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THE HAYMARKET AND AFTERWARDS.

Extracts from a Notable Article by Charles Edward Russell in the October "Appleton's Magazine".

palling even good men forgot reason and clamored for revenge.

"Upon the police commanders the ef-

fect was of a temporary defeat

wrought treacherously by a malignant

and long-detested enemy. A kind of cold fury possessed them; instantly they began to seek for vengenice.

Never, I suppose, in any city was what is called the dragnet worked so exten-

sively and incessantly. For days the

police stations were filled with sus-

pected persons, rigorously examined in

the method of what is termed the third

degree; persons for the most part, that

meeting nor of anything connected with either. In the midst of which

turmoil, Rudolph Schnaubelt, the man

that threw the bomb, passed quietly out of Chicago and made his way un-

marked to Germany to live and die in

"what seemed to be a desperate and dreadful conspiracy" followed. "Vast

quantities of bombs, dynamite and weapons were gathered from cellars

and backyard caches all about the

northwest side." The suspicious char-

ncter of some of these discoveries is

"By no good hap, I must think, the operating of the dragnet and the sort

ing of the fish therein fell to Michae

J. Schaack, captain of the Chicago

Avenue station on the north side, a

man of restless energy and, let us say,

of small discretion. I have often won-dered whether his delusions resulted

from a kind of self-hypnotism or from

mere mania; but certainly be saw more

anarchists than vast hell could hold

Bombs, dynamite, daggers, and pistols

seemed ever before him; in the end, there was no society nor association.

however innocent or even laudable, among the foreign-born population, that was not to his mind an object of

grave suspicion. The labor unions he knew were composed solely of anarch-ists; the Turner societies met to plan

revolution; the literary guilds plotted

murder, and the Sunday schools taught

destruction. Every man that spoke

broken English and went out o' nights

was a fearsome creature whose secret

purpose was to blow up the Board of Trade or loot Marshall Field's store.

Into the presence of a police captain in

this reasonable frame of mind was

brought one trembling allen after an-

other, and from the cells into which

they were flung presently grew a crop of confessions that cemented the

structure of conspiracy into a compact and durable whole."

The Charge and Trial.

nation of August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Adolph

Fischer, George Engel, Oscar Neebe

and Albert Parsons as the responsible

persons. All were arrested except Parsons, who later, upon advice of his

counsel, gave himself up. Afterwards

Lingg. According to Mr. Russell, "Lingg's was the hand that made the

bomb: Lingg was the friend of Ru

bomb; and if I do not greatly err, the

whole shocking business in Desplaines

He was the originator and leader of the Lehr und Wehr Verein, the only

Regarding the trial, Mr. Russell makes clear what the accused were tried for:

"The world of men outside of our

country seems to have accepted the be-lief that the defendants were tried on the charge that they were anarchists. It may be well, therefore, to recall that

they were tried merely on the charge that they were accessories before the fact of the murders of Michael J. De-

gan and others. Degan being the first

of the wounded policemen to die of his hurts. The manner in which they were accessory was alleged to be that in speeches and writings they had insti-

"Many aspects of the trial were un-usual. Menadmitting a deep-seated pre-judice against the accused or even a

helief in their guilt were allowed to sit on the jury. The defendants were

convicted on the ground that they had

instigated the crime; and yet, so far as the trial was concerned, nobody knew

who committed the crime. To this day

prought into the case, his part in the

ffair was never officially disclosed. So

affair was never officially disclosed. So far as the record goes, the bomb that night in Desplaines Street might have fullen by accident or been hurled by a lunatic or by somebody that never heard of the accused men.

"But the eight men were convicted,

(Continued on page 6.)

record on that point remains in-nplete: for Schnaubelt was never

gated the crime". .

Schnaubelt, who threw the

Out of this slowly evolved the desig-

Mr. Russell then continues:

The development by the police of

never heard of the bomb nor of the

Under the above title Charles Ed- | no wonder that before an event so apward Russell contributes a striking ar-"Appleton's Magazine" for ticle to October. Mr. Russell was a reporter in Chicago before and during the trial of the men charged with being reasible for the Haymarket bombthrowing and he writes of the events of that critical time from his personal owledge and observation. The intention of the article is avowedly to do tardy justice to men who were made a sacrifice to a public sentiment nurtured by capitalist newspapers and fed by demagogs and politicians. In view of the attempt of the Western mine owners to repeat that perform-ance in the case of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, this statement of Mr. Russell is of special importance and peculiar significance.

We are able only to quote less than half of the article, which is also Illustrated in the magazine. Mr. Russell begins with a recital of the events leading up to the tragedy, speaking not entirely from the workers' standpoint, and describes the methods used to break up the strikes.

What Led Up to It.

He continues: "I have never seen these conditions adequately described in any literature on this subject, and yet they are the pivot on which the whole story turns. Without the long and seated resent ment of the workers and the accumu-lated fears of the rest of the population any such drama would have been impossible. Around the world, Chi-cago, because of these things, bore many years afterwards an unjust measure of reproach as a lawless community; and yet, in the same peculiar conditions and oppressed with the same misapprehensions, I think there is no great city in which some outwould not have climaxed the trouble making. The tension was too great. And those that think lightly of class divisions in a republic might profitably study the record of this medern instance. The letters are sed and smeared, but they are still sufficiently legible, and the first thing they tell is of what may come when men will not make the least effort to under-

Following upon this came the eighthour movement of 1886, which, Mr. Russell says "many things combined to make extremely repugnant to the orderly and native citizen". This because of its "foreign origin" and of its ception in the public mind. He describes the strike at the McCormick harvester and reaper works, the ensuing riots, the intense feeling aroused among both workmen and police, and the resentment among the workers to-ward the capitalist press. Then came the meeting at the reaper works on May 3 which resulted in the police shooting strikers, who, Mr. Russell says, were part of a mob attacking the

stand nor the least allowance for one

The Fatal Meeting.

Meetings to denounce the police were called for the next night, May 4. "Of these the most important was to be held in Despisines street between Lake and Randolph. . . Rather oddly, the meeting that was to pass into his-tory as the Haymarket affair had nothing to do with the Haymarket. which is around a corner and two and three hundred feet away. Half a k straight to the south was the which presided Inspector John Bon-

The meeting is described. About diffeen hundred people gathered. Spies, Parsons, and Fielden were speakers. Mayor Harrison was present.

The mayor heard what they said and stems to have detected nothing formidable in the utterances. Parsons had made an end. Fielden was closproaching. The people began to dis-perse; the mayor started for home. At that moment Inspector Book ing, when a storm was seen to be apoment Inspector Bonfield marched the reserves out of the station, and ed up the street, himself at the head, ordering the people to disperse. Just as the front of the platoon reached the alley intersection a spark flew thru the air either from the roof of s building or from behind the crowd There was a tremendous and blinding explosion, a foar that was plainly heard in newspaper offices a mile away, and many policemen fell, dread-fully mangled. Their comrades, with conspicuous courage, did not falter. They closed up their ranks, drew their revolvers, and began to fire upon the dumbfounded people, who fied in all directions."

The Police Panic.

"That was the memorable bomb. At the news of it all Chicago was shaken with rage. Here at last was the dynathat been threatened, the in full swing, the reign of begun. Sixty-eight policemen anded by that terrible thing, ways too dreadful to be deserted and of their hurts; to mainted for life. It was VOTE AT THE PRIMARIES ON TUESDAY NEXT, SEPT. 24.

primary election day, and every enrolled Socialist voter in urged to go to the polls and vote the ticket nominated by the party organization. The polls are open from 2 to 7 p. m., so that every workingman may go to the primaries after getting thru with his

The primaries of the Socialist Party. will be held in the same places with those of the Democratic and Prohibition parties. An enrolled voter of the Socialist Party may vote at the primary, if he resided in the same elec-

Tuesday, Sept. 24, will be the official | tion district in which he is enrolled for at least 30 days before the day of the Primary Election.

> Each elector on passing the guardrail announces, his name, residence and party, and, if found enrolled, will receive from the inspectors, unfolded. one of each of the party ballots printed on pink paper; he will enter a booth, prepare his ballot, and return it, folded, to an inspector who must deposit the ballot in the box of the Socialist Party. A voter, who moves from on house to another in the same election district, does not lose his right to vote.

GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING

New York Socialist Will Open Campaign at Cooper Union, Saturday Oct. 5.

The ratification meeting of Local New York, will be in Cooper Union, on Saturday, Oct. 5, at 8 p. m. Carl D. Thompson, Socialist Representative in the Wisconsin Legislature, Lena Morrow Lewis, National Organizer, and Jos. Wanhope, will be the principal speakers. Admission will be free and it is desired and expected to make this meeting a tremendous success, and every comrade or sympathizer should do his part to that end. Throw-away cards advertising the meeting are now ready for distribution and every one desiring to see the meeting an unparalelled success is urged to distribute the cards among their friends, shopmates, and at open air meetings, so that the hall may be packed to the doors. The list of speakers includes very powerful opponents of Socialist principles, and every comrade should make it his business to advertise the meeting all over-the city. Advertising material can be had any time at the party's headquarters, 239 E. Eightyfourth street.

Let the hall be packed and the streets thronged besides. All hands to work, and the capitalist press will be compelled to take notice!

ly! Give at once! Send all money

to U. Solomon, Financial Secretary,

239 E. Eighty-fourth street. New

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

The returns on subscription lists have not been up to the standard of former years, and it is to be hoped that the comrades and sympathizers will do more hustling in securing do nations for the campaign fund, and forward same to the financial secretary as soon as possible. The cam paign this year calls for the best and greatest efforts that each and every comrade is able to put forth. The campaign committee needs more funds this year than ever before as the expenses are larger. Therefore, we ask nli those who believe in Socialism and intend to vote our ficket to contribute as far as their abilities will permit to the fund being raised to defray the expenses of the present campaign, mrades, do your duty and your best in this campaign, and the party will emerge from this year's fight so strong and vigorous that it will command a hearing from all those who may be misled by the false promises of the capitalist politicians.

Again, comrades, Give! Give liberal-

The following additional contributions have been releived by the Sec retary during the week: John Conway, \$5; A. K. & S. K., Br. 23,

York.

\$25; Cremation Society, Br. 2, List 244, \$7.55; S. D. P. Women's Society, Br. 2, List 305, \$6.25; Paul Alexander, List 5%, \$1: E. J. Dutton, List 956, \$1; Wm. F. Ehret, account List 976, \$2; Henry Engel, List 992, \$1; Wm. Feurestein, List 1040, \$5.15; U. Poissy, account List 1082, \$1; P. P. Gross, dist 1308, \$3.50; Anton Hornung, List 1409, \$2; T. F. Jordan, List 1573, \$1.25; John Kobout, List 1695, \$3.60; Albert Koschnick, List 1721, \$1; George Liblick, account List 1857, \$3; R. C. Lovstrand, List, 1901, \$1; B. Merkent, List 1900, \$5; M. Oppenhelmer, account List 2144, \$10; Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Romm, List 2370, \$10; Frank A. Wilson, List 2008, \$2; employees of Lewis & Rose, List 4002, \$4; Chas. Moerz, List 4014, \$1; total for the week, \$102.3); previously acknowledged, \$205.50; total to date, \$307.80.

PETTIBONE IS IN GREAT DANGER.

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 17.-George A Pettibone was unable to appear in the district court to-day to have his case set for trial.

An affidavit of the attending physician states that Pettibone is suffering from ulcer of the bladder, which, uness soon checked, will prove fatal. He says an operation may be necessary, but fears the patient will be unable to

Charles H. Moyer, who is in Bolse attending to Pettibone's interests, says the imprisoned man's disease is a result of his confinement without exer cise and that three months longer in prison would kill him. Pettibone was refused bail after Haywood's acquittal, and was not allowed to leave prison with Moyer.

the Lehr und Wehr Verein, the only anarchistic society in Chicago; he was the undisguised and venomous enemy of all society; and he was of such extraordinary strength of body and capacity of mind that here truly was one man whom orderly persons had reason to fear." Regarding the total Luella Twining Gets Defense Funds.

Miss Luella Twining last Saturday and Sunday addressed large special meetings called by the brewers' unions in Waterbury and New Haven. She was cordially received and as a result the Waterbury union voted \$1 per member assessment and the New Haven union \$100 for the Pettibone defense fund. The Waterbury union is threatened with a strike, but the members said they would not let that interfere with their, helping to free Pettibone.

Comrade Twining also spoke to three Italian unions in New York last week, and as a result the stone masons' helpers and the carpenters each voted \$100 and the laborers \$50. She can be addressed for dates to 15 Spruce street, New York.

Adams Trial not at Wallace.

Judge Woods at Wallace, Idaho, last eek granted the change of venue to Kootenal County for the trial of Steve Adams, asked for by the pros Kootenai County la known to be preju diced against the accused. The court opens in that county on Oct. 14.

Poor Realism.

"I thought you said you were going to make this play realistic?"

"It is realistic. The characters are drawn with invinite skill and—"

"But the millionaire who breaks the laws gets dragged off to jail."—Chicago Record-Herald.

FOR BENEFIT OF THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

An entertalament and ball for the bene-t of the Russian Revolution will be given on Saturday evening. Sept. 21, in Murray Hill Lyceum, Thirty-fourth street, near Third avenue. The following attractive program has been announced: Overture, orchestra; address (in English), John C. Chase: song. New York Finnish Socialist Singing Society; address (in Rus-sian). Dr. M. Roum: selection overhostra-sian). Dr. M. Roum: selection overhostra-

Socialist Singing Society; address (in Russian), Dr. M. Romm; selection, orchestra-Pinnish national dance, Pinnish Dramatic Club; address (in Hebrew), Abraham Ca-han; song, New York Finnish Socialist Singing Society: address (in Finnish and Kussian), Capt. John Kock; tableau. Danc-log will follow. Admission, 50 cents and upwards... Doors open 7:30, commence at 8.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Pending further developments in the trial of Pettibone, the Conference considered it advisable to meet here-after every first and third Satur-day in the month, at the Labor Temple, 243 East Bighty-fourth street. The next meeting will take place on Saturday, Sept. 21, and every delegate is urgently requested to attend. In the meantime delegates are active in the work of raising more contributions for the defense fund. An additional \$500 were sent to the National Secretary for transmission to

the the Western Federation of Miners. Financial Secretary, U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions:

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: Uphol sterers' Union, No. 44, \$10; Lassalle Club. Liverpool, N. Y., \$5; Arbeiter Mannercher, Adams. Mass., \$5; J. W., Paterson, N. J., \$1; Sturn's Unterstutuung's Club, \$1); Ad Tessmer, Springville, N. Y., \$2; Loom Fix ers' Association, No. 182, Adams, Mass. \$25: Krakauer Piano Shop, \$10: Laborers' Division, No. 11, \$50: total, \$118: previous-ly acknowledged, \$11,279.58: total to date,

FOR THE AGITATION PUND: Uphol sterers' Union, No. 44, \$10; total to date

It Is Fundamentally Wrong.

If it is fundamentally right to make a profit of 1 per cent off of you, it is right to make 10 per cent, and if 10 per cent is right so is 20 per cent or 50 per cent or 100 per cent. The system is wrong. There is no use crying about the extortion of the trusts while admitting that the principle on which they operate is right. All interest, rent, profit is legalized robbery from men, women and children who labor and produce the wealth thereby extorted from them. Use your voting power to abolish them. Use your voting power to abolish the profit system. Take the factories, the mines, the land, to collective ownership and he no longer exploited by capitalism.— The Lantern, Deadwood.

DIVIDENDS.

By Harvey Russell.

The evolution of capitalism has reached the stage now where men, hired by the owning class, run and direct the industries of the nation, and make returns to their masters only in the shape of annual or semi-annual reports of earnings and expenses. The capitalist class do not exert themselves, either mentally or physically, in any other way than holding mem bership on boards of directors of the various large corporations, and at these directors' meetings their hardest work consists in listening to the reading of reports, and the almost perfunctory declaring of the usual dividend.

What are these dividends? They are, as the word itself indicates, the "divvy" or swag that the owners of the nation's industries steal from the toll of the millions of workers thruout the land. Dividends are the tribute the pirates sailing the industrial sea, under the black flag of capitalism, extort from the people. Dividends are mortgages put upon the industries by the idle. Dividends are toll that the capitalist class levies upon the workers to permit them to enter the sacred portals of the factory or workshop. Dividends are surplus values, wrung from the sweat and blood of labor. Dividends are a source of income. gained without effort, to those who own the mines, the railroads, the factories, the workshops and the telegraph lines. Dividends are "respectable". Dividends furnish a living to America's "desirable" citizens. Dividends are the source from which flow contributions to the campaign funds of the Republican and Democratic parties. Dividends are strictly legal; dividends are part and parcel of the capitalist system, and dividends are respected and honored by both the old political parties. Dividends are here to stay as long as capitalism stays.

We are firm believers in the policy of backing up our statements with facts, and, instead of general statements, we shall give specific illustra tions of the manner in which dividends are acquired, especially as the ammunition for our argument is furnished by capitalism itself. " We have at hand two paper bound booklets issued, for the information of their customers, by one of the largest brokerage houses in the United States. One is marked "Industrials" and the other 'Railroads." In the industrial book s a complete history and description of most of the industrial corporations in America, giving in full detail the market prices of the stock and bonds ior several years past, the capitalization, the officers and directors, the earnings and expenses, and last, but not least, the percentage of dividends

Opening this book at random we see a page giving the story of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. Let us aualyze this company and behold some of the beauties of capitalism. Its capital stock is \$44,200,000 of which a little over \$34,000,000 has been issued There is also \$2,000,000 preferred stock paying 8 per cent. The company has a bonded debt of forty-feur million and controls, thru ownership of their bonds, thru other companies. The re-port for last year (1906) is as follows: Gross earnings \$22,320,045. Operating expenses \$19,490,182. Deducting \$270, 834 paid as salaries for management, adding \$504,000 income from securities and interest, we find that there was a total net income of slightly over for sinking funds, interest on bonds and taxes, there is left \$671,812 to pay dividends on stock.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is only one of the little fellows but there is a very significant fact in connection with it. We find, as mem-bers of the board of directors. E. H. Harriman, the boss of the Union Pacific Railroad, and R. C. Clowry, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company. "Gentlemen's agreements" are unnecessary when the gentlemen are present in person to look after their interests. The presence of these men on this board of directors is good evidence that they are keenly alive to the necessities of their class; and we may well learn a lesson from them. for, when the time comes, we find them standing solidly together and presenting a united front to the rising tide of Socialism. Let the workers be as class-conscious and as well organiz ed as their masters for the coming struggle! Let us, for another illustration of

our argument, examine the Copper Trust, or to name it correctly, the Amalgamated Copper Company. This is one of the largest corporations, and an examination of its affairs will prove interesting. The account is mostly a general one, giving details only: Capital stock \$155,000,000 of which all but a million and a fraction has been issued. Income account for the year ending April 30, 1907, shows a net income of slightly over fourteen millions, which is equivalent to 91.5 per cent on the stock; but of this sum a DIVIDEND of 73.4 per cent, amounting to \$11.926.312 was paid to the stockholders . Who got most of this dividend? Looking at the list of of ficers and directors we find that H.

