Totals 11,495

KINGS COUNTY.

The vote in Kings County is fairly

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Workers of the State of You York: 15

its triumphs can you triumph. -- State Plat

Socialist Party is your party; it adv your cause; it fights your battles. Only le

form Socialist Party of New York.

INDUSTRIAL DEPRESSION.

Yet More Reports of Shutdowns and Wage Reductions.

The Working Class of America Faces Hard Times, While Old-Party Politicians Are Busy Serving Capitalist Interests.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 30.—The Min-ers' Union and the Smeltermen's Union have received notices from the Amalgamated Copper and other min-ing companies that the agreement on the sliding scale was made, will be re-stored on Nov. 1. A meeting of the Miners' Union was held last night, and the matter referred to a committee. The reduction will be from \$4 a day to \$3.50, the scale before the raise. The reduction to the lower scale will apply to all men at the mines, except the Machinists' Union, whose members have been on strike for months. About 7,000 men are affected.

SEATTLE, Nov. 1.—Miner and smelter employees of the Granby Smelter Co., at Grand Forks, B. C., have had their wages cut 50 cents day commencing to-day. This will af-fect all the miners in the Phoenix camp, as the British Columbia Copper Co. and the Dominion Copper Co will make a similar cut.

The Calumet and Heck of Montana mine management ardered yesterday a cut of 12 per cent in the wages of the 8,000 employees. The Hopper Range mines announced a 5 per cent

cut, affecting 6,000 men.
WATERTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 1-The New York Air Brake Company, em-ploying 3,000 men, gave notice to-day that the salaries of all employees will

be reduced 10 per cent.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—The American Tobacco Company has ordered the closing of practically all its cigarette making plant here, throwing between

500 and 600 employees out of work. CHICAGO, Oct. 30-The Rock Island system to-day laid off 10,500 men from its construction and track forces.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 81.-W on all extensions in Oregon and Idaho of the Harriman system will be brought to a close on Nov. 1, and many men will be thrown out of employment. The order affects several important pieces of work which were nearing completion.

READING, Pa., Nov. 1.—The Reading Railroad is curtailing expenses in its roadway department. Thirty-five laborers were discharged at Bridge-port, and about 100 more will be laid off in the vicinity of Linfield, where new work has been in progress. The order affects about 250 men all told.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 1.—Orders have been received at the Cooke Locomotive Works, a branch of the American Locomotive Company, instructing the managers to lay off 800 to 850 men.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 1.—The chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road issued an order to-day discharging 1,000 employees of the locomotive and car building departments in the shops have.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.-While PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1.—While retrenchment on the Pennsylvania Railroad will be begun on construction work, it is understood that before the end of the year there will be a curtailment in the operating department also. Instead of reducing wages, it is believed that the number of employees will be cut to a minimum.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works has stopped improvements and will begin

stopped improvements and will begin to curtail operations by the end of the

officers of the Pennsylvania and Cambria Steel Companies say that, un-less conditions improve greatly, the number of employees must be reduced

DENVER, Nov. 2-The Central Colorado Power Company has decided on a general let-up in construction work.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 4.—The Lowell machine shop, which is connected with the Saco and Petite Manufacturing Company, to-day laid off 220

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 5.-The flour mills of the Consolidated Company were shut down to-day and other com-panies have either laid off large num-

bers of men or annount in the near future.

GENERAL PARTY MEETING.

A general party meeting will take place in the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, at 2 p. m., Sunday, Nov. 10. Comrades Hillquit and Lie are to give a detailed report of the proceedings of the International Socialist Congress. 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. be on time.

W. T. Stead, who grows more mandlin as the days pass, calls the Hague Conference "The Parliament of Humanity." A preposterous term to apply to a body that did no more than attempt to elevate murder into a polite art, and lay down an etiquette of plusder.—Brisbane Worker.

THE TRUSTS STILL GROW.

Roosevelt's Stuffed Club Does Not Even Check Them.

Steel Trust Absorbs Its Biggest Competitor-Independent Cracker Manufacturers to Combine-Important Steamship Consolidations

"The better the day, the better the deed". At a conference in Mr. Morgan's house last Sunday plans were matured for the merging of the Ten-nessee Coal and Iron and Railroad Company into the United States Steel Corporation. Thus the Steel Trust absorbs one of the largest, if not the very largest, of its remaining competitors and extends its grasp still farther beyond its own peculiar field of iron and steel manufacture into those of coal mining and railroading. The Tennesmpany has a capital of \$30,000, 000, about five-sixths of which now passes into the hands of the Steel Trust. It has extensive fields of coal and iron ore in Tennessee and Ala-bama, partly undeveloped, but with numerous mines in operation, as well as iron works, timber lands, and rail-

Yet, in face of the almost uninterrupted growth of the Steel Trust and other combinations of the sort for several years past, numerous professors of economics go on repeating some al-leged economic "laws" which, they say, put a limit to the growth of trusts. If there is any limit to the possibilities of trustification, it is apparently, so near to 100 per cent of the whole field that a high-power magnifying glass will be needed to make it perceptible.

Other items of the week follow, showing the same steady process of

capitalist concentration.

NEW HAVEN Conn., Nov. 2.—The United States Transportation Company, organized in this state in 1906 with a capital of \$750,000, has bought the Joy Line, and will operate it in addition to the Neptune Line, which it already had.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.-The financial crisis has caused the postponement, but not the abandonment, of plans under way for the formation of the General Biscuit Company, which is to merge 25 of the principal cracker man-ufacturing enterprises outside the National Biscuit Company, or Crack-er Trust. The new combine will be capitalized at \$30,000,000. When it is formed, every large plant in the country will be in one or the other of the

LONDON, Nov. 3.-A combination of two big cargo steamship enterprises is in contemplation by the firm of Furness, Withy & Company. The company purposes to acquire the fleets of the British Maritime Trust and the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship Company, which is a British concern, thus becoming the owner of over 500,000 tons of steam shipping. Such a vast fleet of cargo steamers under a single control will be unprecedented. The capital of Furness, Withy & Company, which now is \$6,400,000, will be in-

creased to \$17,500,000.

The Lesson of Jersey's Milk War. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 2.-Because the retail milk dealers of this city refused to raise the price of milk from 8 to 10 cents, in order to pay the ducers' Association, composed of most of the dairymen around this section, announced yesterday that it would open a milk depot here and sell milk a 5 cents a quart, plus the actual running expenses of the depot. The retailers are thus offered the choice of accepting the Association's terms or being put out of business. And once the Association will cease to retail milk at 5 cents and will proceed to take full advantage of its victory. Per haps the people who have to buy milk will profit by the object lesson and see the necessity for the community con-trolling the production of milk and other things and administering it for the common good, instead of letting private profit-inkers administer it for eir own good at the cost of the pub-

TELEGRAPH STRIKE OFF.

