis should com-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 tou will be made up as usual and dates as-signed to such locals as may be considered able to get up good meetings for Com-

rade Lewis.
Up-state locals intending to make ations of candidates for this fall, should hold their nominating conventions as early as possible so that certificates of nomin ation may be filed with the proper of-neins in good time. Locals in doubt about convention or primary proceedings, should communicate with the State Secretary at once and full instructions will be given

The Rochester comrades are preparing for the fall battle. They are confronted with a difficult problem as last year Hearst's campaign had an effect in that city. There are still some working people not yet undeceived about Hearst and the Rochester comrades are determined to keep up the fight. James H. Brower of Elgin, Ill., has been engaged as special organizer to confluct the campaign. Comrade Brower will make his opening address on Sanday, Sept. 15, when a meeting will be held at Yaky's Pienie ground, in Culver Road, cor. class consciousness has been invited. It is intended to make Comrade Brower's work as successful as possible and a thoro campaign is being planned, including an campaign is being pinned, including an extensive distribution of literature. Dur-ling the summer several successful branch picnics have been held and the interest shown in the party work has been en-

ouraging.
At a meeting of Local Schnectady, Sept. the matter of party nominations for the County and city offices was taken up. The members were notified that dates for nembers were notured that dates for Primaries Convention, etc., and other im-portant business would be decided at the regular meeting on Sept. 10. The Com-rades as usual did not come in empty handed, seventy subscription for The Work er being the result of their efforts in the ing a systematic effort this year to thoroly establish the party press in the city and th result of this plan of action will be in-

Locals Yonkers will hold its primaries on Tuesday, Sept. 17, at 28 North Broad-way. They close at 9 p. m.

New York City. The General Committee will meet on

Saturday, Sept. 14, at the Labor Temple, at 8 p. m. sharp. The list of nominations for candidates at the coming election will

be acted upon at this meeting and other important matters will come up for action. The Executive Committee has ordered printed a special circular letter to the enrolled Socialist voters urging them to vote at the primaries on Sept. 24. Assembly Districts unable to make a personal can-

District organizations by the middle of the week and the comrades in every district are urged to see to it that the ballots are delivered at the various polling places I their respective territories as soon after 2 p. m. on Tuesday, Sept. 24, as possible. Full information and instructions will be anounced in the next issue of The Work

The West Side Agitation Committee wil hold its annual picule at Grafe's Park nex Sunday, Sept. 15. For further particulars how to reach park etc., see advertisemen in this issue. Usual entertainment will be provided. Comrades should hustle for this affair as all the receipts go toward the maintenance of West Side headquarters. The west side comrades are also reminded Ave., have been placed in excellent cor dition they owe it to themselves as well as the movement to support it. The alterations cost a good deal and those who

ally as they can.

The German Branch of the 21st and 23d
A. D. passed unanimously the following
resolution at a well attended meeting on membership of the German Branch of the 21st and 23d A. D. that the Editor of our party organ, The Worker, should be elec ted by referendum vote of the party men bership of New York State, therefore, be it resolved that the State Committee of the Socialist Party of New York be herewith requested to send out a call for such a referendum vote immediately and that this intion be published in The Worker and in the "New York Volkszeltung."

The 13th and 15th A. D's at their last eeting received three applications for membership. Five half-yearly subscriptions for The Worker were procured. motion was passed authorizing the placing of The Worker on the news-stands within the districts at the expense of the members. The delegates to the West Side Agitation Committee were instructed to bring up and support the question of having the West Side order 10) copies of The Worker every week for each district within its territory, the Agitation Committee to pay half of the expense and the district The next meeting will be other half. held Sept. 17, at 917 Eighth Ave.

