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VOL. XVII.-NO. 31.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 2, 1907

# UNEMPLOYMENT STILL GROWS.

Railways and Factories Discharge Thousands of Men.

Signs of Industrial Depression in Central Federated Union of New All Parts of the Country-Facts of Deeper Import than Financial Flurry-Now is the Time for Workingmen to Act.

Le signs of general industrial deision continue to accumulate. On of the lists of shutdowns or large reductions of working force in manufacturing and transportation enterprises which The Worker reported in its issues of Oct. 12 and 26, come still more reports of the same nature this week from all parts of the country. The following is by no means a complete list, but covers only the cases reported in two New York dailles:

MONTREAL, Oct. 23.—It was re-ported to-day that by the end of the month at least 2,000 men will be out of work thru the partial closing of the Angus shops, the manufacturing de-partment of the Canadian Pacific Railway in this city. It is the first move in carrying out an order to cut ex-penses. Of the 5,000 men employed. penses. Of the 5,000 men employed, half will be let go, and others kept for a while on half time. No new work

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 23.-Work was stopped yesterday on the New Orleans of the Kansas City Southern Railroad. Work is also to be checked on improvements which have been un-

der way for two years.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Oct. 25.—The
Goldfield Consolidated laid off 2 large

closed yesterday.

The force employed at the shops of the Western of Alabama Railroad has

een reduced to 25 men. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 25.—The Columbus plant of the United States Steel Corporation, employing 800 men, will close to-morrow indefinitely.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.-The NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 26.—The New York, New Haven & Hartford Railread Company has decided upon a specific policy of economies. It is an-nounced that the steam system will be laid off, besides several hundred more in the Rhode Island trolley service. Work upon a large number of the im-provements will either be stopped or largely curtailed. Included in these are various double-tracking work the are various double-tracking work, the tunnel work on the Highland Division between Waterbury and Bristol, a part of the work on the New Haven im-provements, and a part of the work upon the extra tracking in connection with the Harlem terminal.

EAST ST.LOUIS, III., Oct. 27,-The American Steel Company, it was of-ficially reported to-day, will close its plant there, employing a thousand men, Nov. 15.

BRISTOL, Tenn., Oct. 28.—President George L. Carter of the South & Western Railway to-day issued an order suspending practically all construc-tion on that road. The South & Western is being built by Thomas F. Ryan of New York, Norman B. Ream of Chicago, and others at a cost of \$50,-000,000, and is now 75 per cent completed. The purpose of the road is to open up coal lands in Southwest Virginia, owned by subsidiary corpora-

LANCASTER, Penn., Oct. 28.—The McCalls Ferry Company has laid off 300 men who were at work building a dam on the Susquehanna river. The purpose of the dam is to supply elec-tric light and power to the city of

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 28.-Order ere posted to-day on the grounds of the Du Pont Power Works, south of Tacoma, that all men would be laid off, indicating a suspension of work on the power plant now building. One

omana, Neb., Oct. 29.—The Union cific Railroad yesterday gave notice of discharge of several thousand

The only item on the other side of the account reported in these papers during the week was the resumption of a small copper mine in the West which put less than 300 men to work.

The Root of the Trouble.

This depression of industry is a far more serious fact for the great masses of the people than the slump of stocks and the suspension of a few banks to which so much attention has been paid within the last few weeks. If the trouble were only in the fluancial field. it would be of little importance except to capitalists and speculators and to the comparatively small number of working people who have some money in the savings banks. Such is not the case, however. The world of production and the world of finance are connected and each influences the other. results of the crooked methods of the kings of finance react on produc-tion, embarrassing the industrial capition, embarrassing the industrial capitalists, who operate largely on credit. But the chief cause of the trouble, after all, is not in finance, but in the very basis of the capitalist system itself. It is well said by Comrade Wentworth in his deuste with Mr. Hyda part the chief thing that the

# CONDEMN BOTH OLD PARTIES.

Injunction Against Pressmen Elicits Strong Protest.

York, Brands It as a Blow at the Rights of American Citizens and a Prostitution of Law to Capital-

The following resolution was introduced by our comrade Albert Abrahams, delegate of the Franklin Association of Press Feeders, and carried at last Sunday's session of the Central Federated Union of New York:

"Resolved, That inasmuch as the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union is at present in a struggle with the employing printers, the Typothetae, for the purpose of establishing human conditions for themselves, and inasmuch as the employing printers, the Typothetae, have secured from the United States Circuit Court thru Judge Thompson a most sweeping injunction, which strikes a blow not only at organized labor but at the liberty and rights of every American citizen, and inasmuch as the injunction seeks to compel the International Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union to live up to an agreement signed by a few individuals without authority and which was never ratified by the rank and file of said organization: therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Central Federated Union condemns the injunction as number of miners yesterday.

MONTGOMERY. Ala., Oct. 25.—The
Montgomery shops of the land of the interests of predatory wealth, and in the interest of predatory wealth, and int not only unjust in law but merely anas the enemies of labor."

Delegate Abrahams stated that it was the intention of the Pressmen's Union to carry the question on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. At the same time it is his opinion and the opinion of a growing proportion of the members of that and unions, that the essential thing is to appeal to a yet higher tribunal, to the whole body of roters, at the polls, asking for a clear declaration in favor of the right of the organization. in the form of an increased vote for the candidates of the Socialist Party. The two old parties have records as like as two peas in the matter of issuing injunctions against labor, and the Socialist Party has consistently and persistently opposed such judicial usur-

capitalists have proven is their incom petency to manage production. As a result of their mismanagement, while the prices of food and other commodities are going up, the real earning power of the workers is going down. Great masses of the people have to do without food, clothing, and other things that they need. In consequence tho great want and hardship prevalls the warehouses are crammed with goods that cannot be sold, because most of the people are too poor to buy. Thus merchants are compelled to cut down their orders and withdraw funds from the banks. The factories have to reduce force and banks have to call in loans, causing still further pressure upon the workers on the one hand and on the factories on the other. And so comes and we find ourselves in the midst of hard times.

So long as capitalism lasts, we shall go thru these alternating periods of prosperity and hard times—prosperity meaning overwork and a high cost of living for the workers, and hard times ng somewhat lower prices and much lower wages and wide-spread

Socialism will end this, by putting an end to capitalist control and cutting out capitalist profit. It will substitute democratic control by the people and production will then be carried on for the purpose of supplying the people with the things they need and desire, not for the purpose of enriching a few by the toll and poverty of the with the things they need and

# Now Is the Time to Act.

The we cannot hope to establish So cialism this year, it is possible now to do much to lessen the terrors of the hard times that confront us. The coming winter threatens to bring greater hard times of 1893-'95. There will be vast armies of the unemployed. There will be evictions even more numerous than now. There will be hunger and

Now is the time to see to it that there shall be men in the city councils and the state legislatures who will speak honestly and bravely for the working class, who will insist that the taxing power and all the other powers of the government are used to relieve the sufferings of the workers, not by demornlizing soup-kitchen "charity". oralizing soup-kitchen but by measures which will give employment and enable the working class o strengthen its position in the indus-rial struggle. Now is the time to elec-ocialists to office to meet the coming

# REMARKABLE DAMAGE SUIT

Glass Corporation Sues Glass Workers for Leaving Its Employ,

Includes Independent Glass Firms in the Suit-A "Conspiracy" to Strike and Make Terms with the Corporation's Rivals.

A remarkable suit for damages has been brought by the Macbeth-Evans Company, a glass manufacturing trust, against a number of independent firms and the American Flint Glass Workers' Union and its national officers.

In 1904 the Macbeth-Evans Company refused to recognize the union longer and informed the employees they would have to apply as individuals for work. Applicants for work were required to sign an ironelad contract which granted the Macbeth-Evans Company the right to retain ten per cent of the earnings of the glass workers for one year or more to be held by the firm as a surety for the employees to remain at work on penalty of forfeiting the amount. Other sections of the contract also made it almost impossible for the men to redress any petty wrongs.

The members of the union declined to rehire on these terms. The Macbeth-Evans Company is owner of the Owens glass blowing machine and was able to produce at a much lower cost than the independent firms that depended on the old process of glass blowing. The glass workers, in exchange for recognition of their union, inade terms with the independents so the latter could meet the competition of their machine equipped revals. This constituted a "conspiracy", according to the Macbeth-Evans Company, and the latter brought suit against the in-dependents and the F. G. W. U. for

the recovery of \$2,550,000. It will be noticed that the failure of the Macbeth-Evans Company to get employees was due to its decision no to recognize the union and what followed was virtually a self-imposed desertion. The financial loss sustained was due to this one act, yet the corporation insists on damages from the glass workers and its rivals. A ver-dict in favor of the Macbeth-Evans Company would mean that the workers acted illegally in quitting the service of the corporation, thus austaining the decision of a federal judge who, in Alabama, has declared the capitalist class has a property right in wage labor. Every strike can then be re-garded as a conspiracy, for the strike interferes with the accumulation of profits, which is certainly damaging to the exploiters.

The development and use of legal forms for the suppression of every move of the workers to improve their material conditions is the most significant and ominous tendency of to-day. The almost autocratic powers pos-sessed by judges and their connection with capitalist interests, gives the lat-ter an army of judiciary tools to enforce their will. The great power they possess would be a great advantage to the workers if the judges represented the interests of workingmen. will represent workingmen when the workers elect Socialist judges whose instructions are to defend working

class interests. The spectacle of judges interpreting laws in accord with the demands of the workers would be a novel and inspiring sight and one that is possible of realization when the workers are true to their class on election day.

#### GENERAL PARTY MEETING.

Comrades of Local New York ar reminded that a general party meetple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, at 2 p. m., Sunday, Nov. 10. Comrades Hillquit and Lee are expected to give a detailed report of the proceedings of the last Socialist Congress and the comrades are urged to agitate in their respective district organizations for a large attendance. The report is of special interest this year in view of the important questions settled by the congress, and every comrade who desires to be well informed about the progress of the party all over the world should make it his business to be on time, as the information and the report which the delegates will give will contain many features which may not appear in the official written re port.

# Lion and Bear Hunt Together.

ST, PETERSBURG, Oct. 23.-A dispatch from Teheran announces that the Shah of Persia yesterday received the President of the Parliament and signed a decree dismissing the Cabinet. The situation in Persia is growing so critical that joint Russo-British action to restore order is regarded in diplo matic circles as imminent. The British Ambassador to-day conferred personally with Emperor Nicholas, having requested a special audience.

-Bronx ratification meeting, Friday evening, Nov. 1, in Zeltner's Ca-One Hundred and Seventieth Third avenue. Comrades as, Fieldman, Oneal and Lee will

# VOTE STRAIGHT.

At every polling place in the state f New York the ticket of the Socialist Party will appear on the official ballot under the

party's emblem, the Arm and Torch—the arm of Labor upholding the torch of Enlightenment — as shown in the accompanying cut. Whether there is cal ticket or not, there will be our state ticket: FOR JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS

Thomas Crimmins of New York. Thomas A. Hopkins of Brooklyn.

The only safe way to vote, to be sure that your ballot will be counted, and the only sensible way, to be sure that it will be worth counting, is to vote a straight ticket. To do this. mark a cross in the circle under the Arm, and Torch and make no other mark on the ballot.

In the state of New Jersey the So cialist ticket is headed by the name of FREDERICK KRAFFT, candidate for Governor. The emblem of the



party in New Jersey is the Globe and Clasped Hands, typifying the worldwide brotherhood of the working class. A straight vote under this emblem is a vote for Socialism against all forms of capitalism.

#### STREET RAILWAYS' MURDEROUS RECORD.

Death Rate in American Cities Twenty Times as Great as in Europe, After Allowing for Larger Traffic.

The death-rate in connection with the street railways of New York, in proportion to the amount of travel, is 18 times as great as in Liverpool, 23 times as great as in London, and in similar ratios greater than the deathrate from the same cause as in Glas-gow, Leeds, Berlin, Hamburg, Amster-

dam, and other large cities in Europe. The traction companies of New York carry nearly three times as many passengers as those of London, but in the process they kill 600 persons a year. while only ten or twelve are killed annually in the English metropolis. The traffic of Liverpool is a little more than one-tenth that of New York: but for every person killed by the street cars in Liverpool, 150 or more are killed in this city.

It must be remembered that, while no European city except London has so great a population as New York, on the other hand, most of them have narrower and crookeder streets, which makes the problem of safe operation of street cars more difficult there. Among the chief means by which safety is assured in Europe are the use of air or electric brakes instead of the hand brakes still used on American systems; the use of front and side fenders that really prevent anyone from falling under the wheels, instead of the almost useless appendages that are called fenders in this country; and, perhaps equally important, the fact that overcrowding of cars is not permitted, so that the employees are able to perform their work with due regard to the safety of passengers and pedestrians.

Bad as are conditions in New York, some American cities show even a higher death rate. Los Angeles, for instance, with a traffic equal to about 9 per cent of that in New York, has a teath role equal to 12 per cent of New York's red record-that is, one-third higher in proportion. This fact shows that the cause of the trouble is not in the size or geographical conditions reckless methods which prevail generally in the United States, where human life is held of little or no account when weighed against capitalists' pecuniary

# Socialist Free Reading Room.

A well equipped free library and reading room has been opened in the New York Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, Room 5, with about 1,500 volumes in English and German, comprising not only So cialist books, but also a good selection of works of history, political economy, natural science, and standard fiction and general literature. The reading room is open from 2 to 10 p. m. every day, and all readers of The Worker are cordially invited to make free use of it.

Any donations of books to add to the collection will be appreciated. It is particu-larly desired to get together a complete collection of leaflets and pamphlets issued by Socialist organizations in past years who have such Any comrades who have such documents and are willing to give them to the library are requested to communicate with State Secretary John C. Chase at his office, 23: E. Eighty-fourth street.

Comrades Chas. I., Furman of Brooklyn and J. C. Yoder of New York have opened a branch dental office at 301 E. Eighty-fifth birset, corner of Second avenue, New York.

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# SOCIALISTS AGAINST WAR.

French and Spanish Comrades Act on Morocco Affair.

Socialist Parties in Both Countries Issue Manifestos and Hold Meetings to Protest Against Capitalist Rulers' Piratical Exploits in Africa ---German Comrades Applaud This Action.

Last year, when the intrigues of politicians and of capitalists eager for new fields of exploitation threatened to involve France and Germany in war over the question of domination in Morocco, the Socialists of the two countries checkmated the plot by prompt and energetic action. Socialist members of the French and German parliaments condemned the warlike preparations and exposed the treacherous diplomacy of the governments, the party press called upon the working people to express their desire for peace, and the latter responded by flocking to public meetings at which Socialist speakers of the two nations voiced the fraternal feelings of the international proletariat and denounced the criminal machinations of the governing classes. Altho the "patriots" in Berlin and in Paris cried out against such disregard of "the honor of the flag", the movement succeeded. The French Socialist orator, Jaurès, was not permitted to speak in Germany indeed, but Prince Von Bülow's govern-ment found if wiscat, notes theress, to heed the warning and abate its belligerent talk.

While this action preserved peace in Europe, it did not save Morocco from invasion. The German aspirations out of the way, the French and Spanish governments in concert later took advantage of a civil war in Morocco to intervene, under the pretense of "restoring order", and really to extend their colonial possessions. The Socialists of these two countries have taken up this challenge to working-class solldarity, as is shown by the following article, translated from the Madrid party paper, "El Socialiste", of Oct. 2:

#### "Against the War."

The campaign against the war in Morocco agreed upon by the Socialist parties of France and Spain is about to begin. After the protest meeting in Paris, many others will be held in the different departments of France; and after the one which is to take place in Madrid next Saturday (Oct. 5) a great number will follow thruout the Span ish provinces.

"We, the Spanish Socialists, have neither the power, the intellectual elements, nor the material resources enjoyed by our comrades in France; but with out limited resources, with all the power at our command, with the modest propagandists and agitators in our ranks, we must work indefatigably in order to interest the largest possible number of citizens in our campaign, so that our action may be felt

by those who govern.
"The conditions at present are favorable for an action of this kind. The social atmosphere is so opposed to the war with Morocco, that not only have the majority of the newspapers published the manifesto of the Socialist committees of France and Spain without criticism, but some of them have even applauded the spirit which inspired this manifesto, and explained its transcendent importance.

Spanish Socialists, as well as all workingmen who sympathize with their doctrines and follow their tactics, to commence activities by calling meetings, so as to arouse a strong public opinion, thus causing a deep impression all over the country:

"At these meetings, which should take place whereever there are Socialist groups or societies, resolutions should be voted upon expressing the sentiments of the participants; and these should be forwarded to the heads of the Government. "These resolutions can be expressed

in the following or similar language " 'To the President of the Cabinet:-The citizens in meeting assembled this day at (theatre, hall, or local) demand of the Government that no more troops be sent to Morocco, that those at the present time in Casabianca be recalled and that the independence of that country be respected. This demand is made in the name of humanity and civilization, in the interest of our peo-

ple, and principally in the interest of

the working class. "Socialists! Spanjards! Workingmen! All you who struggle for your

interests and for the interest of your class! Let us act in accordance with the decision arrived at by the International Congress at Stuttgart! Let us show ourselves worthy of those who will take part in this campaign with ns the French Socialists! Let us work with ardor, decision, and undaunted courage and perseverence, so that our efforts may be crowned with success, to prevent, with the cessation of the war in Morocco, the spilling of proletarian blood, the shedding tears by your mothers and sisters, and

# A SWEEPING INJUNCTION.

Federal Court Strikes At United Mine Workers.

Judge Dayton Forbids the Union to Try to Organize or in Any Way "Interfere With" West Virginia Coal Miners.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 24,-A sweeping injunction was granted at Philippi, W. Va., to-day by Federal Judge Dayton. The injunction, which is temporary, restrains John Mitchell, president; T. L. Lewis, vice-president, and the district officers of the United Mine Workers of America from organizing or interfering in any way with about 1,000 non-union miners employed by the Hitchman Coal Company, the Glendale Coal Company, and the Richland Coal Company, situated in the Wheeling district.