The strike of the telegraphers in this city against the Western Union and Postal Companies, which went into ef-fect on Aug. 12, was suspended until further notice Wednesday evening at a meeting of Local No. 16 in Clinton The strikers were directed to seek for reinstatement. The strikers claim that concessions will be granted them and the companies deay that any will be made at all. The action means that the strike will be discontinued elsewhere. The strikers made a good fight in spite of the mismanagement and blunders of their former president,

—An autopsy performed on the body of a man last week revealed the smallest brain ever taken from an adult human body. If the man voted a capitalist ticket the size of the brain is easily explained.

THE STRUGGLE IN SEATTLE.

Fight for Free Speech Continues and Socialists Are Arrested Each Night.

City Is Sued for Damages-Chief of Police Wants a Riot so Socialists May Be Blamed and Persecution Justified.

The fight for free speech in Seattle, Wash., continues and attempts to hold street meetings every night this week are being made. J. B. Osborne, the blind Socialist speaker has brought suit against the city for \$20,000 damages for malicious prosecution and it is believed he has a good chance of securing a favorable verdict.

All the speakers arrested after Oct. 30 are expected to serve their sentences on the chain gang. The comrades arrested last week were kept in jail over night and released on ball the following day. The following night speakers were arrested and denied bail but were later released on straw bonds In both cases trials have been postponed. In order to force the matter to an issue the comrades have decided to refuse ball or bonds and will go to the chain gang instead.

No other local in the United States has had the hard struggle that the Seattle comrades are now waging for the right of free speech. Capitalist public officials generally retreat from their position of illegal interference with open-air meetings when they meet with the usual resistance callists display. But in Seattle Mayor Moore and his partizans seem to be swayed by unreasoning frenzy and the effort of Socialists to preserve an ele-mental right only calls for illegal use

of power to break up the meetings. Thousands of people gather in the market place when meetings are announced. It is certain that the So cialists have made friends by their vigorous, orderly and manly struggle while the Mayor and his friends have lost the respect of decent and fairminded people. The Chief of Police has already hinted that there will be n riot and that it will not be the police who will get hurt. From this it is evident the forces of "law and may at any time provoke dis-der that night sticks and guns may be used and the blame for it be ascribed to the Socialists. This is a game that politicans have played before only they have not been as stupid as the Seattle Chief of Police in giving it away. The Seattle comrades should have the support of every Socialist in one of the most important struggles ever waged for free speech in this country and that support they will undoubtedly receive.

AN IMPUDENT DEMAND.

Capitalists Would Have Judges Arbitrarily Forbid Workingmen Even to Threaten a Strike.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 2.-Edgar F. Luckenbach of the Kings County Trust Company and others of Brooklyn, N. Y., brought suit in the State here to-day against James E. Luck president, and all other officers of the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Associa-

They ask an injunction restraining Marine Engineers' Union from inter-fering with the operation of the plaintiff's steamship and towing business by attempting to enforce rules as to the number of engineers and boilers employed upon their boats under al-leged threats to tie up the business by

To Enforce Drastic Injunction.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.-Violation of the injunction against the officers of the International Pressmen's Union is alleged in a paper filed in the United States court here to-day by attorneys for the United States Typothetae of America.

On application of the Typothetae, the Federal court recently issued a permanent injunction, forbidding the union officials to advise an eight-hour strike prior to Jan. 1, 1909, or recom mend a strike for a closed shop at any time or pay strike benefits in connection with any such strike.

One Cause of Railway Murders.

One cause of the fearful loss of life on American rallroads is known from recent dispatch from Washington, which stated that United States district attorneys in various parts of the country were instructed by Attorney-General Bonaparte to institut suits against a large number of rallroad companies to recover penalties incurred by them for violations of the safety appliance law. The Department of Justice and the Interstate Commerce Commission have decided on a rigorous enforcement of the law. The facts upon which the prosecutions are to be based were developed by in-spectors of the commission. The num-ber of alleged violations aggregates 287, and includes 37 railroads.

TRIAL OF ADAMS. NEW YORK STATE | SOCIALIST INCREASE

Member of Western Federation of Miners Being Tried for Life.

Prosecution Trying to Secure a Prejudiced Jury and Harry Orchard Will Recite Another 'Confession.' The second trial of Steve Adams of

the Western Federation of Miners for the alleged murder of Fred Tyler, is taking place at Rathdrum, Idaho. Iu securing the jury the prosecution is careful to see that the talesmen have only read one side of the story as printed in capitalist papers. If they have read the other side in the Socialist press they are considered unqualified to act as jurors. This was same procedure in the Haywood trial. Yet it is assumed that the talesman who has read the capitalist side has that impartial judgment juries are supposed to possess!

The prosecution charged that Ida Crouch Hazlett, editor of the Montaua "News", had stated she intended to speak in the vicinity of Rathdrum to create sentiment in favor of Adams. A reporter took the stand and asserted she had made the statement. Mrs. Hazlett, on the witness stand, denied she had made the statement attributed

Harry Orchard, self-confessed murof ex-Governor Steuneneberg and a distinguished pillar of capitalist society in the west, will be taken to Rathdrum as a witness against Adams. He was not used as a witness in the former trial of Adams, in which the jury disagreed. Orchard will be on hand with a "confession" which Adams once signed under threats from McParland and Governor Gooding, but which he later repudiated. Scarcely any reports of the trial are appearing in eastern papers. Perhaps the capitalist press relies on silence to do in Adams' case what distortion and falsehood failed to do in Haywood's.

AND STILL PRICES MOUNT SKYWARD.

Packers Again Add to Their Demands for Meat, While Workingmen Are Losing Their Jobs.

While workingmen are being laid off by tens of thousands and the wages of tens of thousands of others reduced, as shown in the reports which The Worker prints in this and the two or three preceding issues, the price of food still goes up. On Monday of this week the wholesalers added a quarter of a cent a pound to the price of beef, a half cent to the price of mutton and lamb, and a full cent to that of pork. The retailers have either to make a corresponding increase in their selling prices or cut the narrow margin on which they now trade and it is easy to guess which they will do.

to guess which they will do.