The Servian comrades have established weekly Socialist paper in New York City, with the title of "The Socialist." The with the title of paper is published at 548 W. Forty seventh street. Comrades acquainted with Servian workingmen should endeavor to get them

The West Side Agitation District meets very first Thursday in the month, at 585

Eighth avenue. At the meeting of the Russian Branch 6 A. D., held Aug. 28. It was resolved to take a more active part in agitation and propaganda of the Socialist Party and for this purpose to print 2,000 leaflets in Russian. The following officers were elected: Organizer and Literature Agent, Solo mon Present; Financial Secretary, Malle Jackel; Trensnrer, Shenk; Delegates to First Agit. Dis., Comrades Friedman and Newman; Agitation Committee of the Branch, Comrades, Newman, Friedman, Schenk and Present. Every Sunday at p. m. in the club rooms of the 6th A. D., 203 E. Third street, meetings and letures will be held. Comrades and sym-

Five applications were received at the last meeting of the 8th A. D. Committees n conformity with the Primary Law were elected and 2,000 of the "Red Fing" leaflets ordered. Agitation Committee reported progress and on request five more mem-bers were added to the committee. Comrade Israel elected delegate to First A. D., in place of Comrade Krawitz, resigned. A committee of three was elected to considunfavorable report of the concert com-mittee. Delegates to the Rochester con-cention reported. Decided to hold a special meeting to discuss report and decide of the proper attitude towards the Jewish Agi tation Bureau of the United States and

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 brough ation of the New Frimary Law ass brought uew 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 cam List 548, Joseph Schwall, \$2 list 1206, Wm. Butscher, \$12; list 880, Fred 8. Mathias, \$5; list 879, Walter C. Mathias, Gottschalk, \$3; list \$70, Mrs. M. Fraser, \$2.50; list \$71, Alex Fraser, \$2.50; list \$726, Wm. Maranski, \$4; list 600, Mrs. E. B. Cook, \$2; total, \$40,

WELL KNOWN AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST WILL TOUR.

Ignacy Daszynski, of Austria, Galicia, late delegate to the Internationa 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 the Polish Prince Badeni to a close. During this contest the governmen officials believed they had raised na tional prejudice to the point of vio-lence. Daszynski was carried bodily prey of a mob. The scheme was frustrated by four thousand German So cialists taking him up at the gate and bearing him in triumph through the city, acclaiming Daszynski a true representative of the International work

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon ac knowledges the receipt of the follow ing contributions for the campaign fund:

Brotherhool of Carpenters Local No. 300 \$50; Wood Carvers' and Modellers' Ass'n List No. 228, \$21.15; do. list 227, \$1.75; Carl Sahm Ciub, list 229, \$5; Theodore Hempel, list 1422, \$5.45; Owen Mc. Part-Districts unable to make a personal cantains of their enrolled voters should by all means send such circulars letters to them. The letter will be ready next week and each district organization can obtain a quantity in proportion with the number of its carcelled Socialist voters.

The primary ballots of the party will be ready for delivery to the various Assembly \$1.20. By 1422, \$5.45; Owen Mc. Partiand, list 1922, \$5.45; Owen Mc. Partiand, list 1923, \$1; Robert Raphael, list 1924, \$1; Robert Raphael

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 report ed that the plant was removed to No. 29 eventh avenue, New York City, a fireproof building, and the question of operating job plant was taken up. Full data is being collected for presentation at the meeting of the association, which will be held or Sept. 18, 1907, at Labor Temple, when the job plant shall be operated, until the daily blished. While the operation of a joi 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

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 com rades must bear in mind that it will be suicidal to publish the daily unless we have at least thirty thousand dollars more in ars already collected, one-half has been pent for linetype plant and equipment. By the time a press and other necessary equip ment are bought, the other half will b gone. This will leave the association without a cent to pay the reptal 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 defelt for some time to com

One of the main guarantees of success is that our manager shall be able to plan or the successful operation of the daily. and effect economy in the purchase of materials, and be able to devote his entire hampered by lack of funds, and being com pelled 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 position, unless they are assured of a per manent position, and that the salary agreed upon will be paid. They can hardly b blamed, for all of them have families, and

Under the circumstances the comrade 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 th funds should write the secretary for sub scription lists, and secure subscriptions to have all funds available at the time the daily is issued.

The board of management is also making arrangements for several entertainments to held in conjunction with Local New York, for which announcement will be made in due time. It has also decided to 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, 1060 Sutter avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, SEPT. 13. 10th A. D.-N. E. cor. Tenth St. and econd Av. Chas. S. Vanderporten, Jacob

Gearlety.
20th A. D.—N. E. cor. Seventy-ninth St.
20th A. D.—N. E. cor. Eighty-sixth St.
22c A. D.—N. E. cor. Eighty-sixth St.
and Third Av. Thos. J. Lewis, H. Saun-

ders.

