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THE CONGRESS AT STUTTGART.

Resolution on Emigration and Immigration of Workingmen.

Declares Against Restrictive Laws, Especially as Applying to Specified Races, and Advises Various Remedial Measures.

.The following is the resolution adopted, after long and animated debates, by the Commission on Emigration and Immigration and approved by the International Socialist Congress at

"The Congress declares: "Immigration and emigration of workingmen are phenomena as inseparable from the substance of capitalism as unemployment, overproduction, and underconsumption by the workingmen; they are frequently one of the means to reduce the share of the workingmen in the product of labor;

and at times they assume abnorma

dimensions thru political religious and national persecutions. "The Congress does not consider ex

ceptional measures of any kind, economic or political, the means for removing any danger which may arise to the working class from immigration and emigration, since such meas ures are fruitless and reactionary; es pecially not the restriction of the free dom of migration and the exclusion of foreign nations and races.

"At the same time the Congress de clares it to be the duty of organized workingmen to protect themselves against the lowering of their standard of life which frequently results from , the mass importation of unorganize i The Congress declares workingmen. it to be their duty to prevent the import and export of strikebreakers.

The Congress recognizes the difficulties which in many cases confront the workingmen of the countries of a more advanced stage of capitalist de velopment thru the mass immigration of unorganized workingmen accustomed to a lower standard of life and com ing from countries of prevalently agricultural and domestic civilization, and also the dangers which confront them from certain forms of immigration.

"But the Congress sees no proper solution of these difficulties in the exclusion of definite nations or races from immigration, a policy which is besides in conflict with the principle of proletarian solidarity.

"The Congress, therefore, recommends the following measures:

"I. For the countries of Immigra-

"1. Prohibition of the export and im port of such workingmen as have en-tered into a contract which deprives them of the liberty to dispose of their labor-power and wages.
"2. Legislation shortening the work-

day, fixing a minimal wage, regulating the sweating system and house industry, and providing for strict supervision of sanitary and dwelling condi-

Abolition of all restrictions which exclude definite nationalities or races from the right of sojourn in the country and from the political and economic rights of natives or make the acquistion of these rights more difficult for them. It also demands the greatest latitude in the laws of natur-

"4. For the trade unions of all coun ave universal application in connec tion with it:

"a. Unrestricted admission of im-"migrant workingmen to the trade untons of all countries.

Facilitating the admission of nembers by means of fixing reasonable admission fees.

Free transfer from the organiza tions of one country to those of the other upon discharge of the membership obligations towards the forme

"d. The making of international trade-union agreements for the pur-pose of regulating these questions in

a definite and proper manner and ren-dering possible the realization of these les on an international scope.

"5. Support of the trade unions of those countries from which the immigration is chiefly recruited. II. For the countries of Emigra-

Active propaganda for trade

"2. Enlightenment of the workingmen and the public at large on the true conditions of labor in the countries of immigration.

3. Concerted action on the parof the trade unions of all countries

"In view of the fact that emigration of workingmen is often artificially stimulated by railway and steamship companies, land speculators, and other swindling concerns thru false and lyes to workingmen, the Con-

"Control of the steamship agencies i emigration bureaus and legal and administrative measures against them in order to prevent the abuse of emi-gration in the interest of such capi-

lation of the system of especially on ships

BRITISH LABOR CONGRESS.

Gains in Numerical Strength and Aggressive Policy.

Trades Union Congress at Bath Shows That British Workmen Are Waking Up-Political and Economic Action Combined-American Delegates' Conservatism Caused a Smile.

In view of the rapid growth of independent political action in the tradeunion movement of Great Britain, the annual Trades Union Congress held at Bath the first week of September attracted more than the usual attention. Judging from the expressions of the British capitalist dailies and the cable dispatches from London the actions of the Congress seem to have been radical enough to frighten the capitalist politicians and retainers.

The Congress was attended by 521 delegates, representing 228 unions with 1,700,000 members; at the first meeting forty years ago there were thirty-four delegates, representing 118,367 members. In his opening address. A. II. Gill, the president of the Congress, emphasized especially the necessity for old-age pensions, advocating a universal, non-contributory, non-discriminatory scheme. The Parliamentary Committee's report dealt especially with the lesson learned from the parliamentary power now exercised by Labor thru its direct representa tives in Parliament, and the question of unity of the labor groups in the House of Commons. The committee reported its efforts to promote unity and hoped to be soon successful. This report was accepted after a stirring dehate, mostly affecting the proposed details for unity.

Immediate Demands.

The Parliamentary Committee also emphasized the importance of push-ing certain measures in and out of Parliament, including the Miners' Eight-Hour Day, Old-Age Pensions, Unemployed Relief, Poor-Law Amendment, and Housing Reform.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Congress were: Demanding the solition of the House of Lords; demning the importation of British strike-breakers to defeat the Antwerp strike; demanding a searching govern-ment inquiry into the use of troops in the Belfast strike; demanding the full rights of citizenship for civil employees; against overtime; demanding legislation for a minimum wage in "swented" industries; for old-age pensions: a miners' eight-hour day; against compulsory arbitration (vote of 1,300, 000 to 343,000); demanding complete Adult Suffrage: complete secular education, with state maintenance for poor school children, thoro medical inspec tion, technical training and other features; strongly insisting upon adequate legislation for the unemployed and criticizing the government (particular-ly John Burns) for blocking effective measures of relief for the unemployed;

and for housing reform.

Backward Americans. The two American delegates, Dempsey of the miners and Kiapetsky of the barbers, seem to have caused amusement by the conservative character of their speeches to the Congress and their own mediocrity. D. J. Shackletries the following principles shall ton. M. P., of the weavers, and John Hodge, two able members, were chosen delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention.

During the Congress, large mass meetings were held nearly every night at which the leading Socialists and tratic unionists of England were the

The Socialist and labor press speak highly of the Congress and the discussions are said to have shown the healthy growth of Socialist thought and spirit in the British trade union movement-which explains why the capitalist press express alarm at the radical character of the proceedings.

Employment of inspectors with discretionary power who would be selected by the organized workingmen of the countries of emigration and immigration. Protection for the newly arrived immigrants, in order that they may not become the victims of capi-

"In view of the fact that the trans port of emigrants can be regulated only on an international basis, the Congress directs the International Socialist Bureau to prepare suggestion for the regulation of this question, which shall deal with the conditions. arrangements, and supplies of the ships, the air space to be allowed for each passenger as a minimum, and lay special stress, that the individual emigrants contract for their passage directly with the transportation companies and without intervention of middlemen. These suggestions shall be communicated to the various Socialist parties for the purpose of legislative application and adaptation well as for purposes of propa-

Limitation of space compels us to defer some intended account of the different resolutions presented and the lebate upon them.

California Socialists and Unionists Organize Defense.

Dictator Diaz, Servant of Intest national Capitalists, Wishes to Get Labor Organizers into Hi-Hands and Make an Example of

Them. LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 28.—The Socialist and Trade Union Defense Committee has at least temporarily frustrated the plans of the Mexican government and its capitalist instigntors against the lives of Antonio I. Villarent, R. Flores Mangon, and Librado Rivera, the Mexican labor agitators who took refuge in this country from the vengeance of the despot Diaz.

Representations to the Governor have induced him to refuse the extradition papers demanded by the Missouri authorities, who are inspired from Mex-

The charge in Missouri was libel and jumping ball. Evidence was submitted proving that the prisoners were not in Missouri at the time in question. The charge is now changed and based upon an attidavit of Minister Creel. Mexican Government wants the United States to deliver them up on an accusation of murdering "John Doe" and committing arson in Mexico at a time when they were living in the United States or Canada.

The Defense Committee calls upon all organizations to send resolutions to the President of the United States protesting against their extradition to the end that a gross miscarriage of justice shall be prevented. The real crime, in the eyes of the Mexican government. was their activity in organizing Mexican workingmen.

Contributions to the defense fund are solicited and should be sent to Frank I. Wheat, 810 S. Flower street, Los Angeles, Cal.

HE WON'T DEBATE.

Democratic Candidate in New Jersey Refuses to Meet Socialist in Public Discussion.

Mr. Katzenbach, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Jersey, is d at least of discretion, which said to be the better part of valor. He has flatly refused to meet Frederick Krafft, the Socialist candidate, in public debate. In fact, he says, he deesn't believe in debates, suyhow. He is quite right not to believe in debating with Socialists, for they have an uncomfortable habit of getting the best of it on such occasions. The correspondence follows:

'Mr. Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr.

"Dear Sir:-As candidate for Governor on the Socialist Party ticket I hereby challenge you, in the name of said party, to a public debate upon the following question:

"'Does the history of the Democratic party offer sufficient guarantee that your party will, if elected, carry dict of conviction being assured that into effect the platform adopted at it was a test case and would be ap-Trenton, Sept. 17, 1907?

"Our comittee is ready to arrange the terms with you or your representatives as soon as you accept this chailenge. Hoping to receive a favorable reply, I am, "Sincerely yours, "FREDERICK KRAFFT."

"Mr. Frederick Krafft.

"Dear Sir:-Your letter has been received. I have never approved of publie debates between candidates, and question which you desire to debate with me is, in my judgment, too broad for a satisfactory debate if I were so inclined.

"It is my purpose, if elected, to carry into effect the platform adopted by my party. This is all I could say under any circummstances. With very kindest regards, believe me.

Yours very sincerely, "FRANK S. KATZENBACH."

EIGHT-HOURS FOR TELEGRAPHERS.

The new law limiting the working hours of railway telegraphers in the state of New York to eight a day went into effect on Tuesday. The com-panies have complied with the law-for the time, at least. The result was that more than 500 additional men were put on the payrolls-which, by the way, helps the commercial telegrahphers in their strike. In some cases the reduction of hours has been accompanied by a reduction of wages. This cannot be maintained, however, if the law is strictly enforced, unless other circumstances combine to keep wages down The natural result of the in creased demand for men, reducing competition for employment, is to enable the workers to make a better bargain with the employers. Other things being equal, a shortening of the workday and consequent increase of work ing force tends to raise rather than to lower the daily wage.

Socialism in Hawaii.

Word comes from National Secretary Barnes that the Socialist Party has at last gained a foothold in the Hawaiian Islands. A local has been organized at Honolulu, with 12 charter

HELP MEXICANS. FIGHT FOR FREE SPEECH.

Seattle Socialists in Struggle with Chief of Police.

Socialists Are Fined and Jailed for Speaking on Streets, but Continue Fight for Constitutional Rights.

The Socialists of Seattle, Wash., are engaged in another struggle with the police authorities for the right of free peech. Chief of Police Wappenstein is responsible for the persecution and has the active support of "Labor Mayor" Moore. Wappenstein is no doubt enraged at the exposure of his shady past made by the "Socialist" of Seattle last year when that paper showed Wappenstein had left Cincinnati years ago under strong charges of being a common grafter.

The Seattle comrades have secure J. B. Osborne, the blind Socialist ora-tor, to speak for them and he has been repeatedly arrested and fined. Salvation Army holds meetings close to the corner used by the Socialists but they have never been molested by the police. When charged with discriminating against the Socialists Chief Wappenstein did not deny it. He could only answer that Socialists "agitate our workingmen and make trouble for the authorities." This in spite of the fact that the street meet-ing of the Socialists have always been quiet and orderly gatherings.

The latest phase of the struggle is reported as follows by the "Socialist:" "The latest report is that the editor of "The Socialist' must pay the fine of \$10 adjudged against him last year, together with \$110 costs of the jury trial, making \$120 in all. Either pay or go to jall to serve out the sentence at \$3 a day, making 40 days in the King county jail.

"He will not pay the price and there fore expects to go to jail.

"It had to come sometime. The unompromising character of the Revolutionary Socialists of the state of Wash ington, the steady growth of the party and of the vote in Seattle since 1900. the impossibility of wrecking the movement thru internal dissentions has finally brought things to a head. When the Socialist party becomes too uangerous, they will bring force to bear to crush its propaganda.

"We might pay this \$120 and so save the imprisonment of Comrad Titus. But that is precisely what would please the capitalist taxpayers and would be but the beginning of many such payments. We cannot af ford to do it. We must take our med! cine until the workers are sufficiently aroused to make such punishment im-

"Titus was arrested seven times in the fall of 1906. For the first offense he was tried by two juries. The first jury disagreed, six to six; The second jury stood nine to three for ecquittal staying out twenty-four hours. Finally, the nine agreed to bring in a verpenled anyway, that only ten dollars was involved and that the defendant would prefer a verdict of guilty so that he could appeal to the Suprem Court. The fact also weighed that the farmers on the jury were tired out and wanted to get home for Sunday.

"The verdict settled nothing, as chief of police Wappenstein announce ed he would go right on arresting Socialist speakers whether juries convic-

"Appeal to the Republican Supreme Court of Washington, with the chairman of the Republican state commit tee as the prosecuting officer, would be

"It is up to the Socialists of this city anl state to show their mettle. capital can win in Seattle, it will win in Washington, If it wins in Washing ton precedent will be set for other states, which will be quickly seized upon to justify suppression of free speech in the states everywhere.
"We might as well understand the

fight is on.

The Socialists of Seattle, Portland and other Pacific coast cities are contributing to a Free Speech Defense fund to aid in winning the battle for free speech in Seattle. Contributions be sent to the State Secretary. Richard Krueger, 230512 Pacific ave nue, Tacoma, Wash.

Police Back Down. The National Secretary reports that in Chicago and in Spokane, as well as in Minneapolis, the police have abandoned their attempt to prevent Social ist street meetings. Our comrades in all these cities put up a good fight and their cause commanded public sympathy.

A Pitiful Report.

A Parliamentary report for the year 1906 is said to be "probably the most pathetic document the House of Commons ever ordered to be printed." The report tells of the fate of 48 human beings upon whom London coroners' juries returned verdicts of death from starvation or death accelerated by privation. Seven of the victims were under 40 years of age, and one was a tiny baby, only four weeks old.

PRISON FOR UNION MEN.

New Haven Judge Jails and Fines Business Agent.

Every Decision Under Connecticutt Conspiracy Act Has Been Agains-Workingmen-Class Bias is Clear

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 29 .- Another evidence of the class struggle manifested itself ni the New Haven City Court last Wednesday, when Judge Tyner, a representative of the capitalist class, sentenced Frank Mc-Gee, walking delegate of the International Molders' Union to two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$400. The charge against McGee was that of intimidation brought by the McLagon Foundry Company, and the law under which he was sentenced is the famous Conspiracy Act. John A. Dunn, a member of the local Iron Molders' Union who was arrested with McGee. was also found guilty, but sentence was suspended for one month in his case with the understanding that he remain away from the McLagon Foun-

A Capitalist Judge.

Judge Tyner, in his remarks on passing sentence, clearly showed the mind of the capitalist judge, and the parts quoted clearly show the trend of the

"I suppose we shall continue to have these affairs with business enterprises on one side and labor on the other in some sort of strife. In my opinion it is not unlawful for a dissatisfied workman to strike and to leave the shop where he is employed.

"It is not unlawful for a business enterprise to discharge an employee if it wants to. . .

"It becomes unlawful when men gather around a shop, congregating in groups and interfering with the legitimate business rights of a firm or poration which it has perhaps taken years of work to build up. The labor laws were made to fit both the rich and the poor, both capital and labor, and I think that Connecticut has gone even further in the protection of business enterprise than any of the states referred to in the arguments.

"An employer should be protected in his desire to run his own business in his own way and should not be placed in a position to be told how to run it by others who have had no part in its building up. The men who gave up their positions at the McLagan foundry had no more right to re-employment that I or the counsel here. They gave up their jobs of their own

"In the case of Dunn I do not think him guilty to any such extent as Mc-Gee. I find that McGee according to his own words came here to prevent the McLagon Foundry from running its business and I believe he did use the threats testified to.

"The evidence does not show that Dunn said much to anybody. He did stand about the shop with McGee, but McGee was the master mind and if I thought Dunn would remain away from the shop I would put him on his good behavior for a time.

Exceeds the Law.

The decision of the judge was based on his opinions and beliefs, and they were in harmony with the verdict desired by the McLagon Foundry Co. Evidently McGee had bothered company in its work of getting "scabs", or the law would not have been invoked.

But it was in passing sentence that Judge Tyner showed his animosity. McGee was charged with breaking the law on five counts. He was found guilty on four, and on each of these was sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and be imprisoned for six months. making fines amounting to \$400 and two years imprisonment. The law says that the person found guilty "shall be fined not more than \$100. or imprisoned not more than six months." It does not say that both fine and imprisonment shall be imposed, or the words "or both" would have been added as they are in other statutes. The reason for alternative fine or imprisonment undoubtedly lies in the fact that a capitalst mght come within the scope of the law, and as a fine doesn't amount to much to an expropriator, while a jail sentence would go hard. Thus it can be clearly seen that the indge went according to his opinion and not the Conspiracy

The judge admitted that there wa no case against Dunn, for he said that "the evidence does not show that Dunn said much to anybody." The bias is shown by holding him under a suspended sentence.

How the Law Works. The workingmen ought to see the

lass interest of capitalism in the en actment of the laws and the judicia application of them. Every decision under the Conspiracy Act has been against men on strike or conducting strikes in New Haven. The Glidden case, brought by the Carrington Publishing Company, publishers of the New Haven "Courier and Journal," against the members of the Typo- occur.

GREAT RATIFICATION MEETING.

New York Socialists Will Open the Campaign at Cooper Union on Saturday, Oct. 5.

date for Justice of the Supreme Court of New York will preside at the party's ratification meeting in Cooper Union, Saturday evening, Oct. 5. The speakers will be Carl D. Thompson, Socialist member of the Wisconsin Legisla ture; Lena Morrow Lewis of California, National Organizer; and Joseph Wanhope, well known to all Socialists as a speaker and writer.

Every comrade and sympathizer should make an effort to be present and to bring with him some friend, shopmate, or neighbor who is not yet

Henry L. Slobodin, Socialist candi- , a Socialist. The names of the sp ers are a sufficient guarantee that t meeting will be well worth attend Those who wish to learn what the Socialist Party stands for will have an excellent opportunity. And those who are already convinced Socialists should turn out to help make an impressive demonstration.