The raise is explained by the fact of a short supply. But why is the supply short? Is it that the farmers have raised and tended fewer cattle than in the past? On the contrary, they have raised more. But the big packing houses, seeing a better profit in smaller sales at higher prices, have cut down their purchases at Chicago, Omaha, and the other cattle markets by a fourth or syen a third. by a fourth or even a third.

And the workers pay if they can and go without meat if they must. And the packers contribute to the old-party campaign funds, and all is well.

Japanese Coolie System.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 1.-Ishikwaga, a witness before Government Commissioner King, yesterday de-clared that four Japanese immigration clared that four Japanese immigration companies operate in Vancouver. The companies are prepared to bring large numbers of men from Japan, and have made contracts with fallway companies to supply laborers. Agents of the companies in Japan receive a stated amount for supplying men for one, two, or three years, and sometimes longer, 10 per cent of every man's wages being collected by the employment agency. This applies to domestic servants as well as mill hands and railway workmen.

The foregoing statement of facts is taken from the New York "Evening Post", a paper which severely criti-cises the labor unloss for wishing to restrict Chinese and Japanese immi-

Part of the Cost of Capitalism.

The latest report of the New York State Commission in Lunacy reveals the shocking fact that 26,357 persons, or one in every 300 of the population, are confined in asylums for the in-sane. The proportion has been steadily increasing for many years. All authorities agree that the chief cause is the increasing strenuousness of the struggle for existence. This is but a part of the price we pay for permitting capitalism to exist.

-In the fatness of these pursy times, virtue itself of vice must pardon beg; yea curb (cringe) and woo for leave to do him good.—Shakespeare.

SOCIALIST VOTE.

Results Would Indicate Increase Over Vote of 1906--- May Reach 24,000.

From the few returns of the Socialist vote in places in New York state outside of Greated New York, it would appear that a relative and actual increase will be shown. Last year the Socialist vote in the state was 21.751. This year, with the increase in Greater New York, the total may reach 24,000, notwithstanding a decrease in the total vote thruout the state.

So far the following have been heard

Buffalo-Crimmins, 1907, 494; Chase, 1906, 454. Thirty-five districts to be heard from.

Watertown-Crimmins, 261, 1906.

Gloversville-Crimmins, 112; 1906, Schenectady-Crimmins, 357; 1906,

Troy-Crimmins,63; 1906, 137. Rochester-Crimmins, 837, 1906, 807.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Socialist Vote Gains in Some Centers, But Falls Off in Others. Incomplete returns from various

cities show: Brockton-John W. Brown, Socialist Party for Governor this year, 678;

Carey, 1906, 642. Chelsea-Brown, 96: 1906, 79. Malden-Brown, 108; 1906, 63. New Bedford-Brown, 157; 1906, 144. Waltham-Brown, 33; 1906, 22. Somerville-Brown, 107; 1906, 116. Lawrence-Brown, 72: 1906, 258. Fitchburg-Brown, 234; 1906, 311. Haverbill-Brown, 451; 1906, 501.

Holyoke-Brown, 156; 1906, 169. It is not known whether the Socialist Party has regained its official standing as a party or not, but it does not seem likely that it has.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thirty-six Counties Reflect General Increase Over the State.

Incomplete returns of Socialist vote | 20t n several countles are:

Berks-Samuel Clark, for State reasurer, 827; Maurer, 1906, 1,129. Erle-Clark, 300; Maurer, 1906, 491. Philadelphia-Clark, 3,913; Maurer, 906, 2,529. This shows an increase of

26t

1,400 over last year and an increase of 700 over 1904. Schuylkill-Clark, 587; Maurer, 1906,

Montgomery-Clark, 277; Maurer,

Incomplete returns from thirty-six countles out of a total of 61 in the state gives 10,286 for Clark for State Treasurer, as against 15.169 for Maurer for Governor in 1906. As Allegheny and several other important counties are to be heard from, it appears probable that this year's vote in the state will show an increase,

NEW JERSEY.

learn anything about their vote in the cian, who protested that the statement most important counties and the following incomplete returns are all that is available:

Union County-Krafft this year for governor polled 425; last year, 536. It is believed there will be no loss when full returns are in.

Irvington-Krafft, 91; last year, 97. Mountainside-Krafft, 9; last year, 6. Westfield-Krafft, 33: last year, 26. Hackensack-Krafft, 19; last year 15. The S. L. P. polled 20 votes here, undoubtedly due to the fact that its ticket was placed third on the voting machines, to which place the Socialist party was assigned elsewhere in the

Socialists Win in Utah.

EUREKA, Utah, Nov. 5 .- The Socialists to-day elected their full ticket, excepting one candidate, with A. L. Mitchell for mayor. The Socialists defeated the Republicans.

Socialism as a Life-Saver. The British Consul-General at Ant-

werp, Belgium, says in a recent report that argument for the safety of the coal miners in that country have brought to a high point of efficiency the fact that the Belgian miners-deep, irregular, and containing great quantities of firedamp-are, in themselves, among the most dangerous in the world. The explanation of this fact is to be found in the strength of the So cialist Party, which has 30 members in the Relgian parliament, and, the still in the minority, is able to force the governing parties and the capital ists to take account of workingmen's

IN GREATER NEW YORK

Few Returns from Important Despite a Heavy Decline in the Total Vote the Socialist Party Make Considerable Gains.

Tho Returns Are Very Incomplete, New York, Kings and Queens Counties Show Advance in Every Assembly District, Which Will Reach Nearly Five Thousand---Returns Coming in Very Slow. The returns at hand, while not offi- | 33rd

cial, are fairly accurate. Compared 34th with the police returns they are too 35th conservative. They show that our party has regained a considerable share of the heavy losses which it sustained in the city campaign two years ago. The total gain, as compared with the vote cast for the head of the ticket accurate, as it is taken from the police returns, but the final count may be expected to increase the vote report last year, amounts to 3,108 votes, or a gain of about 36 per cent over last here. Only the straight vote, that is the lowest vote polled for county, judges, is taken for comparison. Folyear's vote. The official canvass will undoubtedly greatly increase our vote, as the police returns and those prelowing is a table of the Socialist vote sented by our own watchers are very inaccurate. Nearly every Assembly District shows an increase, and the average is about the same all over the city. Considering that the total vote was about 75,000 less than last year, and the strenuous fight between the various capitalist parties, the result is very gratifying, and had the election been of more importance our vote would have been still larger. The S. L. P. vote fell off considerably in some Assembly Districts, but as a whole they have about retained the

The following table shows the vote east in New York County for Thomas Crimmins as the head of the ticket this year and the vote for John C. Chase as the head of the ticket last

vote of last year.