30th A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty8fth St. between Lexineton and Third Avs.

J. C. Frost, A. B. De Milt.

34th A. D.—S. W. cor. Bathgate Av. and
Tremont Av. J. C. Chase, Tim Murphy. SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

20th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Eighteenth St. and Fifth Av. Wm. Karlin, I. G. Dobsevage. 31st A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Miss J. A. Dahme, Thomas J. Lewis. 22d A. D. (Van Nest)—West Farms Road and Westchester Av. F. Urban, J. C. Frost. Prost. 32d A. D. (Williamsbridge)—S. E. cor. Two Hundred and Sixteenth St. and White Plains Read. Tim Murphy, Chas. S. Van-334 A. D.-N. E. cor. One Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Sol Field-

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.
2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Clinton St. and E. Broadway. E. M. Martin, Thox. J. Lewis, Sth. A. D.—cr. Seventeenth St. and Eighth Av. Chas. Vanderporten, J. T. B. Gearlety.
6th A. D.—Cor. Fifth St. and Avenue C. Sol Fieldman.
13th A. D.—Cor. Fifty-fourth St. and Eighth Av. Ella Reeve Bloor, H. Saunders. lighth AV. Ella Revet Bloot, II. Saunders.

18th A. D.-N. E. cor. Sixty-eighth St. and First Av. J. C. Frost, John C. Chase.

23d A. D.-Cor. One Hundred and Forty-second St. and Ansterdam Av. F. Urban, Tim Murphy.

23th A. D.-Cor. One Hundred and Fifteenth St. and Fifth Ay. Fred Paulitsch, Alb. Abrahams.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

TUESDAT, SEPT. IT.

2d A. D.—Cor. Christopher and Bleecker
Sts. J. C. Frost, F. W. Harwood.
6th A. D.—Cor. Third St. and Avenue C.
Thos, J. Lewis, F. Porce.
10th A. D.—Cor. Seventh St. and Avenue
A. Ella Reeve Bloor, Wm. Mendelson.
14th A. D.—Cor. Twenty-sixth St. and
Second Av. Tim Murphy, Edward F. Casside. Second Av. 1 m Marpay, Laward F. Cas-sidy, 21st A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Eighth Av. Chas. Van-derporten, Alex. Rosen. 25th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Sixty fifth St. and Brook Av. Sol Field-man. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

2d A. D.—S. W. cor. Rutgers St. and East Broadway. Sol Fieldman. Sth A. D.—S. E. cor. Ludlew and Grand Sts. Thos. J. Lewis, Alb. Abrahams. 9th A. D.—S. W. cor. Thirty-fifth St. and Eighth Av. Ella Reeve Bloor. James Oneal.

IIth A. D.—N. E. cor. Forty-seventh St. and Eighth Av. A. B. Demilt, Chas. S. Vanderporten Vanderporten.
12th A. D. S. W. cor. Fifteenth St. and Avenue A. Tim Murphy, J. C. Frost.
26th A. D. S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twelfth St. and Fifth Av. F. Uchan, Fred Paulitsch.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 10.

7th A. D.-N. W. cor. Twenty-fifth St. and Eighth Av. Ella Reeve Bloor, Alex. Rosen. Sth A. D.-S. W. cor. Rivington and Chrystie Sts. Wm. Mendelson, J. G. Dab-Chrystie Sta. Wm. Mendelson, J. G. Dobewseysge,
Listh A. D.—N. E. cor. Cor. Sixty-seventh St.
and Anasterdam Av. Tim Murphy, J. T. B.
Genericty.
21st A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and
Thirty-4fth St. and Lenex Av. H. Sannder, Chas. S. Vanderporten.
22st A. D.—N. W. cor. Thirty-eighth St.
and Broadway. Warren Atkinson, Thos. J.
Lewis.
31st A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and
31st A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and
32st A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and

WILSHIRE LEAFLETS.