Continued on page 2.

SOCIALIST-BAITER WARNER GETS HIS FROM MACHINISTS.

Another rabid anti-Socialist in the | in the labor movement is u union movement was exhibited in his true color at the National Convention of the Machinists held at St. Louis week. George Warner, a New York delegate, had his credentials challenged on the grounds that he was a financier and politician and not a working member of the organization. He was accused of accepting money from the Erie Railroad Company, when he was business agent of the New York union, to prevent a strike of the Machinists.

Got \$10,000

Warner admitted receiving \$10,000 from the company but said it was in payment for his opposition to the proect to widen the Erie Canal, a project which the railroad desired to have defeated. He had received two payments when J. V. Stuart was made general manager of the road, and when questioned concerning his salary. Warner claims he told Stuart his salary was coming from a source which was backing the general manager. Warner's salary was stopped but not until he assisted, as he claims in defeating the railroad and carrying the project thru.

Warner has always been loud in his tenunciation of Socialists and Socialism and made himself conspicious at A. F. of L. conventions by his loud and stupid speeches against both. At the same time he was in the secret pay of the Eric Railway Company by his own admission and drawing a salary double that of a congressman. Despite this secret and double dealing he contends that his acceptance of a salary from the enemy did not alienate his allegiance to the machinists. To the credit of the national convention, be it said, this sophistry was not accepted by the delegates and by a vote of 372 to 66, Warner was deprived of a seat in the convention.

Credits Socialists.

Warner pays the Socialists in the machinist's union the compliment of being responsible for his defeat. He says he is not dead yet but his career

ended the there is a good field for him in the capitalist parties as a speaker against Socialism. Others like him have been taken up and used for this purpose and there is no reason why Warner should not win distinction in this field. His chance to betray his fellow workmen who trusted him is gone forever, however.

Apropos of the affair, the "Cleveland Citizen" has the following pertinent

"This man Warner, who betrayed the machinists, may also have been in the employ of the Manufacturers' Information Bureau or some other spying agency for that matter. He was clever in some respects, inclined to bragga docio and always a good spender and playing for popularity. Like Harry White, who betrayed the garment workers; Henry Weissman, who deserted the bakers and went over to the bosses; "Bill" Pomeroy, who used the hotel and restaurant employees; Sam Parks, who disgraced the iron workers, and some other rascals who might be mentioned. Warner was a great Socialist-balter, because the Sodalists are not popular.

Tool of Railroads.

"If Warner could rise in the New York Central Federated Union or in an A. F. of L. convention and call the Socialists names (he never for a moment attempted to make an argum or discuss some principle in a l manner), and if he thus got his name or his picture in the papers he was as happy as a small boy with a new red wagon.

"Quite naturally, Socialism being unpopular with rallway magnates, they turned their eyes to the "conservative" Mr. Warner, (who never could stomach the "radicals,") when they wanted a tool. Warner was their secret walking or riding delegate and the International Association of Machinists was not responsible for his perfidy any more than is a church or a fraternal society to be blamed when some crook is di covered in their midst."

PARTY MEMBERS, ATTENTION!

is called to fact that the ballots for the primuary election on Tuesday. Sept. 24. must be delivered by the party organizations to the various polling places in each Assembly District where the party primaries will be held. Every comrade who is not employed on that day can greatly assist in the work of delivering the ballots by applying to his district organization on that day and get from the organizer of his district branch a quantity of ballots to be delivered at the various polling places. The polls are open from 2 to 9 p. m., and the ballots should be delivered at near 2 p. in, as possible; in cases of emergencies

The attention of every party member | the ballots may be delivered even as

late as 5 p. m. Circular letters to be sent to all the enrolled Socialist voters urging them to participate at the primary election have been printed and will be delivered to every Assembly District organ-ization free of charge. Every branch should see to it that every enrolled Socialist voter receives such a letter, so that it may become acquainted with the provisions of the new law, and realize the importance of enrolling in the future and vote at the primary elections of the party.

Watcher's certificates can be obtained from the organizer's office any time between now and Tuesday next, wh the primaries will be held.

states, Comrade Brown was unani-mously nominated. He made a stirring

address to the convention and was re-

Reports from thruout the state were

very favorable. Comrade Burke of

that city had a good chance to elect

ceived with enthusiasm

JOHN W. BROWN FOR GOVERNOR.

The Socialist Party of Massachusetts | pelled to seek a livelihood in other nominated a strong ticket, with John W. Brown of Worcester at its head as candidate for governor, at the annual convention held at Boston last Sunday. Fifty-nine delegates were pres ent and the convention was lively, but harmonious and the outlook is bright for a rattling campaign and a fine

showing in November. F. N. Wiley of Boston was chairman, Souire E. Putney secretary and Theo.

W. Curtis, assistant secretary. The committee on platform and resolutions was Thomas C. Brophy of Hos ton, Caleb F. Howard of Quincy, Henry L. Call of Boston, R. E. Ander son of Fitchburg and Malcolm Mc Donald of Somerville,

The platform is a brief and clean statement of Socialism and the Social ist Party position, including immediate measures for the interest of the working class. The defeat of the public opinion bill by the last legislature was condemned as illustrative of the non-progressive and reactionary attitude of the Republican administration.

The complete ticket nominated is: Governor, John W. Brown of Worces ter; Lieutenant-Governor, Robert Lawrence of Clinton; Secretary of State, John Hall, Jr., of Chicopee: Treasurer and Receiver General, Charles C. Hitchcock of Ware; Auditor, George G. Hall of Boston; Attorney General, John McCarthy of Brockton.

The question was raised as to whether Comrade Brown was a resident of Massachusetts, but upon Comrade Carey's explanation that Brown held residence in Worcester, the coma senator and later a mayor. Burke of Brockton, Miles of Lynn,

Fenno of Worcester, Moore of Newton, Lally of Salem, Richards of Onincy and Tehan of Whitman were added as members at large to the state committee.

Club Comference. The state conference of Socialist

Party Clubs met on Sunday last in Boston, the day before the party state convention. H. L. Call acted as chairman, William E. Sweeney, vice-chairman, and Chas. E. Fenner of Worcester, secretary.

Thirty-three cities and towns were represented by 112 delegates. The state ticket nominated by the party convention was named

State Secretary reported a gain of 20 clubs in the state, aggregating 300 members, during the past year. The

committees were: Platform, Squire E. Putney of Somerville, chairman; Theodore W. Curtis of Boston, secretary; Arthur W. Johnson of Lynn, Adolph Christiansen of Fitchburg and Robert Lawrence of Clinton; Resolutions Committee: Chas.

W. Hanscome of Quincy, Dr. Antoi-nette Konikow, secretary of Boston, and Charles E. Blaisdell of Somerville

WASTE NO TIME! The class struggle of labor is to lift.

from the status of merchandise to that of manhood, by seizing the reins of power and transforming the means of production from capitalist property into social or collective property. bor will then produce food that it may

that it may use, and weapons with which to defend itself.

The sooner the class struggle he understood, fought out and the incident closed, the better for the working class and the race as a whole. With prospects of its speedy ending in view the warriors of the class struggle can ill bor will then produce food that it may partake thereof; clothing that it may in petty quarrels over dry and inne wear; shelter that it may inhabit; tools tritious husks.—Western Clotics.

millions, of which 1,470 consisted in

the bonds and with the proceeds buy-

ing stocks, they would already then

have held nearly one-half of the total

capital stock of the railways of the

United States. Recent figures-which

we reserve for future treatment (in a

special and exhaustive article) of the

whole so-called "Railway Question."

including the false political issues

which it involves—show that the prog-ress made since 1900 in this branch of

It falls under the sense that in the

course of this process numbers of

small and even large stockholders were eliminated. Carried to its logical

end, it will leave a few great corpora

tions (now nine in number) in posses

sion of the whole capital stock of the

railways, with the exception of that

relatively small part of it which their

financial manipulators will have re-

tained; and since these few men, as

sole stockholders, will own the cor-

porations, they will own the railways.

hese great financiers, as "promoters,"

will have paid, for their respective

share of that vast property, in the

kind of currency which Mr. Mallock

Among them the mere "Investor"-

the capitalist pure and simple-de-

laboring man. Once upon a time he

had capitalistic ability: he directly

skinned the wage-worker. He is in

2-THE RAILWAYS' LAND EM

PIRES.-Great care is now taken to

prevent the public attention from be

ing called to the immense wealth

present and prospective, possessed by

the railways in land cut out of the

public domain. It is seldom that a

passing reference is made to the in-

derive from that source. Father

Time has almost obliterated from the

memory of men the fact that the Pa-

cific Railways, besides getting from

the National Government-as a loan

which under compulsion they repaid

only in part-more money than was

required for their construction, gave

them a land empire twice as large as

the British Isles. No account is ob-

tainable of the sales they made to set-

tlers or speculators for the imperative

purpose of developing their traffic. But

it is safe to say that the value of their

remaining possessions, stupendously

increased by the farms, mises, manu

factories, towns and cities along their

lines, is actually beyond computation

This value is as yet hardly, if at all,

reflected in the prices of their stocks

For a somewhat clearer view-tho

only yet a glimpse of the part which

railroads act, as land owners, in the

industrial economy of capitalism, we

were first indebted to our highly es-

teemed coatemporary, the New York

Times. I say, "highly esteemed." be-

cause I must admit that altho the

thoroughly Pecksniffian and murder

ously Orchardist character of its la-

bor editorials and reports does not es-

pecially commend it to the working

class in general, and to the Socialists

in particular, its financial department

intended for its capitalist constituency

and, for this very reason, invaluable to

the "minute men" of the Social Revo-

lution. In the class struggle as in

war, it is of the highest importance to

enemy and to know exactly his posi-

But I must defer to my next the

THE PURE FOOD LAW.

To the Editor of The Worker:--Apropor

of Dr. Wiley going abroad in the inter-

est of the Pure Food Law I would like to

call your attention to the following: Some

time ago you acquainted your readers with

the fact that the above law was no bet-

ter than any other laws of like character

and would be evaded. I don't remember

your terms, but I did not forget the idea which I took with a grain of salt at the

time, and I hope to show you now that you were not entirely right in the matter.

sumption of the natural oils of winter

green and sassafras have been so great

that I am now unable to buy either. They

have no doubt been gobbled up by the larger manufacturers. The reason of this

on the farms were not up to the capacity, because the synthetics (coal-tar products,) methyl salicylate, safrol and vanillin have

been used more extensively, and since all goods must be correctly labelled there is

bigger demand for the natural offs by

But it has also put a stop to the adul-

teration on an extensive scale of oil of

wintergreen. The pharmacopacia test is in

vate parties which will detect adulterants

and it has been found that it has been going

capaiba that I had was adulterated with gurian balsam, but the salesman claims that the natives were not educated up to

the Pure Food Law at that time, but the The balsam has doubled in price.

"Pharmaceutical Era", Sept. 5, 1907:

The following is a clipping from the

Consul Julius D. Dreber of the Society Islands, reports that the price of vanilia beans, which advanced last year, is still advancing, owing chiefly, it is said, to the operation of the pure food law in the Inited States, which prevents the extensive use of formerly made of the adulterated product, vanilin. As good beans are now bringing from 50 to 50 cents a pound in Tablit, the Chinese, who have

The last batch of balsam of

those who wish to sell them as such or

that the equipment for raising these

the passage of the law the con-

watch vigilantly the movem

replete with accurate information,

come which they now, or may later,

erves no more consideration than the

but correctly

unwittingly

"capitalistic ability."

turn fit only to be skinned.

Right here observe, in passing, that

trustification has been enormous.

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

As The Worker goes to press on Wednes ay, correspondents sending news should not their communications in time to reach his office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial epstruent of the paper should be ad-Communications concerning the advances of the paper should be advanced to the Editor of The Worker 13 race Street. New York. One of the editors may be seen at the ce erery Tuesday and Wednesday becen 7 and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed thru its third general election. Its growing power s indicated by the increase of its vote: (Presidential) 96.961 (State and Congressional) ... 229.762 1564 (Presidential)408,230



SPRAKING OF MORALS.

Seldom has the capitalist press had moral spasms over the alleged misconduct of some person it wanted to damn rithout at the same time giving evidence of its own insincerity and hypocrisy. In its moral crusade against Ferdinand Pinney Earle this dual attitude was again revealed.

Whatever may be said of Earle it is certain that the relations between him and his wife were no longer agreeable and both candidly admitted it. Rather than live a lie they decided to part, she going to France with their boy, and he to await divorce proceedings which would enable him to marry another woman. And this arrangement, too, was accepted amicably by all parties concerned and with apparently no malice felt by any. Had they all concealed their real sentiments and lived lives of duplicity and deception they would undoubtedly have been accepted as high types of capitalist morality. But they told the truth and were socially lynched.

Scarcely had the victims of this campaign of slander disappeared from view when another case occurred, or that involved the "good name of one of the best known families in Manhattan" vide the press reports. This time, this man, so well connected that his name is concealed by the press, did not mutually agree with his wife that their relations were no longer compatthle. That was not the case at all. But he was a respectable libertine who enticed young girls into his office thru advertisements so that he could gratify his desire to impose indignities upon them. Here was a case justifying social lynching if the capitalist press and moralists were sincere. But did they do it? Not they.

The libertine's name was carefully guarded from the vulgar curiosity of outsiders. A United States District Attorney was called in and hushed the matter up by securing a promise from the offender that he would "be good" and not repeat the offense. There the case ended and all that is known of the party charged with this conduct is that he is "well connected" and comes from a rich family.

Earle had not violated even the accepted capitalist morality except that he and his wife refused to lie and they were damned for it. The libertine' conduct violated the sense of decency of every honest man and woman, but and gave his name and picture to the world, concealed the rich and influential libertine and threw the mantle of mystery about his personality. From this we gather that the capitalist morallst at bottom really has no moral code. As a hireling he defends the capitalist class when they assault proletarian girls but assassinates the character of others who refuse to worship the shams and lies the libertines so carefully guard.

This is capitalist morality, stripped of its gaudy rhetoric and pretense. The incident is as illuminating as the one involving Maxim Gorki. The same press that endeavored to crucify him had only a short time before reported the death of a prominent politician and capitalist as due to "appendicitis." Every paper that reported it knew that the great man had been shot by the husband of his paramour, but the press had the reputation of a rich "moralist" to defend and it lied.

The capitalist press is not only false. but it traffics in dishonor and approves of crime.

A WITNESS TO PROSPERITY.

It is not an inspiring sight to see a man reeling in a drunken stupor along a public street. When George Chester fell in a limp heap policeman Fox seized him by the collar while indignant citizens witnessed the shame of the fallen man. But Chester only answered the officer of the law and the

Mayor, to

indignant citizens with a glazed stare and feeble whisper.

An ambulance hauled this man of forty-nine years to Bellevue. He was without hope and without work and both are necessary to life if one is to live at all. Six days and six nights George Chester walked the streets of New York, with only an occasional scrap of food to avert the exhaustion of his fast ebbing strength. At last hunger felled him in a public street and the starving man's plight became the knowledge of all.

Meantime the politicians of the two great parties are engaged in the annual round-up of what they regard as their voting cattle, the preachers preach sweet homilies, editors write with virtuous wrath of the infamy of the tariff or the rate bill, learned professors split hairs to the vanishing point on the definition of a word, priests consign the damned to hell and the President shoots feathered darts at "practical men". But while they exhort, appeal, preach, curse, approve or damn, human life is insecure and men fall in the streets for lack of

George Chester was too weak to speak when he fell but his glazed eyes spoke volumes when they met those of the policeman who picked him up. If the politicians, preachers, editors, professors, priests and statesmen had met Chester's despairing gaze much light would have been thrown on the "weighty problems" that cause them so much worry. They might even learn that sham and hypocrisy have more adherents than they, good souls, had ever dreamed.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

We can well understand why some men who claim no more for their views than a desire to redress some middle class grievances, should regard President Roosevelt in a favorable light. It is the peculiar art of the popular demagog to deceive harmless reformers with spectacular acts and glib phrases But we see no reason why any man claiming to be a Socialist should give endorsement, even the it be a qualified one, to Roosevelt. We are therefore at a loss to understand why Upton Sinclair should in response to an inquiry of the New York "World", write that paper that "I consider Roosevel so much more democratic a man than any other we can possibly get at present that I should be very glad to see his nomination forced." Just what there is in Roosevelt's career or public nets that could call forth such a recommendation from a professed So cialist, is hard to understand. Even the cynical and colo blooded Fairbanks does not suffer in comparison with Roosevelt when the question of the democracy of the two men is at stake. Is it possible that Socialists too are unable to recover from the ecstacy of having lunched with the great law giver and associate of "prac tical men?"

HINTS FOR WORKERS.

By Chas. W. Noonan.

The workers need The Worker and The Worker needs the workers. Be a reader of The Worker.

The workers are entitled to the full value of the product of their labor and The Worker is working with the worker's labor is the dividends of the Be a worker for The Worker.

The full value of the product of the worker's labor is the dividends of the capitalists added to the workers wages. One would hardly think it, but there are yet workers who actually believe that if their pay envelope contained this it would interfere with their religion, break up their home, destroy their incentive to labor and God only knows what not.

The dividends of the capitalist can be added to the workers wages when ever the workers get wise enough to accept them by insisting on National ownership of the industries. The nation would then be the role capitalist and wouldn't need dividends. Some workers oppose this program out of sympathy with the individual capitalists who would be forced into the ranks of the worker and compelled to carn their own living without any experience in that line. But some how or another that never seems to bother me.

When Socialism is realized the nation will own and operate all the industries that are required to produce and distribute the necessities and luxuries of life. The workers will be guaranteed an opportunity to work and earn an honest living for themselves and their families and will be remunerated with the full value of the product of their labor. Think that over now and be sure you understand it correctly.

When Socialism is realized the capitalists who now own the industries and who by reason of this are privileged to appropriate to themselves the bulk of the product of the labor of the workers who operate the indus tries will be relegated to the ranks of the workers and compelled to produce their own living or go hungry. The workers should easily see why the capitalists ase all the means at their

THE "SHARE OF LABOR."

By Lucien Sanial.

[This is the fourth of a series of articles analyzing certain statements made by the "Engineering News" and the New York "Times" regarding the share of labor in its product. The first article of the series appeared in The Worker of Aug. 31, 1907.]

The facts presented in last week's Worker have sufficiently exposed, in its crude absurdity, the novel assumption of the "Engineering News," glee fully heralded by the "Sun" and "Times," that "the average railway dividend is a fair average yield on capital."

Before proceeding any further it may be well, however, to sum up a few other facts of equal importance, not only corroborating all that has already been stated here, but the knowledge of which will greatly facilitate the comprehension of what is to follow

The average railway dividend for the year 1904 was 222 millions on a stock capitalization of 6,405 millions, or at the rate of about 31/2 per cent.

But of this capitalization two-thirds at least represented "water:" so that the dividend was really at the rate of about 101/2 per cent on the capital actually invested.

The Engineering News' calculator ignored this important fact.

Moreover, the undistributed profit of the railroads-thru which that portion of the stock which at the time of its issue was impure water is being gradually converted into pure goldamounted in 1904 to at least three times the declared dividend; so that, taking together the devidend and the profit converted by the railway corporations into permanent wealth, unlivided and indivisible, it is found that the yield of capital actually invested in railway stocks was certainly not less and probably more than 40 per cent.