D,	Crimmins.	Chas
st	. 62	43
d	. 454	307
d	. 163	136
th	. 532	331
th	. 98	94
th	. 480	356
th	. 92	97
th	. 769	452
th		155
th		453
th	. 249	160
th		236
th	. 164	71
th	. 164	148
th		54
th		247
th	. 128	106
th	. 395	318
h		159
h	692	536
It is a second of the second o	281	111
	819	766
1	213	-137
h		400
h	. 110	79
h		208
h		48
h	STATE OF STREET PROPERTY AND ADDRESS.	140
h		81
h		283
t		110
d		411
	Oio	411

cast in 1906 and 1907: Chase. 51 57 66 127 103 321 97 71 191 53 50 228 114 141 67 107 580 422 420 420 421 533 2d 3d 5th 6th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22d Totals 3,871

This represents a gain of 842 votes over last year. The vote for state candidates was as follows: Louis B. Bou-din, candidate for Judge in the Second Judicial District, 5,345; Thomas Crim mins and Thomas Hopkins, candidate for Judges of Court of Appeals, 5,119 and 5,059, respectively. The s. also made slight gains, the same ing 806, as compared with 717 cast

QUEENS COUNTY.

The report of the vote from Q County is incomplete, but the return so far received show a decided in crease over the vote of 1906. The vo as compared with the vote of C for Governor last year, is as follo A. D. Crimmins. 286 132 2d 3d 4th Totals

ONE POLITICIAN COMES TO GRIEF.

An amusing incident took place at a Socialist rally held in the City Hall at Haverbill, Mass., Oct. 24. Franklin H. Wentworth and James F. Carey were the speakers. During Comrade Carey's address he asserted that American civilization was degenerate. It is impossible for Socialists to J. Brimblecom, a Republican politiwas not true. He was offered the platform for fifteen minutes to refute Carev's statement.

> Brimblecom had the courage of his convictions, but it deserted him when he took the rostrum and faced the 800 Socialists, who looked up at him with amusement written all over their faces. Words failed him and all that could say was that he was a firm believer in Americanism and that he didn't believe that the city was going to the dogs and that there was a middle class, many of whom owned their own homes and were reasonably prosperous. He could get no further, however, and after floundering about for a few minutes he finally decided that discretion was the better part of valor. and he left the platform amid loud applause. Comrade Carey took advan-tage of this incident not down on the program of the evening to ridicule the Republican party, of which Mr. Brimblecom is a member, and the Demo cratic party as well. Comrade Carey had nothing to an-

> swer, as the exhibition of the politician was a partial confirmation of Comrade Carey's statement.

Meetings to Organize The Worker Conferences.

Meetings to organize conferences to help The Worker will be held at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York, on next Tuesday, Nov. 12, 8 p. m., and at the Labor Temple, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 8 p. m. Delegates elected should attend these meetings promptly.

-A contribution to The Worker Sustaining Fund is a good way to inform us that you want the paper to live.

MILITARISM IN THE POSTAL SERVICE.

Federal employees in the Post Office Department can enlist in the tional Guard hereafter with perfet impunity. In fact, they have been told by the postmaster-general that the President would be pleased to see more of them go in for the military training and service offered by the states. Postmaster-General Meyer takes occasion to publicly endorse the state military organizations, and de-clares there is no reason why the local postal and military authorities can-

not work in the most perfect harmony.

The action of the department is based on an incident which recently occurred in an Indiana town, where cortain members of the local military campany were refused permission to accompany their organizations on strike duty, the postmaster declaring that a Federal office-holder was not compelled to answer a call for state service. Indiana's military authorities immediately took the question up for a test case, and appealed to the War Department

The request was passed on to the Post Office Department and Postm ter General Meyer issued an order that postal employees who are members of the National Grand may be released for military duty without forfelting their positions. The order further states that the National Guard should be encouraged in every way and made as efficient as possible.

It is not a far step from this to obligatory military service for postal employees in strikes where they can be of service to the capitalist class. From that it only requires the extension of military rules over other public de-partments to make all public service police and military bureaucracy to defend capitalist interests. The only counter force against this sinister tendency is the organization of public employees to resist it.

Remember that THE WORKER needs your financial support. Socialist papers do not run themselves. It requires money.

THE WORKER.

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Parilished over Saturdar by the Social Party of the State of New York. IN C. CHASE State Secretary BOLOMON State Treasurer TO E. Eighty-fourth St., New York. TELEPHONE: 8586-79th Street. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 15 Spruce Street

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

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesdar, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach his omee by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial toperment of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker 15 Sprace Street, New York.

One of the editors may be seen at the fiftee every Tuesday and Wednesday beween 7 and 8 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed thru its find general election. Its growing power indicated by the increase of its vote:



The statement in the "Volkszeltung" last Priday that the State Committee had asked the Socialistic Co-operative blishing Association to take back The Worker was incorrect and has been since set right. In fact, the State mittee asked the Association to make a reduction in its charge for printing the paper and the matter was referred to the Board of Management and the State Committee.

THE WORKER BENEFIT.

The attention of readers of The Worker is directed to the advertiseat elsewhere in this issue of the nefit for The Worker to be given at Daly's Theatre during the week of Nov. 18. The attraction for the benefit is one of the most notable plays yet produced by an American dramatist. "The Great Divide", and it is presented by an exceptionally strong company headed by Miss Margaret Anglin and Mr. Henry Miller, who hold wellearned positions of prominence on the American stage thru conscientious artistic work. As The Worker will receive fifty per cent of the gross proceeds from all tickets sold thru the Ways and Means Committee, an opportunity is presented to bring to The Worker aid that is much needed at this time, as well as to enjoy a dramatic performance of sterling merit and significance. It is hoped that wellwishers of The Worker will do their utmost to make the benefit the success it deserves to be. If all districts would make up theatre parties for that week, as the 22d A. D. of Brooklyn has done, the financial returns would be large and the social enjoyment quite as

THE WOMEN OF THE WORKING

beneficial.