4 SPECIAL SAMPLE OFFER.

I. Way Workingman Should Be Socialists. By Gaylord Vilshire. Price, 2c., 75c. per 100, postpaia.

2. The Significance of the Trust. By Gaylord Wilshire. Price, 5c.; \$2 per 100, postpaid. 4. Hop Lee and the Pelican. By Gaylord Wil-

shire. Price, 20.; 750 per 100, postpaid. 5. The Tramp. By Jack London. Price, 50.; \$2

per 100, postpaid. 6. Wilshire-Carver Debate. Price, 5c.; 100 copies, \$2, postpaid.

7. Why Save Men's Souls? By Gaylord Wilshire. Price, 50c. per 100, postpaid.

8. A B C of Socialism. By H. P. Moyer. Price, 2c.; \$1 per 100, postpaid.

9. Easy Lessons in Socialism, By Wm. H. Leffingwell. Price, 5c.; \$2.25 per 100, postpaid.

10. Socialism a Religion. A new pamphlet by Gaylord Wilshire. 2c. each; \$1 per 100; \$7.50 per 1,000.

II. My Master the Machine. By Roy O. Ackley. Reprint of an excellent propaganda article that appeare ! in Wilshire's Magazine, October, 1906. Price, 2c. per copy; \$1 per 100; \$7.50 per 1,000.

12. Socialism, The Hope of the World. By Eugene Wood, author of "Back Home," etc. Reprint of an article in Wilshire's Magazine. November, 1906. Price. 5c. a copy; \$2 per

13. The Haywood-Moyer Outrage. By Joseph Wanhope. \$2.50 per 100, postpaid.

14. That Blessed Word Regulation. By Chas. Edward Russell. Price, 2c.; \$1 per 100.

15. The World's Castaways. By John R. McMahon. 25c. per 100; \$2 per 1,000.

16. An Appeal to Women. Mrs. Gaylord Wilshire. Price, 2c.; 50c. per 100. 17. The Division of Wealth. By Jos.

Wanhope. Price, 10c; \$5 per 100

A Sample of these Leaflets sent Postpaid for 15 Cents. ORLY ONE SET TO ANY ONE ADDRESS

WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY,

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NEW YORK, W. Y.

9/14

Wilshire

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230 William

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Leaflets for 15c. post.

paid as per your offer.

Name.....

PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

SOCIALIST PARTY

West Side Agitation

WM. GREFE'S PARK, 689 Hackensack Plankroad Opposite Lewis Street, Union Hill, N. J.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15. (For the Benefit of the Headquarters Fund,) TICKETS, 10 CENTS

GOOD MUSIC, DANCING, BOWLING, TICKETS, 10 CENT.
Take the 42nd St. Ferry and Union Hill car to Lewis St.; or the Christopher St.

Twenty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Sol Fieldman.

33d A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and
Sixty-third St. and Third Av. J. C. Frost.

Edw. F. Cassidy.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20. 10th A. D.-N. E. cor. Teath St. and econd Av. Miss J. A. Dahme, Ella Reeve

16th A. D.-S. W. cor. Fifty fourth St. and First Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Fred Paul-18th A. D.-N. E. cor. Seventy-third St. and First Av. J. C. Frost and a Bohemian Speaker.

26th A. D.—N. W. cor. Eighty-second St. and First Av. Tim Murphy, J. C. Chase.

22d A. D.—N. W. cor. Eighty-fourth St. and Second Av. Sol Fieldman.

20th A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. between Lexington and Third Avs.

Alb. Abrahams, H. Saunders.

24th A. D. JN. W. cor. One Hundred and Sixty-muth St. and Boston Road. Chas. S. Fanderp. etc., J. T. B. dearlety.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21. 4th A. D.—N. E. cor. Stanton and Columbin Sts. F. Urban, F. W. Harwood.
Sth A. D.—N. E. cor. Orchard and Grand
Sts. J. G. Dobsevage, Tim Murnhy.
17th A. D.—S. E. cor. Ninety eighth St.
and Amsterdam Av. J. C. Frost, Win, Kar-

But A. D.—S. E. cor, One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. Sol Fleidman. But A. D.—S. E. cor, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Ella Reeve Bloor, Chas, S. Vanderporten. 32d A. D.—N. E. cor, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Willis Av. Win, Mattle, Thos. J. Lewis.