A final hearing in the case will be held in Parkersburg, W. Va., next

#### INJUNCTION ASKED AGAINST A. F. of L.

Manufacturers Would Forbid Federation Publishing List of Non-Union Concerns.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.-Chief Justice Clabaugh of the District of Columbia Supreme Court to-day issued rule, on application of the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, against the American Federation of Labor to show cause. Frider Nox. 8, why an injunction should not against it and its subordinate organizations to prevent the publishng of the company's name on its "We-don't-patronize" list and in other ways harassing the company pending the bearing of the equity proceedings instituted against the labor organizations last August.

#### HUGE PROFITS OF COAL CAPITALISTS.

Pittsburg Company's Monthly Report Shows Net "Earnings" 75 Per Cent Greater Than Last Year -High Prices Partly Account for

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 23.-A statement was issued to-night showing the arnings of the Pittsburg Coal Courpany and its subsidiary concerns for September, Gross earnings were \$525,-381.10, an increase over the same month last year of \$107,048.22; net earnings were \$295,296.50, an increase of \$128,155,21.

The figures show, not only an increased volume of business, but also an increased proportional surplus of income over cost of production. is largely due to the action of the companies in raising the price of coal, which is now higher than it has been for years, except for a few months during and after the great strike of 1902. The increased profit is also partly due to the progressive economies in production, by which a given number of men are enabled to dig and handle coal; the whole advantage of which goes to the capitalists.

#### AMERICAN AID FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

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

Hons for the Russian revolution:

"Red Cross", \$49; Bayonne, \$3; "Young Revolutionary Russia", Philadelphia, Pa., \$55; Ohsol meeting, New York, \$150;60; Br. Harrison, N. J., \$P., on List No. 105a, \$2,75; "Red Cross", \$42; coll. by German Br. S. P., Bronx, \$5,33; "Red Cross", for political immigrants, \$13,50; previously acknowledged, \$15,670.84; total, \$15,987.02.

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

Sunday Lecture at Rand School. George R. Kirkpatrick will lecture at the Rand School next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock on "Two Phases of American History." Admission is free. The public is cordially invited.

the laying of new hardships and bur dens upon your lives!"

German Socialists Applaud. The Berlin "Vorwaerts" has published the following lines in reference

to the manifesto of the Socialist parties of France and Spain on the war in Morocco:

"The German proletariat warmly applands the action of the prother parties, and has resolved, whenever occasion requires it, energetically to sustain this action, which is a guarantee that the proletariat follows with care all the conflicts which are necessarily the results of the colonial policy of capitalism; and to employ all its energy to prevent these from breaking out and becoming a danger to the country."

-Smoke only blue-lated cigars.

# SOCIALISTS IN CHAIN GANG.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Seattle Mayor Arrests More Socialists for Speaking on Streets.

Substitutes Chain Gang for Filthy Jail Condemned by Board of Health-More Socialists Volumteer to Speak in Defense of Constitutional Rights-Aid Needed.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 20.—Eight octalist speakers and a like number of sympathizers were arrested b last night for speaking on the streets. The arrests were caused by the destance program of the Socialists of Seattle, who have arranged for their speakers to appear on the streets every night and attempt to hold public meetings. Mayor Moore has declared that he will not allow the street m ings. The Socialists in turn have se cured about forty speakers and will continue the meetings so long as the volunteers last. Last night they were not permitted to speak more than a sentence before being bundled into a patrol wagon and placed in the chain

Among those arrested were Mrs. Hattie Titus, wife of Hermon F. Titus, editor of "The Socialist."

The comrades of Seattle, as reported elsewhere in this issue of The Wor are planning an extensive campaign in defense of the right to use the pu streets for open-air meetings, fight means much for them, for the mate of Washington is so mild th street meetings can be held nearly every month in the year. Many comrades for miles in the vicinity of Seattle are volunteering to speak and to go to the chain gang if necessary. Since the Health Board condemned the jail Mayor Moore is using the chain gang instead.

The long struggle of the Seattle comrades is a severe drain on their resources and now that the elect are nearly over, locals elsewhe should render what assistance th can to the Seattle comrades. Combutions may be sent to the State S retary, Richard Kruger, 230514, Pas cific avenue, Tacoma, Wash,

#### OKLAHOMA ELECTION.

Official returns of the recent election in Oklahoma, from all but for counties, show a Socialist vote of 9,476 The Socialist vote in the election of 1904 was 4,443

This is the first time that an el for executive officers has ever bee The comrades are continuing their educational campaign. Four organizers are in the field and four more are expected next month. Over thirty contracts are in the office of the State Secretary guaranteeing to take a speaker once each month for five months, and more are being received. onths, and more are being rece

Socialist Campaign in Toledo. The Socialists of Toledo, Ohio, and putting up a splendid campaign. The have issued a four-page seven column paper with timely propaganda articles the city platform, cartoons and photos

of a number of their candidates.

There is said to be a strong po bility that a Socialist council be elected from the First Ward, wi the Socialists are very strong. also admitted that the Socialist ca date for City Treasurer, William Pat-terson, will poll a large vote. His only opponent is candidate on three tickets and is opposed by many of the D eraticy Republican and Indepen

#### Yonkers Street Railway

Strikers Win Out. The strike of the employees of the Union Railway Company of Yonkers came to an end Mouday night. The company agrees to recognize the u and arbitrate the wage dispute.

The strikers had the support of most of the citizens, as repeated attempts to operate the cars with non-un men proved a failure. The railway officers endeavored to secure the ficers endeavored to secure the services of the state militia and, failing in this, they surrendered to the men.

Spies at Work in Miners' Strike. The conditions on the Missaba Iron Range in Minnesota, where the miners have been on strike for several months are almost intolerable. The minions of the United States Steel Corporation are using every conceivable underhand method to break the strike and destroy the union. The dynamite artists have appeared, and dope can be dug up or found by detectives, at any place where needed as a basis for wholesale arrests. The strikers retain unbroken ranks. The bosses are building their hopes of success on jailing promine members and starving the men into submission by depleting their treasuries with enormous court costs.

Every man who believes in Socialism and votes the Socialist Ticket should act as a Watcher on Election Day.

Sunday, Nov. 3, 2:30 p. m., in Labo Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street Comrades Vanderporten, Jones and Lee will speak.

#### THE WORKER.

w York Post Office on April 6, 1891.

As The Worker goes to press on Wedness. correspondents sending news should nill their communications in time to reach its office by Monday, whenever nossible. Communications concerning the editorial partment of the paper should be attacked to the Editor of The Worker 15 one of the editors may be seen at the re-erry Tuesday and Wednesday been 7 and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. d secialist Party has passed thru its d smerni election. Its grawing nower adjected by the increase of its vote 



"Be Ready for Dearer Beef" is the warning that appeared in a New York paper on Tuesday, founded on interws with numerous wholesale and retail meat dealers. For a good many of us, if food becomes any dearer, it will be a question of looking out for

A considerable number of the telegers in the employ of the New York Central have received an incrosse of from \$5 to \$15 a month in ages. This confirms our statement of a few weeks ago that the establishment of the eight-hour day would tend to raise wages rather than to reduce

If it was within the proper functions of the Federal Treasury Department last week to order \$25,000,000 of govand money deposited in New York banks to "relieve the stringency in the money market", why are we told that it would be improper, utopian, and ternalistic for the government, in imes of unemployment, to undertake useful public works on a great scale for the specific purpose of relieving the depression in the labor market? We understand why capitalists oppose such a policy. But will any workingman who votes against Socialism try to give us a reason?

PENTY THOUSAND EVICTIONS. A writer in the New York "Times" last Sunday showed that there are more than 70,000 evictions in the Boro of Manhattan alone each year, which means much more than 100,000 annually in the whole city. This is the workingmen's side of prosperity, as it is assured to us by Republican rule in nation and state and Democratic rule in the city. For it goes without saying that far the greater number of the dispossess warrants were served on families of the working class.

The landlords have law on their side. They own the houses that workingmen built for them and that workingmen's rents have paid for several times over. They have the legal right to increase rents as often and as much as they please, and they will use that right up to the limit of the tenants' ability to pay. With the price of food as well as the rent going up, month after month, and with wages stationary or only slightly increased, the working people have to crowd themselves into smaller flats and even double up or take in lodgers, sacrificing every chance of comfort or privacy. And even then, whenever sickness or slack trade or other causes stop their wages, they must soon expect a city marshal to put their shabby furniture on the side-

many years, only growing worse year | perjurer received the sentence. by year, alike under Tammany or Citizens' Union city administrations, under Democratic or Republican government at Albany and Washington. It is bound to be the case so long as the factories, stores, and rallways where the men work and the houses where they live are owned and controlled for private profit by a capitalist class and so long as the power of making and administering law is left to the old parties which are pledged to maintain "business methods" and the "sacred rights of property" against human comfort, health, decency, and life itself. The only possible hope for the wage-working and rent-paying people is to use their ballots to put representatives of their own class in the Board of Aldermen and the Legislature this year and in Congress next year, and in the executive and indicint offices as well, to make new laws and execute them in the interest of the many, as the old laws have been made and used in the interest of the few.

Judge Grosscup, famous or infamous once as a fulminator of injunctions against labor and more recently somewhat noted for his emphatic the not

very illuminating utterances against trusts, has been indicted by an Illinois grand tury for manslaughter on ac count of an "accident" in which fifteen persons were killed on an electric railway of which he is a director. The grand jury charges the directors and officers with criminal negligence directly leading to the disaster. The motormen were also indicted. We venture to predict that judicial courtesy and capitalist class consciousness will save Judge Grosscup and his fellow directors from conviction and, most probably, even from trial.

# DOES REAL HEALTH LEAD TO

Mr. Carnegie, who is in no danger of serious personal suffering as a result of the bank failures, comfortingly assures us that the present crisis is merely "a natural reaction after a long period of prosperity." This sounds as if it meant something, and many thoughtless persons was accept it as a very wise saying. But let us suggest a parallel. Suppose a man finds himself in violent pain and a friend tells him to be calm about it because it is just a natural reaction after the good health he has been enjoying. Would the explanation be accepted as satisfactory? Hardly. The sufferer would probably characterize his friend as a theologically-qualified fool and seek advice from some other source. He would not believe that health naturally leads to illness. He would conclude that his apparent good health for some time in the past must have been illusory, that, in fact, some abnormal condition had been existing which now, having fully developed, showed itself in his present pain. The parallel is a true one and it furnishes a commentary upon rather than a refutation of Mr. Carnegie's saying. Empirically, Mr. Carnegie is right-so far as he goes.

The crisis is a natural reaction from what is called prosperity-bearing much the relation to it that the chill does to the fever in a case of ague. But the irresistible inference is that this so-called prosperity is itself not a healthy condition of the economic body-that there is something radically wrong which shows itself in two alternating sets of symptoms, both conditions being abnormal and injurious in their different ways.

Taken in conjunction with the ordering of the American fleet to the Pacific and the obvious attempt to stir up in this country a desire for war with Japan, with the progress of capitalist intrigues in China, and with various other incidents in world politics, the agreement between the British and Russian governments, between the chief agency of international "high finance" and the chief representatives of political reaction, to regulate affairs and "preserve order" in Persia and elsewhere in Western and Central Asia, is ominous, to say the least. The time may soon come when the Socialists, not of Europe alone, but of the United States as well, will have to give serious consideration to the problem of how to maintain international peace.

#### CLASS-CONSCIOUS TEARS

We must confess that we find rather nauseating the gush of sentiment over Dr. Gillette, the Vice-President of the Mutual Life, who has been convicted in prison. District Attorney Jerome had nothing but kind words for the criminal and suggested a light penalty. Judge Hatch, Gillette's attorney, wept as he made a plea for suspension of sentence. And the daily papers talk This has been the condition for of the "heroic" manner in which the

> It is true that Gillette is old and rich. It may be true that the execution of the penalty seriously threatens his life. If it were only a question of pity for an aged and infirm man, even the a criminal, we should be as ready to condole with him as any. But we know very well that this is not the point. Every day equally aged and infirm men-and women, too- are sent to the jall or the workhouse for far less serious crimes-even for no crime at all, for no offense but that of being poor and cold and hungry and asking for pennies to buy a loaf of bread and hire a bed in a wretched lodging house. No judicial tears flow for these, and the press finds no space for sentimentalizing over them.

What differentiates Dr. Gillette's case from the hundreds of really far more pitiful cases that are seen in our courts every year is the fact that he belonged to a powerful gang of rich | limitation of space and also because criminals, who deliberately practiced a whole combination of crimes, perjury among them, not under the pressure of poverty, but in order to increase their wealth at the expense of the poor, and that the class to which he and his accomplices belong know that these and

# PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

By William Mailly.

SAPPHO AND PHAON. A tragedy, by

Percy Mackaye. Produced at the Lyric Theatre, New York, Oct. 21, 1907. The withdrawal of "Sappho and Phaon" after only one week's production at the Lyric Theatre would seem to make unnecessary any extended review of the play in these columns, and yet certain features merit some attention. That Mr. Mackaye's poetic drama was unfit for stage production was demonstrated on the opening night when the most conscientious attention on the part of Mr. Harrison Grey Fiske to all the details of stage management and the attempt to infuse vigor into the poet's lines failed to quicken the action of the play or

arouse real interest in the spectators. Mr. Mackeye has taken for his theme the love of the Greek poetess Sappho for Phaon, a public slave, a tradition which has been somewhat discredited. After winning the love of Phaon, he leaves Sappho to return the woman and two children whom he deserted, and the poetess in despair throws herself from the Lesbian rocks and is killed. It was amusing. by the way, to note William Winter, the veteran critic, calling Sappho a "diseased wanton and infamous degenerate", thus falling into the common error of confounding the poetess with a notorious woman of the same name who flourished in Lesbia at the same time (600 B. C.). Recent researches indicate that Sappho was not a wanton, but a woman who tried to inspire the patrician women of her day with a knowledge and appreciation of the fine arts, particularly poetry. She was, indeed, the first woman poet in all his-

However well Mr. Mackaye's tragedy may read, it acts ineffectually. It lacks dramatic force and action, its dialogue, while metrical, and beautiful in many passages, is not dynamic but inclined to prolixity. At no time do you feel the struggle between Sappho. the poetic barbarian, and Phaon, ignorant slave suddenly aroused to manhood. Mr. Mackaye apparently was so anxious to write poetry that he failed to construct a compact, definitive drama. The play is too literary for the stage, where action is required as well as words.

What, however, was made apparent was the palpable motive which projected itself, despite the obstacles

similar crimes are a part of the daily business routine by which that class maintains its power and privileges.

The tears shed for Dr. Gillette are class-conscious tears. When classes cease to exist, when humanity becomes one, we will feel for all who may then suffer. But while one class rules and another serves and struggles, we save our sympathies for our comrades in toll and hardship.

Once in a long while we have to give a public official credit for doing or saying a good thing. Mr. Maltble of the New York Public Service Commission deserves a word of commendation for his reply to the plea of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company that it could not get enough competent workmen. The Commissioner calmly answered that the way to get more workmen, if there really was any difficulty of that sort at present, was simply to increase wages and reduce hours of labor, so as to make the jobs more attractive. If Mr. Maltble goes on talking in that manner he will soon find himself very unpopular among the socalled better classes.

# NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

L. TREMBITSKY and others .- For the same reasons that we do not report which seem to us of even greater importance. We do not undertake, because it would be quite impossible for us to accomplish it, to cover the whole field of the labor movement in detail The very condensed and incomplete report which considerations of space would have allowed us to give would probably have satisfied you still less than did the absence of any report

From East London, South Africa, we eceive a paper which defies the linguistic abilities even of polyglot New which, being interpreted, means "The Voice of the People", and all but a few columns of it are printed in a native language. But in those few English columns we are pleased to note an article on the Stuttgart Congress and other matter which shows that the African natives are beginning to get in touch with the world-wide labor move-

Pressure of other matter compels us to interrupt the series of reports published under the heading 'The Labor International". They will be resumed next week. We have in hand also an article by Morris Hillquit, member of the International Socialist Bureau and delegate to the Stuttgart Congress. dealing with the Stuttgart resolution on the immigration question, which we hold back a week, both because of it is of a somewhat controversial nature and will command more attention among the comrades after election.

Again we must repeat, for the b fit of correspondents in general and of party secretaries in particular, an instruction that we have given many

love of Sappho for Phaon presented There was the spectacle of knowledge bringing light to the darkened mind dispelling ignorance and quickening the brain with imagination, only to have age-long superstition resume its sway, subjugating its victim, contentng him to return to bondage. The dread of the unknowable, of the un-

seen, descends on the mind like a fog shutting out the light of reason, leaving the victim groping his way back to the old paths where he feels that safety lies. Thus did Phaon the fog of superstition muddling his brain and enshrouding his soul, grope blindly back to his gods, to the slave-mate that gave him only physical love and to the mire and seaweed of the shore where his labors were to be resumed Thus does reactionism triumph over

progress, banishing knowledge, bring-

ing despair to the race and death to

Chief interest in the acting centered in Bertha Kalich's impersonation of Sappho. It is regretted that complete success cannot be conceded her. She is plainly not adapted to the depiction of classic characters of this kind. She only suggested at times the fascination and dignity and power of Sappho, and then mostly at the quieter moments The tragic note was not forthcoming when most needed. She looked the Greek most when on the promontory in the first act apostrophising the sea and afterwards meditating; this was

tragedy. Henry Kolker was not satisfactory as Phaon, barely suggesting the deeper significance of the character and lacking the inspiration of imagination Fred Eric was good as Alceans, and little Gladys Hulette gave an exceptional performance as the child Bion

most effective. There was lacking

however, the tragic power and deep

emotion essential to such a sombr

The one setting of The play was beautiful and impressive in its faithfulness to detail. The production was an ambitious one, and if it failed i was mostly because Mr. Mackage did not combine dramatic craftsmanship with his poetic fervor and skill. In these modern days something more than beautiful poetry is needed to satisfy the sincere seeker after intellect ual enjoyment in the theatre.

times before. Letters intended for th business department, concerning subscriptions, orders for papers, advertisements, etc., should be address simply to The Worker or to the Manager of The Worker. Letters intended for the editorial department should b addressed to the Editor of The Worker no case should they be addressed to one or other of the editors by name, as they are then likely to go in with the personal mail of these comrades. Attention to this very simple matter will often save delay and misunderstandings.