There are still two or three days the distribution of cards advertising the meeting, and comrades are urge to get them at the Organizer's 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, and get them into the hands of the public.

REGISTER AND ENROLL NEXT WEEK

Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 7 and | S, are the first registration days in New York City. In each election district the registration office will be open from 7 a. m. to 10 p. m.

You must register in order to vote The fact that you registered last year has nothing to do with it. If you are to vote next month you have to regis ter this month.

A person is entitled to be registered who is twenty-one years of age or will be on the day after election, who has resided in the state one year, county four months, and election district thirty days; and who, if naturalized, has been naturalized ninety days prior to election day. It is well, for naturalised citisens to bring their naturalization papers with them. Socialists should enroll when they register. Every party member and sympathizer should by all means enroll this year, so they may take part in the primaries next year. Before a voter is registered be will receive from the election inspectors an envelope con taining an enrollment blank. On the enrollment blank will be found the names of various political parties which at the last Gubernatorial election have cast more than 10,000 votes The emblems of the various parties are also on the enrollment blank. The Socialist Party's name and emblem will be found in the fourth column of the enrollment blank. After receiving the enrollment blank the voter shall enter

the voting booth and make mark on the enrollment blank in the cirle underneath the emblem of the party, the arm and torch. He shall then enclose the enrollment blank in the envelope, seal the envelope, and deliver it to one of the election inspectors who will write the name of the voter on it and return it back to th voter, who shall immediately deposit same in the ballot box in the pro of the election inspectors.

There will be two other regist days-Saturday and Monday, Oct. 1 and 14, but do not wait for them. The may not be able to go to the regts tion then, and you will lose your vote at the coming-election.

In all other cities and in villages of five thousand or more inhabitan registration days are as follows: First day, Friday, October 11, 8.

n. to 9 p. m. Second day, Saturday, October 12, a.m. to 9 p. m.

Third day, Friday, October 18, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Fourth day, Saturday, October

a. m. to 9 p. m. In the city of Buffalo the hours registration are from 7 a. m. to Registration days in cities and vil-

lages of less than five thousand in habitants are as follows: First day, Saturday, October 12.

from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Second day, Saturday, Company from 9 a. m. to 9 p.

graphical Union, was decided in favor of the employers. The act was not invoked again until 1903, when Loewe suit was brought against the United Hatters of North America, which is still pending. In the same year, members of the New Haven Teamsters' Union were arrested and and charged with boycotting under this act. They were found guilty and served a sentence of three months. So every decision thus far rendered has

been against men on strike. The judge on one point is correct He said: "I think Connecticut has gone even further in the protection of busiss enterprises than any of the states referred to in the arguments.

If decisions against labor like the foregoing don't succeed in making New Haven workingmen think upon the "war of the classes" it is hard to imagine what will.

An incident in connection herewith should be mentioned. Charles J. Donohue, president of the Connecticut Federation of Labor and Democratic politician, who wanted to become Congressman-at-large from Connecticut in cal job. He is clerk of the New Haven county jail. It will undoubtedly be pleasant job for Donohue when Mc-Gee's appeal is decided, to record the trade unionist's incarceration in the New Haven jail.

CHILD LABOR LAWS.

New Statutes in New York State and How to Make Them Effective.

Several new laws having to do with the employment of children, which were passed at the last session of the Legislature, went into effect on Oct. 1. Among these is one prohibiting the employment of children under 16 in factories before 8 o'clock in the morning or after 5 o'clock in the evening, or for more than eight hours in any one

A new law regulating the selling of newspapers by children also became operative Oct. 1. By its terms no boy under 10 and no girl under 16 shall sell newspapers, magazines or periodi sell such papers unless he has received a permit- and badge from the Board Education. Newsboys shall not work later than 10 o'clock at night or before 6 o'clock in the morning.

The school authorities have power to enforce the new law, as well as the police.

It should not be supposed that these laws will enforce themselves or that their enforcement may be left wholly to the initiation of the public officials. It is the duty of the labor organizations to have competent and energetic committees at work to see that the laws are obeyed and that the officials are forced to act wherever violations

COPPER TRUST PROFITS.

Notwithstanding the cut in the price of eopper from 26 cents to 15 cen a pound within the last six mon which has been made the ground for discharging thousands of mine work ers and reducing production to le than half the normal rate-noty standing all this, the United Metal Selling Company, which is the sel agency of the Amalgamated Co Company and its allied interests, able this week to declare a divid amounts to \$375.000, and it is the third dividend of that amount paid this year. In each of the two preyears dividends aggregating 20 per cent on \$1,000,000 were paid. In all since its organization at the begin of 1900, the United Metals Sellin Company has paid dividends of \$5. 625,000 on its capitalization of \$5,000 000-this without counting all the dis

MILK PRICE SOARING.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 30.-New York is not alone in being threa with an increase in the price of milk In fact, the advance has already be gun here. Already the price has been raised two cents a quart, and it is expected that before the winter is over the people of Paterson will have to pay 10 cents a quart or go with

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Beginning to-day!
the price of milk is raised to 8 cents a quart at the stores and 9 cents a quart delivered.

Facts Contradict Powderly.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—The working forces of the three longest electrical manufacturing companies in the United Staes have been cut down nearly 14 per cent since the end of June. The General Electric has reduced its force from 28,000 men to 25,000; the Westinghouse from 18,400 to 17,200; and the Western Electric from 27,000 to 21,000; in all, a reduction from 73,-

Socialist Countess in Town. The Countess of Warwick, who has

for two or three years been a member of the British Social Democratic Federation and active in the work of cialist propaganda, especially on behalf of the children of the working class, arrived in New York last week. To a committee sent by Local New York to invite her to speak at the So cialist ratification meeting on Oct. 5 Lady Warwick stated that she was sail for England on the morning of that day and that her visit to America was on purely personal business, al lowing no opportunity for public speaking.

ASSESSED FOR THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH

Entered as second-class matter at w York Post Office on April 6, 1891. As The Worker goes to press on Wedness, correspondents sending news should util their communications in time to reach its once by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial epartment of the paper should be adversed to the Editor of The Worker 15 pruce Street, New York.

One of the editors may he seen at the lice every Tuesday and Wednesday became T and S p. m.

he Socialist Party has passed thru it d general election. Its growing power idicated by the increase of its vote: ential)408.230



OUR SPECIAL ISSUE.

Next week's issue of The Worker will be a special propaganda number. al New York had decided that on Sunday morning, October 13, the comrades shall undertake a general distribution of the paper in their respective ricts. Orders already received w that there will be a very large circulation. We would suggest that the effort need not be confined to the territory of Local New York, as the paper will be useful for propaganda in all parts of the greater city and in other cities and states. A statement of bundle prices will be found in the Manager's department on the last page

THE LAST RESORT.

We have had occasion before to speak of the attitude of "Collier's" toward the defendants in the prosecution of Moyer, Haywood, and Petti-Assuming to be fair, garbing itself in a cloak of apparent impartiality, this publication has really been one of the most insidious perverters of the facts in this case that has come to notice, and its influence has been all the more evil because of its assumption of fairness and impartiality. For some time "Collier's" published what purported to be a truthful history of the struggle between the ers and mine owners of Colorado and Idaho, written by one C. P. Conand after the culpability of the miners had been carefully pieced together and Orchard's testimony had been shown to be indisputably true, according to the sagacious Connolly, the jury ungraciously kicked the whole thing to smithereens by declaring Haywood not guilty.

After such a telescoping of their "well laid plans" it would have been quite beyond the narrow limitations of the human nature of which "Collier's" seems possessed to have expected that it would accept the jury's verdict at its true worth. At least, however, a sense of the fitness of things might have invoked silence further on the subject, But no, even that is not forthcoming. "Collier's" seems to feel that an explanation is due its readers for the jury rendering a decision directly contrary to Mr. Connolly's thesis, which received editorial commendation at the time. So, in reply to a letter from Clarence Darrow regarding a misinterpretation of certain remarks of his in his address to the jury, "Col-Her's' squirms around and makes assertions that Darrow used words of violence in his speech, that "it is much to be feared that the jury may indeed have taken them seriously" that none of the jury "was proof against a bullet or a bomb" and that.

"Ostensibly as witnesses the attor-neys for the defense affed the courtwith ominous-looking thugs. whose testimony the jury did not believe, and were scarcely intended to They were imported for their moral influence, and Mr. Darrow's opinions, as expressed under these circuinstances, were such as we trust the majority of the American people will

Then follows what is called "reassurance" to the juries in the trials of Adams, Moyer, and Pettibone that the Western Federation of Miners' officials are "too shrewd and far seeing in their plans" for any member of these juries to meet afterward "a mysterious death" by violence" for fear of the wrath of the American people. This "assurance" is not only imprudent and gratuitous it is cowardly, malicious and dastardly

"Collier's" has therefore the coldblooded effrontery to charge that the Haywood jury was intimidated into returning a verdict of not guilty, "Col-Her's" knows that charge to be absolutely false. Whatever intimidation was displayed during the trial was shown entirely by the thugs and gunmen imported into Boise by the prosecution, whom "Collier's" supports, There is also no basis for the state ment that the evidence of the wit-

nesses for the defense was not belleved by the jury. On the contrary, developments showed that the jury did believe these witnesses and that it was the prosecution's witnesses that were discredited. Further, only a mind diseased with its own evil imaginings could read violence, or any threat of violence, into Darrow's speech.

"Collier's" is indeed hard put to it to justify its own misrepresentations. Driven into a corner by the turn of events it can only, like a coward, shriek intimidation to turn attention from its own misdeeds. And this is the journal which makes a specialty of exposing patent medicine, stock-selling and spiritualistic frauds! Truly, sanctity is the last refuge of the hypocrite and slanderer.

OUR EMINENT "YELLOW DOG" CITIZENS.

Suppose some trade-union officials had kept double accounts, one set to show to auditors, and another and different one for their own information, and had destroyed checks and vouchers to conceal payments, as the New York traction companies and allied corporations have been doing. How long would they remain out of jail? Would the District Attorney let years go by without prosecuting them? Would not the public atuhorities find it quite practicable to get at the facts without a law assuring immunity from punishment to the criminals? And could those men for a single week, to say nothing for a series of years, pose as eminent citizens, public spirited gentlemen, and benefactors of humanity, without being exposed by the Republican and Democratic press-exposed and hounded to destruction? Working men who have brains in working order can answer these questions for themselves and draw their own con-

A NEW HOLY ALLIANCE

The British Socialists have been severely censured on account of their emphatic protest against the conclusion of the Anglo-Russian treaty for the establishment of friendly relations between the two powers in Central Asia. It has been said that the purpose and effect of the treaty was to eliminate a certain friction which often threatened to result in war; that it was a step toward universal peace and therefore a benefit to mankind; and the Socialists have been accused of factious opposition and even of inconsistency, inasmuch as they claim to stand for peace and yet antagonize this peace treaty.

Sooner than we had expected, events have justified the attitude of our British comrades. We quote a St. Petersburg dispatch of Sept. 20:

"Russia has made immediate use of the free hand given her under the terms of the Anglo-Russian treaty. The 'Rossia' to-day printed an official note confirming the reports that M. de Hartwig, the Russian Minister at Teheran, had conveyed a direct threat to the Persian National Assembly of a Russian occupation of North Persia.

"He stated that his Government had followed with friendly interest the labors of the Assembly in endeavoring to bring about reforms in Persia, but had observed with regret that under the new regime disorders had occurred. affecting Russian interests, and added that if the Persian authorities were unable to put down the disturbances it might become necessary for Russia take steps in the direction of mill tary intervention."

All the phrases about "friendly interest", "regret", "disorders", and so forth, may be disregarded. They are part of the conventional language of diplomacy, as well understood as the "fot at home" which is a polite way of saying "I do not wish to see you". The plain facts are these: During the last year Persia has be

gun to awaken from her age-long sleep. Under the infleunce of the Russlan revolutionary movement and of other reconstructive forces there arose in Persia a definite and energetic popular demand for political liberty and a progressive regime. The old autocracy was compelled to yield, to grant a constitution, and to open the way for further progress. Such developments in Persia were naturally displeasing to the Tsar's government; on the one hand, they would strengthen the revolutionary tendencies in Russia; on the other, they might result in the regeneration of Persia, in making her capable of standing on her own feet instead of cringing before her bigger neighbor. So long, however, as the question of the boundaries between the Russian and the British "spheres of infinence" in Central Asia was unsettled, the Russian government, embarrassed as it also was by domestic troubles, could not futervere.

All that was changed at a stroke by British "statesmanship". A treaty was

line thru Persia, Afghanistan, and Thibet; promise not to meddle in affairs south of that line, and we will premise to give you a free hand to the north" The Tsar's government readily closed the bargain. And now, within so few weeks, we see the result, Russian interference in Persia's internal affairs, on the pretense of defending Russian interests-that is, of upholding the right of Russian exploiters and concession grabbers to pursue their own profit in Persia, regardless of Persian law. The new born liberties of the Persian people and their promise of political, social, and economic progress are threatened with rude suppression by Russian hands, with Britain as a silent accomplice.

Nor should it be supposed that this is an accidental or an unforeseen result. The rulers of Great Britain may be very stupid when judged by any standard of great statesmanship. But they are shrewd enough to see a little way beyond their noses. It is as much the interest of the international gang of financiers whom they serve as it is the interest of the Russian autocracy to strangle in its infancy any awakening of popular life in Persia or elsewhere in Asia. A free and progressive Persia would be as dangerous to British rule in India as to Russian rule in the regions around the Casplan. The men who draw ther hundreds of millions every year from the toil of halfstarved Indian peasants and laborers naturally dread anything that would set an example of popular independence to the Indian people.

In a word, the Anglo-Russian treaty was not a step toward peace between the peoples. It was a step toward closer alliance among the rulers of the world, toward a new and worse Holy Alliance to stiffe and fetter the peo-

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

"Railroads Obey Telegraph Law" was a headline in Wednesday's papers The fact of capitalist corporations obeying any law whatever is remark able enough to justify wood type and

Chairman Stevens of the Public Service Commission states that the rallway service is growing worse instead of better, as regards both punc tuality and safety of life and limb.

The conference of State Attorney General at St. Louis has petitioned Congress to pass a law restricting the power of Federal judges. Had that been done by a labor convention, what a howl of "Treason" would have been set up!

Secretary Taft has told the Japanese that "there could not be anything more wicked, more infamous, than the suggestion of war between the United States and Japan." This is very good. But we cannot help suspecting a connection between this speech and the discovery, which the "Evening Post" most unpatriotically disclosed a few days ago, that the American fleet is in even worse shape for action than was the Russian fleet when it went out to destruction in Eastern waters.

We would call the attention of all

our readers, and especially, of those actively engaged in Socialist propa ganda by public speaking or writing to the series of articles entitled "The Share of Labor" contributed to The Worker by Lucien Sanial. These articles began in the issue of Aug. 31 and will be concluded next week are the result of careful and laborious investigation and analysis by a man who has devoted many years to economic studies and especially to statistical work, and their conclusions will be of invaluable service to comrades who have not been able to make such investigations at first hand. It would be well for every party speaker, not only to give these articles a careful reading, but to preserve them for frequent reference in the course of his work.

In this connection-it may not be out of place to call attention also to the course which Comrade Sanial has undertaken to conduct at the Raud School of Social Science this season. His purpose in this course is not merely to give the students the result of his own work, but especially to train them in methods of economic and statistical study and to form the nucleus of a corps of competent investigators who can continuously follow the development of capitalism and furnish the Socialist movement with accurate and readily useful investigation. It is to be hoped that a good number of earnest workers will enroll themselves. each to take up, under the guldance of the instructor, some special line of information. Information about the plans may be obtained by addressing the instructor, Lucien Sanial, or the Secretary of the School. W. J. Ghent, at 112 E. Nineteenth street, or, better yet, by attendance there this Friday evening, Oct. 4.

We are glad to have had our attention called to an error in the report of the Stuttgart Congress in our issue vious enough on careful examination but confusing to the hasty reader, the concluded by which Great Britain said to Russia: "Here we draw a certain statement intended was that the statement intended was the statem

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

By William Mailly.

THE THIEF. A new and original play to believe they will live happy ever three acts by Henri Bernstein, Produced the Lyceum Theatre, New York.

There is no doubt about the excellent craftsmanship used in "The Thief". It is practically flawless in its construction and it moves with the beautiful regularity of a Mergenthaler machine, which, perfectly adjusted in all its parts, responds sympathetically to the ouch of the operator. There is nothing superfluous in the dialog; every word is essential and in its proper place; the situations evolve smoothly and the climaxes grow out of the situ ations logically and affectively. Altogether, from the standpoint of drama tic workmanship "The Thief" is al-

most fascinating in its completeness To this must be added the statement that the play is presented by actors who in the main are well qualified for such a task and thus two of the chief requisites to success are assured.

As to the theme of the play. It is vivid picture of bourgeois society and it reveals with fidelity the sort of problems that make the life of the verage bourgeois miserable and that tend toward the great increase of business in the divorce courts. The story has little in common with the great mass of people who are working for a livelihood and who are engross ed with the struggle to survive in the industrial maelstrom. Only among the idle, parasitic class could such a situdevelop and only among people chiefly concerned with themselves and their own petty, useless little live could such a problem present itself.