Thos, J. Lewis,

33d A. D.—disdian Meeting.—N. E. cor.
One Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and
Morris Av. Antonic Cravello.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN KINGS COUNTY. FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13.

Eith and 21st A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Stagg St. 1. Polsky.

Eith and 21st A. D.—Boernm and Leonard Sts. Cohn. Schick and Gold.

23d A. D.—Dugont Av. and Watkins St. J. T. Hill. Jos. Well. SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.

A. D. Third Av. and Seventeenth 7th A. D. Third Av. and Seventeenta St. L. Balev.
St. L. Balev.
St. L. Balev.
St. L. Balev.
St. A. D. Fifty-fourth St. and Third St. L. L. Smith.
Fig. A. D. Thirty-ninth St. and Fort Hamilton Av. W. F. Feigenbaum, J. A. Rebringer.
D. Green Av. and Broadway.
H. S. Baker, G. L. Gelfer.
21st A. D. Manhatian Av. and Grand-St. Jos. A. Well, E. Dawson.
21st A. D. Manhatian Av. and Varet St. Oshinsky, Gold and Ashel.
21st A. D. Montrose and Union Av. L. Polsky.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18. 18th A. D.-G. L. Gelfer, J. A. Behringer, THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

ist and 2d A. D.—Washington and Johnson Sts. G. L. Gelfer.
10th A. D.—6th and Flatbush Avs. J. A. Well. Tith and 13th A. D.-Kingsland and Driggs Av. H. D. Smith. 20th A. D.—Broadway and Linden St. P. FRIDAY, SEPT., 20.

21st A. D. Bushwick Av. and Morrell St. Alok and Oshinsky. 231 A. D. Pitkin Av. and Thatford St. J. T. Hill G. L. Gelfer.

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 1912

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 ed. So much so, that the very men and women employed at jew have either forgotten or negelery have either torgottes; and to see the images of worn out faces and sted bodies, and therefore, hungry mental capacities.

nd who could believe that a man who handles gold and all kinds of preclous jewels all day long goes home ork only to find five or six little, half starving children and the sad, unhappy face of a wife who is fatigued with hard domestic labor and lack of nourishment.

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

Yet it is unfortunately too true y, the men who make those beautiful, precious jewels that adorn the cratic heads, necks and hands of our fine ladies and gentlemen, those utiful novel things that arouse usy and envy in the hearts of our st society, and that show the great inction between rich and poor; e very men drink a two-cent cup of coffee and eat a three-cent frankforter sandwich for lunch. Not be se 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 for a position, the employer tells him that he is giving him a steady, all-theyear-round position, for which he will pay no more than \$9 a week. The man perhaps has been seeking a position 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 \$0 a week for a six month's 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 imuse, it is only starvation fixelf. That lasts for another five or six months till the busy season com-

Ara when the busy season 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 spendthrift. Then the boss tells him in a preacher-like manner that he thought it was wrong for a workingman 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 pro petition that every individual, every new comer, soon learned the trade employers saw it and were glad. That is just why to-day the experi-enced 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 employ ed 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 jewelery, and earn from three to five dollars a The greatest expert can never expect to earn more than \$7 a weeknot if she works till her hair gets gray and her life is almost over.

One cannot go into details in describ-

ing 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 jewelery 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 become unnerved 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

elers are no better off than the aver age workingman or woman. They are like most working people, the slaves of conditions and environment.

TOKIO'S SLUMS.

Tokio has slums whose poverty reaches the last depth of human degradation. Below the cellars of Paris, the alleys of London, and the crowded slums of the New York East Side, the Japanese capital reveals a lower gulf. It is a region that no ray lights. Your mouldy man of Paris and your "heoligan" of London do have at times fierce joys and moments of acid pleasure, but the microscopic intensity of the distress in the Shitaya quarter of Tokio tion is a pressing problem. Thousands are shipped to Corea and Formosa, but the pressure steadily increases, owing to the constant migration of ambitious Japanese from the provinces to the