The Engineering News' calculator ignores also this still more important

Of course, if a capitalist-in the ex pectation of higher dividends and a urther accumulation of profits naturally resulting in an increase of the in trinsic value of the stock-now buys at (say) \$50 a so-called \$100 share, for which only \$33 was paid at the time of its issue, he will, for the immediate present, be in a less fortunate posi tion than the original stockholder. The dividend of \$3.50 will yield him only per cent dinstead of 101/2 per cent as it did the previous holder), and some time will lapse before he can be made like his predecessor, 50 per cent richer thru the further increase in the intrinsic value of his stock; a circumstance by the way, which can only be brough about by a further exploitation of railroad labor.

But it is qute obvious to everybody -except, per chance, to the Engineer ing News' arithmetician-that the capital of the corporation whose stock has thus passed from one hand to an other, has not been either enlarged of reduced by this operation. Its corporate wealth had, indeed, before this operation took place, been increased in the proportion of \$17 per share by its exploitation of labor; but not one cent of the \$17 profit paid on that very account by the new to the old stock holder was taken from or went into tween individual capitalists do not affect-in this way, at least-the industries upon which they speculate and live.

The few additional facts referred to at the beginning of this article may now be presented.

1-RAILROAD TRUSTIFICATION. For the purpose of consolidation and absorption the greater companies have expanded themselves into financial trusts, "holding" the stocks, and in part the bonds, of the subsidiary lines within their respective "sphere

of influence" and operation.

In the year 1900, those corporation the "Times." of influence" and operation.

command to ridicule, discredit, and misrepresent the Socialist movement.

The combined nations of the world while under what they claim to be a peaceful footing, maintain a standing army of over three million men scientifically trained to kill their fellow men In order to preserve the peace. What a glorious tribute to our standard of civilization under the existing system.

If the workers would only support the program to inaugurate a consistent industrial system as strenuously on election day as they condemn the present system when they happen to lose their jobs owing to a reduction in production they would accomplish-. Oh. but what's the use talking? They simply delight so in being buncoed that they seemingly can't resist indorsing the old system.

An inspection of the cigar factories in Tampa, Fla., a short time ago showed a thousand children under fourteen years of ace employed at an average wage of \$2 for a week of 66 hours, and that over three fourths of them cannot either read or write. An other beautiful feature of the existing industrial system for the worker to

Royalty's Ways.

A king of finance observed a chance Of roads to gobble a few. One day he would spot 'em, the next day As any smart king would do.

He looted each line in style benign (A story the records tell): If people who saw him think conscience

must gnaw him, They don't know kings very well.

Outline of Courses Arranged for New Season-An Attractive Program With Able Instructors.

RAND SCHOOL'S SECOND YEAR.

the Secretary.

American Socialist

holdings amounted already to 1,943 The Rand School of Social Science | lowing month. Persons desiring to has issued its bulletin for the new receive these cards regularly should leave their names and addresses with stocks and 478 in bonds. By selling

year. A synopsis of the bulletin is given as follows:

Thirteen study courses are announced for the first term. These courses are divided into two groups. First are SYSTE-MATIC COURSES, with personal assistance of instructors, required use of text-books, examinations and other elementary ethods. Next are LECTURE-CONFER-ENCE COURSES, with opportunity for

questioning the instructors.

The Lectures and Lessons, unless when our sessions. As a rule one class begins at 8 and closes at 8 and the other giving a greater number of courses than given last year has made it neces for the school to arrange, in several in stances, for two classes at the same hou sessions of each class are held one

All classes but one are held in the The class in Elecution and Public Speaking is held on Sunday afterno from 3 to 5 o'clock.

A syllabus, copies of which can be had by students on application to the Secretary, will be prepared for each of the Systematic

Fundamental Courses.

"It is the intention of the school to repeat, each year, for the benefit of ew students, the fundamental courses For students who have taken, or who do not need, these courses, new and special courses will be added from time to time. The new courses for the First Term of the coming year are; Dr. Beard's on Civil Government, Mr. Gruenberg's on Biology, Mr. Lee's on American History, Mr. Sanial's on Special Research and a course for training of volunteer teachers for Socialist Sunday-Schools. Mr. Aronovici's course on the Theory and Use of Statistics will be expanded in scope and will be given in two-hour sessions Mrs. Gilman's course on Ethics will also be given in two-hour sessions.

For the Second Term the new course will be: Mr. Hillquit's on Socialist Theory and Methods (for advanced students); and, if possible, a course on Psychology, and one on Art. Prof. Giddings will also give an elaboration of his previous course on the Prin ciples of Sociology, with illustrations in American history and present-day American problems."

Systematic Courses.

The following will be the Lecture and Study Courses for the First Term: I. 12 Lessons .- An Introduction to Soialism.

alism, W. J. Ghent. II. 12 Lessons.—Civil Government, Dr. Charles A. Beard.

III. 11 Lessons (beginning Oct. 7).—The History of Socialism, Morris Hillquit.

IV. 28 Lessons (12 in First Term).—Com-position and Rhetoric, Tilden Sempers. V. 12 Lessons (Two-hour sessions).-The and Use of Statistics, C. Aronovici. VI. 12 Lessons (Two-hour sessions) Pedagogies. (Instructor to be announced. VII. 12 Lessons (Two-hour sessions).

Special Research, Lucien Sanial. VIII. 28 Lessons (12 in First Term).— Economics—(16 on Industrial Development: 12 on Economic Theory), Algernon Lee 1X. 28 Lessons (12 in First Term). cution and Public Speaking, John D. Barry.

Lecture-Conference Courses.

I. 12 Lectures.-Principles of Biology. C. Gruenberg. II. 12 Lectures (Two-hour sess Studies in Ethics, Mrs. Charlotte P. Gil

III. 12 Lectures .- American History, Al

Free Sunday Lectures.

The course of Sunday morning free ectures which proved so popular last year will be continued this year, beginning Oct. 7. Announcement will be made by mailing cards each month of the lecturers and subjects for the fol-

almost a monopoly of the vanilla business, find it quite profitable.

\$2.13; oil of sassafras, 65-70c.; balsan

capaiba, 55c.—\$1; vanilla, Mexican, December, \$2.75—\$5; September, \$4—\$7. I accep

no goods without a guarantee, and I must

guarantee mine to grocery and drug houses and I can assure you that I am carefu

This being my business I can speak with

authority. I know nothing about the gro

which are very suggestive. New York "Herald", Sept. 8, 1907:

The articles which showed the most marked advance in prices in December, 1906, over December, 1905, are butter, 15 per cent; lard, 13.9 per cent. These are the most easily adulterated of

I think it would be safe to conclude that the effect of the law will be that Armour

and others like him who are able to con

trol state legislatures, buy judges and

turies can do what the more humble cannot

do in the way of sophistication, if it is done at all. Such smaller ones would be hounded by officials and detectives until

they are squeezed out by these very peo-ple should they try the same game.

I think it would be no more than just to

these figures, with whatever explanation

on care to make. O. W. TOENNIES.

this city at present characteristics in the law.

The article proceeded:

The National Wholesale Grocers' Association has pointed out various ways by which the law can be evaded, thru the use of Settlious asmes to organize corrections, thus giving the Sciillous names

the list which they lead.

Here is a comparison of price cember, 1906, and "sptember, 1907, "Oll, Paint and Drug Reporter": Oll of winter-green, \$2.38—\$3.75; oil of birch, \$1.70a legal entity. This negates the regula-tion preventing the use of so-called ficti-

tious names. There is also nothing in the law that prohibits the sale of goods containing any particular coloring matter or preservative.

The facts presented by our correspondent do not invalidate the facts offered in the quotation that so far as efforcement of its provisions was concerned, the law was worthless. As he himself points out, Armour and similar powerful capitalists can violate the law with impunity, but the smaller capitalists would be placed to great inconvenience and discomfort not to observe the law. Our correspondent therefore substantiates, by his own showing, our contention rather than disproves it.—Editor.)

A SONG OF THE FACTORY.

The trees were white with blossoms, the neadows were broad and fair, And the care-free birds made music for the

children that idled there.

But a man had need of the meadows; his walls and chimneys sprang among the swaying branches where

the thrush and robin sang. -And the man had need of the children; he gathered them in like sheep set them to work to earn his bread, for children are many—and cheap. They crouch all day by the spindles, wigen-

ed and wan and old: They have given their youth to a master who has minted it into gold.

No longer they idly listen to a warbier's futile song. No longer their idle laughter rings out the

whole day long nger they roam the meadows like idle

No longer they roam the meadows like idle gipsy bands,
For the world is growing richer by the work of their puny hands:
And the man who found them idling among the feathery blooms.
And brought them to watch their lives away beside his clattering looms—
He talks of the goodly riches that his enterprise has won
With the toil of the sad-faced children, and boasts of the thing he's done!

—James F. Montague, in Cosmopolitan Magazine.

New York.

[The article to which our correspondent apparently refers appeared in The Worker of Jan. 6, 1907. In that article the New York "World" was quoted as saying that the federal government cannot enforce the law, because there is no machinery provided, and continued:

The only possibile manner in which it can be put into operation being thru complaint and prosecution by private citiscens before the United States District Courts. There is no appropriation to pay the impectors and superintendents, and it will be several months before Congress cap make an appropriation and organisations can be perfected in the several states. There is no office of any sort in this city at present charged with enforcing the law.

DIVIDENDS.

(Continued from page 1.)

H. Rogers, of Standard Oil fame, is president of this company. Wm. Rockefeller, the brother of the oil King is a director; as is also Robert Bacon. a partner of J. P. Morga and Assis tant Secretary of State of the United States. A strong combination of poweral interests, including a man high in national office.

Does not the presence of the Assistant Secretary of State, in company with Standard Oil magnates, on this board of directors, prove the insincerity of the Roosevelt administration in all its talk about regulating the trusts? It must seem to Roosevelt to be good policy to talk against the interests of organized capital, in order to catch the votes of the working class and the smaller capitalists, while secretly being friendly or indifferent. Perhaps he is guided in this by the experience of the past, which would seem to show that the working class is content to remain ignorant of the methods by which they are robbed, and made to yield up dividends out of the product of their toil, but in this he errs, for the workers are waking up and are beginning to see where all the millions come from that go to pay dividends, and, in increasing numbers are beginning to learn this truth: That labor creates all wealth, and that every penny that goes to a person who does not work, either in the form of dividends or rent or any other form of profit, is stolen from labor; they are beginning to doubt that an All-Wise Providence has arranged the capitalist system, and they are beginning to get tired of furnishing dividends for a class of useless idlers to waste in dissipation. It is the purpose of this article to start your mental machinery to work on the question of dividends, to get you to realize that a dividend for the bosses means the robbery of yourselves; so that when you get these facts fixed clearly in your mind you can vote intelligently to put an end to the system that makes DIVIDENDS a possibility.

TOOK 45 YEARS TO SAVE \$7,500

The will of a Scotch girl filed in Massachusetts shows that she with her sister had in forty-five years saved \$15,000 from their wages as weavers n the mills. This affords an opportunity for the press to moralize on the blessings of thrift, and saving. When analyzed the figures are not so impos-

ing as they seem at first glance. If the girls saved \$15,000 in forty-five years that sum is equal to \$7,500 for each. Therefore each saved at the rate of \$167 each year. A modest sum indeed, but the girls would have to work four or five years at that rate to earn an amount equal to what some of their "superiors" will spend for one dinner given to dogs or monkeys. That forty-five years drudgery at the loom can produce no better results than this is a good reason why the capitalist class should be discharged and the capitalist system abolished. Such a miserable "incentive" can only appeal to those whose thinking powrs have been impaired thru disuse. But it is well to know that the apolo gists of capitalist rule regard this reward as a prize. It enables the work-

-The ignorance that binds your fellow workers to wage slavery binds you. Get them to subscribe for The Worker and emancipate both

how to vote. That is worth

thing.

ers to estimate the value in which they

are held by those who advise them

GOOD BOOKS

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITI-QUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Former Price, \$1.50. Now-\$1. SOCIALISM AND MODERN SCIENCE.

By Karl Marx.

By Enrico Ferri. Former Price, \$1.00. Now 75c. THE PEOPLE'S MARX.

By Gabriel Deville. Former Price, \$1.50. Now \$1. ON THE EVE.

A Revolutionary Drama. By Leopold Kampf. THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY

By Morris Freidman.

UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM. By Eugene V. Debs.

CONFESSIONS OF A DRONE. MARSHALL FIELD'S WILL and

THE SOCIALIST MACHINE. By J. M. Patterson. The Three in One Pamphlet.

We have in stock 10,000 Arm and Forch Buttons, in two sizes. In lots of 100, \$1.50.

THE WORKER

tions as to the origin of the Rand School of Social Science, and the connection of Prof. and Mrs. George D. Herron with the establishment and work of the school, the American So-

Society's Statement

The course will conclude next April

with an important series of five lec-

tures by Mr. George Willis Cooke on "Evolution and Collectivism."

In view of the oft-repeated ques-

cialist Society has made the following statement in order to preserve an authentic record on the subject: The idea of establishing a scho

eaching social science from a radical and advanced point of view was seriously oc cupying the mind of Mrs. Carrie A. Rand during the later years of her life. Originally she had under consideration the establishment of such a school in connec tion with the lows College. The control versies between that college and Prof. He ron, culminating in the enforced resigna tion of the latter, demonstrated to Mrs. Rand the futility of expecting that institution to become a vehicle for the dissem-ination of free and progressive thought. In the absence of any existing institution which could be safely entrusted with the task of establishing and maintaining such a school, Mrs. Rand made provisions in her will for the creation of a trust fund to be expended by two trustees appointed by her general educational purposes on S

About two years before the death of Mrs. Rand, Prof. Herron, who then resided to New York City, conceived the idea of establishing a permanent school in the city of New York for the purpose of affording Socialists and others a full opportunity to study the philosophy of Socialism and allied sciences, substantially on the lines subsequently adopted by the Rand School of Social Science. Prof. Herron laid his ideas before Mrs. Rand, who gave him her hearty and enthusiastic approval. In fact establishment during her lifetime of such school, but her untimely and unexpe death prevented the realization of her

istic lines, without specifying the details of

the proposed organization and work

When the terms of Mrs. Rand's will were made known, it appeared that the manne of the disposition of her estate was by no means free from legal and technical object tions. A contest seemed imminent, and threatened to tie up the trust fund for a number of years, if not to destroy it alto gether. That the contest was prevented and the establishment of the school made possible is due entirely to the gen and devotion of Mrs. Herron, one of the chief beneficiaries under the will, and co-trustee of the school fund established by its terms. Rather than countenance the possibility of having the cherished ideal of Mrs. Herron settled with the contestants on their own terms, making personal finan-cial sacrifices sacrifices so large that they almost equalled in amount the endowm

Just previous to her death, Mrs. Rand had signified her earnest wish that Mr. Morris Hillquit should be made co-trustee with her daughter, and this appointmen was made shortly afterward. When the dif were settled, Prof., and Mrs. Herron pro-ceeded to lay the foundation for the im-mediate establishment of the School. Ilihealth, bowever, forced Prof. Herron, who enterprise as teacher and organizer, to leave the country for some time, but his absence has in no way diminished his interest in the School. Both Prof. and Mrs Herron have at all times remained in clos touch with the work and progress of the enterprise, and have given very valuable advice and assistance on several important

matters connected with it. For further information relating to the school apply to W. J. Ghent, Secretary, 112 E. Nineteenth street, New York City.

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER XXIV.-Continued. The two men watched each other The advantage, if there could be advantage in the case of two faces under perfect control, was all with Foley. The contractor had caught no sign revealing whether his

asinuative words were having effect. "But you perhaps have thought of some plan that is worth considering.'

Foley hesitated, for the first time "Well—yes."
"What is it?"

"I-" He broke off, and seemed to listen with suspicion.

Baxter's face quickened—the least trifle. The three men leaned further across the table, excitement tugging in their faces.

"You are perfectly safe," Baxter as sured him. "No one can hear." "The plan's dead simple. But mebbe

it's occurred to youse." "Go on!" said Baxter. The men

hardly breathed. "The quickest way o' settlin' the strike is for"-he paused-"youse boss-

es to give in." Baxter's face went a little pale Something very like a snarl came from the spectators.

Foley gave a prolonged chuckle. "If youse 'll pay me for my time, I'm will-in' to play tag in the dark so long's the coin lasts. But if youse ain't, come to business, or I'll go."

"I don't understand," returned Baxter blankly.

"Oh, tell the truth now an' then Baxter. It sorter gives contrast to the other things youse say. Youse understand all right enough."

Baxter continued his blank look. Foley laughed dryly. "Now why do youse keep up that little game with me, Baxter? But keep it up, if youse it? It don't fool no one, so where's the harm. I see thru youse all right, even if youse don't under "Yes?"

"Mebbe youse 'd like to have me tell youse why youse sent for me?" There was no answer.

"I'll tell then, since youse don't seem to want to. I only expect to live till I'm seventy-five, so I ain't got no time to waste on your way o' doin' business." Tilted at his ease against the window sill, he gave each of the four a slow glance from his sharp "Well, youse gents sent for me to see if I wouldn't offer to sell out

This was hardly the manner in which the four had expected he would be led on to hold them up. There was a moment of suppressed disconcertment. Then Baxter remarked: "It seems to me that you are doing some very unwarranted guessing."

"I may be wrong, sure." A sardonle grin showed thru the shadow-mask on his face. "Well, what did youse want

to talk to me about then?" Again there was a pause. The thre twisted in uncomfortable suspense. Baxter had the control of a bronze. "Suppose that was our purpose?" he asked quietly. "What would you say?"

"That's pretty fair; youse 're get-tin' out where there's daylight," Foley approved. "I'd say youse was wast-in' time. It can't be done—even if anybody wanted it done."

"There's three thousand men in the union, an' every one o' them has a say in settlin' the strike. An' there's five men on the strike committee. I s'pose it's necessary to tell four such honest gents that a trick o' this sort's got to be turned on the quiet. Where's the chance for quiet? A committee might fool a union—yes. But there's the committee."

got to move if I keep that engage ment." He stood up, and a malig-nant look came over his face. "I've give youse gents about the only sort of a reason youse 're capable of ap-preciatin'—I couldn't if I wanted to. But there's another-I don't want to. The only way o' settlin' this strike is the one I said first for youse bosse to give in. I've swore to beat yous

out, an', by God, I'm goin' to do it! bbs and Isaac blinked dazedly. Murphy rose with a savage look, but was sent to his chair by a glance from Baxter. Save for that glance, Foley's words would have made no more change on Baxter's face than had it indeed been of bronze.

"When youse 're ready to give in ents, send for me, and I'll come again. Till then, damn youse, good-by!

ter's even voice reached him: "But suppose a man could fool the commit-Foley turned slowly around.

"Suppose a man could fool the mittee?" What youse drivin' at?"

"Suppose a man could fool the committee?"

Foley's eyes were of blazing intent-

ess. "It can't be done.
"I know of only one man who could "Who?"