For instance, can anyone imagine the wife of a workingman stealing a friend's money to get nice dresses for herself in order that she might appear attractive in her husband's eye thus retain his affection? And yet that is just what Marie-Louise does in "The Thief" and for that very purpose. One hears and knows constantly of working people being forced to steal because of illness or hunger or unemployment in the family but how often does it occur thru sheer sire to please John and keep him from chasing after other women? Not very

That's because the workers are too ousy, because they have more serious problems to consider and also because affection has a firmer place among the working people. On the other hand, the idle bourgeois class, especially the women, are engaged chiefly in questions of self-gratification, of dress, of pastimes and other things that are actually non-essential to real life and human happiness. Out of these questions arise problems which vex and worr; the poor souls until they resort to al sorts of absurdities and abnormalities in the effort to free themselves. This is what occurred in the family of the

Here is the story in brief: Richard and Marie-Louise have been married less than a year. They are staying at friend's home in the country. The friends, the Lagardes, have money stolen from their rooms. A detective fastens the guilt upon young Fernand Lagarde, who has fallen in love with Marie (having nothing useful to do otherwise, of course) and in order to save her from exposure he assumes the guilt-at her request. Later Richard accidentally stumbles on some of the stolen money concealed by his wife. He demands an explanation, she confesses; he then suspects her of illicit relations with Young Fernande. She denies it. Finally the situation is leaned up by Marie acknowledging her guilt when young Fernande is about to be banished by his father. The Voysins are reconciled and we are led deferred for the present.

Trautmann wing of the I. W. W., rep- A TRIBUTE PAID sat with the S. L. P. fraction, was given one and a half votes, while a half vote was assigned to the Sherman faction, whose delegate was Comrade Pick, a member of the Socialist Party

G C B-A Socialist Chautauqua such as you suggest, for the purpose of combining the pleasure and benefits of a summer vacation with the advantages to be derived from the ass tion of persons of similar principles and ideals from different parts of the coun try, would doubtless be a very pleasant thing for those who had the means and the leisure to attend it. In general both time and money for even a week's summer outing are out of the reach of the working people, for whom the Socialist Party especially exists and of whom it is chiefly composed. However desirable such an institution might be. The Worker certainly could not 'start in at once to institute it", since the project might conflict with other projects already on foot which the party would deem more important. We presume that you are a member of the party organization, as every Socialist ought to be. You will then find it easy to discuss the project with other comrades and, if finds favor, get it brought forward upon the initiative of the party, in which case The Worker will give it loyal support.

Sunday Lecture at Rand School.

The Sunday morning lecture course at the Rand School will be resumed next Sunday. The first lecture will be by Algernon Lee on "The Stuttgart

couple would ever be happy together. Both are utterly selfish and self-centered. Marie admits that she stole the money of their host and became a common thief for the sole reason that she was afraid her husband would cease to love her if she was not exquisitely dressed and her charms displayed advantageously as compared with more attractive women. To accomplish this she not only pilfers greedily but lies shamelessly to avoid exposure, does not hesitate to endanger the career of the young fool who oves her, and then only shows repen tance when there is danger of losing her husband's devotion. Even her final confession is not made to save Fernande: she tells her husband it was because she knew if she kept silent that he (Voysin) would afterwards hate her for it. And she was probably right in all her surmises...

anything be more immoral than this? And yet we know Marie to be a type of woman developed under the conditions of bourgeois society life. The chief concern of these women is to look well, to please their husbands or lovers, to compare favorably with similar women moving in the same narrow circle. It's very difficult to sympathize with such creatures, they are so apart from the great current of human feeling that surges outside the limited sphere of their own small class. The Maries are plentiful among the bourgeoisie for the demands of ever changing fashion enforce niggardliness (Marie tells how she beat down and stood off the dressmakers and mil liners until they rebelled) beget petty meannesses and encourage deception and falsification.

The problem presented by "The Thief" is not universa, in its application, it is one developed under certain limited conditions and its special interest lies in the fact that it reflects phase of life peculiar to the class which exists upon the useful class of wealth-producers.

Margaret Illington as Marie meets all the requirements of such an unsympathetic character. Miss Illington is not a great actress but she shows earn estness and ambition and she is equal to this part. If the motive of the play were greater, if Marie had sinned to some worthy purpose, the character would have been so much finer in pro portion. As it is, Miss Illington doe an that is necessary with the part and, in some places, more than it really de-

Kyrle Bellew has a part in Voysin peculiarly adapted to his personality ind mannerisms and he endows the character with some human feeling. Voysin himself is not as spotless as he might oe but he is also typical of his class and Mr. Bellew expressed this with the skill with which his long experience has endowed him. Mr. Herbert Percy was excellent as the elder Largarde and the rest of the small company were quite efficient.

I may say that a large audience followed "The Thief" with intense interest and the sympathy for the erring Mrs. Vosyin was evidenced by tearful manifestations all over the house which would indicate that the viewpoint here set down was not that shared by the vast majority of those present that particular afternoon, nor, it would seem, at any other time, for the play is going to crowded houses and s good apparently for all season.

The review of "The Master Build er", which has been produced with great success by Mdme Nazimova and her company at the Bijou Theatre, is

BY THE ENEMY. A correspondent of a London paper

in summing up the results of the recent Socialist Congress at Stuttgart. says that it was "far from giving an impression of general agreement upon questions of practical policy among the Socialists of all countries. It could not, indeed, be otherwise, except upon the impossible assumption that the social- and - political - conditions of all proletarians are practically identical. But all who were at Stuttgart, either as spectators or as delegates, have as suredly carried away with them the impression that the congresses of the international are no longer mere ornamental gatherings in which the representatives of various countries sol-emnly exchange platonic protestations. No one who heard Bebel and Jaures Hyndman and Adler, Guesde and Ferri argue with each other in the intimacy of the sittings of the International Bu reau or of the Committee on Militarism can have failed to be convinced that these are no strangers debating in dipomatic terms what interests they may have in common, but comrades of one and the same party, who may, it is true, differ on many questions, but who are indissolubly united by solidarity of the class interest which they represent. This solidarity of the proletarians of all nations exists today from one end of the world to the other in consequence of the prodigious development of the means of produc tion, of exchange, and of transport. It | is a new historical fact, of which the future alone can show the incalculable

-A member of the Socialist Party is a member of the Internation Party.

consequences.

THE "SHARE OF LABOR".

By Lucien Sanial.

We have, so far, examined the three fundamental "errors" committed by the "calculator" of the "Engineeri News" in his awkward attempt to prove that of every four dollars of annual product the idle but frugal capitalist takes only one and generously leaves three to the industrious but wasteful wage worker.

These errors have unavoidably led him to the commission of a still more ludicrous one concerning the total value of the annual production of material wealth in the United States.

ERROR NO. 4.-By referring to our quotation from the "Times" in the first article of this series (Aug. 31, 1907). the reader may refresh his memory and see again that according to th "Engineering News" "the annual income of capital is 3,530 millions and the annual disbursement for wages is 10.340 millions."

If those figures were both correct the total value of the annual production, expressed in money, would be their sum, namely 13,870 millions.

That this sum is stupendously incorrect, and that one or both of the two items which compose it must there fore be correspondingly untrue, will appear from the following statement showing the increasing value of the product at each step from its primary stage of crude materials to its final form, and from the points of production to the final markets.

The official returns of 1905 are used here because of their greater completeness, a census of manufactures (factory product) having been taken in that year.

I.-CRUDE MATERIALS

Agriculture:—Value on farms...... 6,500 Mines and Quarries:—Value at works 1,500 Forest and Fisheries:—Value at nearest points of shipment.....

Million

II.-MANUFACTURES.

The "gross value" under this head, including an estimate of the product of the hand trades, was figured at nearly 17,000 millions in the census of 1905. About one-third, however, must be deducted for any duplications of the values of certain materials, inevitably occurring in the reports of product whenever such materials have passed from one establishment to another in a partially manufactured form. Therefore, the actual money value of the finished product-i. e., the price at which it sells at the workswas, in million dollars, 11,300. This figure, of course, includes the

crude materials used in the processes of manufacture, and amounting to about 3,000 million dollars. Conse quently, if we were to add togethe the 8,500 millions of crude materials produced, as above stated, and the 11.300 millions of manufactures, we would get a sum exceeding by 3,000 millions the real total value of both. Taking this into consideration w

find as follows:

Total value of CRUDE MATERIALS, MANUFACTURES, and HAND TRADE PRODUCTS, at the points of production:

III.-TRANSPORTATION. In the above total the cost of trans-

portation figures for a comparatively very small sum. In the first place, of 8,500 millions of crude materials only 3,000 have been taken by manufacturers, and the remainder (5,500 millions) must be shipped elsewhere. Most of it consists in bulky products of farms and plantations which in part are exported and must therefore reach the seaboard. Moreover, nearly the whole of the manufactured product has to be distributed thruout the coun try, first reaching the great centers of olesale trade, then reshipped, a large portion of it undergoing several such transfers befor destination. In all these operations not only the railroad, but the steamer, the sailing vessel and the barge, or sea, lake, river and canal, and last but not least the truck, the cart and other land vehicles act an important part. It may indeed be reasonably assumed. not by mere guess but from positive data; that the railroad earnings from freight, which in 1905 amounted to 1.400 millions, represented only one half of the total cost of transporta-

Barring out all passenger traffic as not being a factor in the value of merchandise, we find as follows COST OF TRANSPORTATION

IV.-WHOLESALE TRADE. We have now reached the wholesale

market with a product which, in- duct.

creased in price by the cost of transportation, amounts to 19,600 millions. From the gross earnings of the

wholesaler must come, not only the labor cast, manual and clerical, of handling the product and distributing it in blocks of various sizes, also the commissions of brokers and other agents, but the enormous rents and other charges imposed by owners of warehouses, elevators, yards, and other means of storage; also the interest on money which he must borrow to carry on his vast operations, and lastly his own profit.

An approximate estimate of such gross earnings is here required in the absence of sufficient data for exact figures. But in assuming, from all the available information, including official reports of wholesale prices, market quotations, etc., that the price of the product is on an average increased fully ten per cent (or about 2,000 millions) on the wholesale market, we certainly remain within the bounds of the utmost "conservatism".

V.-RETAIL TRADE.

Of the total product, now amounting to 21,600 millions, about two-thirdssay, 14,000 millions—pass thru the hands of retailers.

An important class, these petty merchants, numbering more than one million, individualistic to the core, natural enemies of the department stores, yet remaining to-day the only bulwark of that capitalism which in the course of its development must surely kill them

The price of the product they handle is on an average advanced fully 50 per cent, or 7,000 millions; in spite of which many fail. And for obvious reasons they de fail; the chief of which is that most of their "gross" goes into the purse of landlords, money lenders and other real, bona fide, capitalists. But on this highly interesting sub-

ject, which cannot be treated here at the required length, more may be said on another occasion. Suffice it to sav now, in recapitulation of the foregoing figures, that the total product intended for sale, after that portion of it which must undergo retailing has reached its final price, amounts to 28,600 millions, which is more than twice the figure of the "Engineering News", vouched for by the "Sun" and the "Times". And yet this is not all.

To the above must be added the following products:

VI.-MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Agricultural products (meat, fruit, of laborers and mechanics employed by owners of residences; product of seamstresses, etc., working by the day in private families; all of which, in the census, is here estimated at 100

VII.—ADDITIONS TO PERMANENT WEALTH.

In the first of these articles it was stated, from official figures, that the wealth of this country nad increased at the average rate of nearly 5,000 millions a year since 1900. Part of this annual increase consists in manufactures and products of hand trades, chiefly machinery and buildings, reported in the census of manfactures for 1905. But another large part was not officially reported (because it was not produced for sale). In the case of Agriculture, the Secretary of that national department stated that the increase in the value of farms during the five years' period 1900-1905 has been 6,200 millions, or at the average rate of 1.250 millions a year; but this was not included in the report of farm products. The following additions must therefore be made:

Million Items. mining plants by labor in the direct employ of establishments Additions to transportation plants by labor in the-direct employ of railroad and other transporta-

Total 2,250 To sum up in a few words: THE TOTAL MONEY VALUE OF THE PRODUCT IN THE YEAR 1905 WAS 81,450 MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

tion companies

In my next article—which, for the present at least, will be the last on the subject of this series—we shall see the wages paid and finally the actual share of productive labor in its pro-

THE LADY AND THE DOG.

By Arthur Goodenough.

Last night upon Fifth avenue, Within a stately room Where hangings bright and many light Dispelled the outer gloom,

A lndy in a satin gown,

Just as the clock struck eight-Her spaniel stirred with soft caress, "Come, sweetheart, it is late!

I must not leave to hireling hands My darling and my pride Let me unloose your silken bands And give you food beside."

The puppy's bed was soft and warm, And lined with quilted slik; And ere he slept, in dainty dish, She brought to him his milk.

She pressed upon his nose a kiss— (It seemed a shame and sin) Then deftly, with her jewelled hands

The dainty lady step't While all securely at the fire The pampered darling slept.

Then forth to ball or opera

That night a child-a little child-Foriorn and pinched and thin, With terror written in its eyes And weals upon its skin-

Clutched tightly at a rotten rail To mount a broken stair, And reach a musty bed of straw Within an attic bare.

And laying on a heap of rags At last her tired head, Prayed, "Let me, Lord, be happier! Or let me, Lord, be dead!"

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

By Leroy Scott.

(Conyright/by Doubleday, Page & Co. By special arrangement with the author and publishers.)

CHAPTER XXVI.

PETERSEN'S SIN. The first news of the committee' failing confidence that reached Tom's ours he discredited as being one of the rumors that are always flying about when large powers are vested in : small body of men. That the strike could fail was too preposterous for his belief. But when the committee was forced to admit in open meeting that As courage was waning, Tom, astounda, had to accept what but yesterday ed, had to accept what but he had discredited. He thought immedistely of treachery on Foley's part, but in his hot remarks to the union he made no mention of his suspicions; he knew the boomerang quality of an accusation he could not prove. Later, when he went over the situation with cool brain, he saw that treachery was impossible. Granting even that Foley could be bought, there was the rest of the committee-and Pete, on wh integrity he, would have staked his own, was one of its members.

And yet, for all that reason told vague and large suspicion persisted in his mind. A few days after the meeting he had a talk with Pete, during which his suspicion got into words. "Has it occurred to you, Pete, that maybe Foley is up to some deep trick?" he asked.

"You're away off, Tom!" was the answer, given with some heat. "I ain't missed a single committee meetin', an' I know just where Foley stands. It's the rest of us that're sorter peterin' out. Buck's the only one that's standin' out for not givin Mebbe he's not above dumpin' us all if he had the chance. But he couldn't be crooked here even if he wanted to. We're too many watchin' him."

All this Tom had said to himself be fore, but his saying it had not dispelled his suspicion, and no more did the saying of it now by Pete. The negotiaseemed all open and above board: he could not lay his finger on a single flaw in them. But yet the strike seemed to him to have been on too solid a basis to have thus collapsed without apparent cause.

At the union meeting following the committee conference where Foley had yielded, a broken man, the advisability of abandoning the strike came up for discussion. Foley sat back in his chair, with overcast face, and rerused to speak. But his words to the committee had gone round, and now his gloomy silence was more convincing in its discouragement than any speech could have been. Tom, whose mind could not give up the suspicion that there was trickery, even the he could not see it, had a despairing thought that if action could be staved off time might make the flaw appar ent. He frantically opposed the desire of a portion of the members that the strike he given up that very evening. Their defeat was not difficult; the union was not yet ready for the step. It was decided that the matter should come up for a vote at the following,

meeting.
While Tom was at breakfast the next morning there was a knock at the door. Maggie answered it, and he heard a thin yet resonant voice that he seemed to have heard before, inquire: "Is Mr. Keating in?"

He stepped to the door. In the dim hallway he saw indistinctly a small, thin woman with a child in her arms.

'Yes," he answered for himself, "Don't you remember me, Brother Keating?" she asked, with a glad note in her voice, shifting the child higher on her breast and holding out a hand. "Mrs. Peterson!" he cried. "Come

She entered, and Tom introduced her to Maggie, who drew a chair for her

beside the breakfast table. "Thank you, sister." She sank exhausted into the chair, and turned immediately on Tom. "Have you seen Nels lately?" she asked eagerly.

Not for more than two weeks. The excitement died out of her face; Tom now saw, by the light of the gas that had to be burned in the dining-room even at midday, that the face was drawn and that there were dark rings under the eyes. "Is anything

wrong?" he asked.
"He ain't been home for two nights," she returned tremulously. "I said to myself last night, if he don't come tomyself last night, if he don't come is night I'll come over to see you early high I'll come over to see you early morning. Mebbe you'd know something about him."

"Not a thing." He wanted to lighten that wan face, so he gave the best cheer that he could. "But I guess

nothing's wrong with him." "Yes, there is, or he'd never stay away like this," she returned quickly. Her voice sank with resignation.

suppose all I can do is to pray." She rose to go. Maggie pressed her to have breakfast, but she refused, a

faint returning hope in her eyes "Mebbe the Lord's brung him home while I've been here." A half minute after the door had

closed upon her Tom opened it and hurried down the three flights of stairs. He caught her going just into the street. He fumbled awkwardly in his

"Do you need anything?"

pocket. "Do you need anything?"

"No. Bless you. Brother Keating.
Nels left me plenty o' money. You
know he works reg'lar on the docks."

Two causes for Petersen's absense
occurred as possible to Tom-arrest
and death. He looked thru the record
of arrests for the last two days at police he contains. Petersen's name

was not there, and to give a false name would never have occurred to Peter sen's mind. So Tom knew he was not in a cell. He visited the public morgues and followed attendants who turned back sheets from cold faces. But Pet-

ersen's face he did not see. The end of the day brought also the end of Tom's search. He now had three explanations for Petersen's absence: The Swede was dead, and his body unrecovered; he had wandered off in a fit of mental aberration; he had deserted his wife. The first did not want to believe. The third, remembering the looks that had passed between the two the night he had visited the home, he could not believe. He clung to the second; and that was the only one he mentioned to Mrs. Petersen when he called in the evening to report.

He'll come to suddenly, and come back," he encouraged her. "That's the way with such cases."

You think so?" She brightened visibly. A fourth explanation flashed upon

him. "Perhaps he got caught by accident on some boat he had been helping load, and got carried away.'

She brightened a little more at this. 'Just so he's alive!" she cried.

"He'll be certain to be back in a few days," Tom said positively. He left her greatly comforted by his words, the he himself did not half believe them.