"The wisdom of our ancestors", as Dickens says, is in the saying that, "There's more ways than one to skin a cat". Out in Oklahoma, the banks finding the depositors inclined to withdraw their funds more rapidly than the bankers found it convenient or perhaps possible to pay, and no ordinary methods being available to save then from bankruptcy, Acting Governor Fil son helped them out by issuing a special proclamation by which the six business days of the present week were declared to be legal holidays. The idea is a striking one, and may serve as a useful suggestion for Socialist executives one of these days.

Mrs. Carrie Nation, of hatchet fame

gave notice a day in advance of her intention to go to Vice-President Fairbanks' meeting in Winchester, Ky., last Friday and rise in the midst of his speech and ask him to define his position on the liquor question. The local Republican leaders saw to it that policemen occupied all the seats round Mrs. Nation and prevented her from making the intended interrup We do not say that this action was wrong. That is a debatable ques tion. The a public speaker, and especially one holding high office and seek ing higher, is a legitimate target for questioning, and even for questioning whose distinct purpose is not to elicit information, but to expose his alleged fallacies and emparrass and discredi him, yet, on the other hand, there is a right and a wrong way of asking questions and even of "heckling" a candidate. The right of free speech does not necessarily include the right of interrupting other people's speeches. If the candidate prefers to dodge questions, it is, in a sense, his right to do so; he then assumes the risk of being regarded as confessing himself unable to answer them with credit to him-On the whole, we are inclined to think that Mrs. Nation has no good ground for complaint. Nevertheless we are moved to wonder whether the police anywhere would have taken similar precautions to protect a Social ist speaker against similar premeditated and hostile interruption. Of course, no Socialist speaker would care to ask for or to receive such protecexperiment to try, should occasion present itself

Every man who belleves in Socialism and votes the Secialist Ticket should act as a Watcher on Election Day.

—The politici u has but one objectin life and that is to "do" his follow man GOOD.—Dalles Laborer.

# THE WENTWORTH-HYDE DEBATE.

Clergyman Who Undertook to Show that Socialism Will Not noted. There was more than the mere Remedy Economic Evils Succeeds in Showing that He Knows Little About Socialism.

> EAST WEYMOUTH, Mass .- Odd | Fellows' Opera House was well filled on the evening of Oct. 14, with an andience of about 500-some pathetic, some only curious to hear the debate between Rev. William Hyde, the Episcopal clergyman of Weymouth, and Franklin H. Wentworth, of the Socialist Party. Socialsts were in goodly numbers from Boston and neighboring towns, many coming even from Quincy, Cambridge, Everett, and Lynn. Wentworth's public appearance always calls out an interested gathering, and the subject of this debate. "Resolved: That Socialism will not remedy the economic evils of tue day," promised much. But it proved to be a discussion of the meaning of Socialism, and not the debate all expected to hear. This was rather a disappointment, but was wholly unavoidable owing to the limited kn edge of Socialism exh.oited by Mr. Hyde. It was evident he had read a good deal, but too recently for prope digestion.

Rev. Frank B. Cressey, of the Congregational Church at Weymouth, pre sided. Mr. Hyde opened the debate as follows:

"It is difficult for me to take the tand against Socialism for the reason that I am somewhat of a Socialist my self. That is, I believe in Christian So cialism, and that if Christian Social ism were scatterel all over the world there would be no economic evils at all. The existence of Socialism is due to the fact that there are great economic evils in this world. Because of these evils Socialism has risen, be cause men were thinking about them wondering how these evils could be wiped out, how the world could be made better, the condition of men better. Men of Socialistic thought have for centuries been thinking over these things and writing exts." Mr. Hyde spoke of the different views leading Socialists held: how Robert Owen's system of communism passed away; of Henry George and his theories; of Karl Marx, who held still different views. he in a large sense has been super-seded by later writers," said Mr. Hyde.

#### Lipton as a Model Man.

We know there are inequalities in the world-great inequalities which exist everywhere. But the Socialists carry their criticisms too far. They present a great picture. On one sid abject poverty and distress, on the other side the millionaires-and the great multitude suffering because this inequality. The only thing in this which seems to me to be stretched too far is the idea that there is a great gulf fixed between the millionaire and the very poor man. There are grads tions between poverty and wealth. You pass from one to the other. The So cialists do not see this. They speak and write as the it were utterly impossible for the poor man to get ahead We know this is not true." To illustrate how a poor man may rise to wealth and position Mr. Hyde men-

tioned Sir Thomas Lipton, who was a very poor boy at the beginning. There is opportunity for all to rise went on Mr. Hyde, "there is not that inequality the Socialists represent. So cialists come before us and tell us all this poverty and distress is due to capitalism. They bring before the working men the idea of capitalism as some great evil, the source of all the economic evils of the day. They tell as that the only producers are the laboring people; that they produce all of the world; that the wealth of the world should be given to the men of manual labor. others produce nothing and should have nothing; they should be wesded out. But some Socialists are learning the fact that manual labor does no produce all wealth. It takes brains produce wealth. It is something we might speak of as intellect.

### Divinely Appointed Leaders.

"We have men who stand above their fellows. When they were rocked in the cradle God endowed them with business capacities that enabled them to step to the front and be leader They had not simply minds of workingmen, but minds of great leaders. They directed the work and by their wonderful power of perception were able to bring out wealth. Socialists raise a cry against capitalists, and yet after all what we need, to do away with economic evils, are these mer men with broad comprehension, men who can direct the energy of humanity and bring it out, make it worth some-thing to the community. That the laboring man is the only one who produces wealth is mistaken informa-

"Socialists speak", continued Mr. Hyde, "of the nationalization of land and property, and tell us that this will pose to take away land from its owners; take away wealth from those wh already own it and put it into the hand of the nation. That simply would be robbery." Mr. Hyde declared the So cialist reasoning of the land question absurd, saying a man can own a piece of land and have a right to own another piece without ever owning all and; just as he has a rigut own one wife; and there is little danger of his owning all the women in

The law of our land permits a man

to have one wife.

"He owns that woman", declared Mr. Hyde. A shout went up from the sudience at this statement.

"Doing away with laboritance is wi-

terly impossible", he continued. "It would be impossible for the nation to buy the land. Just think of the value of the wealth of this country. value of our railroads instead of being lions. It would take about \$2.500,-000,000 to buy the land of this country, estimating it at \$1 an acre. Think of the amount of interest to be paid for the borrowing of this money. Purchasing is simply impossible. The country could not meet the interest on the loan. It would bankrupt any nation. The only way they could get possession would be to seize everyverything, and that would be robbery. Seize the land, seize the railroads, take away from the widow and orphan what little they may have invested. If the Socialists had control of the nation the result would be civil war. No man who owns any thing is going to allow any man to take it. Just as soon as that is attempted the result will be civil war. We know what that would mean-just what it has always meant. More distress for the working people in the end. Conditions would be worse

#### Wentworth's Reply.

than at first."

Comrade Wentworth was given a hearty greeting when he rose to reply.
"Instead of pointing out, as I had anticipated, certain economic evils of the day, and showing specifically and logically why Socialism would not remedy these evils, Mr. Hyde has attempted to give you an idea of what he believes islism is, and just what he thinks it intends to do," it intends to do," said Wentworth.
"But I do not think his definition will quite satisfy the great mass of Socialists. I do not think there is such variance in the ideas of Socialism, and that Socialists are divided into so many classes of thought as one would naturally conclude from what the speaker said. Marx has not been sup-erseded." Wentworth then stated the Marxian philosophy, and showed how modern capitalism was evolved from the feudal system. He described the evolution of the machine and the effect of its private ownership upon the workers, and declared that when the intelligence of the working class rise to a comprehension of its power, this great industrial system will be condemned and the machinery of the world taken over into common ownership.

#### Why There Will Be No War.

"Mr. Hyde says there will be civil war because the middle class commands the troops," continued Went-worth. "Who makes up the troops? Does not the working class? Does not the working class outnumber the middle class 9 to 1 in this country alone? Shall I tell you what the working class is thinking of war, how the working class regards the soldier? Simply as a hired murderer. The Socialist is teaching his children that armies are but capitalist police to keep the working class in order while it is being robbed. Look out for the next generation! I am going to teach my boy not to go out and shoot his brother for \$13 a month. The next generation will produce few soldiers. When the time comes to decide whether capitalist property shall be taken over into the common fund or not there will be no one to fight. Even to-day our capitalist government cannot recruit the United States Army. The desertions in the navy last year were thirty per cent. They can hardly keep the ranks full. When the workers come to understand what a soldier's function is, the working class. Who then, is to do the fighting in this civil war? Is ten per cent to attack the ninety per cent? There will be no war unless the the working class; and this is daily becoming more impossible. When the working class becomes class-cor the ninety per cent will take the ten per cent and put it to work, and that will make an end of the class strug-

"Mr. Hyde is greatly mistaken about the nation not being able to pay for the land and the railroads. The goverument possesses the taxing power It is using it now to fill the pockets of the few at the expense of the many. This process need not go on forever. When the working class, by the intelligent use of its ballot, unseats the representatives of the capitalist class, and seats its own representatives, the working class itself will then possess the taxing power. It will at once place the whole burden of taxation on the privileges of the capitalist class, and thereby get all the money it requires.

# Two Ways of Using Brains.

"We do not deny all functions of production to the brain workers. The ocialists simply separate the m action which aids production from the mental action which exploits production. These two functions may be united in the same individual. They sometimes overlap, so that a man may be both a worker and an exploiter. But this is only at the beginning. If he is a success as an exploiter he soon loses his worker function altogether, and becomes simply a receiver of profit, Shoe factories are made up of men
who work with their hands and men
who direct the work. But mere ownership of a shoe factory does not mean
that the owner does any work. What
does Andrew Carnegie say? My fortune was built up by the fact that I
picked out the man who could do my
work for me. The steel works at I

Homestead go on whether Mr. Carnegle is there or not. He simply takes the money of the people and gives it back in things they do not want. I have talked with the workers at Pomestead. They say, 'We can not go to the libraries and read when we are tired. We admit libraries are good things, but we want bread and shoes and a little leisure first.'
"We are not thinking of the Liptons.

and the one man in ten thousand. We are thinking of the demands of the common life, the great mass of wretchedness, poverty, and unrest here in America. The workers are not going to continue to countenance a social order whose chief virtue is that a man may, by cunning, get out of his class, become a Lipton, and own a yacht. I believe the time is coming when the world will rise to a moral plane whereon it will see that it is just as brutal to knock a man down with one's in-tellect as it is to knock him down with one's fist.

Our Ideal of Property. "Mr. Hyde should have given us his

definition of private property. There is not a point upon which we are more grossly misrepresented. To hear some people talk you would think that the Socialists did not mean to let you own your own toothbrush. The Socialist does believe in private property. What we need collectively should be owned collectively; and what we need pri-vately should be owned privately.

"Socialism stands for the home, for every man having a home. home would be assembled his own things. These he would own-except his wife. He wouldn't own her. If there is one thing we believe more than another it is that woman is something more than a domestic animal.

"The Socialist idea of property ownership is that the collective life should own the working capital of the na-tion. If we should take over to-morthe New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, you would have an idea of all the employees being turned out to starve. Not at all. Not a single employee would be disturbed, from President Mellen down. The trains would all run to-morrow just the same, just as they would if a majority of the stock were to change in the stock exchange. The only difference would be that the dividends would go into wages, rolling-stocks, and safety appliances so that people would not be slaughtered in train wrecks.

"Socialism tends to a certain definite roal. There is much in the way, we know. There is turmoil and strife and suffering, but out of it all shall come noble order of civilization. That is what we are working for. We may not see a realization of our hopes before we die, but we know we can work for it and that it will one day be realized. If I can know that my little son will have a better opportunity to separathe world than his father has had before him, I shall be satisfied. I want him to work for the common life. to understand it and give his leisure hours to its upholding. I want him to be a real leader.

Leaders Instead of Exploiters.

The real leader is not the man who has a scheme of his own, and keeps it to himself and makes money by it. That is capitalism. We are thru with that sort of leaders. Capitalist philosophy cannot understand real work--class leaders; for capitalist leaders turn all things to their own pro-fit. The Socialist leader is of another quality. He is a leader because he is able to express and make the world rstand-because, perhaps, he cau put into words the things which, as yet, his comrades only feel. We need eaders. I wish we had right here in Massachusetts a thousand of them men who could get up in any assembly and voice our philosophy with strength, dignity, and serene temper. We delight to love and honor such men. But we cannot admire such leaders as Mr. Hyde has suggested."

During Wentworth's which was continually interrupted by of applause, Mr. Hyde sat with flushed face. It was evidently a new experience for him to face an audience which was not wholly in sympathy with him. But he met his oppo good temper, and made a friendly impression, the Socialists in the audie realizing that he had done his best with his limited knowledge of the subject. When he rose for the second tme he said:

"The gentleman on the other side instead of dealing with the question of how economic evils can be done away with, says rather that they shall be done away with. But how? We are not told, excepting that Socialism is the doing away with them. 'Socialism is seeking for a nobler manhood. Seeking for a better world and a better class of people in the world', he says. I might turn around and say that is what the church is seeking for. If there were no Socialists in the world to-day we would be teaching that just the same. We all wish these economic evils remedied. We all want better times. But how is that coming about? The speaker has not told us except that Socialism is going to do it. says. We must look away into the future and never see it. Socialism will not remedy these evils. Socialists may be compared to the Greeks who went looking for the Island of the Blessed, where everything was noble, where everything man wished for existed. They never will be found until the teachings of Christ are fol-

The Government Bugs

"Socialists tell us that the time v come when men will not work for wages. Money will be done away with, I have not the time to go into labor

(Continued on page 6

# THE WALKING DELEGATE.

By Leroy Scott.

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bend.

fifty thousand dollars; how the com

mittee had seen in his demand a

chance to get him into the hands of

the law, and so rid labor and capital

of a common enemy; how, after much

deliberation, they had decided to make

the attempt; how the sham negotia-

tions had proceeded; how yesterday, to

make the evidence perfect, Foley had

been given the fifty thousand dollars

he had demanded as the price of set-

tlement-altogether a most complet

and plausible story. "A perfect case,"

the District Attorney had called it. Tom's part in the affair was told in

a couple of paragraphs under a sub-

One of the papers had managed to

get in a hurried editorial on Mr. Bax-

ter's story. "Perhaps their way of trapping Foley smacks strongly of

shoe detective methods," the

torial concluded; "but their end, the

exposure of a notorious labor brigand,

will in the mind of the public entirely

justify their means. They have earn

ed the right to be called public bene

editorial. It was a prophecy of the

editorial praise that was to be heaped

upon the contractors in the afternoon

papers and those of the next morning

Tom flung the papers from him in

sickened, bewildered wrath. He had

expected a personal triumph before the

public. He felt there was something

wrong; he felt Mr. Baxter had robbed

him of his glory, just as Foley had

robbed him of his strike. But in the

first dazedness of his disappointment

he could not understand. He hardly

touched the breakfast Maggle had

quietly put upon the chair while he

had been reading, but sank back and,

his eyes on the ceiling with its circle

of clustered grapes, began to go over

At the end of a few minutes he was

interrupted by Ferdinand, whom Mag-

gie had sent in with a letter that had

just been delivered by a messenger.

Tom took it mechanically, then eager

ly tore open the envelope. The letter

was from the detective agency, and its

greater part was the report of the ob-

servations made the previous evening

by the detectives detailed to watch

Mr. Baxter. Tom read it thru repeat-

edly. It brought Foley's whispered

words flashing back to him: "I give

it to youse for what it's worth: Bax-

ter started this trick." He began slow-

But before he had fully mastered

the situation there was a loud knock

at the hall door. Maggie opened it,

and Tom heard a hearty voice sound

"You'll find him in the front room

There was a sound of several feet,

and then Mrs. Barry came in and after

her Barry and Pete. "Say, Tom, I'm just tickled to death!" she cried,

with a smile of ruddy delight. She

held out a stubby, pillowy hand and

shook Tom's till her black straw hat,

that the two preceding summers had

bobbing over one ear. "Every rib I've

got is laughin'. How're you feelin'?"

How're you, boys?" He shook hands

"Well, you want to lay still as a bed-

slat for a week or two. A sprain ain't nothin' to monkey with, I tell you

what. Mrs. Keating, you see't your husband keeps still."

"Yes." said Maggie, setting chairs

for the three about the couch, and her-

self slipping into one at the couch's

heavily, and wiped her moist face. "I

wouldn't wash a dish till I'd been over

to see you. Tom, you've come out on top, all right! An' nobody's gladder 'n

Maggie gave a little nod, and her

hands clasped each other in her lap.

"It's easy to guess how proud you must be o' your man!" Mrs. Barry's red face beamed with sympathetic ex-

Maggie gulped; her strained lips

"I wish you could 'a' heard the boys last night, Tom," cried Pete. "Are

they for you? Well, I should say! You'll be made walkin' delegate at the

they could do?" Mrs. Barry demanded

indignantly. "With him havin' fought

"He can have anything he wants

now. Tokens of appreciation? They'll be givin' you a gold watch an' chain

for every pocket."
"But what 'll they think after

they've read the papers?" asked Tom.
"I saw how the bosses' fairy story
goes. But the boys ain't kids, an' they

ain't goin' to swallow all that down.

They'll think about the same as me

an' I think them bosses ain't such holy

guys as they say they are. I think

there was somethin' else we don't

know nothin' about, or else the bosses 'd 'a' gone right thru with the game.