CLASS. The movement inaugurated at a meeting held in Clinton Hall a few days ago, under the auspices of the Women's Trade Union League, to form women's auxiliaries to the various labor unions in New York City and enlist, so far as possible, all wives, sisters, and daughters of organized workingmen in support of the union movement, deserves hearty support. So long as the women of the working class are not brought into more or less active connection with the organizations to which their menfolk belong, they are likely to take a parrowly individualistic view of the labor movement and regard the union with doubt if not with positive hostility; and, at critical times, when strikes or lockouts are on or serious unemployment prevalls, they often exercise n discouraging influence upon their husbands, fathers, and brothers, with the result that the latter lose heart and submit to defeat when victory might be won. But experience has again and again shown that, where the women are treated as comrades and equals and enabled to understand the real nature of the labor movement, they rise to the occasion in such times of stress and do wonders in holding the organizations together and inspiring the men with the courage and resolution so essential to success. And then, besides the question of their attitude in critical moments, there is to be considered the steady service which women's auxiliaries to the unions can do in ordinary times in several waysin observing boycotts and demanding the union label (for the women do most of the marketing and shoping), in helping to arrange the picnics, balis, and festivals which are so important as sources of financial support for the un ions, in improving the social tone of

All this, of course, is apart from the question of the organization of female wage-workers, which is of vast importance, since in very many trades women are actual competitors with men in

the labor movement, which means

the labor market and, if they are unorganized, tend to keep wages down and prevent the reduction of hours and so to increase unemployment and poverty. This is a distinct question from that of organizing auxiliaries composed of women who, the belonging to working-class families, are not themselves wage-workers but housekeepers. The two questions, however, are closely connected, and an advance on either line will promote advance on the other, and will also fortify the men's unions.

So far hardly more than a beginning has been made at the task of awakening and organizing the women of the working class on either of these two co-ordinate lines. The work should not be neglected. It is to be remembered that the women constitute half of the working class. Their influence, for good or for bad, according as they are or are not class-conscious, can hardly be overestimated.

The Education Committee of the London City Council has started a campaign against whipping in the public schools. That brutal and futile method of "discipline" is far more prevalent in England than here. For instance, the records of one boys' school, containing 369 pupils, showed over 17,000 whippings in the last year, or an average of once a week to each boy. It is promised that there will be a speedy improvement in this matter. It may be noted that the Social Democratic Federation and other Socialist organizations have for several vears been making a campaign against the use of the whip, as well as for other improvements in the school sys-

ON THE WRONG TACK.

The tobacco growers of Kentucky, it s announced, will try to fight the Tobacco Trust by refusing to raise any tobacco next year, hoping thus to be able to force it to pay a better price for the crops of the last two years, which they have so far held back from the market. We have no hesitation in predicting failure for their plans.

The cotton growers of the South have several times tried a similar plan, organizing and making a propaganda and pledging large numbers of planters to raise less cotton in order to cut down the supply and so raise the price It never worked. The pledges were never kept by all or nearly all of those who made them. A part of the plant ers, expecting high prices to result from the movement, planted more cotton instead of less. All suffered in consequence, and those who kept their pledge suffered most.

So it will undoubtedly be in the present case. Even in Kentucky, some planters will continue to raise and sell tobacco. And in other parts of the country and in other countries the news of the Kentucky proposition will stimulate an increased supply.

Limitation of product is a method which can be used with success in industries that are under centralized control. But when small capitalists or small independent producers try to use it, they find that it is as dangerous to them as it is serviceable to the great

When the middle-lass producers get wise they will realize that their day as independent producers is past, that face of great capitalist property, and that their only hope is to join with the wage-workers in manugurating So-

Samuel Dickerson, a petty officer of the United States battleship Kansas, killed a man in a drunken row in the Philadelphia tenderioin. In court he pled guilty of manslaughter. "Because of your good record as a sailor and the fact that our navy needs such men as you, I will suspend sentence; you must be careful in the future not to use your strong arms in quarrels," said Judge Magill. Then he shook hands with Dickerson and sent him on his way rejoleing. His Honor is right. The navy-and the army, too-needs just such men. Murderers are the fittest men for a trade that is only murder on a large scale.

The Datto Sansaluna, a Filipino chief, went to the White House the other day to offer a gift to President Roosevelt. He was accompanied by a slave. The press dispatches say: "The introduction of slavery into the White House dld not seem to disturb the President." Well, why should it? Mr. Roosevelt," the historian, has outdone much for its solidarity and moral himself in his abuse of Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, and the other Abolitionists of fifty years ago. who did the real hard work of wiping out chattel slavery in the United States. We see no reason for surprise at the fact that he protects the "pecul-

far institution" in "our" dependencies and sanctions it in the Executive Man-

A PERSONAL STATEMENT FROM COMRADE LEE.

Very seldom, during the eight years that I have served as Editor of The Worker, have I used any of its space for the expression of my per views. On the present occasion I believe that it is my duty to do so, even the such action brings me into conflict with the comrades in positions of authority in the party:

On Friday, Nov. 1, I received the following letter:

"Dear Comrade Lee:-At the meeting of the State Committee held Tuesday evening, Oct. 29, various plans of getting rid of the deficit in publishing The Worker were discussed. It was finally voted that it would be necessary to cut down the paper to four pages, beginning with the issue of Nov. 16. It was also deemed necessary to dispense with the services of one of the editors at the time the paper is cut to four pages. I was instructed to ask you to come to a meeting of the State Committee Thursday evening, Nov. 7, so that you may be informed why this action was taken and to discuss with the Committee the welfare of The Worker. Trusting that plans may be matured which will enable the Committee to continue the publication of The Worker, I remain, fraternally JOHN C. CHASE."

In view of the fact that this decision was taken without any previous consultation with the rank and file, with the Editors, or with anyone outside the State Committee, that It was held back from me until after last week's issue of the paper (printed on Oct. 30) had gone into the mails, and that the State Committee has not even prepared a statement on the subject for the present 'ssue, but apparently intends to carry out its mandate with out any warn'ng to the comrades; in view of these facts, and also because I think that the action is unwise to the last degree, practically amounting to the destruction of The Worker, and tnat, were the comrades given a chance to consider all the facts and the various courses of action open to them they would not approve of the course which the State Committee has chosen -for these reasons I feel justified in entering a protest here against such action and calling upon all comrade to demand a full consideration of the facts at the general party meeting to be held on Sunday and at The Worker Conferences to be held next week.

To carry out the mandate of the State Committee would mean to destroy the whole character of the paper as it has existed for the last eight years, and to reduce it to a mere official gazette with a small quantity of propaganda matter. For the whole re duction would have to be made at the expense of the editorial, news matter general interest, and matter of a literary and educational nature, which has given The Worker a distinct place and function among the Socialist papers of this country. It is proposed to make it considerably smaller than it was before July, 1899, altho the growth of the party has greatly increased the demands upon our space for matter of an official and routine nature.

I believe most of the comrades will agree with me that, if we cannot keep up The Worker as a nigh-class Social ist paper, combining educational matter (both news and theoretical articles) with propaganda and organization matter, it would be better for us to let it die a decent death and devote our energies to the support of some of the other papers in the field.