There was nothing more he could do toward discovering the missing man. It must be admitted that, dur ing the next few days, he thought of Petersen less frequently than was the due of such a friend as the Swede had proved. The affairs of the union held his mind exclusively. Opinion was turning overwhelmingly toward giving up the strike, and giving it up immediately. Wherever there was a man who still held out, there were three of four men pouring words upon him "Foley may not be so honest as to burt him, but he's a fighter from back, an' if he thinks we ought to stop fightin' now, then we ought to 'a stopped weeks ago"-such was the substance of the reasoning in bar-room and street that converted many a man

And also, Tom learned, a quick settlement was being urged at home. As long as the men had stood firm for the strike, the women had skimped at every point and supported that policy. But when they discovered that the who feel most the flerce economy of a strike, were for the straight resump tion of work and mcome. Maggie Tom knew, was beginning to look for ward in silent eagerness to a settlement; be guessed that she hoped, the strike ended, he might go back to work untroubled by Foley.

Tom undertook to stand out against proposal of submission, but he might as well have tried to shoulder back a Fundy tide. Men remembered it was he who so hotly urged them into a strike that thus far had cost them seven weeks' wages. "I suppose you'd have us lose seven more weeks money," they sneered at him. They said other things, and stronger, for your ironworker has studied English

in many places. Monday evening found Tom in a chair at one of the open widows of his sitting-room, staring out at nothing at all, hardly conscious of Maggie, who was reading, or of Ferdinand, who lay dozing on the coach. He was com pletely discouraged-at the uttermost end of things. He had searched his mind frantically for flaws in the negotiations and in Foley's conduct, flaws which, if followed up, clue by clue, would reveal Foley's sus

cry. There seemed nothing more he could do. The vote would come on Wednesday evening, and its result was as certain as if the count had already

And so he sat staring into the line of back yards with their rows and rows of lighted windows. His mind oved over the past five months. They had held nothing for him but failure and pain. He had fought for honor in the management of the union's af fairs, staking his place in his trade on the result—and honor in the contest with dishonesty had gone down in defeat. He had urged the union to strike for better wages, and now the strike was on the eve of being lost He would have to begin life anew, and he did not know where he could begin. Moreover, he had lost all but a few friends; and he had lost all influence This is what his fight for right had

brought him, and in five months. And this was not the sum of the bit terness the five months had brought him-no, nor its greater part. He had learned how mighty real love can beand how hopeless!

He had been sitting so, dreaming darkly, for an hour or more when Maggle asked him if he had heard whether Petersen had come back. The ques tion brought to his mind that he had neglected Mrs. Petersen for four days. He rose, conscience-smitten, told Maggie he would be back presently, and set forth for the tenement in which the Petersens had their home. He found Mrs. Petersen, her child asleep in her lap, reading the Bible She appeared to be even slighter and paler than when he had last seen her. but her spirit seemed to burn even nigher thru the lessened obscuration of her thinning fiesh. No. Patersen had not yet come

back. "But I fetched my trouble to God in prayer," she said. "An' He helped me, glory to His name! He told me Nels is comin' back."

Tom had nothing to give to one so fired by hope, and he slipped away as soon as he could and returned home. On entering his flat, his eyes going straight thru the dining-room into the sitting-room, he saw Maggle gazing in uncomfortable silence at a man-a lean, brown man, with knobby face, and wing-like mustache, who sat with bony hands in his lap and eyes fastened on his knees.

Tom crossed the dining-room with long strides. Maggle, glad of the chance to escape, passed into the bedroom.

"Petersen!" he cried. "Where on earth 've you been?"

Petersen rose with a giad light in his face and grasped the hand Tom offered. Immediately he disengaged his hand to slip it into a trousers pocket. Tom now noted that Petersen's face was slightly discolored,-dim yellows, and greens, and blues-and that his left thumb was brown, as the stained with

"I come to pay vot I loan," Petersen mumbled. His hand came forth from the pocket grasping a roll of bills as big as his wrist. He unwrapped three tens and silently held them out.

Tom, who had watched this action thru with dumb amazement, now broke out: "Where d'you get all that money? Where've you been?

The three tens were still in Petersen's outstretched hand. "For vot you give de union, and vot vou give me.' "But where've you been?" Tom demanded, taking the money

Fear, shame, and contrition strucgled for control of Petersen's face. But he answered doggedly: "I vorked at de docks."

"You know that's not so, Petersen. You haven't been home for a week. And your wife's scared half to death.' Anna scared? Vy?" He started.

and his brown face paled. "Why shouldn't she be?" Tom re-turned wrathfully. "You went off without a word to her, and not a word from you for a week! Now see here, Petersen, where've you been?" "Vorkin' at de docks," he repeated,

but weakly. 'And got that wad of money for it! Hardly." He pushed Petersen firmly back into his chair. "Now you've got to tell me all about it."

All the dogged resistance faded from Petersen's manner, and he sat trembling, with face down. For a moment was in consternation lest he break into tears. But he controlled himself and in shame told his story, aided by questions from Tom. Tom heard him without comment, breathing rapidly and gulping at parts of the

brokenly-told story. When the account was ended Tom gripped Petersen's hand. "You're all right, Petersen!" he said huskily.

Tears trickled down from Peters eyes, and his simple face twitched with remorse.

Tom fell into thought. He understood Petersen's fear to face his wife. He, too, was uncertain how Mrs. Petersen, in her religious fervor, would regard what Petersen had done. He had to tell her, of course, since Petersen had shown he could not. But how should he tell her-how, so that the woman, and not the religious enthusiast, would be reached?

Presently Tom handed Petersen his hat, and picked up his own. "Come on," he said: and to Maggie he called thru the bedroom door: "I'll be back in an hour.'

As they passed thru the tunnel Tom. who had slipped his hand thru Petersen's arm for guidance, felt the Swede begin to tremble; and it was so across the little stone-paved court, with the square of stars above, and up the nervous stairway, whose February odors had been multiplied by the June warmth. Before his own door Peter-

sen held back. then," he said, and knocked upon the

"Who's there?" an eager voice questioned.

"Keating."

When she answered, the eagerness in the voice had turned to disappointment. "All right, Brother Kenting. In

Tom heard the sounds of rapid dressing, and then a hand upon the knob. Petersen shrank back into the darkness of a corner. The door opened. "Come in, Brother

Keating," she said, not quite able to hide her surprise at this second visit in one evening.

A coal oil lamp on the kitchen table revealed the utter barreness and the utter cleaness—so far as unmonied effort could make clean those scaling walls and that foot-hollowed floorwhich he had seen on his first visit five months before. He was bacdly within the door when her quick eves caught the strain in his manner. thin hand seized his arm excitedly. "What is it, brother? Have you

"Ye-es," Tom admitted hesitatingly. He had not planned to begin the story "And he's alive? Quick! He's

alive?"

She sank into a chair, clasped both hands over her heart, and turned her eyes upward. "Praise the Lord! I thank Thee, Lord! I knew Thou wouldst keep him."

Immediately her wide, burning eyes were back on Tom. "Where is he?" "He's been very wicked." said Tom, shaking his head sadly, and lowering self into the only other chair. "So wicked he's afraid you can never for I cialist Party.

give him. And I don't see how you He's afraid to come, home.

God forgives everything to the peni tent, an' I try to follow after God." she said, trembling. A sickening fear was on her face. "Tell me, brother! What's be done? Don't try to spare me! God will help me to bear it. Not-not-murder?"

"No. He's fallen in another way." Tom returned, with the sad shake of his head again. "Shall I tell you all?"

leaned toward him, hands gripped in the lap of her calico wrapper, with such staring, fearing attention as seemed to stand out from her gray face and be of itself a separate pres "I'll have to tell you some things

"All brother! An' quickly!" She

you know already, and know better than I do," Tom said, watching to see how his words worked upon her. "After Petersen got in the union he held a job for two weeks. Then Foley knocked him out, and then came the strike. It's been eleven weeks since he carned a cent at his trade. The money he'd made in the two weeks he worked soon gave out. He tried to find work and couldn't. Days passed, and weeks. They had little to eat at home. I guess they had a pretty hard time of it. He-

"We did, brother! "He saw his wife and kid falling off-getting weaker and weaker." Ton went on, not heeding the interruption "He got desperate; he couldn't see 'em starve. Now the devil always has temptation ready for a desperate man About four weeks ago when his wife was so weak she could hardly move and there wasn't a bite in the house the devil tempted Petersen. He hap pened to meet a man who had been his partner in his old wicked days, his manager when he was a prize fighter. The manager said it was too bad Petersen had left the ring; he was ar ranging a heavy-weight bout to come off before a swell athletic club in Philadelphia, a nice purse for the loser and a big fat one for the winner. They walked along th street together for awhile, and all the time the devil was tempting Petersen, saying to him: 'Go in and fight-this once. It's right for man to do anything rather than le his wife and kid starve.' But Peter sen held out, getting weaker all the time, the. Then the devil said to him 'He's a pretty poor sort of a man that loves his promise not to fight more than he loves his wife and kid.' Petersen fell. He decided to commit th

Tom paused an instant, then added in a hard voice: "But because a mar loves his wife so much he's willing to do anything for her, that don't excuse the sin, does it?"

"Go on!" she entreated, leaning yet

further toward him. "Well, he said to the manager he'd fight. They settled it, and the man advanced some money. Petersen went into training. But he was afraid to tell us what an awful thing he wa doing,-doing because he didn't want his wife to starve,-and so he told us he was working at the docks. So it was for three weeks, and his wife and kid had things to eat. The fight came

off last Wednesday night-"And who won? Who?" "Well,-Petersen."

"Yes! Of course!" she cried, exuita tion for a moment possessing her face.
"He is a terrible fighter! He—"

She broke off and bowed her head with sudden shame; when it came up the next instant she wore again the tense look that seemed the focus of her being.

Tom had gone right on. "It was a bard fight. He was up against a fast hard hitter. But he fought better than he ever did before. I suppose he was thinking of his wife and kid. He won, and got the big purse. But after the fight was over, he didn't dare come. His face was so bruised his wife would have known he'd been fighting,-and he knew it would break er heart to know he'd been at it again And so he thought he'd stay away till his face got well. She needn't ever have the pain then of knowing how be'd sinned. He never even thought how worried she'd be at not hearing from him. So he stayed away till his face got well, almost-till to-night Then he came back, and slipped up to his door. He wanted to come in, but he was still afraid. He listened at the door. His wife was praying for him, and one thing he heard was, she asked God to keep him wherever he was from wrong-doing. He knew then he'd have to tell her all about it, and he knew how terrible his sin would seem to her. He knew she could never forgive him. So he slipped down the stairs, and went away. Of course he was right about what his wife would think," Tom drove himself on with implacable voice. "I didn't come here to plead for him. I don't blame you It was a terrible sin, a sin-

She rose tremblingly from her chair and raised a thin authoritative hand "Stop right there, brother!" she cried, er voice sob-broken. "It wasn't a sin It_it was glorious!

Tom sprang toward the door, "Peteren!" he shouted. He flung it open and the next instant dragged Peter sen, shrinking and eager, fearful, shameful, and yet glowing, into the "Oh, Nels!" She rushed into his

ed about the frail body, "It-was glorious-Nels! It-But Tom heard no more. He closed the door and groped down the shiver ing stairway

irms, and their mighty length tighten-

(To be continued.)

-Now is the time to join the Sc

THE LABOR INTERNATIONAL.

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

reports, translated for The Worker by Algernon Lee, began in The Worker of Aug. 24, 1967. They will contique from week to week until completed. Those from Canada, Bollva, Chile, Argentine, Australia, Belgium, and France has already appeared. The report of the Social-ist Party of the United States, written by Morris Hillquit, Secretary of the Interna tional Bureau, can be had from the Nation al Headquarters, 260 Dearborn street, Chi cago, fil., for 10 cents, postpaid.]

HOLLAND.

The present report contains a sum mary of the development of the labor movement in Holland since the International Congress at Amsterdam in 1904.

On the political side the most important event was the election of 1905, which resulted in the downfall of the Clerical Ministry. This election took place under circumstances very favorable to the Social Democratic Labor Party.

After a period of four years in power, the Clerical Minister Kuyper had rendered himself so detestable to the working people that a large part of these put above everything else the realization of the one desire expressed in the cry, "Down with Kuyper!" In this Minister they saw reaction personified. This was made apparent during "le trimestre rouge", the early months of 1903, when the government cast obstacles in the way of the tradeunion movement and, by a stroke of the pen, deprived the railway workers and the public employees of the right to strike. The workingmen saw in Kuyper the man who, in April, 1903, crushed their legitimate opposition to this attack upon their rights, and it was with a very natural sigh of relief that they welcomed his downfall. The elections were thus held under the influence of the Liberal-Clerical autithesis and could not give a clear expression of the class struggle. The number of Social Democratic

votes rose from 38,279 in 1901 to 65,743 in 1905. We did not carry a single sent at the first ballot. Nine of our candidates went to second ballot and seven were elected: Hugenholtz from Weststellingwerf; Van Kol from En scheden; Terlaan from Hoogezend Schaper from Appingedam: Tak from III; and Van der Zwnag (who is not a party member) from Schoterland. The Chamber consists of 100 Deputies.-Tr.] In the preceding Chamber we had had eight Social Democrats The most pleasing feature of the re sult was the fact that our party made great progress in the large industrial cities. While in 1901 we had received but 12.5 per cent of the total vote [in such cities.-Tr.] in 1905 we got 21.2 per cent; yet we carried but one-ninth of the seats. The smaller industrial centers also showed progress. In some of the rural districts the number of our votes was relatively diminished (It should be stated that in Holland the suffrage is much restricted, qualifications of property, residence, and education excluding great numbers of the workingmen; and also that, as in many other countries, the cities-especially those which are growing most rapidly -we have a smaller representation in parliament, proportionately to their voting population, than have the rural districts -Tr.1

The organized strength of the Social Democratic Labor Party in Holland has grown as follows, the figures in each case being for the close of the

year: Sections. Members Year. 6,000 1904. 137 6,100 152 1905..... 167 7,471

The party's political sphere of influence is steadily widening. In about thirty Communal Councils it is now represented by one or more members. We have established a bond among our communal representatives by the formation of the Union of Socialist Communal Councillors, which, since Jan. 1, 1907, has published a monthly organ called "De Gemeende". [The Commune. For the benefit of American readers it may be explained that the word "commune", as used in these reports, means simply the lowest unit of local government in the Continental political system, corresponding to our townships, villages, and cities. commune has varying but generally important functions .- Tr.] We are making a special propaganda

among the female population by means of our five groups of Socialist women and of their monthly publica "De Proletarische Vron' Proletarian Woman 1. The young workers of both sexes ar

also specially organized in a league called De Zanire, comprising 14 sections and possessing a monthly organ f the same name.

The party press consists of: "Het Volk" [The People], daily, at Amsterdam; and nine weeklies-"Friesch Volksblad" [Frisian People's Paper] at Leenwarden: "Volksstrijd" [The People's Struggle], at Groningen: "De-Nieuwe Tijd" [The New Time], at Enscheden; "De Arbeld" [Labor], at Arnheim; "De Stem des Volks" [The People's Voice], at Utrecht; "De Voorpost" [The Vanguard], at Zaandam; Voorwarts" [Forward], at Rotter dam; "De Baanbreker" [The Pioneer] at Middelburg; and "Eendracht" [Cor cord], at Eindhoven. "Het Volk" issues also a humorous Sunday pape Notenkraker [The racker] which is certainly the best illustrated paper in our country.

sued by individuals: "De Nieuwe Tijd", a monthly scientific review; "Do Kroniek", weekly; and "De Blijde Wereld" [The Joyous World], a weekly paper advocating religious Social-

There are also about forty tradeunion papers.

The Social Democratic parliamentary group has during these years, as before, maintained a completely tonomous position in face of both bourgeois parties. This was easily done during the domination of the Kuyper Ministry, whose policy, from the beginning of 1903, consisted in attack upon Socialism. It has not been so easy under the Liberal Government, brought into power by the elections of 1905, which, on account of the attitude of the Socialist voters, were favorable to the Liberals and unfavorable to the Clericals. They gave the Liberal party that the 7 Social Democratic members were put in the position of holding the balance of power.

The Social Democratic group de-

clared from the outset that it belonged to the Opposition and that it would support the Government only when the latter merited support by its acts. It was thus obliged to vote against th bill on employment contracts [le projet de loi sur le contrat du travail], be cause it contained provisions which would have impeded the work of the trade unions. It was able to prevent the Government from attacking the unions of public and military employees, a project of the preceding Government. Thus we were able to see soldiers and sailors participating in the great annual demonstrations for universal suffrage, and the Ministers had to receive committees from various unions to confer on the conditions of labor in public employment. Our parliamentary group attaches the greatest Importance to the autono organization of the workers. It de mands that the unions of public employees be heard on the subject of service rules and the regulation of labor. For the rest, it follows the sam tactics as do the Social Democratic parties in other countries, wherever the class struggle has found expression in parliament.

After the complete defeat of the general strike of 1903 it has taken some years for the movement to recover from that blow. But of late a healthy revival has made itself felt thruout the country. Everywhere is to be observed an increase in the strength of the organizations, both in point of numbers and in their internal harmony. Events have proved that the greatest evil from which the union movement suffered was Anarchism, which offered the workers phrases instead of power, empty words instead of intelligent direction. Anarchism has shown itself in Holland also under the form of "Syndicalism", and has had its stronghold in the National La-bor Secretariat.' This central body is being more and more abandoned the unions and has now dwindled down to a little group of Anarchist or ganizations, all small and weak.