"I think you can guess his name." wly back to his chair, with a gaze that fairly clutched Bax-"Don't youse fool with

Baxter showed nothing of the angris excitement who feels the fish on a book. "Suppose a man could fool to committee? What would you say?" Folsy held his eyes in piercing study

on Baxter's face. "See here, are youse talkin' business?" he demanded. "Suppose I say I am."

The shadow could not hide a wolflike gleam of Foley's yellow teeth.
"Then I might say, 'I'll listen."

"Suppose a man could fool the committee," Baxter reiterated. "What would you say?"

"S'pose I was to say, 'how'?" Baxter felt sure of his catch. Throw-

ing cautious speech aside, he outlined the plan of his business sense, Foley watching his the while with unshifting gaze, elbows on knees, hands gripped. "Negotiations between your committee and ours might be resumed. You might be defiant for one or two meetings of the two committees. You might still be defiant in the meetings. but you might begin to drop a few words of doubt on the outside. They will spread, and have their effect. You can gradually grow a little weaker in your declarations at the meetings and a little stronger in your doubts expressed outside. Some things might happen, harmless in themselves, which would weaken the union's cause. Then you might begin to say that perhaps after all it would be better to go back to work on the old scale now, than to hold out with the possibility of having to go back at the old scale anyhow after having lost a summer's work. And so on. In three weeks, or even less, you would have the union in a mood to declare the strike off."

Foley's gaze dropped to the rug, and the four waited his decision in straining suspense. The walking delegate's mind quickly ran over all the phases of this opportunity for a fortune. None of the four men present would tell of the transaction, since, if they did. they would be blackened by their own words. To the union and all outside persons it would seem nothing more than a lost strike. The prestige he would lose in the union would be only temporary; he could regain it in the course of time. Other walking delegates had lost strikes and kept their places as leaders.

Even Baxter had begun to show signs of nervous strain when Foley raised his eyes and looked hesitatingly at the three men. Every man was one more mouth, so one more danger.

"What is it?" asked Baxter. "I ain't used to doin' business with

more'n one man." "Oh, we're all on the level," growl-

ed Murphy. "Come out with it."
"Well, then, I say yes-with an 'if'," "And the 'if'?" queried Baxter. "If the price is right."

"What do you think it should be?" Foley studied the men's faces from beneath lowered eyebrows. "Fifty thousand."

This was the sum Baxter had mentioned the afternoon before. But Isaacs cried out, "What!" "That-or nothing!"

"Half that's enough," declared Mur-

Foley speered in Murphy's face. 'As I happen to know, twenty-five thousand is just what youse got for workin' in the Board o' Aldermen for the Lincoln Avenue Traction Fran-Good goods always comes higher.

The alderman's red face paled to a pink. But Baxter cut in before he could retort. "We won't haggle over the amount, Mr. Foley. I think we can consider the sum you mention as

agreed upon. Foley's yellow teeth gleamed again. He summed up his terms concisely: "Fifty thousand, then. Paid in ad-No checks. Cash only.

"Pay you in advance!" snorted Mur-Well I rather guess not!"

"Well-we want somethin' for our

Foley's face grew dark. "See here gents. We've done a little quiet business together, all of us. Now can any o' youse say Buck Foley ever failed to keep his part o' the agreement?"

The four had to vindicate his honor. But nevertheless, for their own reaion, they seemed unwilling to pay now and trust that he would do the work; and Foley, for his reason, seemed unwilling to do the work and trust that they would pay. After much discussion a compromise was reached: the money was to be paid by Baxter in the morning of the day on which the union would vote upon the strike; the committee could then feel certain that Foley would press his measure thru, for he would have gone too far to draw back; and Foley, if paymen should not be made, could still balk the fulfillment of the plan.

When this agreement had been reached Baxter was ready with another point. "I believe it would wise if all our future dealings with Mr. Foley should be in the open, especially my dealings with him. If w were seen coming from an apparently secret meeting, and recognized—as we might be, for we are both known to many people—suspicions might be aroused and our plan defeated."

The four gave approval to the sug

At five o'clock all was settled, and Foley rose to go. He looked irresoutely at Baxter for a moment, then said in a kind of grudging admiration: "I've never give youse credit. Baxter. in the itractin' business, but I never

Buessed youse was this deep."

—The oftener your property branch meetings the that he would again have to shake a about party business.

great hairy hand. But Foley's tribute did not pass beyond words.

CHAPTER XXV. IN WHICH FOLEY BOWS TO DE-

FEAT. The minute Foley had gone Mr. Bax ter was talking over the telephone to the secretary of the Conciliation Committee of the Civic Federation. have considered your offer to try to bring our committee and the committee of the fronworkers together," he said. "We are willing to reopen ne-gotiations with them." A letter would have been the proper and more dignified method of communication. But this was quicker, and to Mr. Baxter

a day was worth while. The secretary believed in the high mission of his committee, and was enthusiastic to make a record for it in the avoidance of strikes and assistance in their settlement. So he laid down the telephone receiver and called for a stenographer. Within twenty minutes a messenger left his office bearing a letter to Foley.

When Foley got home, an hour after leaving Mr. Baxter's office, his wife handed him the letter. It read:

MyDear Mr. Foley:-Mr. Baxter, speak ing for the Executive Committee of the Iron Employers' Association, has signified their willingness to meet your committee and again discuss possible measures for the ending of the strike. Notwithstanding the barrenness of previous meetings sincerely hope your committee will show the same willingness to resume negotiations. Permit me to urge upon your at tention the extreme seriousness of the pres-ent situation the union, the contractors, the owners, all losing money, the public discommoded by the delay in the completion of buildings; all these demand that your two committees get together and in a spirit of fairness reach some agreement whereby the present situation will be

brought to an end.
Our rooms are at the service of your two committees. As time is precious I have secured Mr. Baxter's consent, for his com mittee, to meet you here at half-past two to-morrow afternoon. I hope this will you. If not, a later date can be arranged.

Tho his appetite and dinner were both ready. Foley put on his hat and went to the home of Connelly. The secretary was just sitting down to his own dinner.

"I just happened to be goin' by," said Foley, "an' I thought I'd run in an' show youse a letter I got to-day He drew out the letter and handed it to Connelly.

Foley chatted with Mrs. Connelly while the letter was being read, but all the time his eyes were watching its effect upon Connelly. When he saw the end had been reached, he remarked. "It don't amount to nothin." guess we might as well write 'em to go to hell.

Connelly hesitated. It usually took more than a little courage to express a riew contrary to Foler's. "I don't know," he said doubtfully. "Baxter knows how we stand. It strikes me if he offers to talk things over with us that means he realizes he's licked an

is willin' to make concessions. "Um! Maybe youse 're right." Encouraged by this admission Con-

nelly went on: "It might be worth our while to meet 'em, anyhow. Suppose nothin' does come of it, what have we lost?"

Foley looked half-convinced. "Well, nebbe our committee might as well talk the letter over."

"Sure thing." "I suppose then we ought to get together to-night. If we get word to the other three boys, we've got to catch 'em at dinner. Can youse see to that?"

Connelly looked regretfully at his intasted meal. "I guess I can." "All right. In your office then, say

it eight. The five men were in the office or time, the Connelly, to make it, had to content himself with what he could wallow in a few minutes at a quick lunch counter. The office was a large. square room, a desk in the corner, a few chairs along the sides, a great were lace curtains, and on one wall was a full-length mirror in a gilt frame -for on nights when Potomac Hall was let for weddings, receptions, and balls, Connelly's office had over its

door, "Ladies' Dressing Room." The five men lit cigars, Foley's cigars, and drew chairs around the cuspidor, which forthwith began to bear the relation of hub to their frequent salivary spokes. "Connelly told youse about the letter fro the Civic Federation, that's gettin' so stuck on runnin' God's business they'll soon have him chased off his job." Foley began. "But I guess I might as well read the letter to youse."

"Take the offer, o' course" declared Pete, when Foley had ended. "That's what I said", Connelly join-

Hogan and Brown, knowing how op posed Foley was to the proposition, said nothing.

"We've wasted enough time on the bosses' committee," Foley objected.
"No use talkin' to 'em again till we've put 'em down an' out."

"The trouble with you, Foley, is you like a fight so well you can't tell when you've licked your man," said Pete in an exasperated tone. "What's the use punchin' a man after be's give

"We've got 'em licked, or thev'd never ask to talk things over." urged

Foley looked in scowling meditation at his cigar ash. Then he raised his eyes to Brown and Hogan. "What do youse think? (To be continued.)

—The oftener you attend your branch meetings the more you learn

THE LABOR INTERNATIONAL.

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

[These reports, translated for The Work | found a class-struggle party which, er by Algernon Lee, began in The Worker of Aug. 24, 1907. They will continue from week to week until completed. Those from Canada, Boliva, Chile, Argentine and Australla, have already appeared. The report of the Socialist Party of the United States, written by Merris Hillquit, Secretary to the International Bureau, can be had from the National Headquarters, 209 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., for 19 cents, postto the state which is its instrument.

FRANCE.

It was a divided party that represented French Socialism in our last International Congress at Amsterdam. It is a united party which comes this year to take part in the assizes of the organized proletariat of the world.

Socialist unity was definitely real ized in France two years ago. And it may be said, not only that it was effected under the auspices of the International, but that it was the International itself which effected it.

In finally voting the resolution which fixed the international rules of Socialist policy, the Congress of Amsterdam pointed out the common ground upon which the various factions of French Socialism could and ought to unite, the ground of the proletarian class struggle against all the factions of the

At the same time the Amsterdam Congress imposed upon all the duty of working for unity as thus understood, by adopting the following reso lution:

"The Congress declares that, in order to give the working class its full power in the struggle against capitalism, it is indispensable that in each country, opposed to the bourgeois parties, there should be but one Socialist

Party, as there is but one proletariat. "Consequently, it is the imperative duty of all Socialist party members to work with all their power for the realization of Socialist unity upon the basis of the principles established by the International Congresses and in the interest of the international proletariat, to which they are responsible for the lamentable consequences of continued disunion.

"The International Socialist Bureau and the parties in all nations where unity exists put themselves at their disposal and offer their services for the accomplishment of this aim."

This resolution was carried by a unanimous vote, and the two French sections there represented affirmed, the one by the mouth of Edouard Valllant, the other by that of Pierre Renaudel, their firm intention of putting it into practise

The first step was taken on August 30, 1904, by the Executive Commission of the National Council of the Socialist Party of France [the faction which was commonly designated as "Gues dist" or "revolutionary."-Tr.], which declared itself "prepared to effect Socialist unity upon the basis of the principles laid down by the International Congress." On Oct. 4 the National Council reaffirmed this declaration, "resolved as rapidly as possible to form a Socialist 'bloc' with all those. whencesoever they may come, who are ready to respond to the appeal of the International"; and, in order to open negotiations, it named a delegation instructed to confer with a delegation of the other section which, along with the Socialist Party of France, had represented the French nationality at

Amsterdam. The French Socialist Party [the faction commonly designated as "Jaurès-ist" or "reformist."—Tr.], being informed of this action, in its turn announced that it was disposed to negotiate for unity and chose its delega-

[For considerations of space and because the matter was reported at the time, we these delegations.-Ed.]

The delegations met in joint session on Nov. 27. They decided to create a Unity Committee composed of seven delegates from each of the three national organizations-the two already named and the Revolutionary Socialist Labor Party-and one from each of the seven autonomous federations which existed in various regions. This committee considered the declarations submitted by the various bodies and proceeded to work out a common declaration, which was adopted on Dec. 30 and by Jan. 13, 1905, endorsed by each of the bodies concerned. Or Jan. 15 this declaration was received by the International Socialist Bureau in session at Brussels, which formally approved the unity thus accomplished by the French comrades.

[Renceforth we translate in full.-Ed.]

The text of this tlocument follows: "The delegates of the French Social ist organizations-Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Révolutionaire, Partie Socialiste de France, Parti Socialiste Français, Fédérations autonomes des Bouches-du-Rhône, de Bretagne, de l'Hérault, de la Somme, et de l'Yonne Instructed by their respective parties and federations to effect unity on the bases indicated by the International Congress of Amsterdam, declare that the action of the unified party ought to be governed by the principles which have been established by the Interna tional Congresses especially the more recent, those of Paris in 1900 and Amsterdam in 1904.

"They hold that the divergence of views and the different interpretations of tactics which have existed heretofore are chiefly due to circumstance peculiar to France and to the lack of a general organization.

"They affirm their common desire to

even when it utilizes for the benefit of the workers the secondary conflicts within the possessing class or happens to combine its action with that of another political party for the defense of the rights and interests of the proletariat, shall aways remain a party of fundamental and irreconcilable opposition to the whole capitalist class and

"Consequently, the delegates declare that their organizations are ready to collaborate immediately in this work of unifying the Socialist forces upor the following bases, fixed and accepted by common accord:

"1. The Socialist Party is a class party which has for its aim to socialize the means of production and exchange -that is, to transform the capitalist society into a collectivist or communist society-and has for its means the economic and political organization of the proletariat. By its aim, by its ideal, by the means which it employs, the Socialist Party, while seeking to effect the immediate reforms demanded by the working class, is not a reform party, but a party of class struggle and of revolution.

"2. The elected representatives of the party in Parliament form one group in face of all the bourgeois political factions. The Socialist group in Parliament ought to refuse to the Government all the means which assure the domination of the bourgeoisle and its maintenance in power-ought. accordingly, to vote against military appropriations, appropriations for colonial conquest, and appropriations for secret funds, and against the budget as a whole:

"Even under exceptional circumstances, elected representatives cannot engage the party without its consent;

"The Socialist group in Parliament ought to devote itself to the defense and extension of the political liberties and the rights of the workers, to the pursuit and realization of reforms which will ameliorate the conditions of their life and aid them in their class struggle:

"The Deputies, as well as all the elected representatives, ought to hold themselves at the disposal of the party for its work in the country, its gen eral propaganda for the organization of the proletariat and the final aim of Socialism;

"3. The elected representatives, as well as all other party members, are directly responsible to their respective federations: "The elected representatives as

body are responsible to the central organization; in all cases the congres shall have supreme jurisdiction; "4. There is full liberty of discussion in the press upon all questions of doc-

trine and of methods, but in matters of action all Socialist papers ought to conform strictly to the decisions of the congress as interpreted by the central organization of the party;

"Papers which are or may be the property of the party or of any of its federations naturally are and shall be under the control and inspiration of the permanent organization established by the party or the federation; "Papers which, without being the

roperty of the party, claim to be Soclalist papers, ought to conform strict y in matters of action to the decisions of the congress, as interpreted by the federal or central organization of the party, whose official communications they ought to print;
"The federal organization may call

upon such papers to conform to the policy of the party and, if there is occasion, may propose to the congress formally to sever all relations between them and the party;

"5. The Socialist representatives in Parliament cannot individually be delegates to the central organization. but the parliamentary group shall be represented in the central organization by a collective delegation equal to one-tenth of the number of delegates, or in any case of at least five members; "If there is an executive committee

one of them shall belong to it; "The federations may elect as delegates to the central organization only party members residing within their

respective territories; "6. The party shall take measures to assure the obedience of its eletced representatives to its instructions; and it shall determine the amount of their required contributions to the party

"7. A congress for the definite organization of the party shall be convoked as soon as possible, upon the basis of proportional representation of the Socialist forces as they stood at the time of the Amsterdam Congress, calculated, on the one hand, upon the number of dues-paying members and, on the other, upon the number of votes polled at the first ballot in the general parliamentary elections of 1902, the number of delegates apportioned upon the basis of the vote not to exceed one-fifth of the total number, closing paragraph fixes certain further details.- Tr.1

Upon this basis the Unity Committee drafted a constitution and at the National Congress of Paris, April 23 to 25, 1905, delegates of all the organizations discussed and finally adopted the constitution of the Socialist Party, French Section of the Labor Internafional. Thus, amid great enthusiasm, unity was realized under the auspices of the International Bureau, which was represented at the Congress by Emile Vandervelde and Camille Huysmans.

This co-ordination of Socialist forces

TO A RICH MAN'S PHOTOGRAPH.

By Francis C. Lucas.

[Written upon seeing the first photograph of John D. Rockefeller taken in forty years.]

Head like that of Egyptian mummy. With its broken nose and tight drawn skin, Withered cheek of a staring dummy, Wrinkled face with its icy grin,

Lipless mouth with its frozen sneer, Miser's ears 'neath a hairless head, Pinched starved eyes with their watery lear,-Are these of a living man or dead? Are these the semblance of man at all?

Or rather that of a puppet and tool, Part of a plan and what you call A mere machine and God's own fool?

Fooled of the fooled, not even a man, Merely the tool of destiny, this: He made his millions-for whom his plan? Does he think the stolen millions are his?

Does he think he will keep the millions he stole-This pitiful puppet of progress? Why he Is merely mankind's servant and tool And God may have planned him for you and me. For you and me, yes, and the time will be

We shall play with his coffers of gold and tear His stocks and bonds into fragments, and see The stolen bits are scattered in air. Poor pitiful puppet, not even a man.

God has but made him part of a plan, And, working for self, the tool of mankind. ed to its accustomed method of calumny to destroy or, at least, to conceal the menace which the formation of one coherent Socialist Party held for it. Thru its press it sought to incite

Dummy of progress, selfish and blind.

ensions among the Socialists and set the old and now no longer existing organizations against each other, representing now to one and now to the other that its entry into the united party meant its subordination and subection to alien elements. But these attempts were all in vain and the comrades merely laughed at them. The bourgeois press then claimed that the unification did not rest on

solid foundation, that it was only a coalition in view of the general parliamentary elections of 1906. According to these papers, in the first place, the agreement had no purpose except to gain votes and seats by attenuating the Socialist program as much as possible; and, in the second place, as soon as the elections were over, it would be broken up by the ambition of 'leaders" and the jealousy of the groups. The event refuted both predictions. At the National Congress of Chalon the party drafted an electoral manifesto

corresponding to a platform in American practise .- Eo.] for all Socialist candidates. Far from at all moderat ing the doctrines of the party, it may be said that this manifesto for the first time generalized the campaign made in the name of the necessar social revolution. It called upon all the workingmen to join in the class strug gle; it said to them that all demands for reforms had but a secondary value that the sole object in the conquest o reforms was to give the proletariatenew weapons for its battle; it showed that the only means of emancipation for the proletarians is the seizure of power for the transformation of capitalist property into social property The question of property was put to the very front in the electoral campaign. Carried on to the cry: "Down with capitalist ownership of the means of production! Hurrah for the Social Revolution!" the campaign yielded the most gratifying results for the party.

The 346 andidates put forward by the party, notwithstanding its still inadequate resources, received altogether 806,000 votes, an increase of 12 per cent over the number of votes received in 1902 by all the candidates nominated by the various organizations; and 52 of these candidates were elected.

prediction

The other bourgeois proved no less deceptive. Instead of being the signal for the disruption of the party, the elections of 1906 were the beginning of a stronger cohesion. The mutual intercourse among members coming from the various factions led them to forget old dissensions. The agitation and propaganda constantly drew more workers into the organization. So soon as 18 months after the formation of the party, the National Congress of Limoges, Nov. 1 to 4, 1906, could learn that the number of dues paying members had risen from 27,000 the figure at the time of unification, to more than 52,000-had practically doubled. This growth, the unity, has not ceased. On the contrary, it has been accelerated and undoubtedly by the end of this year the forces of the Socialist army in France will have been tripled.