Japan carefully avoids all public ref. politic. Their existence is hidden from the foreign visitor. Rarely does a tourist see the slums, and specialists studying the city for precise information are sedulously kept out of the poorest quarters. Japan is so skilfully pressagented that the existence of these miserable purificus is not even suspected by the average student of conditions. It is a journalistic rule in Japan to say anything that betrays weakness in the life of the people, and it is a rule generally observed. But there are writers in Japan who think that in adopting the civilization of the Occident the republican form of government should also have been imported and these give the ministry trouble at times by telling plain, an palatable truths. The "Kokumin" newspaper detailed a representative t the life of the lowest and poorest in Tokio, and his articles dealing with life in the Shitaya district created an immense sensation. When translated into English in pamphlet form the gov ernment promptly bought up the entire edition and destroyed the plates. - Walter J. Kingsley.

Brooklyn Conference.

At the last meeting of the Brooklyn Moyer-Haywood Conference the following receipts were reported: German Die Workers, \$5; C. N. Buck, \$5; Local 32 Carpenfers, \$100. The next meeting will be held Sept. 20.

and poorly paid departments. As a whole the men and women few

THAT DEBS REPORT.

Recently the "Social Democratic Herald" of Milwaukee contained an editorial paragraph in which it was stated that Eugene V. Debs had been reinstated by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, that he had formerbeen expelled from that organization, and that he had once been "turned down" by the Federal Labor Union at Terre Haute for delegate to the American Federation of Labor at the instance of the executives of the latter organization. The "Appeal to Reason", in reply to an enquiry, states hars out all hope. Tokio has far too on authority of Comrade Debs, that many poor people, and their disposible has not been reinstated by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and is not now a member of that organization, altho certain of the grand officers and its members have urged him to again become a member, the present grand master proposing to issue a special dispensation for that erence to these great sores on its body purpose, but the offers have been re spectfully declined. Comrade Debs also denies ever being expelled from any organization. He voluntarily with drew from the Brotherhood of Firemen at a regular meeting, under protest from the entire membership. Also that he was never "turned down" by the Federal Labor Union at Terre Haute or any other union at any time or place. He was a member of the Federal Labor Union until it went out of existence and he has not since been a member of any union affiliated with the A. F. of L.

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 enthuslastic over the project and believes the Lord will be no less glorified than Standard Off.

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 | sky. 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 So John can shell out for Weil churches with a serene and contented

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 nationali ties met in the halls and rooms assigned to them, verified their credentials, and organized their national sec-

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. 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 haif 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, Mor-ris Hillquit, Mrs. Vera Hillquit, Mrs. Johanna Greie-Cramer, Robert Hunter, Louis Boudin, Otto Kilmmerer. Peter Grund, E. E. Carr, and Hugo Pickall 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 Reinstein, 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 Kümmerer; 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 condinssions met and organized. During the next two days they will be hard at work, and the Congress will probably hold no plenary ession till Wednesday or Thursday.

The first Commission has chosen Südekum as its chairman and Furnémont as vice-chairman. Among its members are Bebel, Volimar, Sachse. and Südekum of Germany; Guesde, Jaures, Hervé, and Vaillant of France; Vandervelde, Furnémont, Troelet, and DeMan of Belglum; Schaper and Heurietta Roland-Holst of Holland; Eldersch, Winarsky, Schramel, and Adler of Austria: Karsky and Rosa Luxemburg of Poland; Lang, Moor, and Sigg of Switzerland; and Ferri of Italy. Rebel opened the discussion today and was followed by Herve and Trodet:

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 Ledebour, also of Germany. In the forenoon it was continued by these speakers and by Van Kol and Wibaut of Holland, Terrwagne of Belgium, Rouanet of France, Wurm of Germany, Karsky of Poland.

Ansecle of Belgium presides in the Trade-Union Commission. Resolutions have been submitted by the Belgian, French, and Austrian delegations; De Brouchère 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 Ellenbogen of Austria presided with Hillquit of the United States as vicechairman. The speakers to-day were Ugarte of Argentina, Uhry, Morel, and Rapport of France, Sacek of Bohemia, Krömer of Australia, Hillquit, Diner of Hungary, and Lucas of South Af-

The Commission on Woman Suffrage awaits the conclusion of the International Congress of Socialist Women which met Saturday and will finish its sessions to-day.