A new and strong central trade union organization has since been formed. The Dutch Federation of Trade Unions [Nederlandsch Verbond van Vakvereenigingen] began its work on Jan. 1, 1906, and now already comprises 18 national organizations with about 28,400 members. This organizations has, in one year, become stronger than the National Labor Secretariat ever was. Thru it the trade-union movement is now kept in touch with the political organization of the working class, with our party. Conferences are held between the Central Committee of the Federation, the Directing Committee of the Social Democratic Labor Party, the Social Democratic parliamentary group, and the editors of our encial organ, "Het Volk". In this manner carefully studied homogeneous action is effected all along the

line. In some places and in some trades in which there has never before been any movement, the workers are now arousing. At Leyden, a highly developed industrial city with a proletariat wholly demoralized and devoid of energy, a strike broke out among the carpenters, who, with tenacious perseverance, carried on the struggle for several months, to the astonish ment and admiration of the whole Dutch working class. The agricultura workers, whose occupation is charac terized by the most wretched conditions of labor, and who have never

the Scuttentism will be mentioned else shere in these reports, a brief explanation may be in order. The word "syndient" in French-and corresponding words in othe European languages-means a colon; "syn dient ouvriet or "syndlent professional" a trade union. The word "syndlentisme", then, night be simply translated by "union ism". But we have thought better to keet the word "syndicalism" where, as in this case, it designates a certain special tendency in the labor and socialist movement of va-rious European countries—notably Holland, France, and staty—in recent years. The Syndicalists either wholly seject parliamemory action or, at least, attach very lit the value to it, and would have the work ing class depend upon its trade unions, supplemented perhaps by co-operative so cieties, using what is called "direct action" -that is, the more or less general strike and, on occasion, insurrection. Many Syn-dicalists resent (and sometimes justly resent) being called Anarchists; yet Syndical ism and Amarchism, the not identical, have much in common. European Syndicalism differs from American pure and simple trade unionism in that it professes tionary aims. In the United States Besides these party papers, there are been rather grotesquely parodied in the following Socialist publications is- I. W. W.-Tr.

before had any organization, have struck in several communes of the North and have won a victory wi has exercised a strong influence on the situation in other places. In the jute works at Rijssen, where miserably low wages, home industry, and coust tion go hand in hand, the half-starved proletariat has revolted. This struggle is not yet ended, but the exposur of the conditions of labor to which it has given occasion has provoked clam orous indignation all over the country.

This awakening of the labor movement has produced, in return, a strong tendency to coalition of employers. Leyden and Rijssen are typical examples of the brutal and cynical attitude of the employing class refusing to concede the slightest betterment of the workers' condition. At Enscheden the employers organization locked out 7,000 men and women because 30 workingmen of Anarchist tendencies, on their own initiative and without any organization, had tried to begin a "direct action" strike-a method of conflict which is the latest Anarchist invention and which, like all other disorganizing methods [methodes desorganisatrices), has found favor with the Anarchists here. This strike also opened the eyes of many workers in the province of Twente and resulted in a strong consolidation of the organization Eendracht, which is affiliated with the Dutch Federation of Trade Unions. We may safely say that the Dutch

trade-union movement, coming out purified and strengthened from abandoning the errors of its past, is now entering a period of great development and has a good future.

The co-operative movement has developed slowly but sure! during this period-too slowly, in the opinion of its administrators, when they observe the progress in other lands. The number workingmen's co-operative societies which regularly give a certain share of their profits to the political and economic movement of the working class as risen from 22 to 29. Most of the co-operative societies are affiliated with the Dutch Co-operative League [Nederlandsche Co-operatievenbond]. which, in 1905, seceded from the bourgeois co-operative movement. Eigen Hulp [Self Help], and which has since become an autonomous and neutral federation of co-operative societies having collective purchasing as its chief function. Its annual business amounts to 1,500,000 florins [about \$600,000]. The League owns and operates a soap factory and publishes a monthly paper. About 90 societies are affillated with it.

For a long time Amsterdam has exercised an influence on the celebration of the First of May, the same as on the trade-union movement. Instead of setting forth the international demand for which this demonstration orig insted, they made manifestations for all sorts of things. In recent years their cry was, "The general strike?" without any further precise aim. The defeat of Anarchism on the trade-union field has re-established the motto, "The legal eight-hour workday", combined with the demand for versal suffrage.

Demonstrations for universal suffrage are made annually and take on an ever more clearly proletarian char-The bourgeois women's organization having proved unwilling to amiinte with the Universal Suffrage Com mittee and the bourgeois partisans of universal suffrage having refused to participate in national demore pro-this committee assumed demore pro-character. This ten participate in national demonstrations dency has been emphasized by the formation of a bourgeois committee for universal suffrage which is and is to remain free from Social Democratic elements. Notwithstanding this sion of the bourgeois elements, thousands of men are added each year to the great labor army. While in 1905 the number of societies represented was 470, it rose to 670 in 1906, comprising 36,000 trade-union me and 17,000 members of other organiza tions, among them those of the Social Democratic Labor Party and 6,800 co-operators. This vigorous move has made its influence felt by the various political parties, which have been obliged to take the suffrage ques-tion into consideration. The Ministry has put the "blanco-artikel" in its program-that is to say, it agrees to e inate from the Constitution all obstaeles to the granting of universal suf-

frage. The manner iff which certain comrades, devoted especially to theoretical work, have on different occasions criticized the practical policy of the party created a rather disagreeable situation within the party, which even menaced our unity and influence. For this reason the Utrecht Congress of 1906 adopted the following resolution:

"The Congress of the Social Demoratic Labor Party.

"Considering. That for years there has been observable in the party the fact that continuously certain comrades incurred the reproach of weakless of principle, opportunism, revisionism, etc., from other comrades who considered that they had the special authority and duty to preserve the party from 'dilution' [verwatering]that is to say, from deviation from the line of strict principles, etc.;

side an opposition which expressed itself in equally injurious epithets against these critics; "That by the continuance of all this the unity of the party must inevitably

"That this has provoked on the other

be put in danger-Regrets that this abuse of the lib-

erty of discussion, a liberty which in our party is above all question; and "Imposes upon the comrades the duty of holding their criticism within

such limits that comrades shall be able Continued on page 4.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The shops of the Maxican Internal sweat tinder a weary life" like Hamlet lonal Rallroad at Cludad, Mexico, of old. have closed down for an indefinite period oning to a threatened sirile of

It is repuried that the screateen whom dames it bute of mortille. N. J., that arrested two for picketting his estate. been indicted for conspiracy The charge of the Judge to the trend lurs was partial to buke and the tuis no surprise. Dre hous it will be logally held that all strikers

The following national convention will be held next week. Blacksmiths and Holpers at Milwankoe. Photo Pri grayers at Chicago, Shipartshis, John

GOMPERS ON TAPE of the current number of the Fosterfollowing to say of President Roose rates has caudidate for the treat

"Secretary Turt's contention with terence to what he cutter the 'bere-it' would it carried to its 'ogical sult had to the dispersion and forche present in pa conte ordere of MOIN assumblage of workingmon, mater pronocous or present sport her so and to the nullideation of all their

"The fact of the matter is that we dary Pare as a prosidential aspirant about here and there is the phone capitalistic person that the phone is the phone is the phone is the phone in the phone in the phone is the phone in the phone in the phone is the phone in the phone in the phone is the phone in the phone in the phone in the phone is the phone in the phone in the phone in the phone is the phone in the phone in the phone in the phone is the phone in the phone in the phone in the phone is the phone in the phone i the are to committe corporate failur there are in the southern the rep destining assures them that he then with but give the resules mercies of the worst chamers of toe capperbates chame ne working mon of the England Station, much branch with foot, abacociael as his

An important decision was imputed down has ween by the State States Come of Wincomes when the order of the bounds to purpose it to binomphases a staticing idea as the Vince Manualy corine Communicate phone of Madison. The decision is offert discharge adiplication by thoses, and incomests od as a doctaine victory by the at-Apply so, in its fifteen have titled comes, thus have the halpen and they ME ON SUMA SAS

Nucley 400 members of the Western Profession of Manage are on surdio and to the employment of non-union, tion and the signer has absed these mittee in the district.

which has not had to had reading in the Chambon worth Science Imports house monations on way owner morely had and descine positions to a sidily and holds had coponside for-The likes vagor aread or the kintrainn couse must be mid before lite the owner, and the greats will be bell-lounly responsible for the payment.

The section of the International Congreen of Hogieno and themography. It seeson at Bertin in the messents the thir gers arising from account thousan and mental dispesses dispus the Parliamic mon, which is becomes the Proposition of Berlin, declared, were conducted to Quantity in Proquency

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Chass usen h. (thing broken In Trace of New Stiff and businessed line to his pours the the county out to the course of become founder or real stee. Seeding is the business agent for New House fand of the true Stoniers Then a North Asserta, Phys. a operation wavethe separation over the present for their politicians, and the capitalist pass are civate de legebed regiments to proce.

Organizers of the United Mine Work ere of America are being repeatedly arrested at Trindad, Colo., on trumped up charges. They are arrested as pick-pockets or any other charge that will warrant arrest. After being rebluntly told the organizers the case was dismissed but they "had better get you out this is your home twice year for six months at a time firm of attorneys will be retained to protect the men as an appeal to the trovernor would be useless. He is the property of the rains owners.

"The Woman Worker" is the name of a new monthly magazine published by the National Pederation of Women Workers in England. The first basic contains articles by well known writ ore on labor topics. The cover is designed by Walter Craus. The magerature is estired by Mary MacArthur. Secretary of the Federation, Address, Club Union Building Cherkonyell Road London E C.

WOMEN TREEGRAPHERS

Mrs. Malagaret Dreser Robbus, Prest dent of the Women's Trade Union tengue, states to an open fester that seconding to a government report the average wase of women telegraph opporators in less than \$10 a week. Till the 16 percent increase in March, 1965. coas of living steadily becreased.

This year per cent increase, has, how even, not been ining administered. To lithmento. A soung gird working in one office had been receiving \$60 a month; the M per year bacrease relack ber wage to this a mouth. She was there transferred to another office, whereshe pecetyed 850 a month, and the years; woman who work her place in the that office was given a wage at \$30 . moralds. Most Roodins also says young eman operations are frequently sublocked to disagreeable attentions which those cannot reseat for fear of braing

two hundred paintend cieptes at Tolodo, O. struck last week damandworking agreement with roads. Six saliroads are affected.

The Appellment and Securing Exnilliation opened in bondon, Sept. 28, for two weeks. Walter Chain, the Sehilisi, antish made the opening address. Other mored people, including Robert Binicialors, Edith Wome Matthinson, the actions, and Cunningham Conharms officialed at openings on other these The exhibition of seconding intion is made by the Woman's Trade union heages

China are involved in a smite which is paralysing the traffic of the shingle The men are usiting for shorest hours. and payment in American money. sirike is spreading to other trades each day. On Sunday night the strikers paradid their the streets of Marshin, correcting red things and singing the "Massellinise," It is said that Minagon is "determined to but down the agitation by the severest mistrods if mecessary. He wants to them a laste of American "liber-

William H. Tolman of New York sity, could a paper before the interna-Donne Compess of Brainin and Denne graphy at Beritt last week on Trains-He supported his secondary by the White Sanitary and Salety Previous ficial statistics, which he asserved describing the work of the council of Were almost textifying Paralysis, loss the offices of the american schulling of memory, loss is budging a sense and budging to control the hese of meditor, settants, of he boats, hunder of passailles, hathe dissipati and meinichalt were amon the me done, which is kinesica, Mr. Politica passeried, were confirmately us great he were the caracities during the sailtean men, and it voice were at the same can apply With and the France. Parentin Ware

The strike of the lock workers itale Copper where it trees had believed Helpiton, her come to an Rebrings are to take account of the land the strikers accepting a response in a of the Startitum Resitantian to the Dean to week our condition that a link od commission shell be substeal to deestado line position of vages. The striking were manyears greatly to the hitto a grittentesaters from athersometime besievation has miles an hiermittan micreard of the shipping hierests for Actober-(a) recognition required the emitted that itale binders diremut the world.

> Bresident Grangers has bested a milthe line (seemis-survenit) summis consens-CORD IN MORE OF NORSOIK, NO. NOVEMBER me if. I'm their ing a remaining will be with a tre westtorium Building on the million of the Jamestown Exposition. is the Acrossy Strik Norrolls.

Amoriter Kind of Bird.

That the Heavier Beach Contenues. his inverse in linewillia streems is our provided by the fact that Malou Built his that undered time minuteer driverten militalist, to be minestreen, and down and residual to computation. The in Chicken Intvio-Western Clarion.

in injustice of experienting the time. The Arches belongs to the to-leads also console at many federal laves, justed from the time that and the time of time of the time of time

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

GREAT BRITAIN.

J. H. Harley, correspondent for the Labor Leader" at Parliament, has summed up in that journal the work of the Labor members this year. He defends them from the accusation that they have done "nothing at all". He cites, as examples of their industry, the following bills offered by the Labor members in the present session; t nempthyed Bill, a Spurious Sports This an Infant Life Protection Hill, a Shop Assistants Bill, a Settlement of Pampers Bill, a Housing Bill, a Rights of Way Bill, a Sweated Industries Bill, a Home Work Regulation Bill, an Old-Age Pensions Bill, a Compulsory Weighing and Measurement Bill and a bill for the Nationalization of Railways, Mines, Canals and Tramways. This last bill Mr. Harley deems styniticant as showing the Socialist charactor of the Labor group. Indeed he "since the Labor Party has eatered Parliament Socialism has become one of the commonest terms to be heard in the course of debate." Italies compares the work of this seesion to the previous one, in which the Labor mombers were the victors in securing the passage of the most important bills, vis.: Trades Disputes, Workmen's Compensation and Freding of Necessitons Children. But this session the government called a bult and the Labor bills were side tracked to committees or commis These tactics succeeded, with the result that the Labor members are blamed for inactivity. Mr. blarley predicts that the session of law will be a really vertical one for the Labor members. Then it will be up to them to torce action on important working class measures and repectally on the Uncomplexed Bill which John Bonus tomporteed with. Withat this, Mr. blanky admirs that a "sharper and more redelibent tone" smould be "carried into the areas of dully debate by tue Labor Punty most year.

Lord Londondonex recents delivered a speech at a Primpose Longue fouch shieb attracted meed attention. He wanted his anishocoulin guests of the growth of the Socialist Purty, the polor of which was to dissive the conscitution of the country. He was howexas, chindly concerned with the effect this would have upon the working these, "It is not," he said, "the ownees of capital that will suiter. It will be the people who depend upon the exponsitions of capital. The capitalish equit go to unother country. be the working cines that will suffer." But his healthing had a way but of this difficulty. "Not they," said he, "I believe the danger of Socialism is greater now than even it was, it can be repellhat us unite in a common cause for the defense of our constitution and institutions, and oppose all Socialists. It we stand to sether we may look forward to the Gruecal: Proction with confidence." Speeches like this are not so mee in Engined as they used to be. The pequal victorius at Incom and Coline hig are the immediate course of Lord. Londonium street, and his friends, altern.

SCANDINAVIA

The seventh Scandinavian Socialist Congress and in Christiania on Sopt & nearly low delegates. Sorway with had his representing 20000 Social Democrats and 25,990 trade unionists; Seculos sent 127, temperouting 190,000 Socialists and 198,000 trade unionists. There were so delegates from Denmark, and as delegates from Philand. suresonting 13:990 organized workers. Mr Camille little smans, secretary of the Intersuctional Socialist Bureau, was

sentenced to eighteen months impris minum for revolutionity promignation among the troops. He appealed to the liftgit Court and was acquitted. Now. bowever, he decisies litteseif quilty, and is appealing to the Sonate against

The best court at Holsingfors last week seminated the editor of a Social ist howspaper to seven months, imprisdifficult for use multsin.

JARAN. The London 'Daily (Insuresp' recents

Is reported in theaview with Dr. Spin, the Injunes delegate to the Suntantistingless, In Bains, the effior or a Somaist major, He translated behalf work, The frant, and says he titanis o remita into Inpanese Batelefamily Marrie Bagianil's Book I of dans' "capita" and seems of itropoship's sconomic works, Of the Inpan workers. Commain Knip says that the mare tree in an importer shoot condition. They work our hours, a some-factor ten in the cotton districts momen beself from morning at Labolets, and do and chose until the clock or night. this arribous tool ties are paid from So, in this is day. There is terrific overcrowning in the thickly populated mying due rooms. They have no trude egai restrictions in remail; to strikes emits their mesens in their stringies with the caminous Committee Kain to billioned with the sensity, if sion, Inpute in the free of Increases the opposiresourses. He estimates that there are paragenized Socialists. in (Isake, 190) In 1810te, and 29 in Noscoye, and looks mon these figures as indenting a

I-----Tokio, and there is a large and healthy branch at Yokohama.

J. Keir Hardle arrived in Tokio on August 18 and was accorded a great reception by Japanese Socialists. meeting was held in Kingsley Hall, where Comrade Hardie spoke for an hour and one-half, his speech being translated into Japanese by Comrade

Katayama, The "Socialist Weekly" of Tokio gives an interesting account of an in-terview of Hardie with Count Okuma on Socialism and social questions in Japan. The Count expressed himself in a dogmatic fashion. To the question why the Japanese government perse cutes Socialists so severely the Count answered that the fault lies on both sides, some Socialists are hotheaded and attempt to realize things they read in western books at once. They swall low these ideas and try to feed the workers directly with them. This the government took seriously and was fruid of the spread of ideas that might corrupt the people. The Count said among other things that the ideal of the Eusperor in the past have been socialistic. The Count tried to prove his argument by quoting historical data, saying that at a single message of His Mujesty, the Emperor, all th foudal lords returned their estates to him without a word of complaint and without compensation!

The Count explained with enthusi sus that he has been advocating extension of the franchise in Japan. His idea is to limit it by educational qualideations only. As to the means of accomplishing this reform the Counsuggested coercing the government by seams of organizing the masses?