An' the boys'll not give credit to a boss

when they can give credit to a union

that Anyhow, Tom, you could fall a big bunch o' miles an' still be in

You can bet your false teeth on

an' sacrificed as he has for 'em!'

"Well, I'd like to knew what else

parted: "Of course I'm proud."

very next meetin', sure."

Mrs. Barry sank back, breathing

'em their breakfast, but

"First rate, except for my ankle.

done their best to turn brown,

Mrs. Barry." Maggie answered. "All

"Good-mornin', Mrs. Keating,

the situation.

ly to understand.

How's your husband?"

of you go right in."

with Barry and Pete.

Such in tone was the whole

edi-

CHAPTER XXX -Continued.

Suddenly Foley leaned over and whispered in Tom's ear. straightened up. "Luck with youse!" he- said shortly and turned to his "Come on." guards.

Again the crowd made way. Foley marched thru the passage, his head erect, meeting every gaze unshrinking-. The greater part of the crowd looked on silently at the passing of their old leader, now torn and brulsed and ling, but defiant as in his best days. A few laughed and jeered and fung toward him contemptuous words, but Foley heeded them not, marching steadily on, looking into every face.

At the door he paused, and with a lean, bloodtrickled smile of mockery. and of an indefinite something elseperhaps regret?-gazed back for a ent on the men he had led for seven years. Then he called out, "Soong, boys!" and waved his left hand with an air that was both jaunty and

He turned about, and wiping the red drops from his face with his bare left hand, passed out of Potomac Hall. Just behind him and his guard came the little group of roughs, slipping covert glances among themselves. And sehind them the rest of the union fell in; and the head of the procession led down the broad stairway and forth into the street.

Then, without warning, there was a charge of the roughs. The five officers in an instant overwhelmed-tripped, or overpowered and hurled to the pavement—and the roughs swept on. The men behind rushed forward, and without any such purpose entangled the policemen among their numbers. It was a minute or more before the five officers were free and had their bearing, and could begin pursuit and But Buck Foley was not to be found.

CHAPTER XXXI. TOM'S LEVEE.

It was seven o'clock the next morning. Tom lay propped up on the couch in his sitting-room, his foot on a pillow, waiting for Maggie to come back with the morning papers. A minute before he had asked Ferdinand to run down and get them for him, but Maggle, who just then had been starting out for a loaf of bread, had said shortly to the boy that she would get them

herself. When Maggle had opened the door the night before, while Petersen was clumsily trying to fit Tom's key into ngainst the wall on one foot, his clothes in disorder, had been to her imagination a full explanation of what had happened. Her face was hardened and she flung up her clenched hands in fierce helplessness. "Oh, my God! So you've been at Foley again!" she had burst out. "More trouble! My God. my God! I can't stand it any longer!" She would have gone on, but the presence of a third person had suddenly checked her. She had stood unmoving in the doorway, her eyes flashing, her breast rising and falling. For an instant Tom, remembering a former declaration, had expected her to close the door in his face, but with a ges-ture of infinite, rageful despair she had stepped back from the door withord, and Petersen had supported him to the couch. Almost immediately a doctor had appeared, for whom Tom and Petersen had left a message on their way home; and by the time the doctor and Petersen bad

between them The nearest newsstand was only a dozen steps from the tenement's door. but minute after minute passed and atill Maggie did not return. After a quarter hour's waiting Tom heard the hall door open and close, and then Maggle came into the sitting-room. He was startled at the change fifteen minutes had made in her expression. The look of set hardness was gone; the face was white and drawn, almost She dropped the papers on a chair heside the couch. The top one, crumpled, explained the length of her ce and her altered look.

gone, leaving Tom in bed, her fury had solidified into that obdurate, resentful

silence which was the characteristic

justice had roused Tom's antagonism,

stage of her wrath. Her in-

Tom's heart began to beat wildly; the knew it then! She paused beside with his eyes downturned he waited for her to speak. Seconds pass-ed. He could see her hands straining, and hear her deep breath coming and Suddenly she turned about abruptly and went into the kitchen.

Tom looked wonderingly after her a moment: then his eyes were caught by a black line half across the top of the crumpled paper: . "Contractors Trap Foley." He selzed the paper and Trap Foley. He seem of the head-his eyes work in the rest of the head-glance. "Arrested, But fine at a giance. "Arrested, But Makes Spectacular Escape"; a dozen words about the contractors' plan; and then at the very end, in smallest dis-play type: "Also Exposed in Union." He quickly glanced thru the headlines of the other papers. In substance they

vere the same. Utterly astounded, he raced thru the several accounts of Foley's exposure. They were practically alike. They told of Mr. Baxter's visit to the District Atpast three weeks just as Mr. Raxanother knock. Maggie slipped away and ushered in Petersen, who hung back abashed at this gathering.

"Hello, Petersen," Tom called out.

Petersen advanced into the room, took a chair and sat holding his derby hat on his knees with both hands. "I be purty good,-oh, yah," he answered, smiling happily. "I be movin' to-

"Where?" Tom asked. "But you haven't met Mrs. Barry, have you?" "Glad to know you, Mr. Petersen." Mrs. Barry held out her hand, and Petersen, without getting up, took it in his great embarrassed fist.

turned quickly about on Toin. What d'you think about the strike?" she repeated.

"Yes, what about it?" echoed Barry and Pete.

"We're going to win it," Tom an wered, with quiet confidence.

"You think so?" "I do. We're going to win-certain!"

"If you do, we women'll all take turns kissin' your shoes." "You'll be, all in a jump, the biggest abor leader in New York City!" cried Pete. "What, to put Buck Foley out

o' business, an' to win a strike after

the union had give it up!" Within Tom responded to this by wild exultation, but he maintained an outward calm. "Don't lay it on so

thick, Pete." He stole a glance at Maggie. She was very pale. Her eyes, coming up

from her lap, met his. She rose abruptly. "I must see to my work," she said,

and hurried into the kitchen. Tom's eyes came back to his friends "Have you boys heard anything about

"He ain't been caught yet," answer ed l'ete.

"He'll never be." Tom declared. Ther after a moment's thought he went on with conviction: "Boys, if Foley had had a fair start and had been honest he'd have been the biggest thing that ever happened in the labor world."

Their loyalty prompted the others to take strong exception to this.

"No, I wouldn't have been in his class," Tom said decidedly, and led the talk to the probabilities of the next few days. They chatted on for half an hour longer, then all four departed Pete, however, turned at the door and came back.

"I almost forgot, Tom. There was something else. O' course you didn't hear about Johnson. You know there's been someone in the union-more'r one, I bet-that's keepin' the bosses posted on all we do. Well, Johnso got himself outside o' more'n a few last night, an' began to get in some lively jaw-work. The boys got on from what he said that he'd been doin' the spy business for a long time—that he'd seen Baxter just before the meetin' Well, a few things happened right then an' there. I won't tell you what, but I got an idea Johnson sorter thinks this ain't just the health resort for his kind o' disease.'

Tom said nothing. Here was con firmation of, and addition to, one sen tence in the detectives' report.

Pete had been gone hardly more than a minute when he was back for the third time. "Say, Tom, guess where Petersen's movin'?" he called out from the dining-room door. I never can.

"On the floor above! A wagon load o' new furniture just pulled up down in front. I met Petersen an' his wife comin' in. Petersen was carryin' a bran' new baby carriage."

Pete's news had immediate cor oboration. As he was going out Tom heard a thin voice ask, "Is Mr. Keating in?" and heard Maggie answer, "Go right thru the next door;" and there was Mrs. Petersen, her child in her arms, coming radiantly toward

"Bless you, brother!" she said. "I've heard all about your glorious victory. I could hardly wait to come over an' tell you how glad I am. I'd 'a' come with Nels, but I wasn't ready an' he had to hurry here to be ready to look after the furniture when it come. I'm so glad! But things had to come out that way. The Lord never lets sin prevail!-praise his name!

"Won't you sit down, Mrs. Petersen?" Tom said, in some embarrassment, relinquishing the slight hand she had given him.

"I can't stop a minute, we're so busy. You must come up an' see us. I pray God'll prosper you in your new work, an' make you a power for right. Good-

An she passed thru the dining-room Tom heard her thin vibrant voice sound out again: "You ought to be the proudest an' happiest woman in America, Mrs. Keating." There was no answer, and Tom heard the door

In a few minutes Maggie came in and stood leaning against the back of one of the chairs. "Tom" she said; and her voice was forced and unnatural.

Tom knew that the scene he had been expecting so long was now at hand. "Yes," he answered, in a kind of triumphant dread.

She did not speak at once, but stood looking down on him, her throat pulsing, her face puckered in its effort to be immobile. "Well, it was about time something of this sort was happening. You knew what I've had to put up with in the last five months. I suppose you think I ought to beg your pardon. But you know what I said. I said because I thought it was to our interest to do that. And you know if we'd done what I said we'd never have seen the hard times we have."

"I suppose not," Tom admitted, with

These five sentences were her only verbal acknowledgement that she had been wrong, and her only verbal apology. She felt much more than thisgrudgingly, she was proud that he had succeeded, she was proud that others praised him, she was pleased at the prospect of better times-but more than this she could not bend to admit.

While Tom lay on the couch reasoning himself into a fuller and fuller understanding of Mr. Baxter's part in last night's events, out in the kitchen Maggle's resentment over having been proved wrong was slowly disappearing under the genial influence of thoughts of the better days ahead. Her mind ran with eagerness over the many things that could be done with the thirty-five dollars a week Tom would get as walking delegate-new dresses, better than she had ever be fore; new things for the house; a better table. And she thought of the social elevation Tom's new importance in the union would give her. She forgot her bitterness. She became satisfied; then exultant; then, unconsejously, she began humming.

Presently her new pride had an unexpected gratification. In the midst of her dreams there was a rapping at the hall door. Opening it she found before her a man she had seen only once-Tom had pointed him out to her one Sunday when they walked on Fifth Avenue-but she recognized him immediately.

"Is Mr. Keating at home?" the man

"Yes." Maggie, awed and embarrassed, led the way into the sittingroom.

"Mr. Keating," said the man, in quiet, even voice. "Mr. Baxter!" Tom ejaculated.

"I saw in the papers this morning that you were hurt. Thank you very much, Mrs Keating." He closed the door after Maggie had withdrawn, as the paying her a courtesy by the act. and sat down in a chair she had pushed beside the couch for him. injury is not serious, I hope."

Tom regarded the contractor with open amazement. "No," he managed to say. "It will keep me in the house fer a while, tho."

"I thought so, and that's why I came. I saw from the papers that you would doubtless be the next leader of the union. As you know, it is highly important to both sides that we come to an agreement about the strike desirable that you and I have a chat first and arrange for a meeting of our respective committees. And since I knew you could not come to see me

I have come to see you." Mr. Baxter delivered these prepared sentences smoothly, showing his white teeth in a slight smile. This was the most plausible reason his brain had been able to lay held of to explain his coming. And come he must, for he had a terrifying dread that Tom knew the facts he was trying to keep from the public. It had taxed his ingenuity frightfully that morning to make an explanation to his wife that would clear himself. If Tom did know, and were to speak-there would be public disgrace, and no explaining to his wife.

Tom's control came back to him, and he was filled with a sudden exultant sense of mastery over this keen, powerful man. "It is of course desirable that we settle the strike as soon as possible," he agreed calmly, not revealing that he recognized Mr. Baxter's explanation to be a fraud.

"It certainly will be a relief to us to deal with a man of integrity. I think we have both had not very agreeable experiences with one whose strong "Yes."

There was that in Mr. Baxter's maner which was near frank cordiality. 'Has it not occurred to you as som what remarkable, Mr. Keating, that both of us, acting independently, have

been working to expose Mr. Foley? Tom had never had the patience He was master, and he swept Mr. Baxter's method aside. "The sad feature of both our efforts," he said calmly, but with fierce joy, "has been that we have failed, so far, to expose the chief

The corners of Mr. Baxter's mouth twitched the least trifle, but when he spoke he showed the proper surprise. "Have we' indeed! Whom do you

villian."

pose-so far.'

Tom looked him straight in the eyes I wonder if you'd care to know what

think of you?" "That's an unusual question. But-It might be interesting."

"I think you are an infernal hypocrite!-and a villian to boot!" "What?" Mr. Baxter sprang to his

feet, trying to look angry and amazed. "Sit down, Mr. Baxter," Tom said quietly. "That don't work with me. I'm on to you. We got Foley, but you're the man we've failed to ex-

Mr. Baxter resumed his chair, and for an instant looked with piercing stendiness at Tom's square face. "What do you know?-think you

know?" "I'll tell you, be glad to, for I want

you to know I'm therely on to you. You suggested this scheme to Foley and it wasn't a scheme to catch Foley. but to cheat the union." And Tom went on to outline the parts of the story Mr. Baxter had withheld from the newspapers.

"That sounds very interesting, Mr. Keating," Mr. Baxter said, his lips trembling back from his teeth. "But even supposing that were true, it isn't

tended to trap Foley, wouldn't he have had him arrested the minute after the money had been turned over, so that he would have stood in no danger of losing the money, and so Foley would have been caught with the goods on? And suppose I presented these facts: Mr. Baxter had tickets bought for "The Maid of Mexico,' and was on the point of leaving for the theater with his wife when a union man, his spy, who had learned of my plan to expose the scheme, came to his house and told him I was on to the game and was going to expose it. Mr. Baxter suddenly decides not to go to the theater, and rushes off to the District Attorney with his story of having trapped Foley. Suppose I said these things to the papers-they'd be glad to get 'em for it's as good a story as the one this morning-what'd people be saying about you to-morrow? They'd say this: Up to the time he heard from his spy Baxter had no idea of going to the District Attorney. He was in the game for all it was worth, and only went to the District Attorney when he saw it was his only chance to save himself. They'd size you up for what you area briber and a liar!"

A faint tinge of color showed in Mr. Baxter's white cheeks. "I see you're a grafter, too!" he said, yielding to an uncontrollable desire to strike back. Well-what's your price?"

Tom sat bolt upright and glared at the contractor. "Damn you!" he burst out. "If it wasn't for this ankle, I'd kick you out of the room, and down to the street, a kick to every step! Now you get out of here!-and quick!"

"I'm always glad to leave the presence of a blackmailer, my dear Mr. Baxter turned with a bow and went out.

Tom, in a fury, swung his feet off the couch and started to rise, only to sink back with a groan.

At the door of the flat Mr. Baxter thought of the morrow, of what the public would say, of what his wife would say. He came back, closed the door, and stood looking steadily down on Tom. "Well-what are you going to do about it?" "Give it to the papers, that's what!"

"Suppose you do, and suppose a few persons believe it. Suppose, even, peo ple say what you think they will. What then? You will have given your -ah-your information away, and how much better off are you for it?"

"Blackmeiler, did you call me!" Mr. Baxter did not beed the exclam ation, but continued to look steadily downward, waiting.

A little while before Tom had beer thinking vaguely of the possible use he could make of his power over Mr. Baxter. With lowered gaze, he now thought clearly, rapidly. The moral element of the situation did not appeal to him strongly at that moment as did the practical. If he exposed Mr. Baxter it would bring himself great credit and prominence, but what material benefit would that exposure bring the union? Very little. Would it be right then for him, the actual head of the union, to use an advantage for self-glorification that could be turned to the profit of the whole un-

After a minute Tom looked up. "No. shall not give this to the newspapers. I'm going to use it otherwise—as lever to get from you bosses what be ongs to us. I hate to dirty my hands by using such means; but in fighting men of your sort we've got to take every advantage we get. If I had a thief by the throat I'd hardly let go so we could fight fair. I wouldn't be doing the square thing by the union if I refused to use an advantage of

this sort." He paused an instant and looked quarely into Mr. Baxter's eyes. "Yes, have a price, and here it is. We're going to win this strike. You under-

"I think I do."

"Well?" "You are very modest in your de mands,"-sarcastically. Tom did not

beed the remark. Mr. Baxter half-closed his eyes and thought a moment. "What guarantee have I of your silence?"

"My word."

"Nothing else?" 'Nothing else."

Mr. Baxter was again silent for a houghtful moment. Well?" Tom demanded.

Mr. Baxter's face gave a faint sug estion that a struggle was going on within. Then his little smile came

out, and he said: "Permit me to be the first to con gratulate you. Mr. Keating, on having won the strike."

(To be concluded.)

The Modern Drama.

"The New Note in the Modern Drams" the subject of a lecture to be given Sun day evening, Nov. 10, at the Berkeley The atre, 19 W. Forty-fourth street, under the auspices of the Socialist Stage Society, by Leonard D. Abbott, associate editor of the Current Literature" magazine. Admission is free. A collection will be taken to de fray expenses. After the lecture, questions will be answered. Members of the dramatic profession are especially invited to be sent. This lecture is the first of tions. Members of the society will please present at a special meeting to b on Sunday evening, Nov. 3, at the Itand

And This We Have Ever With Us.

ciety can exhibit has always appeared to me to be this, when honorable, honor-loving, conscientious diligence cannot, by the utmost efforts of toll, obtain the necessaries of life; or when the workingur . cannot even find work, but must stand with "IDLE HOPES".

And the One Plan That Is Not Idle, Because It Goes to the Root of the Evil.

By James G. Kanely.

An editorial in the "Tribune" of Saturday last entitled "Idle Hopes", commenting on the proposition to strike a blow at the street car monopoly by resorting to the use of roller skates, pointed to a vital fact in modern industrial life. That is, that the great system of modern industrywhether it be the public service corporations or in the neid of manufacture-is under the ownership and domination of a class, and that, the the power of one monopoly be destroyed. the SAME CLASS OF OWNERS is able to oppress the public in some other direction. The writer said: "This escape from

the grasp of the traction companies proves illusory". And further: "In order to roller skate one must have shoes, straps, skates, machine oil, and pavement. The gentlemen who have perfected the art of committing mergers most foul with steel rails, trolley wires, and street cars will easily adjust themselves to the exigencies of a roller skating community by applying the old rules to shoes, straps, skates, machine oil, and pavement. Nobody can reasonably doubt that these transportation accessories can be manipulated as smoothly as the conventional varieties. Will men who buy and sell imaginary street car lines be balked by real roller skates? Will they not merge the leather industry, the skate factories and the paving companies so as to secure the greatest possible profits in return for the poorest possible roller skating? Will they not pour sticky oil into skate bearings to prevent the public from attaining reasonable speed? Will they not jam travellers together as of yore by confining them to a narrow strip of pavement?"