The proof of the cohesive power of the now indissoluble unity is in the fact that, if certain individuals have refused to enter it, they have not been followed by the masses. Even when a member of the party [Briand] accepted a place in a bourgeois cabinet. It did not produce a schism nor even a disturbance in the party. The National Council simply declared by unantmous vote that, in entering into nego tiations with a view to entering the cabinet, he had put himself outside the party. Some groups which were more directly under his influence and which were momentarily detached from the party in following him returned to it a few months afterward. What a change, if one recalls the long perturbation created among the Socialists by the entry of Millerand into the Wal deck-Rousseau Cabinet! And what could better prove that the Amsterdam Resolution is not only, for French Soalarmed the bourgeoisie, which resort- | cialism, a rule laid down by the Inter-

national Congress, but is the very thought of the party?

The Socialist Party comprises 70 de-partmental or regional federations. If has groups in 80 [of the 82] departments of France.

The Socialist group in Par organized in opposition to all the bourgeois parties, consists of 53 men They are: One Senator, Chantagrel of the Haute Loire [he has died st the writing of this report.—Ed.]: Fifty two Deputies-Albert Poulain, m ist, of Ardennes; Aldy, lawyer, Am Alex. Blanc, teacher, Vaucluse; All publicist, Var; Alleman, prints Basly, miner, Pas de Calais; B clerk, Haute Garonne; Bénésech, prin er, Hérault; Betoulle, acc

Haute Vienne; Bouveri, miner. Sao et-Loire; J. L. Breton, chemist, Ot Cadenat, leather worker, Bonch Rhône; Chauvière, proofreader, Sel Carlier, clerk, Bouches-du-Rhône; Pau Constans, machinist, Seine: Co machinist, Seine; Dejeante, Seine; Delory, spinner, Nord; Deve professor, Gard; Dubols, coppere seine; Jacques Duyour, merchant, Indre; Durre, clerk, Nord; Ferrero, ar-senal employee, Var; Flévet, textile worker, Nord; François Fournier, blacksmith, Gard; François, Incress, Guyane; Ghesquière, newsdealer, Nord; Goniaux, miner, Nord; Grou tern maker, Seine; Jules Guesde, licist, Nord; Jaurès, profes Lamendin, miner, Pas-de-Calais; metal worker, Nord; Meslier, Seine; Lassalle, machinist, Arc Marietton, lawyer, Rbo Grousse, doctor, Seine; Leandre N las, farmer, Aube; Pastre, profes Gard; F. de Pressensé, public Rhône; Roblin, lawyer, Nièvre; Ro net, publicist, Seine; Rosi Seine: Selle, druggist, Nord; Mar Sembat, publicist, Seine; Thivrier, tor, Allier; E. Vaillant, engineer, Sein Varenne, publicist, Pay-de-Dôme; V ber, lawyer, Seine; Vigue, lawyer, Var; Walter, machinist, Seine; Willin, law-

er, Seine The party is represented in the Can-tonal Councils by 60 General Councillors and 51 Arrondissement Co

In the municipalities it counts 149 Mayors, 219 Adjuncts, and 2,160 Municipal Councillors.

Its central organ is "Le Socialiste", published weekly. The regional press comprises: daily papers—"Le Populaire du Cen-tre" at Limoges and "Le Droit du Peu-ple" at Grenoble; four semi-weeklies;

37 weeklies; two monthlies. The daily paper "L'Hum founded in Paris by a group of Social-ists, the it is not yet the property of the party, is destined in become the party, is destined to be when it has been put on a fairly from foundation. Meanwhile, the party is represented in its board of manage-

The campaigns undertaken by the party for the eight-hour day at the time of the First of May, for a weekly rest-day (partly enacted but now threatened by the majority in Parliament), and for the right of public emplovees to organize have both proved

ment and can there exercise its infin-

and increased its strength. Alone, it has upheld the cause of the Russian Revolution, and has not only continually protested against the alliance of the French Republic with the Autocracy, but has helped to open the eyes of a part of the population by opposing the floating of any new loans, under whatever form, by the

Tsar's government. Calling the whole mass of the workers to the class struggle for the political and economic expropriation of the capitalist bourgeoisie, it does not for a moment forget that the cause of the French proletariat is closely bound up with that of the projetariat of all other countries; and in ceaselessly increasing its forces, it adds new troops to the great international army

LOUIS DUBREUILH, BRACKE P. RENAUDEL,

-The capitalist class support their press because it supports their rule. Boost the Worker Sustaining Fund if you would have the workers rule.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

GERMANY.

The annual congress of the Social ocratic Party is being held this week at Essen. Four hundred and afty delegates are present. Paul er was chosen president of the congress. Among the subjects to be considered are the Colonial question, May Day, and others growing out of the International Congress just held.

Now we know the truth. In one of the principal bourgeois journals it is nced that after Singer had expressed the regret of the German com-rades and their feeling of shame in uence of the expulsion of Quelch, the Wurtemberg Ministry in solemn conclave and debated whether it would not be better to dissolve Cougress; however, their courage failed them. They did not want to ake themselves too utterly ridiculous, so they came to the conclusion that they had better not. However, they had earlier in the week demandthe removal of the red bunting m the reception room at the station It is now certain that barmony prewalls between the courts of Stuttgart and Berlin. The Wurfemberg govnt have proved themselves loyal enders of the rights of monarchy. Germany is saved. The importation of red cloth or flannel, into Germany will, it is anticipated, be expressly prohibited in the next their bul. re is no saying what ideas a man might not imbibe at the sight of red fannel, to say nothing of the dange of encasing his nether limbs in the same.—J. B. Askew, in London Justice.

GREAT BRITAIN.

London "Justice" of Sept. 7 contains in interesting review of the last sesof Parliament and the activity of the Labor and Socialist members. The capitalist character of the Liberal Government is, of course, shown in the ction of more Peers, repression and kidnapping of reformers in India, the slaughter of Belfast strikers and subserviency to capitalist interests in gen-

The Labor Party has not been all that Socialists could wish. Under the leadership of Keir Hardle the party started out well, but it has not mainpart of the session. However, they forced the government twice to con-sider Old Age Pensions, while Will Thorne challenged renegade Burns on his unemployed policy and forced the latter to part with a few thousands more of his fund than he otherwise would have done. James O'Grady challenged Moriey's Indian policy and the party as a body supported an Unemployment Bill and to extend the Provision of Meals Bill to Scotland. But since Hardie's health has failed him little has been done by the Labor members of Parliament. However, there is a growing sentiment in the party for more aggressive action at the next session, which is a good sign.

Lady Warwick, who was unable to attend a Socialist demonstration in London, sent a letter to the meeting calling attention to the misrepresentation of the British Trade Union Cougress and the International Socialist Congress by the capitalist press. She expressed the wish that the Socialists. would soon be able to publish a daily paper in London to give the real news of the working-class struggle.

The Socialists are conducting many successful agitation meetings in Glasgow, Aberdeen and many smaller cities. The habitually conservative, the workers of Scotland are finally awakening to the message of Socialism. One speaker reports the interest of the miners as follows:

'It would do some of our comrades any sympathizers good to see the miners coming home from their work all | Japanese comrades in the face of govblack and their clothes covered with ernment persecution is admirable. Pablack mud; then to see some of them pers and printing plants are no sooner after they had washed and had tea suppressed than others are started in mount the Socialist platform and do their best to collect the people around before calling on me to speak. What they said was good, sound stuff, and those men will make the Socialist movement go in Scotland. In their homes you could see the Socialist books had been well read by the thumb-marks in them."

Prof. Francisco Ferrer, the eminent Spanish Educationist and Founder of the Free Schools, is lecturing in England and receiving an enthusiastic wel-

HOLLAND.

Dr. Peter Ludwig Tak. member of the Dutch Parliament, died on Aug. 24. | new party.

To the Editor of The Worker: - In his recent letter to The Worker, Comrade Lloyd calls attention to the fact that in the farming communities the tendency is to get into a rut—the farmers are slow to adopt new a rut—the farmers are slow to adopt new ideas, especially in the line of political

One of his methods is to send The Work-r free for n few months to such persons a hundred actually do not know the differer free for a few months to such persons as he believes to be susceptible to socialis as he believes to be spaceptible to socialis-tic influence. I wish to emphasize the importance of this method—the very method by which Comrade Lloyd converted me.

The average intelligent farmer is not by a great reader, but he is a fair minded and thoughtful reader as well. I was born and raised among the dairy farmers of this state, so I know whereof I speak. Many a farmer reads his local paper from beginning to end, advertisements and all,

of a paralytic stroke. Comrade Tak was one of the leaders of the Social Democrats in Parliament, where he represented the Friesian district of Feaneker. He had a seat in the common council of Amsterdam and for a long time acted as editor of the Het Volk, the party daily paper, and as chairman of the party's executive committee. He became known to many comrades at the Amsterdam congress He was 57 years of age when he died and was a man of great self-sacrifice. capacity for work and devotion. His death is a heavy blow to the party in Holland.

FINLAND.

The first clash of the Finnish Diet with the Russian Government may occur now at any moment. The Diet is now discussing the imperial proposal that Finland appropriate \$4,000,000 for the military uses of Nicholas II. The Socialists are fighting the proposal, and as they have a strong group in the Diet and the Finns strongly oppose the Russian Government, the proposal may be defeated. In that case the Diet. like the Russian Duma, will undoubtedly be dissolved. This will probably be followed with a restriction of the suffrage and resportionment of elecsane" Diet. The movement of troops into Finland as well as the editorial threats of government organs would indicate the Tsar's tools are planning something like this.

RUSSIA.

Statistics regarding the revolutionary movement places the total number of victims at 47,020, of which 19,144 were killed. It is further shown that 2,881 sentences of death were executed. that 1.350 prisoners committed suicide and that 21,405 persons were wounded. The largest loss of life, 12,953, re suited from encounters with the soldiers or police. The anti-Jewish riots numbered 7,962, and there were 4,540 anti-Armenian riots and 2,193 mutinles, and 533 agrarian disorders. The Revolutionists killed 63 generals or governors, 61 prefects and 8,079 other

It is now claimed by a St. Peters burg correspondent of a New York pa per that Matushenko, the leader of the Potemkine revolt, who was recently executed, was kidnapped in New York City by Russian agents. The story given out by the Russian government that Matushenko had returned because he was homesick is branded as false by the correspondent.

AUSTRALIA.

The Socialists of Melbourne have stirred the wrath of good conservative people by dedicating the children of Socialist parents to the cause of Socialism. At the dedication services, over which Tom Mann presided, the parents were asked if it was their desire that their child be dedicated to the cause. On receiving an affirmative reply Comrade Mann would dedicate the child in the following language "Our comrades, the parents of this child (taking up the child), in the presence of this audience, bear testimony to their own whole-hearted endorsement of Socialism, by solemnly dedicating their child to the Socialist cause. It is their desire and hope, in which we all most heartly share, that the child shall grow up with a sound knowledge of ethical and economic principles, and become truly balanced,

physically, mentally and spiritually."

If Socialists would only teach children ride practice and ideals of national murder, there would be no complaints heard from the capitalist camp

JAPAN. The courage and persistency of our their place. The "Heimin Shimbun," which was suppressed a few months ago at Tokio now appears at Osaka as semi-monthly, with Comrade U. Merichika as chief editor. Comrades Katayama and Tazoe organized the "Socialist Proletariat Party" at Tokio in June, and it was immediately suppressed by the government. The main principles of the party were to achieve some improvement in working class conditions within the limits of the Imperial constitution. This of course expressed no definite revolutionary nim, but as a test of the government's reactionary character it served effectunity in provoking action against the

HOW TO REACH THE FARMERS. | executives are all working as hard to make and enforce good laws, as he is to make and market good milk and grain. Now a subscription to The Worker for a year, or even for a few months, to this man's ad

dress would work wonders.

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The Worker weekly to eight farmers for six months will cost just two dollars, and the donor gets a valuable book free be-sides. Farmer comrades, make up a list of and for weeks at a time does not see any other paper. Usually, moreover, he derives his polities from the same source that gives him his news. The "Washington Letter" (supplied-by the party machine) leads him to believe that the law-makers and

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

months' strike, having fought against great odds. They had the assistance of other organizations including the Socialists, who aided in collecting funds. The men have secured an increase in wages, but aside from this the details of the settlement are unknown.

The Dock Workers of the Southern Pacific at Galveston, Tex., struck last week for an increase of five cents an hour. About 1,000 men went out, and within three days the strike was won. The company had tried to get strikebreakers but failed and then conceded the demands of the men.

ASSISTING MEXICAN DESPOTS

The Mexican government is becom-ing more drastic in dealing with strikers. Power is now given to government officials to determine whether a strike has had sufficient cause, and if in their judgment it has not, the strikers are to be exiled to prison on the island of Las Tres Marias, in the Pacific Ocean. This means that the strike is practically outlawed in Mexico. And the United States government acts as policeman for the Mexican ruling class by bounding those who oppose the infamous regime of President Diaz and his tools.

James B. Duke, President of the smerican Tobacco Company, had seventeen striking hod-carriers arrested at strikers had picketed Mr. Duke's mansion, which was being built, and a handy judge was found who placed the men under \$600 bonds each. The Duke of Somerville may not have a coat of arms, but he knows to whom political power belongs, at any rate.

LIKE CHEAP LABOR.

Sir Julius Wernber, a mining mag-nate of South Africa, complains of insufficient Cainese labor on the Rand to make the mining industry as profitable as he desires. Now that many of them are to be sent back by government decree he fears for the future of the Transvaal. The workers who have the lowest standard of living have always had a peculiar attraction for the profit leving capitalists of all countries.

A fire in a steam mill at Raab, Hun gary, caused the death of eight perons. There being a strike on the authorities charged the strikers with fir ing the mill. Perhaps if they investigated farther it would be discovered that Pettibone sent them some of his famous dope.

The Mine Owners' Association in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado are holding daily sessions every afternoon at the Cripple Creek office of the organization. They are probably preparing for a contest with the organiza tion of the miners which was recently formed there in spite of the card system of the mine owners.

CREATING A SURPLUS OF LA-BOR.

The Panama Canal Commission is considering plans to increase the num ber of European laborers on the Isthmus by building cheap houses in close proximity to their work. Aside from the immigrants imported by the Com mission, there is a constant stream of other laborers pouring into Panama, so that in a short time that country will be over stocked and "natural law will then regulate wages to the satisfaction of the capitalists.

The Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers will hold their national convention at Waldon, N. Y., beginning September 27.

The Antwerp dock strikers are still holding out and the commerce of Belgium is considerably hampered. Many of the small business houses are also suffering, and it is probable the companies will be forced to make concessions soon.

About 6.000 members of the Fur Workers' Union have been locked out by the Fur Manufacturers' Association in New York City. The latter are determined to establish the open shop. and the lock-out was forced to bring the men to terms.

One thousand boilermakers in the machine shops of the Northwestern roads at St. Paul, Minn., went on strike last week. The men are asking for 45 cents an hour east and 47% cents west of the Missouri River. The owners prefer to increase dividends than wages, and the workers must fight for what they cannot take.

The striking telegraphers have issued an appeal from their headquarters at Chleago asking for the aid of

Worker to show the farmer that he who tills the soil to feed the world should re ceive his reward in proportion.

EDWIN W. WHEAT. Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 7.

ABOUT METHODS

OF ORGANIZATION. To the Editor of The Worker:-I think that Comrade Schwartz' criticism of the superficial work done by some of the party organizers is perfectly just. Delivering ad-

I...................... The Coal Lumpers of Sydney, Australia, have just concluded a three contend that the strike is fairly won and that the strikers are holding out remarkably well.

WHAT ABOUT THIS, TELEG-RAPHERS?

The striking telegraphers have deroted one issue of their organ, "Fair Play," to an article in support of government ownership of telegraph lines The writer says nothing as to who will be the government, and the article therefore falls flat. If government ownership would solve the workers problems then the garbage workers of New York city would be enjoying a paradise. The telegraphers know the miserable conditions these men had to contend with and that government employment solved no questions for them. The working class can expect little relief from this source unless they hold some power in the government, and that they do not have now.

The strike of the street railway employees of San Francisco, which has been on for five months, was declared off last week. It is not surprising the strike was lost as the press of the entire country joined in the campaign to defeat the strikers.

Reports of Prussian factory inspectors show that the law prohibiting employment of women at night has been systematically violated. The government has connived at the violations by imposing ridiculously low fines when forced to act. The Prusslan capitalists seem to know something of the law breaking capitalists here and are following their example.

BRITISH RAILWAY STRIKE DE-FERRED.

The threatened strike of the Railway Men's Union of Great Britain has not materialized. The executive of the union at Manchester last Sunday decided to refer the question of strike to a referendum vote of the membership, which will close Oct. 28. The men ask for recognition of the union an eight-hour day for those engaged on trains, a ten-hour day for others and a minimum pay of rate and a quar ter for all time over the standard hours. The railway companies sefuse to treat with the men.

Two thousand longshoremen who have been on strike for a week at New Orleans have signed up with sixteen companies and returned to work. The strikers won nearly all their demands The strikebreakers and detectives who lest the ment strike in New York City evidently did not reach New Orleans in time to do much good.

The German government has sent to the federal council a bill revising the trade ordinance, the chief feature of which is to prohibit the employment of women to work at night. The bill will make it unlawful to require wo men and girls in factories and shops to work later than 8:30 o'clock at night or to begin work earlier than 5:30 a

Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent's report for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1907, is about ready to be made public, and it will show that the total number of aliens admitted during that period was something more than .,400,00000, or in the neighborhood of 200,000 more than came during the year preceding

In the ballot of Northumberland miners 16,230 votes were given in favor of joining the Miners' Federation of Great Britain and 3,613 against.

At a recent mass meeting of 10,000 British miners the proprietors of the Nixon collieries agreed to the proposiave to join the union or leave. This is the greatest concession made to the miners by the Coal Owners' Association.

The government of Belgium, which falled to accept a measure for reduced hours in the mines recently, has been rebuked by Parliament, a combination of Socialists and Liberals carrying the day. It is not improbable that a great national strike will be ordered next month, in accordance with a recent referendum vote, now that the ruling class rejected the demands of the miners.-Cleveland Citizen.

The iron ore miners of the northwest are preparing for a long siege with the United States Steel Corporation. Having to fight the trust as well as the small capitalists the miners have or ganized the National Co-operation Mercantile Co., and incorporated under the laws of Minnesota with a capital stock of \$100,000. The company will pro vide the men with necessaries at cost price, a policy the Western Federation of Miners has followed with suc cess in other strikes.

and seldom creates a lasting impression Then, too, we seek to carry our gospel to new cars instead of making genuin cialists out of those who have already to me that if a six months' subscription to The Worker and a copy of Blatchford's "Merrie England" were given away gratis to every stranger who drops into any of our local meetings a great good would re-sult. His name and address should be taken and a cordial invitation sent him for regular attendance at meetings. Our pre-ent indiscriminate distribution of literatur

dresses in a large number of places, holding dances, picules and concerts to defray expenses, etc., is perhaps good as far as it goes, but should not our efforts be concentrated on the discriminate dissembation of literature. A speech is an ephermal time.