CANADA

At a conference of Outario Social lats beld at Toronto, Sept. t. a Frestin-cial Executive Committee was established, to be chosen by Local Toronto Encouraging reports of the rapid lituding branches and of the English branches in Guelph and Berlin were It was estimated that there are 400 duns-paying members of the Socialist Purcy in Outaries. It was becided to push the "Western Clarion" About sixty members attembed the conference which was accounted a

The increase in Socialist sentinen in British Columbia, where three Stindists already six in the Frestin Parisment is giving the ruling class much concern. The "Western Clarion" regards the anti-Asiatic ccy, which cal minuted in the recent riots at Vanbe to distract the attention of the working duss from the real issue. It calls attention to the thet that the mole at Vancouser directed their assanits on the property of Chinese and The enusade Japanese merchants. against the Asiatius has been fostered by the white merchants for some time who fear the competition of their

The active participants in the affair were the boodhums of the worst quartimes of the city, who were incited to violence by Inflammatory appeals to more prejudes for weeks. Socialists anticipate that the next "issue" of the capitalist politicians will be that of a

The "Clarion" concludes with the foilowing appeal to the working class it is forwardly hoped that the work ers will be no langer froint by the politicians. There is but one issue that is genuine, and that is the conturof the powers of the state, by the powers to abulan the wage-show spa-tem. That will settle the Asiatic and MALAND:

A Thissian mained Uniting has been preduction and distribution."

SOUTHING AFFREREN

Socialists of Inhamesburg are boids ing street meetings and lactures each week with great success. One immonstration was held on Market Square in Ampist; The object on this consider was the unifying of the various autionalities on the Handi insupport of the International Socialist Congress. 'Ohe societies participating in the demonstration were the Inde esnism Labor Party, the Worwards Society, the Itnian Socialist Rederetion, and the Jouannesburg branch of "Bund". The specitors, set forth lite messeity of the workers standing solidly insether, irrespective of nation milty. Speecies were delivered in line-Greenmu, Pricht, Italian, and

The Reward of the Parriot.

A correspondent writing to the New Yes, "Sun" and signing himself "Deseries," makes known some of the condifficus. that have forced so many recenits to desert the army in recent were. He shows that: from his pay a 812 per mentit. The soldler thust pay inc washing barbering and many other expenses that are not mentioned when he is quitsting. Neither is he informed that his duties may incitale has of a lateless, medianic on that complaint of treatment generally menus a tree or confinement in the quarti bonse. Excessive prices are justiced for various, articles, which pass, three the college's, hands which was lesty arait prevails among the the sufferent Plus soldier, is made to feed his inferior (position must the win rapid and vederanced grawth of the tendency of army regimes is principles in those for The benderman in the desert. Stole is the requirers of the universely are in the patriot?"

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HOLLAND.

Continued from page 3.

to respect each others dignity and the

diguity of the party." The comrades concerned, who

strongly saw in this resolution a de nial of the right of discussion, refused to take part in the political work or to sit in the commis Dérecting Committee to examine the party program and submit propositions ready been decided upon by the Hague Congress of 1905, and the Directing mittee felt it very urgent, in orde to eliminate from our fundamental decinguition such things as had come to be recognized as obscure, and espe cially to strengthen our position with regard to the Liberal Democrats.

In consequence of a number of cir comstances the differences within the party became more acute. The comparty into "Marxists" and "Revisionists", which somewhat envenemed the show the reality of this distinction. which mave rise to a continuous crim cism of the directing agencies of the party. The latter were especially acprinciple in order to adopt mettes of schement with the homgeoiste. The Committee of the party feit that it must put these committee to the test of proxing their accusations at the next congress. The result was that the Binciem Congress of 1997, by a with of 226 to bl. with his abstruction adopted the following resultation:

"The Congress "After having listened to the debate concerning the accusations, beaught by escuin committee against the directing agencies and the majority of the party to the effect that they have deviated from the moties of cines struggle against the bourgeoisie:
"Considering, That those who have

immeted these accusations have not been able to furnish proof of them-"Repels the accusuitors, and

"Denies the consenues of the distr sion of the party into two groups, of which one has a clear conception of Social Democratic theory and tactics and the other inclines to the bourgesi "The Congress copresses its full con-

foliace in the excellent Social Demo-craffe opinions of the directing agencies of the party and approves in gen eral the tactics so far followed.

"The Congress finally appeals to the Social Democrattic conscience of all the members, that they work together fra termily and miliently in the general struggle against capitalism."

The committee in question had aleatly declared, before the wore upon this resolution, that they would suband in their subsequent criticism they would take more account of the later ests of the party. On the other hand, the Congress unanimously adopted a resolution in which liberty of discussion was placed beyond question. This issue of the last Congress was lighted in all quarters as the beginning of a

new action and propagandle The resolution of the Directing Conmittee to form a commission to revis the program; was confirmed by this Congress and the Committee was instructed to complete the members of the commission by the appointment of tituse contratts who had last year die eitned to act: As the Directing Committee has made an investigation upon questions of organization and action. in which all the sections have thick part; we liave obtained very comple natorials which will comble us to strengthen the party in this respect.

Time the Dutch wing of the International Social Democracy steadily adi in conscionsness, internal vames. strength and influence upon the whole labor movement. Under the various ministries. It aiways seeks its com dation in complete automony against lines its: eyes: fixed upon: thee world dass. Its aim bas been and over will lies too company for that class reforms winers will emaille it lester to resist enpitalisen and will procure more limppiness and well-listing for the workers, and to been in complete accord with the international Social Democracy in inciple and in thester. In the mane of the Directing Good

of the Dutch Social Democrate ion: Barry

W HI WILHGEN Pres II WAS KITCHEIDE Secretary

None is the time to jets the sales Party.

Edward Bellamy, - LOOKING BACKWARD

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CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UN-ION), meets every Thomaday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubbouse, 243-247 E. S4th street. Severtary, Hermann Wendown ler, address as above.

UNITED RROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA LO-CAL UNION NO. 676, meets every Tues-day at 8 p.m. in the Labor Temple, 213 East Sith street. William L. Draper, 452 W. Thirty-eighth street. New York City, Recording Secretary. H. M. Stoders, 224 Fast Dist street, Financial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS EN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links Assembly Rooms, 201200 East Thirty-eighth street.

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LOCAL TROY, N.Y. Socialist Party, meets M and 4th Wednesdays in Germonia Hall Secretary, W. Wedlick, I Hutton St.

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tary of the National Executive Committe is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Aster Place, New

Arbeiter - Krankin - Sterie - Kasar foer die Ver. Maaten von America.

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PARTY NEWS ***************

Editorial Notice.

Reports for this department mus reach The Worker office, 15 Spruce street, NOT LATER THAN MONDAY ssible publication in the issue imediately following. All reports must be WRITTEN IN INK OR TYPE-WRITTEN, and in all cases are subect to editorial condensation. As the nand upon the space for Party News is steadily growing correspondents are requested to cultivate brevity Reports of past occurrences, lectures tings, 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 neral satisfaction among those mak-

National.

Local Portland, Oregon, submits the fol-owing amendment to the National Consti-

Moved that the regular dues be raised to 20 cents for each member, ten to go to state and ten to national organization, the monies so raised to be used for the general work of the organization in sending out fully paid organizers into unorganized ter-

National Committeeman De Vore of Ne guska makes the following motion to be submitted to the National Committee,

Oct. 8:
"I move that the National Committee immediately proceed to investigate the con-duct of National Committeeman Carl D. Thompson of Wiscousin to decide whether, in speaking in joint discussion for a counter organization of expelled members at Omaha, Neb., Jan. 18, 1907, against the protests of the State Executive Committee and—in his proposed second offense to speak there under the same auspices Sept. 10, 1807, against the 1907, against the protest of Local mha, and the newly elected State Executive Committee, he is guilty of the viola-tion of the provisions of Sec. 4 of Art. XII of the National Constitution, and if found guilty that his connection with this com-

Comrade De Vore adds the following comment to his motion:
"On or about July 30, 1967, this counter

unization, masquerading as 'Local Oma Officers', did hold a so-called state conven tion, nominating partial state and county tie mas in opposition to the tickets of the regularity organized Socialist Party, duly authorized for this purpose by the National Committee ed for this purpose and recognized

"These are the same persons, with the addition of Rev. G. O. Porter, Geo. Wells, and possibly others, who have for the past f've years p'aced opposition tickets in the field to the detriment of the regular So-

claimst Party ticket.

"These are practically the same individuals on the Omaha Social st Prepaganda Cinb", with whom Carl D. omissen has always been in close touch

and friendly sympathy. 'At the time the National Office was located at Omaha, Thompson frequently came to Omaha and conferred with these press. Ignoring and carefully avoiding S'state and national headquarters. Als at that time Mr. Thompson went up and at that time Mr. Thompson went up and down our state organizing so-called Social-ist focals, placing them in charge of old-party officials or officeholders as secre-taries. Thompson's recent actions in Ne-hraska and his proposal to continue them in-lefinitely, comporting with his long established attitude towards the party in Nebraska, make necessary this motion. Nebraska, make necessary this mo

Kindly give the same publicity in the Official Bulletin that was recently given the misrepresentation and falsehoods inthe misrepresentation and falsehoods in-spired by Thompson and his friends." Comrade Thompson makes the following reply, per Rule 12 of the National Com-

my conduct in speaking at Omaha, I will say by all means let us have this propaged investigation. The motion may not the in exactly the right constitutional form, and of course the National Committee cannot expel me-it can only demand of the Wisconsin state movement to withdraw me as their committeeman, should the investigation show that I have

ention. It will bring to light certain facts relative to the Nebraska situation which our comrades ought to know. Among them the following:

I have, the Wisconsin comrades will cer-

1. That the invitation to speak at Omaha was sent to me by Comrade G. C. Forter, who was at the time, and has been for over a year and one-half previous, and is still serving as the regularly elected state organizer of the Socialist Party of

Nebraska.

"2. That J. P. Roe is not the duly elected Biate Secretary of the Socialist Party of Nebraska. That he was defeated for re-election by a referendum vote of the party membership in January, 1907. And that therefore his communication to me profesting against my speaking in Omaha had no force whatever.

"7. That J. P. Roe and certain others."

even members of the Socialist Party, hav-ing been expelled by Local Omaha. And that therefore their subsequent action in revoking the charter of Local Omaha had no force, and that therefore it was the res-ults. Socialist e, and that therefore it was the reg-cialist Party organisation for which

State Committee of Wa adopted resolutions requesting the appointment of J. R. Osborne for National Organizer for the district composing Washington

jer for the district composing Washington and Jegon.

Riehard Krueger, 2805% Pacific avenue, Tacoma, has been re-elected State Secretary of Washington.

Comrade A. M. Simons has withdrawn his motion to the National Committee (reported in The Worker of Sept. 21), providing for the election of a trustee to receive proxics of the "Workers" Publishing Society" (Chicago "Daily Socialist"). He makes the withdrawal became several members of the National Committee doubt whether the motion would be constitutional.

ist Party of Cook County has sent out a long communication giving their side to the controversy. The committee claims the locals and branches of the Socialist Party have not been given proper space in the "Daily Socialist"; that the party has no control over the paper, and that question-able advertisements have been accepted by

the board of management.

A state convention of the Socialists of
Utah will be held Sunday, Oct. 6, in Federation Hall, Salt Lake City, beginning at

Contributions to the National Organizing Fund for the week ending Sept. 27 are as Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 228, Day

enport, Ia., \$2: do., Br. 183, Washington, D. C., \$5; do., Br. 125, Cincinnati, O., \$10: Woman's Socialist Union, San Diego, Cal., \$5: Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 26, New Haven, Conn., \$2; do., Br. 84, Meriden, Conn., \$1; do., Br. 26, New Haven, Conn., Haven, Conn., \$2.20; German Br., Davenport, Ia., \$5; H. Zurkuhle, Elyria, O., \$1; port, Ia., \$5; H. Zurkuhle, Elyria, O., \$1; Local Madison, Me., \$2.25; 22d Ward, Br., Chicago Ill., \$5; O'Fallon Br., O'Fallon Finnish Br., Racine, Wis., \$1.50; total, \$48.50; previously reported, \$850.66; grand total, \$809.16.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGAN-

Geo. H. Goebel: Oct. 6-7. Ash Forks Ariz.: Oct. 89-1), Kingman and Chlonide Oct, 12, Ash Forks.

Martin Hendricksen (Finnish): Oct. 6. New York City; Oct. 7. Hartford, Conn.; Oct. 9-10, Pawtucket, R. I.; Oct. 11-12.

Norwood, Mass. Lena Morrow Lewis: Oct. 6, 12, New York City.

Guy E. Miller: Texas, under the direction of the State Committee.
Carl D. Thompson: Oct. 6-7, New York
City: Oct. 8-9, Springfield, Mass.; Oct. 10,
Meriden, Conn.; Oct. 11, Waterbury; Oct.

John M. Work: New York state, under the direction of the State Committee.

M. W. Wilkins: Oct. 6-9, New Hamp-shire; Oct. 10-12, Rhode Island, under the direction of the State Committee.

Massachusetts.

John W. Brown, candidate for Governor, will start on a tour of the state beginning Oct. 8 and concluding Nov. 4. His dates for the coming week are as follows: Fitch-burg, Oct. 8; Leondulster, Oct. 9; Cinton. Oct. 10: Miller's Falls, Oct. 11: North retary is also trying to make dates for Robt, Laurence, candidate for Lieutenaut-Governor, Henry Laurens Call will be available the last week in October. "

Secretary Carey will fill emergency dates but his open dates are being filled rapidly The Amesbury Agricultural Fair Commit-tee invited Comrade Brown to speak on the same day as Governor Guild, with the result that Brown found Governor had quietly visited the fair the day before, and the chairman of the committee disappeared Wednesday, so Comrade Brown did not spenk. The Socialists held a protest meeting and added to the vanishing chair-

man's froubles.

Some locals have not sent in their assessment. It is hoped this will be attended to in order that the subscription lists sent out by the State Secretary may not suffer from

Franklin H. Wentworth has been beset by church societies and literary clubs on ever cialism to them in his own peculiar fash fon. Last year he did but little such speaking, throwing his whole weight into the campaign for the liberation of Haywood. This year, however, he feels no such im-perative demand upon his activities, and has already accepted several invitations to speak to organizations in the vicinity of Boston. On Oct. The is to speak at the mouthly dinner of the men's club of the men's club of the South Congregational Church of Campelio; and Weymouth is well stirred up ever the forthcoming debate on the evening of Oct. 14 between Comrade Wentworth and Rev. William Hyde, the Episcopal rector of that place, at which another local minister is to preside. To a committee from a local church which waited upon him a few days ago, Comrade Wentworth said: "Yes, I am willing to speak for you; but I tell you quite frankly such meetings are not as agreeable to me, nor as hopeful, as meetings of the wage workers. Your people have such a vast lot of stuff to unlearn. Your idealism must you even to avoid natupaderstanding or mis-construing the things I have to say. But I know you are honestly seeking light on ladustrial problems, and if can contribute in any way to soften your prejudices, and set before you the viewpoint of the work-ing class I'll do it. We cannot have Social-ism in one spot, or one class or one coun-try. We've all got to work for it. It be-hooves us sometimes to leave our beaten noing into the light. I'm beginning to think now that the churches represent the most backward element in our social system, while containing many liberal and aspiring spirits; and so I'm willing to do a little speaking, where I believe they really want me."

Comrede Wentworth has sold his farm in Hanson and moved to Saugus. The com-rades of Plymouth greatly regret the de-parture of the Wentworts. Their indicence in Hanson has filled the local libraries with Socialist books and the town with Socialists. As they are bound to be active wherever they are, however, what is Plymouth County's loss is Essex County's gain. Correspondents of Comrade Went-worth should henceforth address him at

BOSTON.

The Socialist Sunday School meets every Sunday at 3 p. m. at 88 Charles street. Children over four years of age are in-

John Ferguson will lecture at Pilgrim Hal, 604 Washington atreet, Sunday even-ing. Oct. 6. Subject: "The Exploitation of Labor".

The ratification meeting will be Paneull Hall, Monday evening, Oct. 7.
John W. Brown, Socialist candidate for
Governor, and Robert Laurence, candidate
for Lieutenant-Governor, will be the principal speakers.

New Jersey.

Local Essex is in the midst of an active ampaign. About eight street meetings are aid each week with good results.

On Tuesday, Oct. 8, Frency Laurens Can Boston, Mass., will lecture at Socialist arty bendquarters, 230 Washington street, swarts. Subject: "The Concentration of lealth". This is the same lecture that survede Call read before the American mediation for the Advancement of Sci-

Meetings are arranged in Hudson County a follows: Oct. 8, W. B. Killingbeck and F. Logiest, Monticello and Harrison streets Jersey City: Leffingwell and Scheeder, Grove and Fourth street, Jersey City. Oct. Grove and Fourth street, Jersey City. Oct. 9, W. R. Cassile and J. Cierkin, Central avenue and Griffith, Jersey City; Reilly and Larsen, Third and Central, Kearney. and Larsen, Third and Central, Oct. 10, Kiepe and Logiest, First and Garden, Hoboken; Geariety and Rixon, Arling-ton Depot, Arlington. Oct. 11, Rellly and Scheeder, Communipaw and Halliday, Jer-City: Killingbeck and Rixon sey City; Killingbeck and Rixon, Imra and Harrison, Harrison, Oct. 12, Leffingwell and Schubert, Newark and Jersey ave-nues, Jersey City, Korshet and Clerkin, Danforth and Old Bergen Road, Jersey City.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA. John M. Work will address a mass meet ing at the Labor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, Sunday evening, Oct. 13. Admis free. Throwaway cards advertising this meeting can be secured at headquar-

Referendum ballots (amendment to cle XII, National Constitution) will be mailed this week.

the Campaign Committee to succeed Terrence A. Flood, resigned.

The 6th and 36th Ward Branch has re-

moved to northeast corner of Twenty-third and Wilder streets. The next meeting will be held Thursday evening, Oct. 10. Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are ar-

SUNDAY, OCT. 6.-North Plaza City Hall: Chas. Sehl and Sam Clark.
MONDAY, OCT. 7.—Broad and Column

bin avenue: Wm. Fletcher and Sam Clark. TUESDAY, OCT. 8.—East Plaza City Hall: Wm. Kelly and Sam Clark. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.-Broad and Fair-

mount avenues R. Satin and Chas. Seble Twenty-eighth and Wharton: Rentz and

FRIDAY, OCT. 10. Front and Dauphin: P. Hemmeter and J. P. Clark; Kensington and Clearfield: J. J. McKelvey and Chas.