This serves to show that all the schemes to break the power which any single monopoly possesses to exploit the public-whether it be by "government regulation" or by a change in the habits of the people, such as the adoption of roller skating in place of street car riding-would "prove illu-

As long as one class—and a numeri-cally small one—possesses the power, thru its ownership of industry, to oppress and exploit the whole people in the production and sale of those things which all must use in order to live, all efforts to curtail the privileges of the owning class in one of its fields of operations must only intensify exploitation in other fields.

Suppose, for instance, that by either "regulation", public ownership, or "roller skating" many large capitalists, such as Rockefeller, Morgan, Ryan, et al., should be deprived of their oppor tunity to "earn" dividends from raildoads; would not Rockefeller still have the power to "boost" the price of oil? Could not Morgan squeeze a little more from steel, or Havemeyer from sugar, or Ryan from life insurance and gas.

Suppose that suddenly all the people should give up the use of leather shoes and begin using wooden ones, thus striking a blow at the Leather Trust, does not the same capitalist class control the lumber market, and would it not possess the same power to exploit the people thru the private ownership of the means of producing wooden

This is what the "Tribune's" conclu slou amounts to. The "Tree of Reform" is full grown and has borne no fruit-not even a blossom. We have been asked repeatedly to walt, to have faith in the remedy of every economic quack doctor and reform humbug who nas raised his head above the mass and shouted louder than all other humbugs. We have had six years of the champion trust buster and "regulator" n Washington: the mighty Commerce Commission has been granted new powers in order to prevent rebating; the "Great Inquisitor" has his Public Service Commission at work in New York: the federal courts have been cowed by state-rights governors on behalf of the two-cent fare laws. etc., and so on, etc. Folk in Missouri Douglas in Massachusetts, Hadley in Texas, Hughes and Jackson in New York, Johnson in Toledo, Schmitz in San Francisco, Weaver in Philadelphia Jerome in New York City, Roosevelt everywhere and Hearst "blowing hot and cold" with the whole outfit-all re-formers, all great "busters" (of some thing), all with a "remedy" for the "dear neepul's" ills, all sworn to save the universe from the demnition bowwows-have been placed in public office on a specific promise that they "do something right away" And what has been accomplished to lighten the burdens of the people? They have all been found to be "practical men", safe and same and conservative-SAFE, for the capitalist

We have had an era of exposure of rottenness and corruption which has not been equalled in history. Great men have been discovered to be common thieves. And yet the reformers (in office) are the first and most energetic to use the technicalities of law to save the criminals from punishment Trusts remain unbusted, rebates continue, rate laws are unenforced, the rich thieves are still unjuiled, and-the cost of living continues to rise, wages remain stationary, strikes are still be ing broken, and the working class is, as always, the victim.

The vital crime of modern society is

used by a class which do them. Public utilities are for profit and not for the the public; public neces clothing, food, etc., are made for and not for use, unless a pro-extracted from their manufac

The very many evils from w modern society suffers are not q tions by themselves, to be solved arately or with different remedia IS A CLASS QUESTIONof class ownership. And the IS A CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP, P private ownership, and quack ment to bring temporary relief foppressive conditions, substitute lic or collective ownership and cratic management of all the ind tries of the nation, which would st at the root of the social disease private monopoly of public necessaries

The money which now goes to pe dividends on watered stocks or for manipulation of franchises or to rupt public officials could be used (1) to improve the service rendered to the public; (2) to decrease the price of modities; (3) to raise the wages of the actual workers in industrial pursu (4) to shorten the hours of work.

By the operation of the first there By the operation of would be eliminated the incentive to impose upon the public inferior or impose upon the public inferior or the stole. adulterated goods, because of the ab ition of the profit feature from in try. Second, cheaper prices wor tend to increase the consumption of commodities, thus accelerating manu-facture and providing work for the unemployed. Third, higher wages wo give the working class more money to spend, enabling them to live better and raise a healthier and better race of children. Fourth, shorter hours wo also provide more work for the u ployed and would enable the to live a higher and larger life. the contributing to the general welfare of society.

And how can these things be acc plished? ONLY by the enforcement of the program of Socialism, which will be accomplished ONLY by the So ist Party, for all other parties are posed to such changes. Vote the Bo cialist ticket; vote for a better life and common justice to all.

Efforts to achieve this ideal will not "prove illusory", nor is it an "idle hope"-IT IS THE HOPE OF THE HUMAN RACE.

New York, Oct. 21.

#### MORE OF THE TSAR'S "LAW AND ORDER."

The German "Vorwarts" publishes story of diabolical cruelty in the B tic Provinces perpetrated by soldi-upon helpless revolutionists. Kohis revolutionary leader, was arrested Odessa on Aug. 11 on the charge being concerned in the killing of high official in 1903. He was innecess and expected the court martial to quit him. But he was not at trial, even by court martial. On A 31 he was taken, with other pr at five o'clock in the morn hand and foot, and marched in the rection of Libau, under the e eighteen dragoons and an officer Baron Kopp, a despicable agent of

secret police. The report proc A short time after the party strofficer commanded a halt. Two pears were miking cows close to the road, the orders, and were witnesses of whole scene. The prisoners, fearing worst, prayed the soldiers not to killor at least, if they killed them, not them to torture. Baron Kopp, ho

heard their requests unmoved.

As the priseners continued pleads sudden access of fury came to the Baron. He rushed at the be baron, the rushed at the bagains struck them heavily with his nagaths emptied his revolver's ballets in backs. Finally, with the help of a panion equally cruel, Kopp dragger oners into the adjoining fields,

across a ditch, beating them, and ri their bodies with revolver shots. The horrified peasants heard sh groans of agony rise from the men, but only when this fiendial had lasted for a considerable time desist and end the agony of the Se by putting a bollet thru their brain

The corpses lay all night on the Next morning the peasants of the sele-boring commune received the order to bear them, and the woman who laid them in their winding sheets relates that there was

And yet the civilized powers of the world, including the United States silently by while such atrocities are commutated in the name of isw and order! And the Hague Confe mouths phrases about the beauty of

New Truths Cause Pain.

world-peace!

Every new truth which has ever been propounded has, for a time, caused mischief; it has produced discomfort, and often unhapple sometimes by disturbing social or religious arrangements, and sometimes merely by the diruption of old and cherished associations of thought.

It is only after a certain interval. and when the framework of affairs bas adjusted itself to the new truth, that its good effects preponderate; and the preponderance continues to increase, until, at length, the truth causes nothing but good.

But, at the outset, there is always harm. And if the truth is very great as well as very new, the harm is serious. Men are made uneasy; they flinch; they cannot bear the sudden light; a general restlessness supervenes; and the face of society is disturbed, or perhaps convulsed; old interests and old beliefs have been de-stroyed before new ones have been created.

These symptoms are the precursors weeks just as Mr. Bax—

"Now, the strike, Tom; what d'you a dull sinking heart.

"I didn't say it was—tho part of it folded arms, lamenting his forced idleness, thru which himself and his family are what I've said to you? Suppose I made a moment longer, then turned abrupt—the what I've said to you? Suppose I made think about the strike?" Mrs Barry a moment longer, then turned abrupt—the what I've said to you? Suppose I made the pains of hunger.—Thomas tories, machinery, etc.—are owned by about and went into the kitchen.

"I didn't say it was—tho part of it folded arms, lamenting his forced idleness, thru which himself and his family are verging on starvation or, it may be, actually suffering the pains of hunger.—Thomas a class, which does not use them; are \*

#### Chinese Labor Revolt.

the Chinese laborers have been lin centuries of servility they tall lost to sentiments of revolt. th Africa last week the Chinese rs at New Modderfontein mued and had to be dispersed by the The Chinese barricaded their d and destroyed the offices. on the police appeared they were prously stoned. They finally were ed to open fire on the mutineers shotguns, but they fired low, and one Chinaman was killed. Ninewere wounded, and many were ted. The trouble is alleged to have erisen because labor organizers informed the coolles they did not have to

depresentatives of every railroad on the Niagara frontier met in last week and discussed plans entation of their demand presentation of the roads for a furcrease in wages of six cents an ouble pay for Sundays and bolland time and a half for over-The formal demand to the comwas made on Monday......

#### International Capitalist Federation.

The conference of shipping interests ent countries which has been ting in London has created an incommittee with instrucns to formulate a plan for mutual se and co-operation in cases of

Sixty-three delegates, 30 British and from other countries, took part in proceedings, and eight leading edings, and eight leading Altho several schemes were considered the one which received the most sup-port aims at the formation of an intional strike fund which could be d to support any shipping interest olved in a strike until the strike is broken. The antagonism between cap-italist and laborer becomes wider and glaring with each new development in the economic world.

John J. Keegan, fifth vice-president of the International Association of chinists, will call organization meetings in New York and other towns and cities in this state in preparation for a general eight-hour workday demand United States and Canada next spring. Other officers of the international asso ciation have been sent to different parts of the country to arrange for organization meetings.

The unemployed question in South Africa is intensified, especially in Natal, by the large influx of Chinese coolies. They are employed under shameful conditions and low wages which white workers have rejected in nearly every other part of the world. Raflway employment absorbs large numbers of them. At the same time many white employees of the railways have to work 12 hours a day and sever shifts a week without additional pay.

Prominent railroad officials and delegates from many business and commercial organizations in Virginia and North Carolina met at Norfolk, Va... last week to form a "Southern Immigration Association" for the establishment of a passenger service between Hampton Roads and Europe, especially for the importation of immigrants from Northern Europe. A glut of the Southern "labor market" is much de-

A recent Spanish law prohibits women from working four weeks after childbirth, and prolongs this period from one to two weeks if the attending physician advises such a delay. The law provides that employers must keep positions for mothers absent on acther is to be given time in the morning and in the afternoon to nurse her

Representatives of the Eastern Association of Trainmen and Conductors of 75 railroad systems east of Chicago will present new schedules for the trainmen and conductors on thirty of the systems. These are to be submitted to the officials of the systems within the next two weeks.

The strike situation in Cuba remains about the same. The raffroad strike continues, and the officials complain that they are not getting sufficient pobee protection. They assert that the strikers have planned to make trouble, and numerous instances of "intimida-tion" are reported as a basis for police

The Federated Butchers' Union in South Australia has notified master butchers that the practice of making deductions from men's wages, to pro-vide for insurance under the Work-men's Liability Act, must cease.

The total number of cases presented under the Conciliation and Arbitration composin of next year was in New Zealand last year was resources to the atm 406, of which 859 were won by the needs your support.

unions, 38 dismissed, and 9 withdrawn. During the year only two strikes oc curred.

Kidnappers in Cripple Creek.

The mine owners of the Cripple Creek district of Colorado are adopting methods closely resembling kidnapping in their efforts to secure miners and enforce the card system at the same time. Two miners in Denver recently accepted what they thought were positions at Leadville. The agent offered \$3 a day and free transporta-The agent bought tickets and tion. checked their trunks to Cripple Creek. On arriving there the men protested against the deception. Their trunk checks were turned over to H. A. Naylor, Secretary of the Mine Owners' Association, who refused to turn the trunks over to the men when they refused to work.

Naylor was also marshall of the city of Victor in the days of deportation, and was particularly brutal treatment of the miners. This latest move shows the mine owners are des perate owing to their failure to get enough miners to work under their card system. There is no limit to capitalist infamy when profits fall to ma-

Because the Illinois Central Railroad freight handlers at New Orleans could not come to an agreement as to the time period in their contract, the 10,-000 or more freight handlers, cotton screw men, longshoremen, and other laborers employed on the river front are on strike again. All of the men who walked out had been on a strike for several weeks, but agreed to go back to work pending an adjustment of the differences. The employers tried to force a three years' contract and the strike followed.

Labor's Progress in Australia

In 1855 the workers in the building trades organized and demanded an eight-hour day. It was refused, the men struck and won their demands In 1873 the fron workers won the same concession and by 1898 the unions be-came strong, the confined, in the main, to the skilled mechanics. Up to 1896 conditions in workshops and factories were deplorable. No factory inspection prevailed and conditions in many trades were shocking. Where machinery was in use there was an appalling disregard for the safety of employees Fly wheels were left unfenced and children worked near circular saws wheels were left unfenced and Little girls worked 92 hours per week or wages less than a penny per hour.

These conditions have been material ly improved thru labor organization and political action. Child labor has been restricted, hours reduced and dangerous machinery guarded. From the time that Australian workers took their cause in their own hands, conditions improved and they are still contesting capitalist power for further

The strike of 20,000 shoe workers at St. Louis is still on. The employers are advertising for men and children and intimating that the strike is ended. But the strikers are holding out well and enthusiastic meetings are held every day. The strikers have eudeavored to get a paid advertisement in the daily papers to answer the one inserted by the shoe manfacturers. but, with one exception, every paper refused. The strike is either ignored or misrepresented by the St. Louis dailies, an experience that is commo to most strikes.

The bakers of Warsaw, Poland, have one of the most effective organizations in that country. So effective is it that the master bakers' complaints of "union tyranny" have been cabled to other countries. No baker can be disunion which jealously guards all of its members from the petty tyranny that used to prevail before the men organ-

#### Actors Are Workingmen.

At the recent Trade Union Congress in Bath, England, the Stage Union was represented by a special delega-tion, one of whose special grievance was that actors suffered more from an abuse of the overtime system than almost anybody else. Their spokesman. Frank Gerald, said: "No delegates but myself and my colleagues, I undertake to say, represent men who work for nothing, but the actor has that experience in the shape of matinees and rehearsals. Imagine rehearsing a new play for six weeks and getting no pay, and then the play being a fallure, and only running one week. That really menns seven week's work and no pay is that right? Would any one here do it? I say no. Some may call our work play, but I would put it the other way about, and say our play is work, and should be regarded so. The actor has awakened to the fact that he is no more or less than a worker and a laborer, and one who is worthy of his We are workers; we are here as workers; and we recognize the fact that by taking up our share of the work in this great labor movement is the only way to work out our salva-

Every Socialist who has become careless about keeping up his obligations to the party should make up his mind to get busy. The Presidential campaign of next year will test our resources to the utmost and the party INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

A writer in the "Practical Teacher" of London shows how the revolutionary movement has affected the school children of Russia.

"The fifteen-year-old schoolboy now-adays in Russia," says the writer, 'reads his newspapers, plays at politics in the Duma, assumes the namof his favorite speaker, adorns his classrooms with portraits of members of the Duma who are anathema to authority, and, for the most part, are now in gaol. If a too zealous master, ignoring the general situation, pre sumes to inflict a well-deserved pun-ishment on these budding senators, it is ten to one he has to listen to a harangue upon the inalienable rights of "man" (there are no 'boys", of course, nowadays!), with apt and some times really clever appropriations from such authors as Marx, Bebel, Lassalle, Nordau, Nietzsche, and others of native growth from seed sown by names like these. Even religion has gone by the board; and that is perhaps the worst sign of all. Fifteen-year-old boys reading Renan in class when they should be mastering the lives of Russian saints is a common and a very unpromising feature of the secondary school to-day."

The results of the final elections held last Sunday in the greater part of European Russia, the Caucasus and Asiatle Russia show the strongly conservative nature of the third Duma which has been predicted since the promulgation of the new election law. For the first time in Russia's parliamentary history the Constitutional Democrats and the members of the Left are confronted by an overwhelming majority of reactionists and Conservatives and Moderates who support

the government program.

During the day 206 deputies were chosen, of whom 90 were Conserva-tives, 71 members of the Moderate Constitutional party, including 50 Octobrists, 1 Peaceful Regenationalist, 15 Constitutional Democrats, and 17 nembers of the Extreme Left, including two avowed revolutionists. The elections were unfinished and 124 deputles remain to be chosen. These will give about the same proportion, and as the entire Duma numbers only 442 members a Conservative majority is thereby assured. The League of the Russian People and other reactionary organizations were successful in so many districts as to cause considerable apprehension among the people.

M. Khvost, an ex-Social Revolution ist member of the last Russian Parliament and for whom the police had been searching since the dissolution of that body, has been arrested. He is charged with being a leader of a rob ber band and with organizing a revolt against the government.

The Terrorists are active again. Gen eral Maximoffsky, director of the Department of Prisons of the Ministry of the Interior, was shot and killed last Sunday. He was the highest responsible official connected with the Russian prisons, and it is supposed that this was the reason he was selected for assassination.

An attempt was made the same day to kill Makhmud Bekoff, vice-governo of the political prison of Viborg, whose chief, Colonel Ivanoff, was killed in September. Several shots were fired at Bekoff, but they struck a portfolio containing a steel plate, which he used as a shield.

#### Finland.

Mme. Malmberg, wife of Professor Malmberg of Helsingfors University, who was arrested in St. Petersburg at the same time with Comrade and Mrs William English Walling were taken into custody, has been released and is now in Helsingfors. The other Finns lodged in Kristy Prison, but two of them will soon be released.