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"One of the most important instincts namely, the instinct of workmanship. Lawyers, criminals and philosophers frequently imagine that only makes man work. We are instinctively forced to be active, the same as the ants and the bees. The instinct of workmanship would be the greatest source of happiness if it were not for the fact that our present social and economic organization allows only a few to satisfy this instinct."-Dallas Laborer.

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LABOR DIRECTORY.

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UNION No. 90-Office and Employment Burseu, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. 16 (Bohemian)—331 E 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 (German)—35 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 (German)—35 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 (German)—36 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 (German)—37 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 — 322 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 — 322 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 12—309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2099 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—450 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulnabers Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

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

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LOCAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple. 235 East 84th street. William L. Draper. 482 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City, Recording Secretary. H. M. Stoffers. 221 East 191st street, Finaucial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Rooms, 221-223 East Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR 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. 708. 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.Wollnik, 1 Hutton St.

OCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracase, 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. LABOR SECRETARIAT

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PARTY NEWS

60000000000000000000000000 Editorial Notice.

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

National.

A. H. Floaten, 1026 Broadway, Denver, has been elected State Secretary of Colo-

On Sept. 17 the individual ballots and blanks for reporting the result of National Referendem A, 1907, were shipped from the National Office to state secretaries, locals in unorganized states and members-at-large. Vote in locals will close on the referendum Oct. 22

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

D. Burgess of Bellingham and Emit Her-man, 2305½ Pacific avenue, Tacoma, have been elected members of the National Committee for the state of Washington The National Secertary reports the following correspondence:

Under date of Sept. 9, G. T. Fraenkel, Sec-retary of the Cook County Central Comthe National Secretary:

In view fact that Comrade A. M. Simons hadvertised to make his report of advertised to make his report of a diarrick Theatre on Sunday, Sept. 12, 207, immediately after his return from the Congress for the benefit of an organization outside of the party, the Central Committee of the Secialist Party, of Cook County has instructed me to request you, as National Secretary of the Secialist Party, to prevent Delegate Simons from making such report under any circumstances before he has first, rendered a full and complete report to our national organization.

Comrade Simons replies to Comrade

Fraenkel's letter as follows:

In reference to the communication of Comrade G. T. Ersenkel, I would say that my report as national delegate was prepared on my return trip, and will be delivered to you within twenty-four hours, with some additions, which I think may add somewhat to its value. The use of the word "report" in connection with the advertising of my talk at the Garrick Theatre was so obvious an error that It could decrive no one unless they wished to wilfully misunderstand it. To infer that I was poing to make my official report at that time was as silly as to expect that I would duplicate the International Congress. At any rate it is something about which the Cook County Central Committee could in no possible way be concerned, since I was sent as a delegate from the National Party, and I presume that the national organization is fully capable of calling ms to account should I invore delinquent.

There is a phrase in the letter which the letter waites the weekler.

tion is fully capable of calling me to account should I arrow delinquent.

There is a phrase in the letter which fully explains the whole master, however. This is the statement that the meeting is to be "for the benefit of an organization" is the Chicago "Daily Socialist", fully 80 per cent of whose stock is owned by party organizations, and most of the remainder by active party members. But from the beginning of this paper a small clique, who now have control of the official machinery of Cook County, have fought this paper and in every peasible way sought to injure it. They have done this, notwithstanding the fact that the management of the paper has gone to the last limit of legality in order to place the possession of a controling interest in the paper in the hands of Cook County, having set aside 51 per cent of the stock to be sold only to Local Cook County and its branches, and providing that these shares need not be paid for in cash, but could be secured by obtaining subscriptions at the extremely low rate of fitty subscriptions for each share of atock. No effort whatever has been made by the officials of Cook County to take advantage of this offer, but on the contrary they have conducted a continuous campaign of villification against the paper and all those connected with it.

Recause the great majority of the rank and the suid near the paper and all those connected with it.

connected with it.

Recause the great majority of the rank and file and nearly all the branches of Cook County have given their support to the daily in apite of the attneks of this small clique, no protest has been made by those who were conducting the paper, and it is with the greatest reluctance that I speak of these matters at this time, because of the fear that any controversy might injure the paper in which so many hundreds of comrades have placed their money and energies. But since the enemies of the paper have attempted to involve the national organization it would be unfair to those who have sacrificed in order that those who have sacrificed in order that there might be a Socialist daily in the Vagiish language, if I did not state these facts.

This same body of men are now asking for proxies from stockholders throot the Inited States in order to use them in this empaign against the "Daily Bocialist". The present management do not wish to enter into this controversy in any manner that will even give the appearance that they are seeking to influence the stockholders and the party membership in their management of their property. Therefore they have suffered these attacks in silence, and have not sought in any way to secure proxies, nor are they adding for any now, tut I feel that the stockholders of the paper should know that all proxies sent to Comrade Fracekel are to be controlled by those who have fought the paper from its establishment, and that they should not send them to him unless they wish to assist those who are doing all they can to Injure the paper.

not send them to bim unless they should assist those who are doing all they can to injure the paper.

In view of this situation, the question having been raised by the letter of Cook County Central Committee, in order to avoid all possibility of unfairness. I submit the following Netional Committee Mortlon:

The trustees to vote the provise for the persons for the Board of Directors as instructed by the owners of the stock, or is the absence of instructions, as directed by the National Executive Committee.

"It being understood that no employee of the paper is to receive any such prayies or have any voice or vote, as a member of the National Executive Committee, in their disposition."

position."

I make the above proviso owing to my connection with the paper.

Under the rules Comrade Simors' motion will be submitted in due form to the Na-tional Committee on Sept. 24.

The National Secretary has submitted to the National Secretary has submitted to the National Executive Committee a propo-sition from the "Workers' Publishing So-clety" (Chicago "Daily Socialist") that the national headquarters be moved into the Chicago "Daily Socialist" building, 18) E. Washington street.

Washington street,
DATES FOR NATIONAL LECTURERS
AND ORGANIZERS.

City: Sept. 25, Jersey City: Sept. 27.
Brooklyn: Sept. 28, New York City.
Lens Morrow Lewis: Sept. 22-28, Phila-

elphia, Pa. Guy B. Miller: Texas, under direction of State Committee John M. Work: New York, under direc-

M. W. Wikins: Maine, under direction of

State Committee met Sept. 8. Among ther business it was voted to engage Henry Laurens Call for six lectures abo week in October: Secretary Killing eck reported on his trip thru the all counties will have assembly tickets this year, excepting two; six county papers will use plate matter; 14 open-air meetings were held and large amount of literature distrib increased vote. Locals are urged to sup port the proposed re-districting of assem

in the state as follows: Oct. 28, Newark Trenton; Nov. 1, Jersey City; Nov. 2, Eliza beth, Nov. 4. Camden. Sunday, Oct. 3, is spen. A few dates previous to Oct. 28 are also open. Locals desiring dates should no leaflet in connection with the meetings.

HUDSON COUNTY.

County Committee met Sept. 8. Twenty new members were admitted. Treasurer's report showed a balance of \$115.20, regular funds, and \$47.57 campaign funds. Reports from all branches except 7th and 10th Wards, Jersey City, Bayonne, West Hobo-ken No. 2, Harrison and Kearny showed a mbership of 304 in good standing and 129 in arrears; an estimate places met ship at total of 417, good standing, and 150 in arrears. Campaign Committee reported six speaking stations during September and was voted \$150 for anticipated expenses. Entertainment committee reported plenie would pet about \$800. It was voted guarantee Socialist Club all over \$30 Attention was called to the fact that Dec next would be the twenty-fifth anniver sary of the formation of the first Socialis organization in New Jersey. Receipts,

arranged as follows: Friday, Sept. 20, Third and Harrison, Harrison, M. Korshet, J. Clerkin; Saturday, Sept. 21, Newark and City, W. H. Lef-Jersey avenues, Jersey City, W. H. Lef-fingwell, J. Schubert; Washington and Third streets, Hoboken, J. M. Reilly, F. Thirteenth streets, Jersey City, H. R. Walter L. Oswald, F. McMahon; Thursday Sept. 26, First and Garden, Hoboken, J. M. Reilly, J. Schubert: Friday, Sept. 27, Third and Harrison, Harrison, J. M. Rellly, J. Scheeder; Saturday, Sept. 28, Newark and Jersey avenues, Jersey City, M. Korshet, F. Logiest; Washington and Third street Hoboken, Kearns, Clerkin.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

The convention of the Socialist Party of Manchester Township was held on Monday Sept. 9, at Cedar Cliff Hotel, Haledon. The convention was well attended. Charles Kaser was chairman and Albin Wuensh. ecretary. A full ticket was nominated, as follows For member of Township Commit

At Passalc, at 12 a. m., Satualay, Sept North Sixth street, Paterson, 20 years of age, was killed instantly by coming in con was only about one foot above the roof on which he was working as a tinsmith. Con rade Wietzel was a good active member of Rr. 2. Manchester Township, Socialist Party, and a well liked member of the Tin-amith Union of Passaic City.

FROM STATE HEADQUARTERS.

rades in Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Venan dress, 800 Concord street, Allegheny.

The small percentage of report cards re turned by secretaries for the August reporpler form of report has been adopted secre-taries should not deem the task of filling and forwarding so great as to excuse their negligence. Wake up, comrades, and let us have a better showing for the September report, and be sure to get it in by Oct. S. Several cards came after the report had been forwarded to the National Secretary.

Campaign Committee has sent out a cir-eniar letter and card announcing the en-gagement of Lena Morrow Lewis for two weeks commencing Sept. 22 and urging upon the members the necessity of making the meetings a success. Picule receipts to date amount to \$450.

carding Secretary of Local Philadelphia, and Frank Rosenblum is acting as tem-porary secretary until next meeting of

tee \$5 was donated to the local telegraph ers' strike fund.

Rranch are making arrangements for an indoor meeting for Lena Morrow Lewis.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are arranged as follows:

SUNDAY, SEPT. 22.—North Plaza City Hall: Kelly, Lena Morrow Lewis.

TUENDAY, SEIT, 24.—East Plans City Hall: McKelvey, Lena Morrow Lewis; Ash and Thompson: John P. Clark, Knebel. WKINESDAY, SEPT. 23.—Twenty-eighth and Wharton: Fletcher, Sehl; Broad and Fairmount: Livetsky, Lena Morrow Lewis; Girard and Warnock: Gulbert, D. K. Young.

South Bowersox, Lepa Morrow Lewis.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.—Front and Danphin: Hemmeter, Lena Morrow Lewis
Kensington and Clearfield: Fletcher, Sadkers Germantown and Diamond: Satin,
Knebel; Thirtieth and Diamond: Connerton, Sehl.

ton, Sehl,
ATURDAY, SEPT. 28.—Kensington and
Lehigh: Satin and Sadier; Germantown and
Lehigh: Kelly, Lana Morrow Lewis: Germantown and the stol; Fietcher, Sahi: Germantown and Chelton: McDermott, Liversky; Porty-accord and Lancaster: Rents,
John P. Cinkt: Right and Spring Garden:
Guillert, Kasbel; Twentieth and Fodespi:

Russell, Idhros; Richmond and William: McKelvey, Sutcliffe.

Local Washington County has added two new branches in the last two weeks, Branch Washington, organized by Fred L. Schwartz, with ten members, and Branch McDonald, organized by Comrades Louis Goaziou and Schwartz, with 35 members Local Washington County on Jan. 1, 1907. had 21 members on the roll. It now has the following membership: Branch Charlerol, 5, Finleyville, 16; Roscoe, 18; Coal Centre, 34; Washington, 10; McDonald, 35, making a total of 118 members on Sept. 1. Ever English speaking member is urged to sub scribe to The Worker, as it is the party organ of New York and Pennsylvania. De not forget the Chicago "Dnily Socialist", \$2 per year. The secretary has sent to the branches the names of local speakers and are urged to arrange meetings for them.

County Committee met last Sunday. was recommended that all branches proper consolidate into one ranch and hold its meetings at county headquarters; the branches will act on this. Charter was granted to new local with 2) members at Sturgeon. A fund to purchase literature was started by loans and all branches are requested to purchase direct from the county.

on Oct. 1 in Monteflore Hall.

The next general membership m eeting will be held Sunday, Sept. 29.

The lecture course begins next Sunday, Sept. 22 at Socialist headquarters, 416 Wood street. Rev. Aaron Noll will lecture "Capitalism and the Church".

Massachusetts.

Thru the efforts of Comrade Ryan and thers of North Adams the local has been others of North Adams the local has been rerived in that city after a sleep of two

Douglas with 10 members by some Finnish comrades, whose energy and loyalty to the cause is an example that ought to be followed by all American Socialists. John D. MacLean, Esser County Organ-

izer, organized an English speaking local at Lawrence, with 23 charter members. John W. Brown was the speaker at the

Saturday evening meeting in Dorchester. Both meetings were well attended James F. Carey spoke in Abington, East Weymouth and Walpole last week.

State Executive Committee held an adsession Sunday after the state conference and granted charters to East Dong. las and Lawrence. State Secretary was structed to arrange a ratification meeting for state ticket in Fanuell Hall. Comrade Mosman of Stoughton was au-thorized to print flyers with cut of candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor at \$1.50 per thousand, the same to be sent to locals desiring them on receipt of price. Send orders and money rect to H. Mosman, Stoughton, Mass. Secretary was instructed to call meetings of Executive Committee first Saturday in each month, 8 p. m., during the campaign.

BOSTON. The Boston Socialist Sunday School will meet every Sunday at 3 p. m., beginning Sept. 22, at the International Working Peo-Parents are invited to bring children over four years of age. Two classes will be formed, so that the older members will have more time for discussion and club work."

On Sunday, Sept. 22, 8 p. m., Saul Beau-nont will be the speaker at Pilgrim Hall, 609 Washington street, the subject being

Ohio.

Isaac Cowen of Cleveland has begun an agitation and organizing tour of the state. His dates already arranged for September are: Sept. 21. Fremont; 22-23, Fostoria; 24-25, Findlay; 26-27, Bueyrus; 28, Lima; 29-30, Van Wert. Comrade Cowen will then Columbus, Newark, Zanesville, Pleasant City, Uhrichsville, Masilion, Car. ew Waterford, Youngstown, and Warren in turn. He will spend two weeks in Cincinnati. Comrade Cowen will give special attention to organization wherever

New York State

Lena Morrow Lewis enters New York state for one month's agitation on Oct. 6. until Oct. 21. Her dates after that will be as follows: Oct. 21. Yonkers: 22. Albany; 23, Troy; 24, Schenectady; 25, Johns town; 26, Utica; 27, Watertown; 28, Rome; 20 Clinton: 30 Syracuse: 31 Auburn: Nov 1. Ithaca; 2 Geneva; 3, Rochester; 4, Buf-

The dates for John M. Work for the fire part of is tour are as follows. Sept. 21, Rochester. 22. Buffalo: 23, Corning: 24-25, Auburn: 26-27, Syracuse: 28, Rome: 29-30, Utlea: Oct. 1, Johnstown: 2, Gloversville:

3-4. Troy; 5-6. Albany; 7-8. Poughkeepsle.

The locals that have accepted dates for these speakers should make every preparation to have these meetings as large as pos shile. Both speakers are first-class and should have good audiences. The locals which have not yet accepted the dates as-signed them should do so at once, for de-lay means that the speakers will be assigned to other locals

The attention of the locals is again called to the request of the State Secretary that all nominations of candidates to be voted for this fall be reported promptly to the State Committee. Every local should bear in mind the importance of supporting The Worker, and send in a bundle order for ganda meetings.

Locals should report to the State Sec the result of all propagands meetings, and the important transactions at meetings of the locals, so that all members of the party may be kept informed of the activity of the movement in the state thru

New York City.

Executive Committee met Sept. 9. Or-anizer was instructed to try and get Lena Morrow Lewis for the ratification meeting in Cooper Union on Oct. 5. Decided that Carl Thompson be engreed for the Carl Thompson be engaged for the three days in New York, beginning Oct. 5. Comrade Oneal asked to be recorded against engagement of Thompson. Decided that Edward Moore of Philadelphia be engaged for a week. Sixth A. D. wrote that speak for them, replied that he would be iser was instructed to communicate with Mr. Clews, and try and make arrangements

Sept. 13, to discuss the Jewish Socialist convention at Bochester. Agitation Dis-tricts reported: Second, delegates absent. Yorkville, that all districts, except 24th and 29th, had distributed the Labor Day edition of The Worker; that 22d had trouble at an open-air meeting; that Agit. Com, had decided to deliver a copy of The Worker every week in every barber shop within the district. Harlem, transacted only routine business. Bronx, that Branch 33 had been reorganized; the 35th A. D branches decided to hold joint meeting to discuss best methods of distributing literaure. Organizer reported regarding the primary law; primary day is Sept. 24; pink is to be the color of the party at primaries. Details for the primaries were then arranged. "Why Aren't You a Socialist? The Worker will be revised for leaflet pur poses and 100,000 copies printed. Org zer was instructed to prepare list of trade union members in the local and present it lenflet entitled. "Why Aren't You a Social

and the various sub-divisions are requested to order as large a quantity for distribution in their territory as possible. The leaf lets will be sold to the party branches at the rate of \$1 per thousand; they are go ten out in large type and can be used to a great advantage during the next few days, when new leaflets will be printed.

Sunday, Oct. 13, was set aside by the General Committee for a bouse-to-house distribution of The Worker. A specia campaign edition of 50,000 will be ordered by Local New York to be apportioned fre to the various branches in the city. This will undoubtedly prove one of the best means not only of propagating the cause Socialism, but also for agitating for the paper. District organizations should at once notify the Organizer of the quantity they desire to distribute, and the place where the papers should be sent.

Comrades and sympathizers in the Bron: who can volunteer their services on Tues maries will be held that day, ballots must be delivered at the polls and one watcher must be delivered between one and two o'clock. Comrade Staring, the Organizer, will be at the clubhouse, 3306 Third ave nue, Monday, Sept. 23, from 7:30 to 10 to 2 p. m. to assign volunteers to their

A. D. two applications for membership were received. Decided to purchase 2,500 copies of the "Red Flag" and \$10 worth of sub cards for The Worker, also to send smount of \$10. Organizer was instructed to issue letters to enrolled voters for prinuries and arrange distribution of on primary day. J. Stark was elected dele gate to Moyer-Haywood conference in place of Abe Glaser and U. Solomon to General Committee in place of Adolph Sheps.

A Boy's Socialist Club has been ized in the 26th A. D., with Miss Pauline Newman as director. The club meets a p. m. Boys interested and wishing to join an make application any night at the oshin, 75 E. One Hundred and First street.

sixth season on Friday. Sept. 20, at the rerrace Lyceum, 206 E. Brondway. Dr. H. Solotaroff will speak on "Will Socialism Re the Next Step in Social Evolution?" There will be a concert and Platon Brounoff will also read bis new story.