SATURDAY, OCT. 11.-Kensington and Germantown and Lehigh avenies: V. L. Ga bert and Sam Clark; Germantown and Bristol; P. Hemmeter and D. K. Young; Forty-second and Lancaster avenue: J. J. McKelvey and I. Livitsky; Eighth and Spring Garden: Harvey Russell and Simon Libros: Twentieth and Federal: Wm. Kelly and Chas. Sehl: Germantown and Chelton avenues: Jas. McDermott and Sam Sadler: Richmond and William: W. Fletcher and J.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. The general membership meeting will be held Sunday, Oct. 6. Changes in the constitution will be considered. A new branch at Sturgeon starts with 28 members, and an English branch may be organized there Eleven branches reporting for An-show 253 members in good standing gust show 253 members in good standing and 346 eprolled. Five branches have applied for a lecture once each month fr the organizer.

Branches have been organized at Corry and Girard. John W. Slayton may visit Erle County during October and lecture at Corry and Girard.

Corry and Girerd.

Carl D. Thompson will lecture in Mannerchor Hall on Wednesday, Act. 16. Subject: "Christ and the Workingman", The
Finnish comrades expect to build a hall.
A site has been purchased, and the hall
will soon be a reality. Comrade Tillotson has organized a class in Esperanto. All Socialists who can attend this class should write R. W. Tillotson, 221 E. Fifth

last registration day is Saturday, Oct. 19. Comrades should not neglect this,

Local Terre Haute, Ind., has adopted resolutions requesting Socialist papers to publish in each issue the Socialist Party application for membership, supplemented with brief observations on why Socialists pay dues, and accompanied with address of the state secretary, to whom such applications may be sent.

New York State

John M. Work's tour is so far successful. Meetings are well attended and he ful. Meetings are well attended and he makes a good impression everywhere. Report of his first week's work will be found elsewhere in this issue. His dates are as follows: Oct. 3-4, Troy: Oct. 5-6. Albany and Watervillet; Oct. 7-8, Poughkeepsie; Oct. 9-1), Newburgh, All assignments of Lena Morrow Lewis have been accepted. From Oct. 5 to 20 she will work in New York and Brooklyn. Her upstate dates will York and Brooklyn. Her upstate dates will

lets ready for shipment. One is entitled, "Why Aren't You a Socialist?" and the other "The Red Fiag". Both leafiets should be widely distributed. Price, \$1.50

Local Troy has nominated county and city tickets. Darius E. Potter is the candidate for Mayor, Walter B. Corbin for Comptroler, William Nugent for President of the Common Council, and Cyrus F. Rich-

Local Buffalo has nominated county and city tickets, which are too long to publish Local Olean bas nominated a full ticke

for Cattaraugus County. A city ticket will be nominated, including candidates for Mayor and Aldermen. The county nomi-nations are as follows: County Treasurer, nations are as follows: County Treasurer,
Patrick H. Henry: Coroner, Danjel McElligott: District Attorner, A. B. King: Superintendent of the Poor, R. G. Hamed
Local Albany nominated the following
county ticket: Assemblymen, Clinton H.

Pierce, Samuel Jellin and Henry C. Ron-maine; County Judge, Harry W. Johnstone of Green Island; County Clerk, Edward A. Roumaine, Green Island; District Attorney, Henry G. Vitalius of Watervillet; Coronet, Alexander Cady of Colonie. At the city convention on the same date the following candidates were nominated: Mayor, Fred I. Arland: Comptroller, Theodore Ickert; City Treasurer, Frank E. Smith; Presi-City Treasurer, Frank E. Smith; President Common Council, Alfred A. Mayell; Recorder, Lawrence Swegler; Judge City Court, John A. Andres; Police Court Judge, Michael J. Sheehan. The city platform will be printed and circulated during the

campaign.

The Political Equality Club will hold a requested that a Socialist speaker be sent to address the convention.

Local Buffalo has secured Carl D. Thompson for a lecture on Sunday after-noon, Oct. 18. The meeting will be held at Columbia Knights Hall, 7 W. Mohawk street. The women's branch, with the aid of the local is trying to organize a Socialist Sunday School for children. The Jewish comrades are working in conjunction

with the Arbeiter Bund to establish a library. Local headquarters have been es-tablished at 7 W. Mohawk street, where meetings are held every Sunday afternoon.

A Hungarian branch has been organized at Rochester with 10 members, with good prospects for an increase in the next few

JOHN M. WORK'S TOUR. National Organizer Work, now in the field in this state, writes as follows to

"I opened my work in New York with a fine meeting at Rochester, about 300 in at tendance. I sold 25 books, all I had, and could have sold more; the local literature I addressed an after meeting of the local on organization. The Rochester boys —and girls, too—are strictly alive. Brower the campaign manager, is doing splendid

"About 200 were at the Buffalo plenie on Sunday. I sold thirteen subscription cards and took one application for mem-bership. Local Buffalo has some mighty good timber in it. They have all but c erted the striking telegraphers in a body and will no doubt complete the tob

"At Corning I had a good meeting, the omewhat handleapped by the fact that it had been raining and was chilly. I dispose have a hustling local there a phenomenon. And the rest of the bunc headquarters and get nearly all the rent back by subletting to trade unions an ide that other locals might well adopt. Speed the day when there will be a woman like Mrs. Arland in every local, courageous and confident in working for the cause, dis carding timidity, but without the slightes erifice of true womanliness.

'In my judgment an organizer should be sent to about a dozen towns on the Ert with time enough to work up locals wherever possible. Then a speaker could get into that part of the state without so much expense, for he could make sev eral towns. It is getting late enough in the fall to cut out the open air meetings. The chances are against their success of

'I managed to get thru Auburn withou being electrocuted. We had two good meetings in the court house; also an after meeting on organization. There were two applications for membership. The local handled its own literature chiefly. Lapsed members are reinstating. Van Seiver and Ellis have the supremely valuable quality of persistence. A good Italian organizer is needed. The Republicans are playing up to the Italian. They managed to organize a small Italian Republican club a few days ago by promising minor jobs in the police and fire departments. But the main body of Italians are ripe for our propaganda.

"We held an open-air meeting the first cold which seems to like me better than I do it. About 300 attended the second night in the city hall. I put 20 books and three subscription cards into circulation besides a quantity of the local's literature There are some exceptionally good features about the local movement. Strebel, our candidate for Mayor, is energy incarnate They have a weekly study class in which they read an extract from some Socialis classic and then discuss and analytze it They also have a brass band of twent pieces. There is nothing like the scillaise" to start off a meeting right.

"It stopped raining long enough for us to hold a street meeting at Rome. Local Home is little but mighty, a good lot of

'My terms are such that it is the right of the locals to sell their own literature and get the profits if they so desire, and wherever they wished to do so I have side tracked mine. I carry it for the benefit of the places where they have none on

"I have advised comrades along the line charge admission, and hustle to sell tickets.
"I have taken a number of subscriptions for The Worker. The comrades almost

without exception are pleased with the aper. All that is neces enthusiastic support is to keep it up to its present standard of excellence, and also-

[Note.—On that last point the Editor would remind comrades in various locals that they must send the news in if they expect The Worker to print it.]

New York City.

Sixty-two " annifections" for "hiembershi The statement that credentials of delegates from the 2d A. D. were referred back was corrected. The following delegates were seated: Gillis, from the 8th; Kopf, the 22d, and U. Solomon, from the A communication was received from the 2d, 4th, and 8th A. D. asking for a referendum in regard to the affiliation of Jewish speaking subdivisions with the Jewish Agitation Burgan; motion carried land" to non-Socialists, with a year's sub-scription to The Worker, was referred to the Executive Committee. A suggestion blined with three or four other popular leaflets for use in propaganda. Charges preferred by Jacob Gruber and Adolph Scheps against William Kohn and U. Solomon were referred to the Grievance Committee, Comrades Kohn and Engel being replaced on the Grievance Committee by Comrades Ryan and Paulitsch for this trial. In regard to charges previously preferred against one Nixon It was stated that he is not now a member of the party, as he has ceased paying dues for at least four years. The 8th A. D., reported that copies of The Worker had been ordered; the 4th that they were actively engaged in trying to make a good campaign; the 16th and 18th that 1,500 copies of The Worker would branch of the 18th reported that with a men were not in attendance at open-alt meetings; the 20th that they will tak 3,000 copies of The Worker for the Oct. 1: distribution, also 2,000 of the "Red Flag" leaflet; also rend resolution passed by district in regard to recall of delegate; the 22d. German Branch, reported order of 1,000 copies of The Worker for Oct. 13. also inquired in regard to German leaflet the 25th reported ordering 1,000 copies of The Worker: the 35th reported successful Italian meeting at One Hundred and Forty ainth street and Mott avenue, and that number of Italians desired to form a branch; the 21st and 22d, German, asked for referendum on Edilor of The Worker. The following recommendations of the Ex-centive Committee were adopted: That ap-

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THE WORKER.

plication blanks state whether applicant was present when proposed, also that same be recorded in minutes; that the local pay semblymen and Aldermen be approved be ordered for the general distribution or second Sunday in October; that a comtional Secretary that services of Comrade members be sent to their districts. The City Executive Committee met Mon-

can speak at ratification meeting. day, Sept. 23. Thirty-four applications were referred to the General Committee. Organ A. D.; to inform the First Agitation Disthe party the required length of time; D. Thompson could not be used three days late in October. A leasiet submitted by the Bronx Agitation District was approved. First A. D.: Delegate absent. Second and West Side, no meeting. Yorkville reported they had decided to dispose of 3,000 copies of The Worker on the general distribu-tion day, and would subscribe for The Worker for every barber shop in the trict; that their ratification meeting trict; that their ratification meeting will take place in the Labor Temple on the Sunday prior to election; that the Robemian Branch requests a leadet in their lan guage: that the 20th A. D. would distribute 2,000 copies of the "Red Flag", and that committees would deliver ballots to polling places. Bronx reported they would take worth of subscription cards Worker and committees would deliver bal lots to polling places. Bronx Agitation Dis-trict: Delegate absent. Organizer reported that of 20 Assembly Districts 5 would have to be taken care of by him; that 2,20) letthe rest to the districts, who were to mult them; that two large signs for Cooper Un inem; that two large signs for Cooper the lon had been ordered; that Comrade Ghent's "Why Aren't You a Socialist?" would be a s'x page leaflet; that the boundaries of the First, Third, and Twenty-fifth A. D. had been changed; that campaign funds were better but still below th that the reorganization commit that the 10th A. D. shall be the 1st 10th A. D. owing to change in boundaries. Comrade Oppenheimer will translate the ************************************ PARTY BUTTONS, PORTRAITS OF PROMIMENT 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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"Red Flag" leaflet into German and 25,000 copies will be printed. Organizer was in structed to do what he can toward pub lishing a Bohemian leaflet. Decided that speakers and literature be sent to the striking furriers and that the Organizer send lists of delinquent members to the Assembly Districts.

Assembly Districts.
A ratification meeting will be held in
the Broax Monday evening, Oct. 7, at Eb-ling's Casine, One Rundred and Fifty-sixth street and St. Ann's avenue. Lena Morrow Lewis of Chicago and Carl D. Thompson of Milwaukee will speak in English and Alexander Jonas in German. Comrades in a great surves

A "Spelalist Literary Circle" has been organized in the 6th A. D. The purpose of the society will be to hold debates and dismssions and other work with the view of training its members in the art of public speaking. The Circle meets on Sundays at the 6th A. D. headquarters, 236 F. Third

known writers on the staff of "The Gaelle American', will lecture under the auspices of the Irish Socialist Federation at 60 Cooper Square, Sunday, Oct. 6, 3 p. m. Th lecture will be devoted to the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland, explaining its objects.

Adolph Benery will lecture for the Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broadw Friday, Oct. 4, at Sp. m. Subject.

Subject. "The War of the Classes. Kings County.

Kings County Central Committee met sept. 28. The following bills were ordered

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(Continued on page 6.)

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half the expense of printing a Russian leaflet, when properly passed upon; that the salary of Comrade Murphy be one dollar a night; that the posters for adver tising the Thompson lectures be not used: that the extra ratirond expense of Comrade Thompson be paid; that he speak in Cooper Union on Oct. 5, on the East Side on Oct. 6, and in the Bronx on Oct. 7; that the use of the words "National Party of the Social Democrats" on plate matter issned by the National Committee be referred to State Committee; that (upon re-port of 2d Agitation District) delegates to said district be requested to hold a meet ing to discuss plans for building up dis-trict organizations; that candidates for As that Organizer deliver fallots to polls for districts unable to do so, and charge expense to Agitation Districts; that 50,000 copies of the special issue of The Worker mittee had been appointed to rade Daszynski of Austria; that the 21st and 23d A. D. be informed that they must not encroach upon the territory of the 17th and 19th in getting members; that First Agitation District be notified that objection had been made to senting of their delegate on the ground that he had not been in the party the requisite time; that Organizer be instructed to reply to Na-Thompson late in October will not be re-quired; that the 10th A. D. ie 3d and 10th hereafter; that Comrade Oppenheimer adapt the "Red Flag" for a German leaflet: that speakers and literature be sent to striking furriers; that names of delinquent Moyer-Haywood Committee reported that for the present meetings will be held twice a month instead of weekly. The State Committee reported the election of Comrade Lee as editor of The Worker. The Lecture Committee reported that of acceptances had been received from speakers: that as soon as committees had heen appointed for Agitation Districts Lecture Committee would be in position to communicate with them; that Oct. 13 would be the earliest date when it can furnish speakers. Organization Committee reported meeting. Comrades Maley and Chase were appointed a committee to call on the Countess of Warwick to see if she

izer was instructed to inform the German Branch of Hariem to confine its efforts in getting new members to the 21st and 23d trict that objection had been made against seating Charles Fromer as a delegate, on the ground that he was not a member of inform National Secretary Barnes that Carl ers had been sent to enrolled voters, and

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick will lecture on Sunday, Oct. 6, at S p. m., at the headquar-ters of the Sth A, D., 106 Ladlow street,

sept. 28. The following bills were ordered paid: The Worker, \$3: Campaign Secre-

SURCEON-DENTIST 33 and 37 Avenue C, Cor. 3d Street

ner, \$19.55; Bartel, \$133; Organizer, \$10; "Yolkszeitung", \$14.40. Organizer reported securing Lens Morrow Lewis for Oct. 8 at Walraub's Hall, 674 Glenmore avenue; Oct. 2, at Labor Lyceum; Oct. 10, at Fort Ham-fiton avenue and Thirty-ninth street. Boro Furk county convention will be held at the Labor Lyceum, Oct. 7. Second Judicial con ention, at Weber's Hall, Troop avenue and teckton street; Third at Labor Lyceum; eventh at Topack Hall, Pitkin avenue. Orlizer calls attention to the necessity of bly districts being in telephone nection with his office. A new typewriter has been purchased. Lectures in Hart's Hall will commence Sunday, Oct. 13, and all comrades are urged to assist them. Comrade Butscher reported Comrade Lee elected editor of The Worker. Deficit of Worker still remains about \$100 per week. Sixteen applications accepted. Twen-tieth A. D. will distribute 2),000 leaflets nday, Oct. 3. Twenty-third A. D. holding street meetings once a week and will hold indoor meeting Nov. 1. Wants two Eng-lish speakers for same. Pinancial Secretary's report: Receipts, \$72.20; expenses, 652 paid up members. Campaign Secretary Behringer reports 50,000 pieces of literature distribbuted since June 1; 148 street meetings held and 16 speakers on list. Has secured Comrades Vanderporten and Geariety for noon hour meetings at the navy yard. Desires organizers of Assem Districts to know that he can take care of one more meeting Monday nights, two on Tuesday nights and thre on Wednesday nights. Requests Organizers if their meetings are interfered with to telephone 182 Bushwick; office hours, 10 a. m. 12 p. m. All monies on campaign fists will be turned over to the County Commit-tee and lecture be given gratis to branches. Decided that County Committee pay bills of branches authorized by County Commit-tee. Decided to purchase 5,000 copies of special edition of The Worker; 20,00 throwin the Labor Lyceum. Organized to issue a call in the "Volkszei and The Worker in regard to can and that County Committee in Br 2 23d A. D., Kings County, has elect

a committee to assist the 22d A. D. noh in organizing a Jewish speaking noh in East New York. Five new memaccepted. Comrades Rivkin, Rielly, des. Effross, Meiner, and Goldberg Brances. Efforts, Meiner, and Goldberg elected a new campaign committee. The following were elected to the ball committee: Topp, Goldberg, Effross, Brandes, Galland, Trembitsky. The constitution of the Jewish Agitation Bureau was discussed and accepted. Decided to arrange a mass meeting on the school question in Browns-vill. Next meeting will be held on Mon-day evening. Oct. 7, at 157 Christopher ave-Sol Fieldman will open the

of the People's Forum at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, on Sunday evening. Oct. 18. The People's Forum has made arrangements with many of the prominent Socialist lecturers and critics of Socialism for the season and there is every indication that the course will be even more successful than last sea-The Socialists of Brooklyn should make every endeavor to advertise this course. Lecture cards for distribution at outdoor meetings, etc., can be had from the County Organizer.