Furthermore, the proposed action, in all probability, would prove merely a prelude to the suspension of the paper. The concluding sentence of Comrade Chase's letter, as well as various recent utterances of members of th State Committee, show that they realize this. It certainly will not be so tisements and donations for a small and poor paper as for a large and good one. It is not pretended that the proposed reduction will eliminate deficit-a deficit, by the way, three times as large under State Committee management as under the manage ment of the Association. The deficit would remain, for the smaller and poorer paper, about as large as it was for the larger and better paper under the Association management But common sense will tell us that the deterioration of the paper will result in a reduction of income, so that the deficit will again increase.

But we do not simply have to choose between killing the paper slowly and killing it quickly. There are other alternatives to be considered. One of them is the plan broached by the Twelfth Assembly District, according to which The Worker should remain party property and the Editors be party; the business management of the paper should be entrusted for the time, at least, to the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association; and the party should pay the Association not more than \$25 a week to apply on the weekly deficit, such subvention to be reduced from time to time, according to a ratio agreed upon, as the increase of circulation brought a reduction of the deficit.

This plan ought to be considered. not in star chamber, but in open meeting of the comrades. Perhaps other plans may also be advanced. The point is to bring the question before the rank and file of party members, not to ratify the destructive action al-ready taken, but to devise plans and take action to make The Worker an even better servant of the cause than

ALGERNON LEE

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE CONQUEST OF BREAD. By Peter Kropetkin. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, pp. 281. \$1 net.

This work, which was written in French a dozen or more years ago and is now translated with but little revision, remains perhaps the best expo sition of the views of the Communist Anarchists. As such, it possesses i certain measure of importance, the it may be doubted that the school of social thought which it represents is a growing one or that it quite deserver the attention which is commonly accorded to it by students of social theories and tendencies. The book also merits some consideration on its own score-or, to speak more accurately, some portions of it do.

It is to be wished that the English translation had prefixed to it a brief note explaining the partizan no clature used in it, which may be a lit tle mystifying to British and American readers of the present day. For the benefit of those of our readers who may peruse Kropotkin's work we may explain that this author, following the usage in vogue in France a few years ago, uses the word "Socialism" in a very broad sense, so as to include, besides the tendency represented by Lassalle and Marx, those of Saint Simon, of Fourier, and of Owen, those of Louis Blanc and of Blanqui, that of Proudhon, and his own as well. In a word, for blm, the Communist Anarchists are but one school of Socialists Those whom we in the English speaking countries are accustomed to speak of simply as Socialists or sometimes as Social Democrats, in sharp distine tion from the Anarchists, Kropotkin designates sometimes as Collectivists, by a question-begging epithet, as "authoritarian Socialists."

Let us remark at this point that Kropotkin is utterly incapable of being fair to the Collectivists. This is evi dent in all his writings, but in this book more than in most. We cannot suspect him of wilful perversion nor can we believe, the sorely tempted, that he has totally neglected to read Marx and Engels and Guesde and Plechanoff. .. e can only suppose that a certain peculiar habit of mind, partly temperamental, perhaps, partly due to the environment and personal experiences in and by which his opin ions became formed and fixed in th seventies and early eighties, renders it morally impossible for him to compre hend what he has read of these and other Social Democratic writers and what he has seen of the Social Demo cratic movement. The so-called "Au thoritarian Socialism" is his bête noir He can hardly leave it alone for three consecutive pages. And he can almos never state its theories or its ideals correctly or even give its adherents the same credit for sincerity or generos ity of purpose which he frequently accords to bourgeois opponents. A re grettably large proportion of the space in the present work is devoted to put ting into the mouths of the Collective ists arguments or propositions which no Collectivist ever thought of main taining, and then casting ridicule upon the "man of straw" be has thus set up It is too bad that Kropotkin, whom we wish to respect, should thus put himself in the same category with W. H. Mallock and Paul Leroy-Beaulieu.

whom we cheerfully despise. We may add that our author has a bad habit of responding to questions and objections with bald and sweep ing assertions. Sometimes these assertions seem to us capable of being supported by very cogent argument; some-times they do not; but too often the argument is lacking or is but vaguely indicated, whether or not it is actually producible. He resents, and we do not blame him for not liking, the epithet "Utopian", which bourgeois critics so flippantly and with such an air of closing the discussion bestow upon all revolutionary theories. But he seems unconscious that the writer who too frequently contents himself with say ing: "It would undoubtedly be so-andso", instead of marshaling facts to prove that it necessarily must or, at least, that it probably will be so-andso, does just the thing which best justifies the application of that epithet

Kropotkin has a mortal antipathy to the state and to anything and everything which in his mind is associated with the state. We had almost said, "a superstitious antipathy", for very ofter his hatred seems to be directed more against the forms and names assoclated with the existing state than against its essential substance. Thus, in discussing the methods of the revo lution, he pours forth his scorn upon the "provisional governments and committees of public safety, elected or acclaimed", with their statistics and proclamations and decrees; all these things-or, to be exact, all these words -savor of the state, and are anathema maranatha. But some pages farther on he tells us: "The people of the insurgent cities, the cattle marketsfact, of all the provision stores and of all the food to be had. The wellintentioned citizens, men and women both, will form themselves into bands of volunteers and address themselves to the task of making a rough general inventory of the contents of each shop and warehouse. In forty-eight hours millions of copies will be printed of the tables giving a sufficiently exact amount of the available food, the places where it is stored, and the means of distribution." So, already we have our "committees", and very soon we learn about their "decrees", too, for we are informed that they will distribute food according to the too, for we are informed that they will distribute food according to the needs of the people, giving out freely a social organization as Kropotkin