SOCIAL REVOLUTION.

Social revolution . . . is peculiar to the stage of social development of capital ist society and the capitalist state. It does not exist previous to capitalism, because the political boundaries were too nar-row and the social consciousness too undeveloped. It will disappear with capital-ism because this can only be overthrown by the proletariat, which, as the lowest of all social classes, can use its domination only to abolish all class domination and classes and therewith also the essential con-ditions of social revolution.—Kari Kaut-

Some there are who assert that the law is for the rich and poor alike, and yet everybody knows that if a workingman was fined \$29,000,000 h would have to pay it at once, or his property would be pose.-Western Clarlon-

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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 increasel circulation and future prosperity. While I appreciate the glow ing 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 Lesis.

In the few weeks that the Socialist Party ins and control The Worker has cained fifteen hundred new renders and increased his 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 Werker connot hoje to live. From the advertising now man'n; in its coltimus there will be no funnelal returns for three months. Until we gain 20, 000 more readers and realize on our advertising we will have to sely on the generosity of our Morlalist readers. Give a contribution, no matter boar mail, to the Sustaining Fund.

The management bast een hampere to a great extent by the lack of rende funds. Every move next to ex end 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 read; capital, and a Socialist paper is no exception to the business rule.

If you desire The Warker to cou tinue 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 Sustain. I Pattimore, Md.

************************* Address all communications, money | ing Fund. Do it now, before it is too

> calls himself a Socialist." over Massachusetts.

> 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.

her shops in the district.

Olneyville, R. I., startles us every

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

number of yearlies every week, and do not care for commissions on subscriptions. "It is a party paper," they ray, "and every one should work for

The Utica comrades are sending a

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.

Literary Club.

AMERICAN AID FOR CHASE THE TRAMPS-RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Sceretary Rubinow and Treasurer Romm of the Russian, Social Demo cratic Society of New York acknowl edge receipt of the following contribu tions for the Russian revolution:

Group, Rayonne Russian Social Dem Labor Party, \$5; Workingmen's Circle, New York, \$51.35; National Headquarters, S. P., \$22 20; S. P., Lecal Sag Harbor, L. L. \$1: "Red Cross", \$70; previously acknowledged, \$15,521.29; total, \$15,670,884.

Contributions should be sent and orders made payab Maxim Romm, Treasurer, 306 E. Firteenth street. New York City.

THE REAL ANA CH. TS. "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 thes papers would accept the verdict on its merits. They are capitalist organs speaking for the capitalist class. They therefore voice the interests and be-liefs 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 ac-cuse 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 selecting and conditions of their own choosing. In other words, the capitalists who denounce Haywood's acquittal are rank anarchists and blatant enemies of American institu-

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

— The Socialist who does not work for the party is about as valuable as the man who fights it.

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 Koetser 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 rend and circulated by every one who Koehler sends subscriptions from all

Santiago Iglesias, organizer for the American Federation of Labor and an

The 20th A. D. bought \$10 worth of subscription cards and also intends to send The Worker to 100 or more bar-

three or four days with a dispatch to send them 400 or 500 copies of The Worker in a hurry.

There is a general improvement in

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. Roel·lla, Secretary, Baron de Hirsch

I have been a subscriber to The Worker and other Socialist papers for number of years, and must congratrlate 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 tuionists outside the party and makes them-read the paper and become class conscious Socialists,-Chas. E. Develin.

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 pro is good enough for the "Times". 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 Swe den to New York has given rise to a manifestation of plutocratic flunkeyism, grotesque beyond measure. Th glittering dames of the multi-millionire world have monœuvred 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 outrivalled 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 unin teresting narrative.-- London Labor

To praise The Worker is goo To get subscriptions is better. To boost the Sustaining Fund is excellent. To do all three is to do a Socialist's 4 UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE, PARLOR SUIT, BEDDING, RUGS etc., GO 2 THE Geiger & Braverman Furniture Company.

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—Government by injunction has been instituted in Montana in order that the Bell Telephone Company may triumph over organized labor. Government by injunctions are the dividends which labor receives for its ballots in perpetuation of the reign of capitalism—Minere Magazine.

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