Hungary.
In the address which he delivered in Parliament when presenting a mon ster petition in favor of franchise reform in Hungary, a Socialist deputy, M. Garbay, drew a striking picture of the condition of the working classes of Hungary. Serious social reforms were necessary, he said, unless the rest of the working classes were to join the 300,000 who had left the country during the last two years to seek a better living elsewhere. According to official statistics, the average weekly wage of an adult industrial workman in Hungary is \$2.70 and of a workwoman \$1.35. An adult agricultural laborer earns on an average \$1.95, and a female laborer 90 cents per week. These wages, together with usurlous rentals, oblige the workers to huddle together in overcrowded rooms, to the detriment of both health and morals The percentage of overcrowded dwellings, which in Vienna and Berlin is 28, is in Budapest 74. Naturally, con-sumption rages. While in England 205 out of every 100,000 persons die of consumption, the ratio in Hungary is 364 per 100,000. There is also a lack of medical assistance. Of the annual halfmillion deaths in Hungary about a quarter of a million occur without medical attendance. Of the children born, one-third die before reaching their fifth year. Twenty-two per cent of the children cannot go to school, 49 per cent of the total population and 38 per cent of the adult population can neither read nor write. Seventy-nine per cent of the schools and © per cent of the teachers belong to religious bod-ies. The present Parliament, contin-ued Mr. Garbay, not only has done

\* nothing to remedy the situation, but seeks to prevent workmen from improving their own condition by organi-

The Moltke-Harden slander suit has created quite a sensation in Germany. hame suffuses the cheeks of all except the Socialists. They are jubilant, declaring it is now clear that society is rotten, and that Socialism alone can clear the atmosphere of the mlasma engendered in the bourgeois swamps. Everybody is talking about the case Both publicly and privately its revolt ing details are discussed by young and old, by master and man, by Prince and pauper.

Emperor William's court has been robbed of its impressiveness; his cour-tiers have lost their halos. People scoff and mock those in high places who hitherto have been exalted in public esteem. The popular idols have been shattered. It is asserted that the Berlin police have the names of twenty thousand persons who are involved in the scandal and that the highest ranks of the aristocracy and the army are honeycombed with vice.

The leaders in this degeneracy are all very plous, many being pillars of

Speculation is rife in Paris concern ing the course which the government will adopt with reference to the antimilitarists. It is understood that M. Clemenceau considers tudicial proceed ings against that agitation of little or no avail so long as its principal organs in the press continue to be subsidized by the departments and the com munes, as they are at present in an in-direct way. The principal source of the revenue of the General Confederation of Labor, which enables it to publish the "Volx du Peuple" is drawn from grants voted by the Bourses du Travail. Most, if not all, of these labor exchanges, which have in many cases become centers of Socialist agitation depend upon subventions granted to them by municipalities and depart mental councils. Consequently thes and the representatives of the govern ment who sanction their decisions ar regarded as being partly responsible for the agitation. It is said that M. Clemenceau intends to suggest the suppression of the subventions granted to the Bourses du Travail and syndi cates or trade unions which contribute to the funds of the General Confedera tion of Labor. He recently addresse a circular to the prefects asking or information concerning the Bourses du Travail and their pecuniary resources.

Japan.

A capitalist who imported Chinese coolies into Japan have been forced to send them back as it was proven that he did not possess the government li-cense required. The "Heimin Shimdeportation of the coolies with much favor, as the mission of the Socialist movement, it holds, is to unite laborers of all races to emancipate them from wage slavery.

Japanese workers may not feel the ill effects of coolie immigration as the workers of America do because of the low standard of living in Japan. But even there Chinese immigration that is stimulated by the exploiters should be opposed on the ground that it tends to reduce the low standard of the Japanese workers to the still lower standard of the Chinese and so benefits neither. A naval officer was discovered last

nonth maintaining intimate relation with a workman's wife. The latter demanded compensation and was thrown in jail. Apropos of the incident "Hel-min Shimbun" ironically remarks that all "Japanese are paying utmost respect to the military and naval officers now!"

Native Unrest in India. The British press in India reflects the

anxiety felt by the authorities over the growing unrest of the exploited naives. J. Keir Hardie, the English Socialist member of Parliament, is severely criticized for taking up the cause of the millions who live in poverty in order to enrich British capitalists and officials. A recent dispatch says: "Meanwhile incendiary eloquence is plentiful in Calcutta. At a meeting to which Bengali artizans were spe-cially invited, Mr. Sucendra Nath Banerjee said that his hearers ought not to abandon 'Swadeshi' for fear of being imprisoned, deported, and hanged. The government might have its own way in the law courts, but in society and their own homes the will of the people must be final. Traitors to the cause should be ostracized. Priests, barbers. washermen, and grocers should, in a body, refuse to have any dealing with customers who did not boycott British goods. On another occasion Mr. Ban-erjee, speaking in Calcutta to a gathering of students under the protection of a cordon of "National Volunteers" said that there had been times in India when many a noble effort had been abandoned for fear of imprisonment but now men yearned to go to jail. If the government had launched the recent prosecutions to gain its end by in-timidation it was mistaken. The pris on had ceased to be a cause of terror and the 'Swaraj' movement would never die out."

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THREE OF A KIND.

The annual raid of the Utes from the Utah reservation across the Colo-

rado state border was the indirect cause of an expression of the high es teem in which Gov. Buchtel of Colorado is held by President Roosevelt. Buchtel applied to the President for ald from the War Department and the President, in reply, gave the follow-ing endorsement to Buchtel:

Will you let me say, irrelevantly, how delighted I am with what I hear of the way you are handling your office, and of your record as a public man? I wish I could see you some time in Washington."

This endorsement of Senator Guggenhelm's poodle is consistent with the attitude of Roosevelt in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone case. It is an inspiring picture to witness the love feast between this "Christian" Governor, his owner and purchaser of a seat in the United States Senate, and the President of the United States. They are all well met.

Washington Socialist Club. The Economic Educational League

of Washington, D. C., is an organization with a membership of about 150. and owns the building at 112 C street northwest. On the first floor it has a library and reading room, always open to the public, and on the second fit is its auditorium, or meeting hall, where the lectures are held. Ladies as well as gentlemen are admitted as members, and the lectures are participated in by both. Its object is to promote the collective ownership idea and disseminate information and literadisseminate information and litera-ture showing the advantage to the peo-ple of government ownership and operation of the industries. The League inspires its members to labor for the spread of that great law of hu-man brotherhood which shall yet bind-all nations, kindreds, tongues and peo-ples. At its meetings may be seen a number of young people and children, to whose welfare it gives special atten-tion. DENTISTS.

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Call's Lecture in Brooklyn. On Sunday, Nov. 3, at 8 p. m., Henry Laurens Call of Roston will deliver his lecture at the People's Forum, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn, on "The Concentration of Wealth". Mr. Call will analyze the present financial crinis and present deductions of invaluable aid to all Socialists. This lecture is being arranged by the Kingp County Committee and every Brooklyn comrade should come and bring -LABOR DIRECTORY.

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

Cigarmakers' Progressive int.

DNION No. 90-Office and Employment
Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday: Dist.

(Bohemian)—311 E 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist.

II (German)—35 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.

III—Clubhouse. 243 E. 84th St., 730 p.

m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;

Dist. V—300 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist.

VI—2059 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—
1430, Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuenday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

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

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-Cal UNION NO. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 Rast 84th street. William L. Draper, 432 W. Recording Secretary. H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 191st street, Financial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Rooms, 221-235 East Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 516 E. Eighty-second street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 326 Broadway, H. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 Worth.

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

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CHTT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Brunches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Calcago, St. Louis, Control Committee meats second Thurs-day in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 248 E. 64th at., New York City.

BROOKLYN, 22d A. D., Br. 1 (American), meets the second and fourth Friday at 675 Gienmare avenue; Br. 3 (German), meets the second Monlay of the month at 675 Gienmore avenue.

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Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New

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The /above society was founded in the year 1894 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 232 local branches with 31,307 male and 6,408 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 65 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a six benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively, \$250 death benefit is guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1. Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 avenue, Room 2, New York City.

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Bronx Ratification Meeting.

The contrades in the Bronx have arranged another mass meeting for Friday. Nov. 1 at Zeitner's Casino, One Hundred and Seventieth street and Third avenue. Speakers will be Algernon Lee and So Fieldman in English, Alexander Jones in German and James Onesi, chalrman, This

# PARTY NEWS

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\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* National.

Many letters are being received app'ying for dates for Comrade Bebel, involving an controlly amount of unnecessary correspondence. Comrade Bebel will not arrive before April next, probably not till May, About January or February applications will be solicited and no information regard-

ing dates can be given before that t'me. Charters were granted by the National Office to Locals Gastonia, N. C., six members: Wil lard, N. M., five members, and Estancia, N. M., ten members.

On National Referendum A. 1907, state National Secretary a complete tabulated statement of the vote by locals in their re-spective states or territories on or before Nov. 1.

Eleven tocals have been organized in Florida during the three months, July, August and September.
Andrew Jacobson of Oklahoma City, who

was a member of the State Executive Committee for two years, died Oct. 13. He was a member of the Tailors' Union and one of the most active and fearless workcause of Socialism.

The National Executive Committee mo tion authorizing the National Secretary to furnish cuts and press sheets to locals for speakers toured, was adopted. The Na-tional Executive Committee motion on the sprancra toured, was adopted. The Na-tional Executive Committee motion, on the question of recognizing and selling stamps to Geo. Wells as State Secretary of Ne-braska, failed of action. Only three mem-

G. T. Fraenckel, Secretary of Local Cook County (Chicago), writes the following let-ter to the National Secretary:

"At the monthly meeting of the Cook County Central Committee, Oct. 18, a reso lution was passed, repudiating the state ment sent out by the Executive Commit concerning the relationship of the

"I am instructed to have same repudiation appear in the National Bulletin. Kindly accept this as the "I all rotification and laser same in the "I issue of the National Bulletin."

Wm. Wilen served as National Finnish translater from January until May 26, at which time he was granted a vacation by the Executive Board of the Finnish organi-sation. After reaching Finland he sent in his resignation. It has since been discov organization \$43 and the Workers' Publish-ing Society \$60 for subscription cards for which no returns or explanation has been

The vote of D. A. Hastings, National Committee member of Wyoming, on Na-tional Committee Motion No. 16, was re-ceived too late to be counted.

Applications for dates for Ben Tillett of Fingland, who is expected to reach San Francisco the middle or latter part of No-vember, have been received from several points in California, St. Louis, Mo., and Cleveland, O.

National Committee Motion No. 16, which

provides for a campaign of protest by the party from Nov. 1 to May 1 against the "Diebs Military I.a." "Dick Military Law", but been adopted by the following vote: Yes. 31; no, 17; not voting, 17: vote closed Oct. 22.

Contributions to the National Organising Fund for the week ending Oct. 25 are as

Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 202, Los Angeles, Cal., \$10; do., Br. 224, Bay Ridge, N. Y., 85; do., Br. 75, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$5; Arthur Hagendorf, Thorne, N. D., \$5; Local Vallejo, Cal., \$5; Local Sheridan, Wyo., \$5; Local Woonsocket, R. I., \$8.50; Local wille, Cal., \$1.25; total, \$39.75; Parmersville, Cal., \$1.25; total, \$39.75; pre-viously reported, \$1.017.61; total, \$1.057.36. NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGAN IZERS.

Geo. H. Goebel: Missouri, under direc

tions of the State Committee.

E. F. Carr: Nov. 2, Nanticoke, Pa.; Nov. 3, Sayer; Nov. 5, Rochester, N. I.; Nov. 6, Buffalo: Nov. 77, Eric, Pa.; Nov. 9, Free-

mont, O.

Martin Hendricksen (Finnish): Nov. 5-6,
Enfield, N. H.; Nov. 7-8, Graniteville, Vt.
Guy E. Miller: Nevada at large,
Lens Morrow Lewis: Until Nov. 5, New
York state, under direction of the State

Carl D. Thompson: Until Nov. 4, Jersey City. N. J., Newark and vicinity. John M. Work: Nov. 8, Lawrence

Nov. 45. Dover, N. H.; Nov. 6. Portland, Me.; Nov. 7, Bath; Nov. 8 9, Madison. M. W. Wilkins: Rhode Island, under di-

#### Massachusetts.

The Italian Socialist Club at Haverhill, affiliated with the Italian Socialist Federation, dedicated its new hall at 150 Wash ington street, Sunday, Oct. 27. Music was furnished by an orchestra composed of seven members of the club, and the'r condition of the "Marsellinise" created intens-

#### Connecticut.

State Committee met at 20 Lawrence street, Hartford, Sunday, Oct. 27. Credentials of Comrades McMahon, Morse, and Solow of Hartford were accepted. Delegates present were: Cedarholm of Rridge-port, Newmarker of Rockville, Morse, McMahon and Solow of Hartford, Richardson of New Britain, Schildge and Jovanovitsch of Manchester, Hare of Terryville, Applicate of New Haven and Beardsley of Shelton. State Secretary reported receipts of gate of New Haven and Beardaley of Shel-ton. State Secretary reported receipts of \$19; paid to State Treasurer, \$19. State Treasurer reported balance from last meet-ing, \$20.14: received from State Secretary, \$19: total receipts, \$39.14; expenditures, \$36.25; balance, \$2.86. State Treasurer's quarterly report showed total receipts, July 13 to Sept. 30, \$182.33; total expenditures, July 13 to Sept. 30, \$176.19; balance, Oct. 1, \$6.14. Reports referred to the auditors. 1. \$6.14. Reports referred to the auditors. Result of referendum vote on amendment to Art. XII. National Constitution: 25 yearnd 1 no. The dates of J. G. Phelps Stokes and Rose Pastor Stokes are as follows: Nov. 3. Poll's Theatre, Bridgeport; Nov. 4. Foy's Auditorium, New Haven; Nov. 5. Clarke's Hall, Shelton; Nov. 6, Town Hall, Hamden: Nov. 7, Town Hall, Nystic: Nov. 8, Meriden: Nov. 7, Town Hall, Mystic: Nov. 8, Meriden: Nov. 10, New Britain: Nov. 11, Manchester: Nov. 12, Terryrille: Nov. 13, Hartford: Nov. 14, Waterbury: Nov. 15, Naugatuck; Nov. 16, Danbury.

#### New Jersey.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Irst time Hudson County has a
exet in the field. Every precinct
subtract to Bergen Point and from
to the Passaic will be manned
to challenger of the party un-

upon Organizer A. E. Cull and his assist-

On Friday, Nov. 1, at 8 p. m., Carl D. Thomspson will speak at Grand View Hall, Ogden avenue and Franklin streets, Jersey City, and on Sunday, Nov. 3, at 8 p. m., he will occupy the pulpit of the First Con-gregational Church, corner of Bergen and

#### Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

A grand raily will be held at the Labor Lyceum Hall, Sixth and Brown, Saturday evening Nov. 2. Speakers are Sam Clark and Jos. Wanhope. As this is our last in-door meeting comrades should make a spe-cial effort to make it a success.

A lawyer has been engaged to defend our comrades who were arrested in Manayunk on Oct. 29 on the charge of obstructing the

highways.

The Naturalization Committee will be from 9 a. m. to on hand Mondsy, Nov. 4, from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. Comrades who want to be nat-uralised are requested to communicate with this committee at once.

The class in English grammar will start Nov. 8. 9 a. m. All comrades who are in-terested should communicate with Chas.

The Campaign Committee is arranging a series of lectures to be given in Logan Hall, 1305 Arch street.

Local Philadelphia meets Sunday, Nov. 3. All comrades are requested to attend this meeting as important business will be transacted. On account of our grand rally all meet-

ings announced for Saturday night will be held Friday night instead.

The literature agent has a lot of new pooks, making the library more complete. Comrades wishing the latest books can get them at the library.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

big county rally will be held in Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, Saturday evening, Nov. 2. Comrades Wright, Adams, Kenne-dy, and Slayton will be the speakers. It is hoped that Comrade Haywood will also

Branch Greater Pittsburg reports 47 new members for September with 9 branches reporting. Members enrolled are 282, with 281 in good standing.

A bex social will be held Nov. 28. The

A bex social will be held Nov. 28. The Creation Band will furnish music for the The next general meeting will be held Nov. 3, and Organizer Slayton will tender

W. J. Wright will lecture at headquarters, 418 Wood street, Pittsburg, Sunday, Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Subject: "Capitalism and the Wage Workers, Union or Scab".

Wisconsin

The capitalist press of Milwaukee never cook a more disgraceful stand than in the case of the investigation of a disreputable saloon," with which the Chief of Police was saion, with which the Chief of Police was mixed up, before a committee of the Mil-waukee City Council. Alderman Seidel (Social Democrat) instituted the investiga-tion. He said before the committee: "Whenever I see anything that seems wrong to my conscience I will combat it to the fullest extent of my powers. As Alderman it is my duty to watch over the actions of other city officials, including the Chief. I will not be intimidated by any threats, be they by individuals or by the press. I am also here as a father, and as such no man shall dare to stand between me and my child. I stand here as a citizen and as a man, and will fearlessly sta for the welfare of our youth and a clean city." To the charges brought forward by Comrade Seidel, the Chief of Police only replied with the most unprintable billonly replied with the most unprintable bilingsgate. And yet the capitalist papers next day gave no report of what Alderman Seldel said. They printed the more printable part of the Chief's abuse and announced in big headlines: "A Hard Turp. Down for Socialist Alderman", a "Slaughton" and "Immediators perfect" etc. Thus ter", and "Ignominious Defeat", etc. Thus the capitalist papers array themselves against a Socialist who is trying to protec the youth of Milwaukee, and in the next campaign will have the audacity to claim that "Socialism seeks to descroy the

George R. Kirkpatrick will speak in Ra-cine, Nov. 16; Kenosha, Nov. 17, and in Milwaukee on Nov. 18 and 19.

F. Wr Weaver of Whitewater is ing in Milwaukee a series of lectures on "Child Labor", Illustrated with a stereopti-"Child Labor", Illustrated with a stereopticon. He will then proceed to tackle Waukesha County which, as a rich farming
county, is one of the hardest propositions
in Wisconsin. But as it forms part of a
Congressional district the other part of
which is composed of the most Socialistic
wards of Milwaukee, its importance from
a Socialist standpoint will be readily seen.