A special meeting of the 23d A. D. will be held on Sept. 20, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty ofth street, to take action in regard to the primary. All members are requested to attend this meeting and invite enrolled So-

All comrades who rolunteered to distrib-ute the ballots to the different election districts should be at the Labor Lyceum or Saturday evening, Sept. 21. Every com-rade should make it his duty to be there

on that evening.

Conventions in Kings County are an nonneed as follows: County, Oct. 5; Judi-

A number of complaints have been re-ceived at the office about assembly dis

coming in very slowly. Strongest efforts should be made by the comrades to get

funds with which to carry on the work.

All members of Br. 2, 23d A. D., Kings County, are asked to be present at the next regular meeting on Monday, Sept. 23, at the Socialist clubrooms, 157 Christopher arenne, where a ball arrangement commit-tee will be elected and the question discussed whether or not the branch shall er ter the Jewish Agitation Bureau.

speaking Socialist Party branch in the 22d A. D. (East New York), will blod! municate their names and addresses to L. Trembitsky, 378 Williams avenue, Brook

The Socialist Literary Society of Browns ville was recently organized. The aim and purpose of the society is to promote a thoro study of Socialism among its men hers and to conduct an active socialistic propaganda among the English speaking population of Brownsville and East New York. All in sympathy are urged to join and help make the society progress. Meet-ings are held every Friday, the next being on Sept. 20, at Comrade Rinkin's house, 351 Watkins street, Brooklyn.

Central Committee met Sept. 14. Cre-dentials received from 1st, 2d. 6th and 10th A. D. Communications from Henry L. ceived, 16. Executive Committee rec Organizer to have printed in 'Volkszel teng" and The Worker a list of candidates tion matters. Recommended that Comrade Behringer be engaged to take charge of the tising, \$150; legal expenses, \$25; equip Lee. Offer of Comrade Cravello to speak on the same terms as last year was accepted. Decided to hold a special session of the Executive Committee on Friday.

ed to use his discretion in hiring typewriter and that machine be purchased. ganizer reported as follows: That he had 3,500 circulars printed to be sent out with small card giving location of polling places, but owing to inability to secure same had not yet done so; requests all districts to hold more street meetings; 23d A. D. complained that street meetings were interfered with; had written to Comrades Fieldman and Vanderporten in regard to noor bonr speaking, but no reply; can have Mrs. one at Labor Lyceum and others at differ-ent sections of city; decided that at Labor Lyceum meeting one of the delegates to International Congress give of leaflets on the Red Flag, leaflet to be selected by Literature Committee. Organ-izer was instructed to have 25,500 leaflets printed at his discretion. Alex, Fraser will act as bondaman when necessary. Comrade Pauly reported for State Committee that Kings County be requested to nominate one candidate for Judge of Court of Ap peals. Two weeks before election a special edition of The Worker will be printed. 1st and 2d A. D. report holding street meeting and arranging for a concert and ball; 19th A. D., successful meetings; 20th A. D. will hold mass meeting for the enrolled voters on how to set at the ortmaries, two street meetings a week planning to hold a festival on Oct. 27; 23d A. D. report holding street meetings once week and selling 25 copies of The Work er; will commence a course of 25 lectures Financial Secretary reported receipts, \$56.20 expenses, 74 cents. Comrade Hopkins nomi-nated for Judge of Court of Appeals. It was decided to leave date for Henry L. Call's lecture to discretion of Organizer. Twenty-five dollars was donated to the Hart's Hall Lecture Committee; 25,000 cop les of Jewish leaflets printed by Local New York ordered: \$450 received from Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society party share of profits from their picute. It was decided to lay over the question of opening headquarters in the vicinity of City Hall until the first meeting after elec-

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and econd Av. Miss J. M. Dahme, Mark Pelser. 16th A. D.—8, W. cor. Fifty-fourth St. and First Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Fred Paul

and First Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Fred Paulitsch.

18th A. D.—N. E. cor. Seventy-third St. and First Av. J. C. Frost and a Bohemian Speaker.

20th 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.

30th A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. between Lexington and Third Avs. Alb. Abrahams, H. Saunders.

34th A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Road. Chas. S. Vanderporten, J. T. B. Geariety.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

4th A. D.—N. E. cor. Stanton and Columbia Sts. F. Urban, F. W. Harwood.
Sth A. D.—N. E. cor. Orchard and Grand
Sts. J. G. Dobsevage, Tim Murphy.
17th A. D.—S. E. cor. Ninety-eighth St.
and Amsterdam Av. J. C. Frost, Win. KarBr.

Sith A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Sixth St. and Madison Av. Sol Fleidman. Sixt A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Chas. S. Vanderporten, Alb. Abrahams. 32d A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty fifth St. and Willis Av. Wm. Mallly, Thos. J. Lewis.

33d A. D. (Italian Meeting)—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Forty-inth St. and Morris Av. Antonio Cravello.

MONDAY. SEPT. 23.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23. 2d A. D.—S. E. cor. Henry and Market Sts. Jos. C. Frost, A. B. Demili. 5th A. D.—N. E. cor. Fifteenth St. and Eighth Av. Alb. Abrahams, Fred Paul-lisch.

Avenue A. Tim Muspac, Gearlety, 23d A. D.-S. E. cor. One Hundred and 23d A. D.-S. E. and Amsterdam Av. Alex-23d A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Porty-second St. and Amsterdam Av. Alexander Rosen, H. Saunders.
26th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Fourteenth St. and Fifth Av. Wim. Mendelson, J. C. Chase.
4th A. D.—N. E. cor. Goerck and Rivington Sts. (Italian meeting). Antonio Cravello.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24.

2d A. D.-N. W. cor. Clinton and Madlon Sts. J. T. Britt Gearlety, William son Sts. J. T. Britt General Mendelson, Ath A. D.—N. E. cor. Division and Grand Sts. Sol Fieldman. Th A. D.—S. W. cor. Twenty-sixth St. and Eighth Av. Wildam Mailly, J. C. and Eighth Av. Wildam Mailly, J. C. and Eighth Av.

and Eight Av. Whiling sales, S. Frost.

Sth A. D.—S. E. cor. Chrystie and Rivington Sts. Mark Pelser, Tim Murphy.

15th A. D.—N. W. cor. Sixty-sixth St. and Broadway. Edward F. Cassely, Chas. S. Vanderporten.

21st A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. James Onest I. G. Bobsevage. 21st A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. James Oneal, J. G. Bobsevage. 31st A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Sixteenth St. and Lenox Av. Thomas J. Lewis, Frank Porée.

1)th A. D.-N. E. cor. Tenth St. and econd Av. Tim Murphy, Chas. S. Vander Second Av. 11m Supporten.

18th A. D.—N. W. cor. Forty-eighth St.
18th A. D.—N. W. Harwood, Fred and First Av. F. W. Harwood, Free Paulitsch. 20th A. D.-N. E. cor. Seventy-eighth St and First Av. Thos. J. Lewis, H. Saun

SATURDAY, SELLY S.

17th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Sixth St. and Amsterdam Ay. Tim Murphy. Alex. Rosen.

26th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Seventeenth St. and Fifth Ay. J. C. Frest,

Bergen Avs. Unas. c. .

Dobsevage. .

35th A. D.—N. W. cor. Washington and
Wendorer Avs. Miss J. A. M. Dahme,
Thos. J. Lewis.

IN NEW YORK CITY ·

oth A. D.—N. E. cor. Fifth St. and Ayenue D. Chas. S. Vanderporten, Heury Harris.
Sth A. D.—N. E. cor. Forsyth and Grand Sts. Sol Fieldman. Sts. Soi Fieldman.

13th A. D.—S. W. cor. Fifty-fourth St. and Fighth Av. F. W. Harwood, Thos. J. Lewis.

12th A. D.—N. E. cor. Fifteenth St. and Avenue A: Tim Murphy, J. T. Britt (narlet).

6th A. D.—N. E. cor. Third St. and Avenue C. Sol Fleidman. 10th A. D.—S. E. cor. Seventh St. and

nue C. Sol Fieldman.
10th A. D.—S. E. cor. Seventh St. and
Second Av. Thos. J. Lewis and a German
speaker.
25th A. D.—N. W. cor. Twenty-seventh
St. and Broadway. Edward F. Cassidy.
Chârles S. Vanderporten.
24th A. D.—S. E. cor. Ninety-second St.
and First Av. Jos. C. Frost, Tim Murphy.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25.

WEDNESDAY, SEITT. 25.

3d A. D.—S. E. cor. Thompson and
Bleecker Sts. A. B. Demilt, H. Saunders.
9th A. D.—N. W. cor. Forty-first St. and
Eighth Av. Sol Fieldman.
11th A. D.—N. W. cor. Forty-ninth St.
and Eighth Av. Alb. Abrahams, Alex.
Rosen.
14th A. D.—S. E. cor. Thirty-second St.
and Third Av. Fred Paulitsch, Thomas J.
Lewis.

and Third Av. Free Fashies.

Lewis.

20th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and
Sixth St. and Madison Av. Warren Atkinson, J. C. Frost.

32d A. P.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and
Forty third St. and Willis Av. Tim Murphy, Chas. S. Vanderporten.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.

The N. W. cor. Clinton and Madi-

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27.

and First Av. Thos. J. Lewis, H. Saunders.

22d A. D.—S. W. cor. Eighty-fifth St. and Avenue A. Soi Fieldman.

34th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Sixty-fifth St. and Forest Av. J. C. Frost. J. T. B. Gearlety.

28th A. D. ditalian Meeting)—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Twelfith St. and First Av. Antonio Cravello. SATURDAY, SEPT. 28.

Seventeenth St. and rich and William Karlin.

Alst A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Soil Fleidman.

And A. D.—Seuth Side of One Hundred and Forty ninth St. between Third and Bergen Avs. Chas. S. Vanderporten, J. G.

************************ PARTY BUTTONS, PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT SOCIALISTS, STEEL AND COPPER ENGRA-VINGS, PHILOSOPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND ANTI-SOCIALIST BOOKS, ARM AND TORCH PINS; in fact, everything a Socialist must have can be purchased from us! Subscriptions for Foreign as well as Domestic Periodicals, Magazines, Newspapers, etc., are promptly filled. Catalog mailed free on application.

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MONSTER

ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION SATURDAY. SEPTEMBER 21, 1907 in MURRAY HILL LYCEUM

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, near THIRD AVE. DOORS OPEN AT 7.30 COMMENCING AT 8 P. M.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN KINGS COUNTY. PRIDAY: SEPT. 20.

21st A. D.—Bushwick Av. and Morrell St. Abel and Oshinsky, 23d A. D.—Pitkin and Thatford Avs. J. Hill, Geo. L. Glefer. SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

A. D.—Third Av. and Seventeenth St., Glefer.

7th A. D.—Third Av. and Seventeenth St. Geo. L. Glefer.
9th A. D.—Fifty-fourth St. and Third Av. Lighton Baker.
13th A. D.—Bushwick Av. and Grand St. J. T. Hill, W. W. Passage.
16th A. D.—Coney Island Av. and Ave. nue D. Alex, Fraser, Mrs. B. M. Fraser.
19th A. D.—Knickerbocker Av. and Jef. ferson St. Edward Dawson.
20th A. D.—Eldert St. and Broadway. W. T. Felgenbaum, J. A. Behringer.
21st A. D.—Staled St. and Graham Ay. Cahen, Shick.
21st A. D.—Manhatran Av. and Broadway. I. Folsky, Jos. A. Well.
22d A. D.—Manhatran Av. and Broadway. I. Folsky, Jos. A. Well.
22d A. D.—Manhatran Av. S. Baker.
MONDAY, SEPT. 22.

MONDAY, SEPT. 23. 7th A. D.—Nineteenth St. and Fifth Av. os. A. Weil, Geo. L. Glefer. 12th A. D.—Fourteenth St. and Fifth Av. T. Hill. Jos. A. Well.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 24. 19th A. D.—Rushwick Av. and Cook St. Oshinsky, Ashbel. 21st A. D.—Seigel and Leonard St. Schick, Ashbel.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 25. 18th A. D.-Tilden and Rogers Av. H. R. Kearns. THURSDAY, SEPT. 26. 16th A. D.—Flatbush Av. and Dean St. H. D. Smith, F. L. Lachemacher. 14th and 15th A. D.—Nassau Av. and Humboldt St. Jos. A. Well, Geo. L. Gle-fer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 27. 6th A. D. Tompkins Av. and Stockt. Alex. Fraser, Mrs. B. M. Fraser, Paulitsch. D.—Br. 3. Ninety-ninth St. and 9th A. D.—Br. 3. Ninety-ninth St. and Fourth Av. Geo. L. Glefer, Joa. A. Weil. 230 A. D.—Br. 2. Sarntoga and East New York Av. J. T. Hill.

NOTES OF RAND SCHOOL.

Mrs. Rosa Ladden Lebovitz has resur her old place as assistant secretary of the School.

The elecution class will be taught this year by John D. Barry. Mr. Barry is a novelist and playwright of note, and is also an instructor of elecution in the Academy of Dramatic Arts and a lecturer for the

Roard of Education.

A second "open house" will be given by the School on Friday, Sept. 27, from 4 to 6 in the afternoon and from 8 to 10:3 in the evening. A program of vocal and instrumental music will be rendered, and refreshments will be served. All persons interested in the School are invited to at-The Executive Committee of the Rand

School Society has set apart Saturday evening as a general "social evening" for the School. Habits are proverbially difficult to establish, but it is hoped that gradunlly the friends of the School will de velop the habit of "dropping in" on Sat-urday evening and bringing their friends with them. The carclesness or indifference displayed

by many persons regarding their mail is amazing. Letters in considerable number are returned from addresses only recently given. What has become of the addressees? Has flood or fire decoured them, or an earthquake or a prison swallowed them up. Who can answer? These untraceable disappearances would

trying to escape creditors, or enemies, or

the law But it is hard to account for

be rational enough in the

LANDMARKS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIAL-ISM. (Anti-Dushring.) By Friedrich. Engels. St postpaid. Equally Important is? SOCIALISM, POSITIVE AND NEGA-TIVE By Robert Rives La Monte-

TIVE " By Rebert Rives La Montes50 cents, postpaid.

THE RIGHT TO BE LAZY." By Lafarque. The last volume of the Standard
Socialist Library and by far the bestone. 50c. postpaid.

"CRIME AND CRIMINALS." An address
to the prisoners in the Chicago County
Jail. By Clarence Darrow. Price, 10c.

A valuable historical work is:
THE RISE OF THE AMERICAN PRO-LETARIAN." By Austin Lewis. \$1

SHAREHOLDERS OF CHAS. H. KERK CO., CAN PURCHASE PROMOUS THE ABOVE AND ALL OTHER PUBLICA-TIONS ON THEIR CATALOG AT THE REDUCED PRICES GUARANTEED BY

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them otherwise except on the groun densest carelessness. The postoffic office by reason of this careles than others in this respect, but the st of returned letters at the School is a sad proof to the contrary.

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

EIGHTH MUNICIPAL COURT DIS-

Thursday, Oct. 3, at Lahran's Hall,

TRICT.

CONVENTIONS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Conventions of the Socialist Party of the county of New York, city and State of New York, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Judges of the Municipal Courts, Boros of Manhattan and the Bronx, will be held at S p. m., at the places and dates given

TRICT. Tuesday, Oct. 1, at the headquarters of the 8th A. D., 106 Ludlow street. FOURTH MUNICIPAL COURT DIS-

TRICT. Tuesday, Oct. 1, at the Murray Hill Club, 241 E. Forty-second street. FIFTH MUNICIPAL COURT DIS-

Tuesday, Oct. 1, at 852 Columbus avenue. SIXTH MUNICIPAL COURT DIS-TRICT.

TRICT.

Tuesday, Oct. 1. at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, SEVENTH MUNICIPAL COURT

Twenty-fifth street.

DISTRICT. Wednesday, Oct. 2, at the Harlem Socialist Club. 250 W. One Hundred and

A convention of the Socialist Party of the county of New York, for the purpose of nominating county officers

ty General Committee of the Socialist HENRY L. SLOBODIN, Chairman,

New Jersey.

Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin speak Sewark. The State Committee is preparing

\$73.25; expenditures, \$106.6).

Open-air meetings in Hudson County are

Kearns, Clerklu: Tuesday, Sept. 24, Monti-

Hueck: for Poundkeeper, Joseph Gless

The tour of Samuel Clark is very successful to date. He reports good audiences and heavy sales of books at all meetings But few meetings have been interfered

has been very encouraging.

Fred L. Schwarts is arranging a trip thru

PHILADELPHIA.

with all expenses paid. There are still a number of tickets to be settled for. Terrence A. Flood has resigned as Re-

Comrades of the Downtown Jewish

MONDAY, SEPT. 23.—Broad and Columbia: Guibert, Lena Morrow Lewis; Twenty second and Columbia: Kelly, Kneby Ewenty-third and South: Bowersox, Sad

THURSDAY, SEPT. 26.—Broad and South: Bowersox, Leps Morrow Lewis.

s secretary.

The Liberal Art Society will open its

Kings County.

will take place on Oct. 7 in places to be selected later. At the county convention delegates will be elected to a judicial co vention to nominate a candidate as Judge of the Second Department.

tricts not having correct addresses. Comrecently are requested to notify their recetive districts of these changes.

All those in favor of organizing a Jewish

Call. G. W. Littlefield, Kerr & Co., H. S. Baker, Butchers' Union, State Committee, and National Secretary. Applications remended that districts distribute ballots for primaries themselves; adopted. Instructed Robringer be engaged to take charge of the office until after election at salary of \$18 a week; adopted. Recommended that campaign fund he distributed as follows: Literature, \$400; street meetings, \$200; adversariate. THE RESERVE

Lena Morrow Lewis for Oct. 8, 9, 10; mo-tion carried that three meetings be held,

RECENT BOOKS ON SOCIALISM MODERN THOUGHT.

The series of books which we announce in this column contains some of the most important works of the ablest Socialist writers of Europe and America. These books are of the highest value to Socialists and students of Socialism. They are printed on extra book paper in large, clean type and tastefully and attractively bound in cloth. One of the most important works re-

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"CAPITAL" VOLUME IT." BY EAST.
MARX. IS NOW READY FOR DE-LIVERY. Orders will be received and filled AT. ONCE for \$2 the rolume, or

THEIR SHARES. Call or write to

low on up with his mail if only a notifica-tion of a change of address is given it. But it appears that thousands of persons are indifferent to this fact. News of the death of relatives or friends, news of the beonest of a fortune might seek one in waln in the matter. Millions of letters annually are returned to their senders, and other for all the pains the delinquent has taken might think that Socialists and Socialist sympathizers would show a better record

government."-Peoria Socialist

Wednesday, Oct. 2, at 1968 Third Averne NINTH MUNICIPAL COURT DIS-TRI' T. Wednesday, Oct. 2, at the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street. SECOND MUNICIPAL COURT DIS-FIRST MUNICIPAL COURT DIS-

> Morris Park avenue, Unionport, SECOND MUNICIPAL COURT DIS-TRICT, BORO OF THE BRONX. Thursday, Oct. 3, at Workmen's Educational Association, 3309 Third

> > COUNTY CONVENTION.

to be voted at the next ensuing general election, and transact such other business as may come before it, will take place on Saturday, Sept. 28, at. S p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, Manhattan. By authority of the New York Coun-

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Last day of registration is Oct. 5, and all ocialists should register. The Jewish comrades will give a ball

A Finnish local was organized at East

regular Tuesday evening agitation meeting on Union Square, Somerville, and at the

Continued from page 1.

ainally by the jury, in reality by a d public opinion resolutely on their death; and they, were ed. Neebe to fifteen years' imment, the remaining seven to nged. While the fourteen months' bettle against the verdict was waged to and thru the Supreme Court of the ited States, the men were confined in the Cook County jail. It was often my duty to see them there. Steel bars, ced by a steel netting, separated them from visitors; but thru this barrier conversation was not difficult. With all except Lings, I had many rsations. All, even to Parsons regarded me, because of my newspannections as their deadly enemy and part of the machinery of the "capitalist press" that had dragged them but that once admitted on both es, they were always approachable and grew to be even cordial."