, the necessities, of which there is an abundant supply, and reserving the rarer delicacies for the sick, the aged, and the children; and naturally these committees-alias "volunteer groups"or whichever of "the people to be in charge of the warehouses, will have to decide, in case of dispute, as to which persons are in ill health and which articles are proper to be re-served for their use. Now it is not to this program or forecast, in itself, that we object; as a hint of what probably would and should happen in such a moment of revolution it is well enough. What we do object to is first our author's tendency to blink the difficulties, which serious revolutionists are prepared to face, by using a few vague phrases such as "commissariat volunteers", "well-intentioned citizens", "organizing genius of the people", as if these represented something essentially different from the forces and agencies which tried to grapple with the problem in 1848 and 1871; and, further, the wanton disingenuous ness of the pretense that some clique of Social Democrats intends, in such a crisis, to seize upon the stores of food and clothing and fuel, surround them with bayonets, and starve the rest of the people into submission to will. Kropotkin knows better than this and ought to respect himself and the cause too much to give his endorsements to such silly slanders, in-

vented by bourgeois reactionaries and

used by them equally against Collectivists and Communist Anarchists. Kropotkin conceives of Social Demo racy, just as do our bourgeois critics and some of our bourgeois sympathizers, as a mere modification of the existing state-a modification which. while depriving it of some of its present functions and powers, giving somewhat different direction to its activity, and eliminating some of its glaring evils, would, on the whole, greatly magnify its importance, and would perpetuate it as a thing apart from and above the people. This is by no means the Social Democratic conception, which is tersely expressed in Engels' declaration that, with the triumph of the Social Democratic proletariat, "the state will not be abolished, but will die out." The difference may perhaps be resolved into a different definition of the word "state" If under that word we mean to in clude any form of social organization which shall exercise any coercive or restrictive action upon the conduct its members, then Kropotkin may be justified in desribing Social Democ racy as involving a perpetuation of the state. But in that case the reader will observe that Communist Anarchism as here sketched by its most noted ad vocate, likewise contemplates a perpet According to him, the society of the future will be composed of autonomou communes, some of which may be mere villages while others will be great social aggregations or even own), such as Paris and its environ with its area of 2,355 square miles and its population of over 4,000,000 souls in each commune the people will be grouped in "gilds of free workers", each possessing the land and machin ery and other things necessary for carrying on its chosen species of procilds will be linked together, not by laws, but by contracts from which any party may withdraw at will, which contracts will regulate the exchange of services and products and other mat-

ters of mutual interest; and every in dividual will be free, at his own dis cretion or caprice, to withdraw from his gild and commune and enter any other which will admit him. No coer cion here, exclaims the Anarchist, Ave is it so? But our author tells us that must presume, likewise if by an incorrigibly quarrelsome temper or otherwise he persistently disturbs his comrades), "the comrade who imperils their enterprise will be told: 'Friend we should like to work with you; but as you are often absent from you post, and you do your work negligently, we must part. Go and find other comrades who will put up with your indifference!" And if he fails to take the hint, if he presumes yet to take advantage of the benefits offered by his gild without doing his part in its labors, will not the comrades enforce their judgment, will they not coerce him into getting out? Let us say they do nothing more than to boycott him, to refuse to him anything out of their product of food and clothing, will not that be as coercive an expulsion, as fell a decree of banishment, as the Roman "interdiction of fire and water" Assuredly, yes. And if he goes to "find other comrades", to seek a place in some other field, will he not, in order to induce them to receive him, have to convince them of the proba bility that he has learned a lesson by nis expulsion and that he will now to a reasonable degree subordinate his whims and passions to the common good-to the common good as conceived by them? And the this power of ex clusion and of expulsion be exercised under the form of free and rendily dissoluble contract instead of that of law, will its exercise, in fact, be any the less an act of authority by the many over the one? If any coercive then the Communist Anarchists are distinguished from the Social Demo-crats by desiring the existence of many small states instead of a few

potkin's chapter on "The Collectivist Wages System", tho the distinction is by no means so sharp as he imagines. Here again the less dogmatic character of Social Democratic theory is in cyldence. The Communist Anarchist holds that, in the matter of the distri-

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

By William Mailly.

ARTIE. A comedy in four acts by George Ade. Produced at the Garrick Theatre, New York. Oct. 28, 1907.

not a single aristocrat among the

particular one, Burleigh, is of

duplicated in any American city.

workers-office clerks, painters, store

girls and so on, with a young ward

politician thrown in to act as good

fairy on occasion. Artie himself is

getting \$14 a week in Burleigh's rea

a door-mat and an office boy" as h

puts it. He is bright, self-confident

and slangy, a typical "smart kid", who

being left motherless when young, has

roughed it and lived by his wits ever

since. His associates have had th

benefit of home training and school-

ing and therein he differs from them

one night, falls in love with Mamie

Carroll, daughter of the union's presi-

dent, gets into a tangle thru his pro

pensity to "josh" people, has a fight

with an office associate about his girl

and gets arrested and fined for disorder

ly conduct. But he keeps after Mamle

until he lives down his bad reputation

wins over her father and mother

schemes thru a slick real estate dea

which costs him his job but finally

nets him \$12,000 and ends up with

Mamie in his arms and the birds chirp-

ing congratulations from the trees on

a subdivision out in the Chicago

It will be seen while the play is

cast among working people. Mr. Ade doesn't go beneath the surface; there

is nothing that reflects the actua

struggle in their lives. In that respec

the play is superficial and common

from conventional types and bourgeois ideals, and because of that is enjoyable

We are tired of the eternal display

on the stage, as representative of life

of the same old bourgeois standard-bearers of bourgeois ideals and eti-

quette and emotions, of the smug.

well-groomed, "respectable" people who

are made to say and do brilliant and

wonderful things of which we know

in our hearts they are not capable in real life. There isn't a drop of red

blood in their anatomy and their

thoughts and ideals and emotions are

cast in the same old cramped and ego

tistical mould. It's a pleasure to see

and hear people who are akin to us, even the only the lighter and thought-

In other respects it departs

prairie.

place

and a genuine relief.

the ball of the woodworkers

But Artie makes good. He goes to

estate office for being "a cross between

opportunity. He could have worked ut a genuine, realistic play with the material if he had but willed it. George Ade has done an unusua Alfred Sutro, a successful dramatist thing-which is not unusual with him, of bourgeols society, was recently He has actually written a play with quoted as saying he did not attempt to dramatise the laboring class because acters. A real estate agent is the nearthey are not "articulate-they could est he comes to it and real estate not express themselves." This only agents are not usually aristocrats showed that Mr. Sutro doesn't know some are really decent fellows. This the working class. Mr. Ade does, but so far he has only presented them in their gruff, bull-dozing, self-centered, self-Sunday clothes, when they are enjoymade sort, a character that can be ing themselves and not when they are wrestling with the conditions of life All the other people in Ade's play, excepting a small landlord, are of the

which encompass them.

Nevertheless there is some satisfaction in "Artie". It may be superficial but it is natural and breezy and unconventional. Artie and his associates are familiar to us. We all know, or at some time or other we have met, the Carrolls and Jimmie Larkins and Buff Hartigans and Burkighs and Mamies and Susies and it touches as well as amuses us to see them reproduced on the stage.