# Washington.

The State Committee has elected a sub-ommittee to assist the Scattle comrades in their struggle for free speech. The Mon-tana, State Committee asked that assist-ance be given Ida Crouch Hazlett in her ance be given Ida Crouch Haziett in her appeal to a higher court from a decision of the police court in Spokane, in which court she was fined for the exercise of her constitutional right of free speech. Local Spokane having deserted her. The following motion was passed: "That the Washington State Committee give its moral support to Comrade Ida Crouch Haziett in her fight against the police authorities of Spokane, and endorse her action appealing her case in an effort to establish our constitutional right of free speech."

Socialist Party of Cauada, was read, con firming that Mr. Mills did advocate the election of Labor party candidates, and did ask the audience to contribute money to support these candidates, and that he did advocate fusion with the capitalist labor party and that his article in the "Trib-une" is wide of the truth.

#### New York State

Lena Morrow Lewis is meeting with good success on her up-state tour. Her meetings so far have been well attended and a good amount of literatury has been sold. She will speak in Rochester, Nov. 2 and 3, and in Buffalo, Nov. 4.

Local Rochester has for the past six weeks carried on a steady educational cam-paign. Noon-day meetings have been held and have proved more successful than the others. During the last week of the cam-paign a hot fight will be made. Gad Mar-tindale, Socialist candidate for Mayor, has tindale, Socialist candidate for Mayor, has delivered some rattling addresses to large nudiences. On Friday evening, Nov. 1, Gid Martindale, Mrs. Mabel Kennon, and other candidates will speak in Shaffer's Hall, corner of Boston and Remington streets. In addition, two wagons will be out for cart-tail meetings, with Contrades Brower and August Klenke as speakers, at the following places: Brower—at Brown and West avenus, Brown and State, Plymouth avenue and Charless Street; Klenke—at 1

a. The strain has at last told upon are siekness.

The strain has accumbed to a pre siekness.

The strain has accumbed to a pre siekness.

The strain has accumbed to a creating of the strain of the strain and others will speak in Kuchner's Hall, covin and Campbell street, and Painters' Hall. Exchange and Bridge streets. Hall, Exchange and Bridge streets. The same evening Comrade Brower will speak at the corner of Main and Water and Comrade Klenke at Front and Main. On Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock a mass meet-ing will be held in Cook's Opera House. The speakers will be Gad Martindale, Mrs. Mabel Kennon, candidate for School Com-missioner, and Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis of missioner, and Mrs. Lena Morrow Lewis of California. On Monday evening, the night before election, there will be a grand time in Y. M. C. A. Hall, where a debate will take place between George R. Kirk-patrick and J. Basil Barnhill of Cincinnati. The comrades are working hard to make these closing meetings successful. Good results are expected on Election Day.

Good work has been done during the ampaign in many cities in the state, and it remains to be seen what the efforts will bring on Election Day. The comrades in Rochester and Buffalo especially have put up a strong fight, and many people have indoubtedly learned something about

Every Socialist should remember on Election Day that we have two candidates to be voted for all over the state. We have candidates for Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals and every Socialist sh go to the polls Nov. 5 and vote the ticket regardless whether there are local candi-dates or not. The candidates are Thomas Crimmins of New York and Thomas A. Hopkins of Brooklyn. A vote for Socialism is just as important this year as in a Presidential election.

The vote on National Referendum A has closed, the following locals having voted: Johnstewn, Troy, Buffalo, Rome, Utica, Corning, Geneva, Schenectady, Queens, New York, Kings, Albany, Middletown

The attention of local secretaries is again called to the matter of election returns.

The State Secretary desires all locals to send reports of the vote cast for Socialist candidates as soon as the vote is declared. Secretaries should attend to this on election night. Wherever there are watchers at the polis they should report to the Organizer or secretary of the local promptly after the vote is ascertained.

Courtenay Lemou will speak at the Sun-

rise Club, Monday evening, Nov. 4, on "The onservatism of Ferdinani P. Earle' Sunrise Club is a dining club which meet at the Café Boulevard. Tenth street and econd avenue. Dinner begins at 6:45 and costs 75 cents. Those wishing to attend should, if possible, notify the secretary, Edwin C. Walker, 244 W. One Hundred and Forty-third street.

The Harlem Equal Rights League will hold a meeting to protest against women's disfranchisement on Election Day, Nov. 5, 2:30 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 243-4 E. Eighty-fourth street. The speakers will be Meta L. Stern, Alexander Jonas, editor New York "Volkszeitung"; Mrs. Margnerite Moore, and Christine Ross Barker. Com-rade Jonas will speak in German on the "History of Woman Rights in America" The other speakers will show the relation of the suffrage to the industrial and economic questions. All are invited to at-

George R. Kirkpatrick will lecture at the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, Sun-day, Nov. 3, at 11 a. m. Subject: "Two Phases of American History".

## New York City.

A mass meeting of the Young Friends Socialist Literary Circle will be held at the clubrooms. 313 Grand street, Sunday, Nov. 2, at 1:30 p. m. The following speakers will address the meeting: Miss Anna Maley, B. Feigenbaum, Jr., J. Perlowitz, chairman. Comrades are requested to send or bring their children to the meeting.

It. Raphael will be at the Hariem Socialist Party headquarters, 350 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, Monday evening, Nov. 4, and all day Nov. 5, Elec-tion Day, for the purpose of giving watchers' certificates to those willing to act as watchers at the counting of the ballots Election Day. Those willing to act should apply to him for their credentials.

The 11th A. D. will hold a special meet ing to make final arrangements for Elec-tion Day at 585 Eighth avenue, on Friday, Nov. 1. All members are urgently request-

The Harlem Agitation Committee has been busily engaged in renovating the headquarters at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. The rooms have been haudsomely decorated. The seating capacity for lectures has been greatly enlarged, and a literature stand has been erected. No detail has been neglected in preparing the rooms for an active propaganda campaign during the coming winter. The circulating library has been put in first-class order. Even a china closet, a large refrigerator, and a superior gas range has been provided for the refreshment department, and the much used, and sometimes abused, plano has been repaired, retuned and repolished. The first lecture in the winter's course will be given next Sunday evening, Nov. 3. The New York Socialist Dramatic Club will re-sume its social receptions, dances and rehearsals on Thursday evening, Nov. 7. speakers' class will be formed without lay to prepare comrades to take part in the campaign of 1908. In every respect the situation in Hariem is promising. The Executive Committee met Monday,

Oct. 21. Fifty applications were referred to the General Committee. A communica-tion was received from the Bund inviting the Executive Committee to send a repre sentative to the celebration of their tenth anniversary. Comrades Oppenheimerr and were elected to attend the affair. The Harlem Agitation District was granted \$4 profit on the sale of literature at Lena Morrow Lewis' meeting, to be credited as a campaign donation to the local. A resolution of the Hariem Agitalocal. A resolution of the Hariem Agita-tion District objecting to the play review in the campaign issue of The Worker was referred to the State Committee. First A. D. delegate absent. Second also absent. Hariem reported that their headquarters are ready for lectures; that districts were reading plans for cetting new members; that making plans for getting new membe the campaign was lively in the 28th A. D.; that the 7th A. D. had declared it would send no more delegates to the Agitation District, and that the delegate was instructed to request the Executive Commit-tee to take some action in the matter. The Organizer was instructed to inform the 7th A. D. to do their duty to the Agitation District. Organizer Solomon reported that he had attended the meeting of the 1st A. D.; that a committee had been elected to visit progressive organizations and request donations to the campaign fund; that they would use 33,000 of the Jewish leaf-lets, toward the printing of which the Ex-

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GRAND RATIFICATION RALLY Socialist Party of the Bronx FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1907, at 8 P. M.

SPEAKERS: ALGERNON LEE, Editor of The Worker. SOLOMON FIELDMAN, Lecturer. ALEXANDER JONAS, Lecturer and Writer, (in German).

ZELTNER'S CASINO, 170th St. and Third Ave.

Yorkville Ratification Meeting

YORKVILLE AGITATION COMMITTEE

TO BE HELD ON .

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3, AT 2.30 P. M.

# · LABOR TEMPLE →

247 East 84th Street, New York.

SPEAKERS:

ALGERNON LEE and CHAS. VANDERPORTEN in English ALEXANDER JONAS in German.

Comrade Wanhope has rewritten his leaflet, "What Are You Going to Do With Your Vote?" to meet the present demand for a leaflet on the local political situation; that Sunday afternoon, Nov. 10, was open in Labor Temple for the joint party meeting: that Comrade Fieldman had speak at noon day meetings. It was decided that the Organizer communicate with Attorney Slobodin and ascertain by wha means charges can be made against the police for the illegal arrest of Comrade

The 18th and 15th A. D. will hold a special meeting Saturday evening, Nov. 2, at West Side Headquarters, 585 Eighth avenne, to make arrangements for Election Day. Every member of these two districts should be present. A class in Goethe's "Faust" will be con-

ducted by Dr. H. Mashkovitz in the club-rooms of the New York Socialist Literary Society, 165 Henry street, commencing Sat-orday evening, Nov. 2, and continuing George B. Kirkpatrick will lecture for

the Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broadway, Friday, Nov. 1, at 8 p. m. Subject: "The Hypnotism of the Working Class". Free Myphotism and concert will follow.

The 6th A. D. will meet Friday evening.

Nov. 1, at the clubrooms, 293 E. Third street. Important business will be trans-

acted.

The following lectures have been arrang ed for Sunday, Nov. 3, under the auspices of the local lecture committee: Yorkville Clubbouse, 248 E. Eighty-fourth street, 3 p. m., Dr. E. P. Robinson. Subject: "So-cialism and the Struggle for Existence". Harlem Socialist Cinb, 250 W. One Hun dred and Twenty-afth street, S p. m., S. Berlin. Subject: "Is Competition a Nec-essary Factor to Progress?" Bronx, Mc-Kinley Hall, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and Boston Road, West Farms surface cars to the door or Third avenue ele vated to One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street. Mrs. Rhihaji Rustoma Cama of India, a delegate to the International cialist Congress, will speak on the condi-tions in India. This meeting will open at 10:30 a. m. and the lecture will be preceded

by a musical program.

Members of Branch 1 of the 32d A. D are requested to meet Sunday morning. Nov. 3, at Metropolis Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Third avenue. Literature distribution will be undertaken and watchers appointed for election day. The General Committee met Saturday.

Oct 26 Ninety-seven applications for mem bership were accepted. A communication from Mrs. Squire, formerly of Seattle offering to deliver illustrated lectures, was referred to the subcommittee on lectures. It was suggested that comrades carry with them folded leaflets and distribute them in the street cars, etc. The report of the Executive Committee was acted upon seriatim; all recommendations with the exception of one relating to sending a com-mittee before the Board of Estimates were adopted. The statement of the Executive Committee regarding the proposed Jewish Agitation Bureau brought forth a very lengthy discussion, taking up practically the entire session of the General Commit tee. The statement was adopted but the recommendation that it be published in the

press was not concurred in.
Sunday moralng, Nov. 3, will be a day
for general distribution of literature. The
leaflets to be distributed are Ghent's "Why Aren't You a Socialist?" and Wanhope's 'What Are You Going to Do With Your been shipped to the various district head quarters and comrades are urged to call for them Sunday morning and assist in the distribution. The registration records con taining the names of all qualified voters ar now at the various beadquarters and the omrades have an excellent opportunity to There is only one way of making the propaganda of lasting value, and that is by a good distribution of literature. This is a work in which every active comrade should lets, toward the printing of which the Ex-centive Committee will contribute \$75. Or ganizer further reported that 10,000 more of the same leaflets had been ordered for distribution in other Jewish localities; that

HEAR THE ELECTION RETURNS. Election returns will be received in the large hall of the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Watchers will first report to their district headquarters, where the vote will be tabulated by the co in charge. As soon as the total rote forwarded to the Organizer at 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, by special messenger or by telephone. When telephoning call for 3586-79th. Arrangements have been made with the

State Committee and National Headquarters to receive telegraphic reforms from as many places as possible. The hall will accommodate 2,000 people, and it is hoped that the comrades will bring their friends and families. Good speakers will addre the gathering.

WATCH THE VOTE.

It is important that every district or-ganization should do its utmost to have watchers at every polling place. Wherever possible two watchers should be assigned to each polling place. Nearly all the dis-trict organizations need watchers and every party member or sympathizer is urged volunteer his services as watcher in his district. A list of district headquarters is given below.

Every Socialist watcher with his credential properly signed is an "Election Official" just as much as the other watel and his rights are guaranteed by law. Each party is entitled to two watchers at each polling place. Watchers will show their certificates to inspectors whenever requested and keep them all the time. Watchers are entitled to be in the polling place from the opening of the polls until after the announcement of the vote in the polling place. Watch the count and see for yourself that every Socialist vote is properly credited, and that none are unlawfully thrown out. If any Socialist ballots are thrown out, insist upon inspectors comply-ing with the Election Law, requiring them to state in writing upon the such ballot the reason for it, the inspector signing their names. As soon as the count is completed the watchers will enter the vote on their return blanks and return same to the committee as soon as possi-ble. They should avoid getting into any altereations with the watchers of othe parties. They should be gentlemanly, alert, and watchful, and insist on their rights. Before the polls are closed one of the watchers should be stationed outside to assist such voters as may require information. Display your party badge so that Socialist voters may know to whom to ap-Watchers' certificates, return blanks, in

structions, and badges will be sent to the district headquarters where all desiring to assist are urged to get them.

The following district hendquarters will

be open all day: 2d A. D., 165 Henry street; 4th and 8th A. D., 313 Grand street; 3d and loth A. D., 85 E. Fourth street; 6th A. D., 203 E. Third street; 5th and 7th A. D., 255 W. Twenty-seventh street; 9th and 11th A. D., 585 Eighth avenue; 12th A. D., 246 First avenue; 13th and 15th A. D., 585 Eighth avenue; 14th A. D., 241 E. Forty-second street; 16th and 18th A. D., 1032 First avenue; 17th A. D., 852 Colum street; 22d, 24th and 29th A. D., 243 E. Eighty-fourth street; 19th, 21st, 23d, 28th, 30th, and 31st A. D., 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; 26th A. D., 1533 Madison avenue; 32d A. D., 2669 Third avenue; 33d, 34th and 35th A. D., 3300 Third

LAW COMMITTEE. The Organizer will have lawyers at his disposal on Election Day to assist Socialist Party voters. Vote as early as possible the old-party floaters and repeaters have east a ballot under your name. If any atyou of your right to vote, or if you have you of your right to vote, or if you have any trouble at all, telephone to the Organ-tier, 3586-79th, and the necessary ins ruc-tions and assistance will be given. Should any of the party watchers be interiored with, they should dist protest to the chair-man of the Election Inspectors at the poli-ling place, and if no satisfaction is given, telephone to party headquarters, and our lawyers will take the necessary steps.

Continued on page 6.

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From the "Rocky Mountain" News. Perhaps the most effective testimony offered for the defense was the two days' recital of methods of the Pinkerton detectives in sending sples into the

labor unions. This was what might be termed a chance shot. Neither Darrow nor Richardson believed it would be held compe tent by the court, and it was with grave doubts that Darrow called Morris Friedman, former stenographer to James McParland. Friedman was loaded with documentary evidence, and it was given to the jury with telling ef-fect. It makes no difference that Judge Wood ruled out this class of testimony. It has come to the Jury, and if signs manifested at that time count for anything, the testimony of Friedman alone proved sufficient to save Hay-wood's neck. NEW REVISED EDITION NOW READY

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NOTICE

SOME thru business experiences,

labor struggles.

ruption, but a

last named class is

FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH'S

time or another heard of

Mover and Pettibone. Such a book deserves a wide circulation. Mr. Wilshire donates 20 per cent. of the receipts from the sale of the Pinkerton Labor Spy to the defense fund until the first trial takes place.

BUY IT. READ IT AND PASS IT ON TO YOUR FRIENDS

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# Entertainment and Ball 26th A. D.

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Corner Rocksway Ave.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16

STAR AUDITORIUM HALL, 107th St. and Park Ave. ADMISSION - 25 CENTS

LECTURE ON SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 3 "The Prevention of Tuberculosis"

(Blustrated by Stereoptican Views) at th BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM 949 Willoughby Avenue. ADMISSION PREE.

School children not admitted unless accompanied by parents. Christian Socialist Fellowship.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 31, at Amity use, 312 W. Fifty-fourth street, will be given a reception to Rev. Edward Ellis Carr, who was delegate of the Christian Socialist Fellowship and also of the Socialist Party at the Stutigart Congress. Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Prof. E. J. Wood, Rev. E. A. Wassen, Mrs. E. E. Carr, and Rev. Leighton Williams will speak.

10 POUNDS COFFEE, . . This is as good as the best 20c and 25c. Coffee. Money refunded it not satisfactory. Free delivers in New York, Rogaliza, Jersey City, Hoboken, and New Newark. 5c. lots at our places.

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- - -

folk, he announced his firm belief in

capitalism. Now he builds a national

machine to misguide the growing dis-

content of the working class that it

might be used to perpetuate capitalist

Capitalism cannot be conquered thru

the personal ambition of a millionaire.

The workers cannot be relieved of

will not remain loyal when they fail

No workingman can identify himself

with such a movement without con-

ceding that his class is helpless to re-

dress its wrongs or to work out its

own emancipation. And to confess

that its future is hopeless. And a

working class without hope is a work-

or without hope. The vanguard of the

working class have already seized the

opportunity that political warfare gives

them. The Socialist Party was born

of that opportunity, and by the patient

toil and sacrifice of workingmen it ex-

ists as the political organization of the porking class. It did not come in re-

ponse to the ambitions of an adven-

turer; nor does it exist to make alli-

ances with the enemies of the working

class. Neither is it a machine owned

by a millionaire. It is a self-governing democracy of the workers who have

the power to thwart the intrigues of

adventurers who may seek to traffic in

The Socialist Party makes its appeal

to the common sense and the material

interests of the workers. It urges soli-

darity and unity of the working class

so that they may secure political power for themselves and not for the

Hearsts, Roosevelts or Bryans. Such

a party will live as it deserves to live, just as the Hearst machine will die as

election of 1900 we had a vote of some

97,000; in 1902 we had a vote of 230,-

000; in 1904 we had a vote of 408,000.