Mr. Russell then gives his personal sions of each of the condemned n, describing their various characteristics. Of Parsons he speaks the most highly. He presents a vivid word picture of Lings, whom he describes as the strangest man he has ever known and the least human. Lings was the one really dangerous man among the seven, and the only anar-

Vain Protests.

The story of Nina Van Zandt, the woman who courted Sples after he was condemned and was married to him by proxy at her own motion is told. From this Mr. Russell

"The attitude of the public, meantime, was such as to seem now a by-plot to this singular tragedy. The great inajority believed that the men should be put to death, but there was a considerable, and, as time went on, a growing opposition. ng the working people, the large and powerful Central Labor Union was a unit against the sentence and its course created a very foolish but general belief that it was composed of wild-eyed anarchists, bomb-throw ers and revolutionists. But there were others outside of labor or any of its influences that protested. Leon ard Swett, one of the ablest lawyers we have ever had, declared that the verdict was wrong in point of lav and should not be carried out. General Benjamin F. Butler supported his confention. Colonel Ingersoll, with char acteristic courage, declared that the hanging of the men would be a ju-dicial murder. Mr. Wiftiam Dean Howells and many other kindly and broad-minded men protested on humuffitarian grounds. William Morris from London uttered a vehement denunciation. George Francis Train broke the rule of silence that for more than ten years he had imposed upon himself and went to Chicago to speak against the hanging. Meetings were held and petitions were circulated in the same interest. Of all the condemned men Parsons had the largest share of sym-The magnanimity of his surrender and the sincerity of his matives made a deep impression in his behalf. Governor Oglesby understood the peculiar position in which the man stood and desired to save him; an intimation was made to Parson's counsel, Captain Black, a man of very high character and much esteemed by the of Chicago, that if Parson would sign a petition for elemency the governor would grant it. In spite of every argument and appeal, Pars as refused to sign such a document. One reason that he made public was that he was an innocent man entitled not to a commutation of his sentence but to his freedom. Another reason that he confided to his counsel was that if clemency were extended to him it would seal the fate of his comrades and be on his part an act of desertion of which he would not be guilty."

The Hanging.

"On Thursday, Nov. 10, the day before that appointed for the hanging the governor commuted to life imprisonment the sentences of Fielden and Schwab and left Parsons, Sples, Fischer, Engel and Lings to their fate On the same day Lings committed, suicide by exploding a small dynamits bomb in his mouth.

"Meantime, outside, the nervous strain upon the public had become almost intolerable. The stories circulated, printed, and believed in those days seem now to belong to the literature of bedlam. There were 29,000 armed and desperate anarchists in Chicago, an assault upon the jaft had been planned, all the principal buildings were to be blown up, the streets were filled with anarchist spies, the city was in imminent danger, the Central Labor Union had decreed a holiday that all its members might be present and take part in the attack on the fail, innumerable anarchists had sworn that the men should never be hanged. newspaper offices, the banks, and the Board of Trade were guarded night and day. Most citizens carried weapons, 1 remember finding at ten o'clock at night a gun store still open in Madison Street and crowded with men buy ing revolvers, and the spectacle did not strike me then as in the least strange but wholly natural and laudable. The dread of some catastrophe impending was not alone in men's talk but in their very face and in the air.

"To the spectacle that on the morning of that 11th of November Chicago presented, there has been surely no from the jall, ropes were stretched across the streets and traffic was sus-

to the jail the sidewalks were patrolled by other policemen similarly armed. The jail itself was guarded like a pre carlous outpost in critical battle. Around it lines of policemen were drawn from every window policemen looked forth with rifles, the roof was black with policemen. The display of strength was overpowering, the place

was like a fort. . . . "The word came at last, we marched down the dim corridors to the court appointed for the terrible thing, we saw it done, we saw the four lives crushed out according to the fashion of surviving barbarism. There was no mine exploded, there was no attack, the Central Labor Union did not march its cohorts to the jail nor elsewhere, no armed or unarmed anarchists appeared to menace the supremacy of the state. In all men's eyes, I was told, was something of the strain and anxiety that made all the faces I saw about me look drawn and pallid; but there was nowhere the lifting of a lawless hand that day. It sounds now a horrible and cruel thing to say, vet visibly, most visibly, all other men's hearts were lightened because those four men's hearts were stilled. . . .

The Truth About It.

"And yet what was it of which we had been so frightened? Six men in buckram, no more. Humiliating as it is, even now, to admit, yet so stands the fact. I cannot see that any good can come to any cause by obscuring the truth, and the truth is that Chicago was at no time in more danger of an outbreak of violence, in more danger of destruction by dynamite, than any other American city was then and is now. Soon after the hanging, certain events not essential to this narrative made it advisable for the New York "World", with which I was then connected, to determine whether the story we had all accepted had any actual foundations. The investigation went on for months. Slowly the conclusion was forced upon me that the idea of an anarchist conspiracy was purely a dream. There had been in Chicago a very small group, compr'sing perhaps fourteen in all, of physical force anarchists, men of the type of the deprayed and desperate creatures that assassinate European rulers Of these Lings was the leader, Schnaubelt was a member, and probably these two atone possessed the courage for an overt act. Next were a large number of workingmen that did not be Heve in organized force and had no sympathy with anarchism, but felt that the workingmen had been badly treated by the police. These were often on conviction opponents of the wage system, but they were no champlons of armed revolution. They might se willing to throw brickbats at strike breakers, to make speeches denouncing capital, and to jeer the police, but they were no anarchists. Beyond these were other men that theoretically favored the eight-hour movement and the cause of labor, and felt that the condemaed men and been cruelly sacrificed but had no convictions nor impulses of greater danger to society. And this was the sum total of the disaffection, unless we choose to characterize every person as an anarchist that entertains doubts whether present conditions represent the ultimate state of man-

"Not yet, however, did we seem The public nerves had been too much shaken to allow of wholly calm repose; and there were other causes for disquiet. Captain Ebersold. who was then chief of police, has testified that captain Shanck wanted to go on forming anarchist clubs and raiding them. Ebersold refused. Yet for months we were disturbed with stories of anarchist plots, until, as semetimes happens, we were saved from further foolishness by a wholesale application of anticlimax."

Mr. Russel! describes how a panic of fear was created by the newspaper reports of a terrible revenge that was about to be wreaked upon the city by the friends of the slain men, how this was to culminate upon a certain Sunday at an anarchist meeting how the police were massed with rifles in the streets adjacent to the reported meetng place, the reserves were under arms in the stations and the roofs of the near-by houses were crowded with people. Still nothing happened. Later it developed that the meeting was really one of the 'German Housewives' Society, "gathered to knit yarn socks and discuss the infamous price of sausage, which, placidly and calmly, it did all the afternoon

"A Shadow's Shadow".

"On the publication of these facts Chicago laughed aloud, and at the first sound of the laughter the ghost of anarchy fled the city. It has never returned; we may be sure it never will return. That it should have lasted so our and deluded so many is its greatest marvel, for truth to tell it was never more than a shadow's shadow the not since Salem witchcraft has there been a shadow with such dire results. Governor Altgeld was quite right when he said that we were in no danger that anarchism would ever take root in our soil. It remains now as it was on May 4, 1886, the delusion of a few discused or unbalanced minds, which, if they had not this, would be obsessed of some other form of dangerous dementla

"In the trail of the vanishing specte went also the bitter feeling it had aroused. To commemorate the policemen that fell before Ling's bomb a monument was placed by the Hayparallel in any American city in time of peace. One block in each direction from the jail, ropes were stretched across the streets and traffic was suspended. Behind the ropes were lines of policemen with riot rifles. Thence

DIMPLE'S DINNER.

ByRolan' Goom.

And it came Did you read it? It was decided, that, inas-Did you much as Dimple had enjoyed Philadelphia, it was no more than proper that a farewell banquet be tendered

In accordance with this decision, Dimple was taken to a hotel where, the paper says, "the ordinary wage-earner would be barred" and given a dinner, the cost of which amounted to

During his repast, says the paper, faithful Kelley knelt behind him, atpromptness that met with Mrs. Car-ter's smiling approval."

Do you know Kelley? Everyone He's the valet. He washes Dimple and puts him to bed. Besides the paper says, "when they appear on street everyone recognizes that Dimple is the master." So you ought to know who Kelley is. He -manicured Dimple's nails before the meal. Did I tell you who Dimple was? No? He's a bull-dog.

Not much in this story, eh? Don't think so myself.

But say, don't it make you think about those ten dollar dinners you never got? And the ten dollars a week most of you manage to get? And about aristocracy: the rich and the poor? And about the East Side in New York the glass works in New Jersey and the cotton mills in the south? And don't you do any thinking on the proposition that an ugly faced bull-pup dines in a place you would not be allowed to en-

Well, maybe that's all right, be cause you see, as long as you howl about there being no classes in this country, there must be but one class, which puts you in the class of the per son who paid for that dinner, and this being the case, you naturally sanction this arrangement; but what gets me is, why you fellows don't blow your selves to a ten dollar affair once in a while? Its all well enough to be hu mane, but don't you think humanity as well as charity, begins at home

What's the use of you fellows "blow ing" the pup, when you have some youngsters at home who wouldn't obect to a ten dollar feed?

THE "INDEPENDENT" FARMER.

William Lee Wilson of Pittsburg Pa., writes as follows from Beaver Dam, Ky., regarding the condition of the farmers in that section:

I find the American Society of Equity is fitting the farmer for the message of Socialism. Socialism is almost wholly unknown in this section of Kentucky. Even the misconception of it has not reached them. Capitalism is slowly and surely tightening the chains of economic slavery here are wearing out. The timber is al most all gone. The mineral rights are practically all sold. Thousands of farm ers in this state must work as hard as the factory band. They live from hand to mouth as surely as the city workman. In deed I would not exchange my chances in Pittsburg for the chance of many farmers here who own their farms. By the tim e realize the Co-operative Commonwealt! I fear the farming class will feel the sting of hunger and cold as intensely as withe industrial slaves of the great cities.

PREPARING THE WAY.

Two incidents occurred last week and reported the same day, represent the tendency in capitalist society for the smaller units of capital to disapyear and the stronger to combine int higher forms The E. Seldenberg-Stelfel Company

a large tobacco firm, went into the hands of a receiver, while at the same time large independent manufacturer organized the Tobacco Trades League to fight the tobacco trust. The weakling gave up the struggle, and the stronger combined their forces to fight those still higher up who are the most powerful of all. In this way the strug gle gradually narrows down to the strongest, who neecssarily have the best equipment, the most capital and experience. Their survival depends on closer alliances with others to wage a common struggie of extermination against those beneath them.

So the small fleecer dies, the large ones grew fewer in numbers and pre pare the economic structure of Social ism for the working class when the latter seizes political power.

THE USELESS MUST GO.

When in the course of an animal' or a plant's struggle for existence, any organ becomes useless or harmful, it disappears. Men once had talls, but when they ceased to live in trees, these tails disappeared. We still have the "appendix", and when it gives us appendicitis, we cut it out. Society is like an animal or a plant. We once had despots over us. They became uscless. Only the tsar and the sultan remain, and they are shaky. We once let the priests do our thinking for us. Now we do our own thinking and the preachers have a time showing why they exist. How long do you suppose those who do all the work of the world are going to starve themselves, their wives, their little ones, to give millions to useless, corrupt, immoral parasites like the Belmonts to waste at "chimpanzee dinners?"-Dallas Labor-

miles from the scene of the unhappy event. No one regretted its absence With no lack of respect for the brave men that perished in their duty, I think Chicago felt it would rather not have a monument there to remind it of one of the most painful passages in its history."

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

Address all communications, money | that we do not receive a few subscriporders, etc., to THE WORKER, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York,

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

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. Bundle Rates: than 100 copies, per copy...... 5 per week, one year. 1.73
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22 per week, one year. 7.50
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Two weeks are required to make changes In addresses.
Subscribers should not expect the paper for at least two weeks from the date when subscriptions are sent in.
Acknowledgement of receipt of individual subscriptions is made by changing the date on wrapper.

date on wrapper.

When renewing subscribers are requested to mark their subscriptions "renewals."

PREMIUMS DISCONTINUED.

The custom hitherto prevailing of tiving premiums or 20 per cent com mission to locals and branches on sub scriptions and subscription cards has been discontinued. Many of the locals and branches have refused to accept commissions since The Worker becam party property, feeling that it was not right to accept pay for their work in increasing its circulation. As the ma jority of the party seem to be opposed to the former custom we decided to make the change. The registered agents will receive the usual compen-

THE 10 CENT RATE.

I desire to remind the comrades that subscriptions for three months at the 16-cent rate will not be received. They were discontinued on August 31.

SOME ADVICE.

Comrade T. J. Lloyd of Blooming burg, N. Y., in renewing for two years, subscribing for a copy for clipping purposes and taking a number of our subscription cards, says The Worker renders a positive service to him. He deplores the financial need of The Worker, the inactivity of many comrades, but contends: "That a propagandist paper must be systematically o-ordinated with other phases of activity in order to prove effective in making Socialists and increasing its irculation." To all of which I agree. But to do this we must have capital. To engage a staff of writers to cover the varied events of the week-science, politics, economics, religion - would mean the expenditure in one week of more money than we take in in s month. We are in the position of the unemployed worker who is told of the great opportunities for employment a thousand miles away but hasn't a red cent to get there. No amount of theorizing on the part of the well-fed will transport him to the land of milk and honey. He stays-and starves. We have some theorizers in the Socialist movement who are ready with criticism and advice as to the best way to increase the circulation. Comrades we see the promised land, we desire most heartily to reach it, but we haven't a red cent to get there. If you want The Worker to live and thrive, to have in its pages an intelligent and comprehensive review of the world's events that will appeal to all; if you do not want The Worker to merely exist-and gradually starve to death-you must send in a stream of silver dollars. This is well-fed theorizers.

John D. MacLean, of Worcester Mass., is a familiar name in the circulation department. Not a day passes

tion cards from him.

ries a number of cards

All the ministers in Allentown, Pa are reading The Worker. The local there is sending it to them.

Otto Rothe, of Oakland, Cal., sends four yearly suos this week. He says the article "Support the Party Press" is a corker, and he is going to work in earnest t increase the circle of reauers in Oakland.

Three subscriptions came form Fin-

The 23d A. D., Brooklyn, bought 22

The Second Ward Branch in Jersey City is selling our subscription cards at its open-air meetings. They took 20 more this week.

William Edwards of the 19th A. D. gave us \$5 for subscription cards, and

dividuals are taking The Worker for agitation work in New York and Brooklyn. There are any number of party organizations in other states taking a quantity every week. Phila-delphia takes 500 and San Francisco 250. The number taken precedes the names of the organizations:

NEW YORK.

800-8d and 10th A. D., 6th A. D. 200-8th A. D.

100-Harlem Agitation Committee, Brons Agitation Committee, 2d A. D., 4th A. D., John Herald, 26th A. D.

Club. Cigarmakers' Union No. 93, 17th A. D., 22d A. D.

BROOKLYN.

Karl Kaple, New York

F. Brunhoeber, New York

Reinhard Schneider, New York

Wm. Herrling, New York Fritz Frebe, New York Chas. Barr, Brooklyn 8th A. D., New York (entertainment) t. Raphael, New York..... E. J. Dutton, New York George Brown, New York F. Schlessinger, New York Abe Pauzer, Brooklyn Brooklyn Local Jamestown W. J. Newark
L. Sadowsky, New York
M. Spiegelglass, New York Miss R. Lavinsky, New York Fred A. Knorr, New York Wm. O. Betz. Yonkers..... II. Boss, Yonkers J. Kileen, Yonkers Guman, Yonkers F. C. Fischer, Yonkers..... . Michaels, Brooklyn..... wen McPartland, New York ,..... Robert Schwalb, Yonkers Robert Schwalb, Yonkers

Wm. Littlefield
J. Muller, New York
Fred Sauters, New York
P. H. Donohue, New York
Fred, Thomas, New York
Arbeiter Sangerbund, Rochester
Literacy Club, New 25.00

Baron de Hirsch Literary Club, New York

\$184.43 Previously acknowledged\$1,036.05

"DIED IN POVERTY." The National Woman Suffrage As-

ociation sends us the following comment: The Elkhart (Ind.) Review give an account of the death and burial of one Sarah Elizabeth Johnson, aged 82 who "died in poverty and obscurity." But one mourner followed her remains to the grave. Yet this woman was for 35 years a teacher in the public schools. No one could prevent her liv ing to a great age dying friendless, but is it fair that she should have "died in poverty"? What kind of a civili-zation is it that authorizes its goyern-ment to pension even the "ninety-day man." but ignores 35 years of faithfu public service rendered by a woman? Is the training of a gun, then, mor important than the training of boys and girls? Surely the state does not really believe what its policy in this matter seems to indicate. One Indiana newspaper adds insult to the injury done Miss Johnson by piously exclaiming: "But a life of sacrifice is not with out its compensation's even in this world, and in the world to come has its certain and adequate reward."-Cleve-

Hopp Has New Play.

Julius Hopp will read on Sunday after oon, Sept. 22, at 2:30, at the Rand School noon, Sept. 22, at 2:30, at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 E. Nineteenth street, his new social drama (in five acts): "The l'ioneers". This play deals with questions of to-day and embraces the various tendencies of the recent developments in America that make for the realization of Socialism. Atmission is free to all.

NOTICE.

All publications of Chas. ern States.

Prices.

"Whoever could make two blades

Comrade B. Friedman continues the same activity displayed previous to the present management. He always car-

half-yearly cards last week.

is out to make new readers.

THE BUNDLES.

The following organizations and in-

500-West Side Agitation Committee.

50-Sheet Metal Workers' Educational

25- Cigarmakers' No. 90, Dist. No. 8; 16th-18th A. D., L. A. Malkiel, Carpen-ters' Union 476, Sol Brodkin.

100-19th A. D. 50-Cigarpackers' Union 149. 25-1st A. D.

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 1.0) 25.00 Rose Pastor Stokes 25.00

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THIS WILL SAVE TIME AND MONEY to purchasers in this

To Stockholders at Stockholders'

"Whoever could make two bindes of grass grow where cnly one grew before would deserve better of mankind than the whole race of politicians together," said Dean Swift, truly. In his day evidently, as in ours, the politicians knew more about blowing gas than growing grass.—Brisbsue Worker.

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****************** **********

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