The Socialist Literary Society met Fri-dar, Sept. 27, and the literature commit-tee reported arranging a discussion for Friday evening, Oct. 4, in the Socialist club-rooms at 157 Christopher avenue,

A' ratincation meeting will be held at Wohlrab's Hall, Tuesday evening, Oct. 8, with Lena Morrow Lewis of Chicago and Barnett Wolf of Brooklyn as the speakers

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

FRIDAY, OCT. 4. 10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and cond Av. Soi Fieldman.
18th A. D.—N. W. cor. Sixty-fifth St. and rst. Av. J. T. B. Gearlety, Alexander seen. A. D.-N. E. cor. Eightleth st. and Av. Ches. S. Vanderporten, Fred. 20th A. D.—S. E. cor. Fighty-sixth St. and First Av. Chas. S. Vanderporter. 22d A. D.—S. E. cor. Fighty-sixth St. and Third Av. Tim Murphy, J. C. Frest. 21st A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fourth St. and Lenox Av. Frank Parke, John C. Chase. 28th A. D. (Italian Meeting)—N. E. cor. 28th A. D. (Italian Meeting)—N. E. Hundred and Twelfth St. and First Antonio Cravello. th A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and seninth St. and Boston Road. Thos. J. Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Road. Thos. J. Lewis, Fred. W. Harwood. 19th A. D.—N. E. cor. Seventy-third St. and First Av. H. Saunders and a Bohemian apoaker.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

Sist A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. J. C. Frost, Chas. S. Vanderporten.

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

Cooper Union—Fourth Av. and Eighth St. Ratification meeting. Speakers Carl D. Thompson, Leus Morrow Lewis, Jos. Wanhope, etc. Overflow meetings on Seventh St. and Fourth Av. Eighth St. and Third Av. All unassigned speakers are requested to call at the committee room for assignments at the overflow meetings.

MONDAY, OCT. 7.

2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Clinton St. and East SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

MONDAY, OCT. 7.

2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Clinton St. and East
Broadway. H. Saunders. F. W. Harwood.
6th A. D.—N. E. cor. Fifth St. and Avenue C. William Mendelson, Thos. J.
Lewis.
Sth A. D.—S. W. Sth A. D.—S. W. cor. Rivington and Chrystie Sts. Chas. S. Vanderporten, Jacob Panken

Panken.

12th A. D.—N. W. cor. Tweifth St. and
Avenne B. Soi Fieldman,
13th A. D.—S. W. cor. Fifty-fourth St.
and Eighth Av. J. C. Frost, Alb. Abrahams,
23d A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and
Fiftieth St. and Amsterdam Av. Tim Murphy, J. T. Britt Gearlety.
20th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and
Sixth St. and Madison Av. A. B. De Milt,
Alex. Rosen.

and Madison Av. Warren Atkinson, J. C. 22dA. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Porty-seventh St. and Willis Av. William Mailly, Chas. S. Vanderporten.

THURSDAY, OCT. 10. 6th A. D.—N. E. cor. Seventh St. and Avenne B. Mark Peiser, William Karlin. 7th A. D.—S. W. cor. Twenty-6th St. and Eighth Av. Thos. J. Lewis, J. G. Dobsernge.
Sth A. D.—S. E. cor. Ludiow and Grand
Srs. William Mendelson. H. Saunders.
Srs. William Mendelson. H. Saunders. Sts. William Meudelson, H. Saunders, 15th A. D.-N. W. cor. Sixty-sixth St. and Broadway. Warren Atkinson, Tim

and Brondway. Warren Atkinson, Tim Murphy. 17th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and First St. and Amsterdam Av. Sol Field-man. 25th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Seventy-seventh St. and Webster Av. J. C. Frost, Chas. S. Vanderporten. FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

2d A. D. N. E. cor. Market and East
Brondway. J. C. Frost. J. T. B. Geariety.

10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and
Second Av. Lena Morrow Lewal, John C.

16th A. D.—N. W. cor. Forty-sixth St.
and First Av. F. W. Harwood, Thomas J.

Lewis.

20th A. D.—N. W. cor. Lewis.

20th A. D.—N. W. cor. Eighty-first St.
and First Av. Alb. Abrahams, Chas. S.
Vanderporten.

22d A. D.—N. W. cor. Eighty-fourth St.
and Second Av. Fred Paulitsch, Alex.
Rosen.

Rosen. 21st A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-dith St. and Lenox Av. Tim Mur-Thirte-fifth St. and Lenox Av. 71th Sur-phy. H. Saunders. 28th A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. between Lexington and Third Avs. Frank Poréec. A. B. Demilt. 34th A. D.—North Side of Freeman St. between Simpson and Intervale Avs. Sol

SATURDAY, OCT. 12. SATURDAY, OCT. 12

20th A. D.—S. E., cor. One Hundred and
Seventeenth St. and Fifth Av. J. G. Dobsevage, Tim Murphy.

31st A. D.—S. E., cor. One Hundred and
Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Lens
Morrow Lewis, Chas. S. Vanderporten.

22d A. D. (Van. Next)—N. F. cor. Main
St. and Westchester Av. Sol Fieldman.

23d A. D.—N. E., cor. One Hundred and
Forty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Thos. J.
Lewis, J. C. Frost.

ITMALIAN MEETINGS.

ITALIAN MEETINGS. MONDAY, OCT. 7.—4th A. D. N. W. or. Goerck and Rivington Sts. Antonio cor. One Hundred and First Av. Antonio M. cor. Eleventh St. and First Av. Antonio M. cor. Eleventh St. and First Av. Antonio M. cor. Eleventh St. and First Av. Antonio Cravello, THURSDAY, OCT. 10.—8d A. D.—N. W. cor. Eleocker and Carmine Sts. Antonio

NOON-DAY MENTINGS. MONDAY, OCT. 7.—Junction of Park ow, Nassau and Spruce Sts. Sol Field-Raw, Nassau and Spruce Sts. Soi Fiesd-man.
THESDAY, OCT. 8.—N. E. cor. Broome and Broadway, Thos. J. Lewis.
WEDNISDAY, OCT. 2.—N. E. cor. Broad and Wall Sts. Chos. S. Vander-porten and J. C. Frost.
THURSDAY, OCT. 10.—N. E. cor. Twelfth St. and Broadway. Sold Field-man. BAN.
FRIDAY, OCT, 11.—N. F. cor. West and
Bethine Sts. Thos. J. Lewis.
SATURDAY, OCT, 12.—Spruce and Nessan Sts. Chas. S. Vanderporten and Sol

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN KINGS COUNTY.

FRIDAY, OCT. 4. 6th A. D.—Throop Av. and Hopkins St. Alex. Fraser, Berths M. Fraser. 21st A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Moore St. Oshinaky, Stoopnicker. 22d A. D. Br. 2—Sutter and Williams Avs. Jos. A. Weill, J. T. Hill.

Ara Jos. A. Well, J. T. Hill.

SATURDAY, OCT. 5.

7th A. D.—Third Av. and Seventeenth St. Leighton Baker.

9th A. D.—Fifty-fourth St. and Third Av. Chas. L. Furnan, F. L. Lackemacher.

16th A. D.—Coney Island Av. and Avenue D. Alex. Fraser, Bertha M. Fraser.

10th A. D.—Flushing Av. and Beaver St. Jos. A. Well, H. D. Smith.

20th A. D.—Broadway and Greene Av. J. T. Hill. Edw. Dawson.

21st A. D.—Graham and Greene Avs. I. Polsky.

21st A. D.—Graham Av. and Varet St. Cohen, Ashbel, Oshinsky.

22d A. D., Br. 1—Broadway and Cornella St. G. M. Marr, H. S. Baker.

Navy Iard (noon meeting)—Kushing avenue entrance.

MONDAY, OCT. 7.

7th A. D.—Sixth Av. and Eighteenth St. Alex. Fraser, Bertha M. Fraser.

12th A. D.—Fourteenth St. and Fifth Av. W. M. Feigenbaum, G. M. Marr.

14th and 15th A. D.—Grand St. and Berry. J. T. Hill, Joa. A. Weill.

21st A. D.—Humboldt and Varet St. Ashbel, Schick.

21st A. D.—Leonard and Siegel Sts. Cohen, Oshinsky.

22d A. D.—Mass meeting, Wohirab's Hall, 675 Genmore Av. Barnet Wolff, Lena Morrow Lewis. MONDAY, OCT. 7.

Lena Morrow Lewis.

23d A. D., Br. 2—Thatford and Pitkin Av. Alex. Fraser, Bertha M. Fraser. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9. 18th A. D.- Rogers and Tilden Av. Jos. Well, Barnet Wolf.
20th A. D.- Hamburg Av. and Harmon Av. Alex Freser, Bertha M. Fraserr, J. T.

21st A. D.--Cook and Morrel St. Ashbel Oshinsky.

21st A. D.—Manhattan and Montrose Av.
L. Polsky.
Navy Vard (noon meeting)—Sands St. entrance.
J. T. Britt Gearlety. Ratification meeting, Labor Lyceum, 949-957 Willoughby Av. Algernon Lee, Lena Morrow Lewls.

THURSDAY, OCT. 10.

10th A. D.—Flatbush and Sixth Avs. Leighton Baker, Jos. A. Welli. 14th and 15th A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Eagle St. F. L. Lackemacher, H. D. Eagle St. F. L. Lackemacher, H. D. Smith.
16th A. D.—Thirty-ninth St. and Fort
Hamilton Av. Open-air mass meeting.
Geo. M. Marr, Lena Morrow Lewis.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11. FRIDAY, OCT. 11.

6th A. D.—Tompkins Av. and Stockton
St. H. R. Kearns, Jos. A. Weill.
21st A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Moore St.
Ashbel, Gold, Oshinsky.
21st A. D.—Bushwick Av. and Morrel St.
Cohen, Schick. Stoopnicker.
22d A. D., Br. 2.—Pitkin and Stone Avs.
Alex. Fraser, Bertha M. Fraser.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the New York Cam-

******************************* BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

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Acknowledgement of receipt of individual subscriptions is made by changing the date on wrapper.

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

New York City orders for the cam-paign edition of October 12, should be sent to the Organizer, U. Solomon, 230 E. Eighty-fourth street, before October 7. Orders from other cities must be

Bundle Rates.

sent to The Worker accompanied with

We will send five copies of The Worker to one address for three months for 50 cents; 10 copies, 80 cents; 25 copies, \$1.75.

John C. Wesley, of San Francisco, paid \$13.25 for a subscription bundle of 120 copies for six months, and says: The Worker is one of the best Socialist papers in this or any other country, and one that Local New York ought to be proud of, and boost with all their might. I used to sell 150

Hilzinger, List 3468, \$1; E. Hofman, List 3478, \$5; Alex, Putz, List 34761, \$1; B. Buthustell, List 380, \$2,35; Pavid Sobel, List 3903, \$4e; I. Tolmach, List 3803, \$3; W. Weldenmiller, List 3974, \$2,25; Otto Wolyweld, List 4018, \$1; total for the week, \$224,25; previously acknowledged, \$407.05; total to date, \$631,30.

NEW YORK STATE.

Financial Secretary Solomon of the State Committee acknowledges the re-

ceipt of the following contributions for

BROOKLYN CONFERENCE.

The last regular meeting of the pro-

test Conference of Brooklyn was held

on Friday, Sept. 20. Altho there is, at present, litie active work that can be

done in behalf of our comrade, George

Pettibone, we must not forget that a

great amount of money is still needed

fight against the encroachments of Standard Oil. With this end in view

the Conference has again sent \$300 to

the aforesaid arganization for the de-

fense of our imprisoned brothers. On

been decided that until something of

importance should arise, the conference

will meet every third Friday in the

month. Receipts since last report are: W. S. & D. B. Fund Br. 59, \$100; Br.

Socialist Sunday School.

School Association of the Bronx on

o'clock and will continue each Sun-

day thereafter until the first of July.

when a summer vacation will be taken.

Under the auspices of the Sunday

the State Campaign Fund:

*************** "Address all communications, money | copies every week before the fire and Arthur Morrow Lewis 300 copies. Tel the New York comrades to get a move on themselves."

> Electrical Lodge, No. 313, Machin ists, sent \$7.50 this week for 25 copies of The Worker the next six months.

> > " Merrie England."

"Merrie England" remains a popular propaganda book. Send an order to The Worker: 10 cents a copy.

Fred Knorr of New York sent in six yearly subs this week. Joseph M. Burchard of Lindenburst

N. Y., sent in six yearlies.

The Sub-Getters.

John McGilyray and P. Knudsen of Brooklyn want The Worker for two years. So do Theodore Windmille and H. Weigert of New York.

A. T. Estabrook of Fitchburg, Mass. sent \$3,20 for subs and a small bundh of Workers.

Comrade Dennis of Allentown, Pa paid for 12 yearly sub cards this week

Comrade Pauline Newman, of the 26th A. D., is one of our good workers This week she paid for 20 sub cards

Comrade W. J. Sullivan of Merri mac, Mass., handed in four yearlies this week.

Comrade Charles Roberts of Bath Me., says The Worker is the best So cinlist paper and therefore sends a dollar to the Sustaining Fund and tw new yearly subs.

Comrade Doloff of Orange, N. J. brought in three subs.

Comrade N. T. Herbst of Brooklyn continues his good work. He sent in four subs this week

Comrade Glassner of the 6th A. D. brought four subs this week.

Farley to Break Cuban Strike.

James Farley, professional strikebreaker, has received a cable order from Cuba for strikebreakers to break the strike of the rallway employees of the island. Fifty strikbreakers were shipped Tuesday and more are to fol-The contract labor law exists in Cuba but in a mo.ified form and it is not likely the scabs will be excluded.

The strikers have declared that the strike shall not interfere with the movement of the mails. The union notifled Governor Magoon thru a committee that their organization is at the service of the postal department to transport the mails if needed.

Peter Kropotkin Arrested.

the State Campaign Fund:

A. K. & S. K., Br. 24, New York, \$25; Local Olean, coll. by W. B. Wilson, \$8.50; H. and L. Hunt, Randallsville, \$1; L. Oschansky, Saranac Lake, 50c.; 16th and 18th A. D., New York, \$12; Geo. B. Orendorff, Batavia, \$1; Dr. L. Schroeter, Buffalo, \$5; V. Karapetoff, Ithaca, \$2; A. Carlson, Jamestown, \$10.75; August Sauter, Nyack, \$3.50; Edward Usher, Sandy Hill, \$2; Joseph T. Lockwood, Richmond Hill, L. 1, \$2,224; Jos. Sokol, Tarrytown, \$12.50; G. N. De Fremery, New York, \$1; Confad Ahmeler, Creedmoor, L. L. \$3; Chas, E. Bulger, Horseshoe, \$1; Mark Patterson, Newark, \$2; J. Abelex, San Cliff \$2.50; Jos. Simbel, Long Island City, \$4.75; L. G. Probasco, Whitestille, \$1; total to date, \$104.25. It is reported that Peter Kropotkin the Russian author and revolutionist been arrested at Luga, Russia, on the charge of participating with a band of revolutionists in the robbers of the country house of the Metropoli tan Antonius.

Injunction Against Pinkerton Bills.

The protest of Avery C. Moore against the payment of the Pinkerton bills by the state of Idaho, has focuss ed attention on the bills thrugut the state and many newspapers are now joining in the protest. It turns out that Moore, who made the protest, is a newspaper man and had been one of the strongest supporters of Gov Gooding. He has secured a temporary restraining order to prevent the pay ent of the bills.

The Gooding organs are defending the Governor as best they can but the bills on their face show that the Pinkertons indulged in drunks and caron sals at state expense, and no adequate excuse can be made for this payment The whole transaction means the po-litical death of Gooding unless Rooseveit steps in with an endorsement of him and his tools, which is more than

Sunday, Oct. 6, a school, to be known as the Melrose Socialist Sunday Big Strike at New Orleans. School, will be opened for pupils, at 3300 Third avenue at half past two About five hundred longshoreme and teamsters went on strike at New Orleans Monday, when the crews of the Leyland and Austro-American Line steamers started stowing cotton in ves Comrades of the Bronx are urged to send their own children and to try to secure the amendance of others, and sels. The strike was expected, the steamship agents having falled to make an agreement with the cotton screw men. Other union laborers besides the

screw men, longshoremen and team sters are interested, and it is probable that 8,000 men representing practically every class of labor along the river will be involved.

High Record for Failures.

Never within the last ten years, not even during the hard times of 1893 and '94, has there been such a record of business failures as in the nine months ending last Monday. The number of failures, according to Dun's Agency, was 8,090, with liabilities aggregating over \$116,000,000. We commend this to the attention of those who believe that opportunities for the poor man to establish himself and rise in the world by "industry, thrift, and enterprise" are increasing.

The Worker is for the workers Subscribe.

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Young woman of 23 wishes to learn well-paying trade; willing to pay. Or to go into business; \$400 cash. Address: A. B., The Worker, 239 E. 84th st.

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I have an excellent proposition for ex-perienced lot salesmen; also for those who may desire to enter the growing and pro-finable real estate business by giving all or a part of their time to it. Write or call at the office of Lint, Butscher & Ross, 132 Nassau street, Room 50%, from 9—12, AUGUST F. WEGENER, Manager.

O ALL WORKINGMEN EVERY HERE:—It has been learned that the ard of Trade, "so-called" of this city, Roard of Trade. "so-called" of this city, have for some time past had advertisements in the papers north and west calling for mechanics to come here as there was a great demand for all classes of mechanics here—at big wages. The facts are there is no work here for any class of workmen and wages are \$1.50 to \$2 and house rent and provisions high.

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To Stockholders at Stockholders' Prices.

Assembly district branches are urge to send orders to the Organizer for next week's special edition of The Worker. Local New York has set aside Sunday morning, Oct. 13, for a general distribution of The Worker all over the city; 50,000 copies have been ordered and will be apportion free of charge to the subdivisions. Or-ders should be sent to the Organizer without delay so that additional copies may be ordered if necessary.

Special Edition of The Worker.

The Drama for Socialism .-

A committee composed of Harry Engel, John Franklin Engan, and Herman Sanders, in co-operation with Julius Hopp, announces a meeting to be held at the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street on Saturday, Oct. 12, at 8 p. m., to consider plans and opportunities for continuing the pro-paganda of Socialism by means of the theatre and dramatic art. All who are interested are invited to be present, hear the reports, and express their opinions freely.

One Way to Help.

One way to help establish the general eight-hour day just now is to withdraw your patronage from any news-stand, notion store, or other business that handle the Butterick publications and patterns. Workingmen and their wives should take note of this. PROF. GEO. R. KIRKPATRICK WILL LECTURE ON

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