So you see it is coming along pretty

PARTY NEWS.

Continued from jage 5.

Under the auspices of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association a Daily Call Fund Fair will be held the first week in May, when the first issues of the 'Daily Call' will appear. A few of the delegates elected by Locals New York and Hudson County, N. J., met last Sunday afternoon at the Labor Temple and organized as the Daily Call Fair Committee. The next meeting will be held at 3 p. m., Sunday, Nov. 17, at 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York. A full delegation is requested to be present.

Kings County.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK CITY.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

Panker H. Saunders,
10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and
Second Av. Chas. S. Vanderporten, J. T.
E. Gearlety,
18th A. D.—N. E. cor. Fifty-eighth St.
and Third Av. Andrew B. Demilt, J. C.
Prost.
20th A. D.—N. E. cor. Eightieth Stg and
First Av. Fred Paulitisch. Alex, Rosen,
22d A. D.—S. E. cor. Eighty-fifth St. and
Second Av. Thos. J. Lewis, John C.
Classe.

Classe.

28th A. D.- E. One Hundred and Six.

28th A. D.- E. One Hundred and Six.

teepth St. and Third Av. Tim Murphy, F.

W. Harwood.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

6th A. D.—S. E. cor. Seventh St. and Avenue B. Wm. Mendelson, Charles S. Vanderporten.

21st A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. J. G. Dobsevage, J. C. Chase.

21st A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Sol Fieldman, Miss Dahme.

22d A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Av. William Mally, Alex Rosen.

22d A. D. (Van Nest)—Main St. and Westchester Av. Tim Murphy, J. C. Frost.

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

NOON DAY MEETINGS.

NOON DAY MEETINGS.

FRIDAY NOV. 1.—N. W. cor. Waverly
L. and Breadway. Thos. J. Lewis.

SATURDAY. NOV. 2.—Ratgers' Square.
Chas. S. Vanderporten, Sol Fieldman.

ITALIAN MEETINGS.

PRIDAY, NOV. 1.—4th A. D.—S. E. cor. loserek and Rivington Sts. SATURDAY, NOV. 2.—32d A. D. (Will-amsbridge.—S. W. cor. Two Hundred and

MONDAY, NOV. 4.

MONDAY, NOV. 4.

2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Market St. and Eest Braadway. Jack Britt Gearlety, A. B. Dendit, H. Saunders.

4th A. D.—N. E. cor. Pitt and Grand' Sts. Sol Fleidman.

3th A. D.—N. E. cor. Third St. and Avenue C. Fred Paulitach, Thos. J. Lewis.

8th A. D.—S. E. cor. Ludlow and Grand Sts. Alb. Abrahams, Frank Porec, Wm. Mendelson.

12th A. D.—S. W. cor. Fifteenth St. and Avenue A. Tim Murphy, John Mullen.

20th A. D.—S. W. cor. Seventy-ninth Bt.

it deserves to die.

ing class fit for chains and slavery. But the workers are neither helples

to get their price.

olitical machine that exists to-day. With extreme modesty Mr. Hearst had the conference declare him its naal chairman. To be sure that the mmon People's" liberator would be complete control, the conference ed on him the power to appoint national committee composed of ee members from each state, an extive committee, a finance commitee, a ways and means committee, a secretary, and a national orer. Mr. Hearst as chairman has the power to convene the national ee, and in its absence to exerits powers. Any additional commry will also be appointed by him. a few speeches complimentary Mr. Hearst the conference adjourn The delegates returned home to orm the "Common People" they that his class is helpless is to confess "organized" and Mr. Hearst wen forth to slay the "Fiunderbund".

From beginning to end the confermerely ratified the orders of Hearst. It made him dictator and then clared that "independence from machine politics, and professional politiclans, is imperative".

Hearst would not carry out this per nce if he did not think that the opper's cartoons picture the "Common e" to be. It is only to the stupid and unthinking that the contradictory ravings of a self-advertised savior appeals. Based on no particular class interest and seeking all sorts of alliances that will further the political fortunes of its owner, the Independence League is a freak of politics.

Already Hearst has fused with a Re publican faction just as he has made alliances with Democratic bosses in

Like Murphy, Hearst regards the working class as voting cattle who are incapable of political action in their own interest. Like Murphy he has a powerful centralized machine that is

DEBATE.

Continued from page 2.

ertificates. You are back to the time

when you had to depend on the store

or-your weges. We all know what

the government is to-day. The post-office is often mentioned by Socialists

as an example of how the government

could manage the industrial affairs

of the country. They manage the

postoffice so well. You can read of scandals in the postoffice. The work is not done any better

than when it was carried on by private individuals. We are told by

Socialists to put all the business of our industrial system into the hands of the government. Can the govern-

ment manage it any better than it is being managed to-day? We should

sny no. We should have political land,

political machinery, political railroads.

political telegraph and all the corrup-tion that belongs to politics. Some

but it will not come in the way the

Wentworth closed the debate in a

few words. "Let us not be stampeded

by the word 'government'." he said. "The idea of government with Social-

ists is not that of a sovran state; but

that of a common working partner-

where private corporations are no longer present. The postoffice is cor-

its corruption is mere petty larceny. We can take care of the man who

steals a sheet or two of postage stamps

after we dispose of the men who are

stealing eight or ten millions of dol-

lars a year in mall-hauling contracts.

If we get private property free from

public affairs, political corruption will disappear. The bribe-taking politician

is the complement of the bribe-giving

corporation attorney. One will go when the other goes. Why could not

Postmaster General Meyer run a rallroad as well as a postal department?

Could he do any worse than Mr. Har-

What Capitalists Are Proving.

tion of the stock exchanges and the

personal injury statistics that capital-

ists have shown that they are utterly

unfit to have anything to do with run-

ning a railroad. Couldn't Mr. Mellen

run the New England railroads just

as well as railway-general of the United States; and wouldn't he be a

lot happier than he is at present with

a band of railroad wreckers and capi-

talist gamblers after his scaip? John D. Rockefeller, as general manager of

the public oil system, would get lots

more love and honor than he can get

going to Sunday School. Mr. Hyde

says we can look into the future and

never see this dream of Socialism. Is it not much more comfortable to think

that we will than that we won't? The

faith and ideals of Jesus can be rea-

lized. We believe they can, and we

are going to help them to be realized.

There are in this country 30,000 men

and women who comprise the Social-

ist Party-a compact organization paying dues every mouth, financing their

own campaigns. In this country the

men have ballots. At the national

"It seems to me from a contempla-

riman does?

We are not afraid of corruption

looted by the railroads; all

Socialists represent it as coming."

we will have a delightful world,

stores, political telephones

#### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT tics" he claims to oppose. This is not the first time that Hearst

has revealed himself as a political adventurer desiring to traffic in labor's Address all communications, money ! wrongs. Once before he affirmed his orders, etc., to THE WORKER, 239 E. faith in "capitalism, large or small". Eighty-fourth street. New York. Once before he made an alliance with Tammany Hall. Once before, at Nor-

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In addresses.
Subscribers should not expect the paper for at reast two weeks from the date when subscriptions are sent in.
Achieved rement of receipt of individual subscriptions is made by changing the date on wrapper.
When renewing subscribers are requested to mark their subscriptions "refiewals."

Our Good Work.

The campaign will be over on Tues-day next. When the ballots are counted there is no doubt an increased vote for Socialism will be shown. The Worker has extended its influence in the last three months, and added about five thousand new readers to its list. Thru the comrades all over the state, and in other states, it has also been circulated in large quantities and aided materially in educating the voters. Let this good work go on.

The bundle orders should be continued by the locals and branches. Every comrade should carry a few samples with him to distribute among his shopmates, so that the work of getting subscriptions may be made easy. A bundle of five will cost only \$1.75 a year. Read the "terms to sub-scribers" at the top of this column.

Comrade Gustave Strebel, of Syracuse, took 100 sub cards last week, and the way in which they are streaming in shows they will not wear their edges off in his pocket.

Thomas J. Lewis is doing good work

in getting new readers. F. W. West, of Leonia, N. J., bought

ten yearly cards. Evergreen Branch, Long Island, sent

and First Av. Miss J. A. M. Dabme, Wm. Mailty, F. W. Harwood.

24th A. D.—N. E. cor. Ninety-sixth St. and First Av. John C. Chase, J. C. Frost, 34th A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Rixty-ninth St. and Boston Road. Jas. Oneal, Chas. S. Vanderporten.

INDOOR MEETINGS.

PRIDAY, NOV. 1.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

Zeliner's Casho, One Hundred and Seventieth' St. and Third Av. Ratification meeting of the Bronx. Speakers: Algernon Lee and Sol Fleidman in English and Alexander Jonas in German.

Lincoln Hall, 324 E. Seventy-first St. Ratification meeting of the Bohemian and Slayonic branches of the Socialist Party. Bohemian, German, and English speakers.

SUNDAY NOV.

SUNDAY, NOV. 3.
Chinton Hall, 151 Clinton St., debate between Jas. R. Brown, Slingle Taxer, and Soi Fleidman, Socialist. The debate will be held under the auspices of the 6th A. D. Doors open at 10:30 a. m. Admission, 10

cents.
Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth St at 2 p. m. Ratification meeting of the Yorkville Agitation Committee. Speakers Algernon Lee and Chas. S. Vanderporter in English and Alexander Jonas in German

Kings County.

Henry Laurens Call will lecture at Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway. Sunday, Nov. 3. at 8:15 p. m. Subject: The Concentration of Wealth.

Uranch 2 of the 23d A. D. will meet Monday evening, Oct. 4, and all members are urged to attend.

The 22d A. D. will send The Worker to the enrolled Socialist voters of the district before election and also those who did not declare for any party, as a means of propaganda and also to assist The Worker. Also decided on a special meeting at head-quarters Friday evening. Nov. 1. to have the polis manned on Election Day with watchers and to give out certificates. All commades who want to act as watchers and cannot be present at this meeting should be there the night before election or apply at any time to the Organizer.

Harnet Wolft will speak at Silver Hall. 315 Washington street. Sunday evening. Nov. 3. Subject: "Political Parties and What They Stand For." OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN KINGS COUNTY. FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

9th A. D., Br. 3-Ninety-ainth St. and
Fourth Av. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fra-

ser.
21st A. D.—Graham Av. and Seigel St.
Ashbel, Oshinsky, Stoopnicker.
21st A. D.—Graham Av. and Boerum St.
I. Polsky, Ashbel.
21st A. D.—Gruham Av. and Cook St.
Cohen, Schick.
230 A. D., Br. 2—Pitkin Av. and Thatford St. J. T. Hill, M. Leibowitz.

SATURDAY, NOV. 2. Bronx ratification meeting Zeitner's Hall, One Hundred and Sevenileth St. and Third Av. Alzerhon Lee. Sol Fieldman, in English, and Alexander Jonas in German. Sth. A. D.—N. E. cor. Jefferson St. and Fast Brondway. Alb. Abrahams, Jacob lanker H. Kaunders, 10th. A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Av. Chas. S. Vanderporten, J. T. B. Gearlety.

ford St. J. T. Hill, M. Lelbowitz.

SATURDAY. NOV. 2.

3th A. D., Br. 2-Fifty-fourth St. and Third Av. J. A. Behringer.

12th A. D., Fifth Av. and Fourteenth St. Alex. Fraser.

13th A. D., Bushwick Av. and Powers St. H. D. Smith.

16th A. D., Fifth Av. and Fr. Hamilton Av. Edw. Dawson.

19th A. D. Broadway and Willoughby Av. W. W. Passage.

20th A. D. Mass meeting, 257 Hamburg Av. Dr. Chus. L. Furman. Jos. A. Weil.

21st A. D. Manhattan Av. and Broadway. F. L. Lackemacher, W. W. Passage.

21st A. D. Leonard and Boerum Sts. Schick, Ashbel.

21st A. D. Graham Av. and Seigle St. Oshinsky, Cohen.

21st A. D. Frennsylvania and Montrose Avs. I. Polsky.

22d A. D. Frennsylvania and Atlantic Avs. J. T. Hill.

22d A. D., Br. 4-Sheffield and Sutter Av. S. Susman, M. Lebowitz.

23d A. D., Br. 1-Broadway and Cornelis St. Geo. M. Marr.

Painters Union. Appello Hall. Watkins St. and Belmont Av. Harvet Wolf.

A. K. & S. K., Br. No. 125. Concordia Hall, 325 Prospect St. Bertha M. Fraser.

Navy Yard, Flushing Av. entrance, noon.

J. T. Britt Genriety.

SUNDAY. NOV. 3.

Reer Drivers' Union No. 24. Labor Lyceum. 10 m. m. Wm. Mackenzle.

Beer Drivers' Union No. 24. Labor Lyceum. 10 s. m. Wm. Mackenzle.
Hart's Hall, Gates Av. near Broadway,
8 p. m. Henry Laurens Call.
Silver Hall, 315 Washington St. Barnet
Wolf.

NEW YORK STATE.

Treasurer U. Solomon of the State Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions for the State Agitation Fund:

State Agitation Fund:

Cigar Makerrs' Union No. 50, \$25; R. Tetzner, \$1; Emil Gloss, Winfield Junction, \$7.50; M. M. Fox, Auburn, \$1.75; A. M. Kapian, Coney Island, \$1.15; Educational Club, Gloversville, \$7.52; F. L. Newhouse, Illon, \$10; Wm. S. Bennett, Jameatown, \$10; Geo. Boardman, Syracuse, \$1; C. Bouselman, Watervillet, \$1; Jacob Feindt, Bath Bench, \$1; Richard Ramisch, Camillus, \$11.50; J. C. Brunn, Larchmont, \$2.25; Abiel Bowen, Medina, \$1; Odver E. Carruth, Tarrytown, N. Y., \$1; Wfn, Veelk, Stapleton, \$12.75; total to date, \$200.67.

-Smoke only blue-label cigars.

2\*

Comrade Birch Ellis, of Auburn, is

out for The Worker and sent in \$3 for new subs this week. Comrade Charles W. Noonan sent in Telephone, 3586-79th St. 19 subs for Local Schenectady this

week. Comrade L. Rosenblatt, of New York, took four yearly cards. Comrade Clara Schachter is still do-

ing excellent work, and sends in \$4 for eight yearly subs. Comrade Wayne Arey brought four

ctors to The Worker the other day. Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, of the Unity Club, renewed her subscrition and sent in four new ones.

Comrade Emil Krause bought three yearly cards. Comrade M. Goldsmith, of Newbury

port, Mass., came along with four new J. A. Manson, of Watertown, sent in

\$1.50 for new subs. John Ware, of Elizabeth, N. J. brought in four new ones.

Fred H. Mayer, of Westchester, reewed for two years. Comrade E. L. Martin, of Brooklyn, sent in three yearlies this week.

New Rochelle sent in four subs. A comrade in Troy who does not desire his name to be published renewed

Comrade George D. Wolf sent in two new subs and bought four subscription cards.

The 33-43d Ward Branch of Philadelphia paid \$3 for subscription cards. Comrade Fred Frantschy, of Dee, Oreg., renewed for two years.

Comrade Daniel Loup, of Canisteo, N. Y., sent in two new subscriptions.

The Sustaining Fund.

The Sustaining Fund.

Dr. Abe Caspe, City
S. Zeehnowitz, City
Local Albany
M. Gillis, City
R. Meyer, Brooklyn
H. Blasincer, City
R. K. City
Roman Agitation Committee
John Wilkins, City
Local Yonkers
J. Korditseky, City
John Guttman, City
S. Gaytseh, City
John Guttman, City
V. M. Lakle
C. H. Greisel, City
Jold Timer, City
Jod Timer, City
J. Franklin, Philadelphia, Pa
Otto Altenburg, City
Total for the week

\$68.00 1,539,51 1,607.51 A. D. should be \$3 in place of \$2 and the one credited to Dr. M. Appleton should have been \$1 in place of \$2, as it was erroneously announced in the last issue of The Worker.

#### A CHANCE TO HELP.

By special arrangement with Shu-Fund will receive 50 per cent of the proceeds of all tickets sold thru the Ways and Means Committee of The Worker for "The Great Divide", now playing at Daly's Theatre for each performance during the week beginning Monday, Nov. 18. The tickets will be good for seats at the value of 50 cents and over, and will be on sale at all headquarters of the party and other places where the party members can easily procure them.

"The Great Divide" is now in its second season in New York, and is considered one of the most striking dramas of American life that has been produced in many years. To those who have not seen it an artistic trent is assured. It is exceptionally well played by a company headed by two of the most capable actors in the country, Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin, who have made a high reputation by their acting in this play alone. "The Great Divide" has been such an artistic and financial success that it is expected to also run thruout the present season.

-All Butterick publications are on the unfair list.

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BISHOP CREEK—Get my price or state number shares wanted and your best bid address COMRADE, Box 284, Allegheny

BISHOP CREEK-200 shares. Write me. Everett Single, care The Worker, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street.

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Fireman or oiler wants work; 12 years experience; repairs dynamos, pumps and elevators; good machinist. Otto Astrom, 141½ Fourteenth St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position as bookkeeper or stenographer, Address F. R., 220 E. Eighty-fourth street.

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Yorkville Meeting.

Comrades in the Yorkville districts are reminded that the last raily before the campaign will be held on Sunday at 2 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. The speakers will be Algerfourth street. The speakers will be Algernon Lee and Chas. Vanderporten in English and Alexander Jonas in German. Ten thousand cards advertising the meeting have been printed and courades are urged to call at the Grganizer's office, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, and assist in their distribution. Meetings are held in the Labor Temple every night and many cards can be distributed at these meetings and a good audience will be the result. There are only a few days left to do all this work. This will be the only large indoor meeting held in the Yorkville district this campaign and efforts should be made to make it an unparalelled success.

Every men who billoves in Socialism and votes the Socialist Tiekot about set are Watcher on Election Day.

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