It is just possible, however, that "Artie" will not please the regular Broadway audiences. They are wed-ded to their bourgeois gods of the drama and the bourgeois problems which are of little moment whirl and surge of human life. The simple, natural, sincere characters will seem provincial to the sophisticated New Yorker, whose own provincialism will therefore be tested to the utmost. But those who have been west of the Hudson river will appreciate the fidelity to life in the middle-western cities, and particularly Chicago, which the play depicts.

After all this, its a pity that Mr. Ade did not use better dramatic construction in building "Artie". It is rather loosely put together and this tells against it. The first act drags a little but the action quickens in the second and keeps on finely until the

Artie has some good lines which are worth recording. Once he says: "I have figured it out. On \$14 a week I'll be able to save \$10,000 by the time I'm 92 years of age." Again, showing a gold watch. "You see that? My father worked thirty years for the government and when he died that's all he had to show for it." Again, he tells the landlord, "There's a wave of Socialism sweeping over the land. We rich people have got to stand together.'

Lawrence Wheat was lively and likable as Artie and emitted Ade's slang with good effect. Joseph Brennan gave an excellent character sketch as Burleigh, Joseph Sparks was a humorous Carroll and a capable company got the best out of the comedy.

Anybody who has been in Chicago will recognize the faithfulness to detail the scenery displayed, especially the scene in Germania Hall where the This is where Mr. Ade neglected an | woodworkers union held its hall.

bution of the products of labor, absothan in such a system as the Social lutely and from the start the revolu-Democrats expect, the coercive powtion must proclaim and apply the principle of "to each according to his needs"-which, in practise, since it ers of the societies would, save in rare and exceptional cases, be exercised in would be the most impudent of auan arbitrary or oppressive manner. The root of oppression is in class rule, thoritarianism for anyone but the innot in organization itself nor the magnitude or special forms of organiza tion, in what we have said in the foregoing paragraph, therefore, we are not joining the bourgeois cry against Communist Anarchism. We are only pointing out that the objection of "collective or communal tyranny" and 'repression of individual liberty" is equally strong or equally weak-we hold, equally weak-as applied to Kropotkin's ideal or to that of the Social Democrats. We would add that the anarchists are wrong in supposing that Social Democracy necessarily contemplates vesting the ownership of the means of production and the control of or even at all in the present national states or organizations directly derived from them. The Social Democrats are more cautious in prediction than the Communist Anarchists; their program is more flexible. They recog nize that circumstances must decide circumstances many of which cannot now be foreseen-whether, in this country or in that and in this department of production or in that, the administration of industry should be vested in national or regional or local organizations or in federations of any of these or in organizations having a personal rather than a territorial basis, in national governments, in internation al leagues, in municipalities, in trade unions, in co-operative societies of one sort or another. Most Social Democrats would say that all of these forms of social ownership and control will probably coexist, according to the conditions in different countries, the habits of different peoples, the nature of different industries, and even the likwhom may prefer to join in voluntary societies, some perhaps in communist colonies, and who will not be prevented from so doing, because a free prole tariat will have nothing to fear from them; and that experience will gradually adjust these various organizations to the forms which will best subserve the general desire for efficient production combined with social peace and A juster distinction between the two theories or tendencies is drawn in Kro-

dividual himself to presume to measure his needs, must mean "to each according to his desires". This is, indeed, qualified by the statement that goods of which there is not enough for all will, by common consent (and if consent is not unanimous, then of course by the will of the effective majority) be reserved for invalids, aged persons, and children, whose needs may be presumed to be most urgent. But this is conceived of as only a temporary qualification; for, once the new society is in running order, it will be able to produce enough of everything for all. Fundamentally, "to each according to his desires", must be the absolute rule from the start, declares our enthor else the revolution is doomed to failure and reaction. This principle he sets over against what he takes to be the Social Democratic dogma of f'to each according to his deeds"-that is, payment by society to the individual, out of the collective product, in proportion to labor performed, either on of the simple labor-time contributed or upon some other basis recognizing inequalities in the usefulness or the arduousness or the unpleasantness of the Social Democrats hold no such dogma. In this, as in the question before discussed, their program is flexi-ble, they recognize that more or less unforescen circumstances must decide, and they decline to lay down an absolute and universal rule for the future. Probably all Social Democrats would assert-assert, not concede-that the ultimate ideal in the matter of distribution may be expressed in the phrase to each according to his desires" and that this is an ideal practically realizable in no very remote future. Most of them, however, are of the opinion that, in the first organization of the Socialist society upon the ruins and from the materials of the capitalist state, it will be necessary, to a greater or less extent, to preserve the form of wages form which will emoody a radically new content with the elimination of capitalist ownership. When Kropotkin says that the Social Democrats desire the perpetuation of the wage system with only some modification in the direction of "Christian charity misrepresents Social Democracy in a way which it requires some forbear-ance to attribute merely to misunder

For the rest, in so far as "The Connect of Bread" is a polemic again

Continued on page &

to retard the ultimate realization of

against which this resolution is direct

The "imported" foreign laborer

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

By Leroy Scott.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE THORN OF THE ROSE. Shortly after lunch Mr. Driscoll call-ed Ruth into his office. "Dr. Hall has just sent me word that he wants to meet the building committee on important business this afternoon, so if you'll get ready we'll start right off."

A few minutes later the two were on a north-bound Broadway car. Presently Mr. Driscoll blinked his bulging eyes thoughtfully at his watch. "I want to run in and see Keating a minute sometime this afternoon," he remarked. "He's just been doing some great work, Miss Arnold. If we hurry we've got time to crowd it in now." pudgy foreinger went up into the air. "Oh, conductor-let us off here!"

Before Ruth had recovered the power to object they were out of the car and walking westward thru a narrow cross street. Her first frantic impulse was to make some hurried excuse and turn back. She could not face him again! and in his own home!-never! But sudden fear restrained this impulse: to follow it might reveal to Mr. Driscoll the real state of affairs, or at least rouse suspicions. She had to go; there was nothing else she could do. And so she walked on beside her employer, all her soul pulsing and throb-

Soon a change began to work within her-the renssertion of her love. She would have avoided the meeting if she could, but now fate was forcing her into it. She abandoned herself to fate's irresistible arrangement. A wild, excruciating joy began to possess her. She was going to see him again!

But in the last minute there came

a choking revulsion of feeling. She could not go up—she could not face him. Her mind, as the it had been working all the time beneath her consciousness, presented her instantly with a natural plan avoiding the meet ing. She paused at the stoop of Tom's tenement. "I'll wait here till you come down, or walk about the block," she said.

"All right; I'll be gone only a few minutes," returned the unobservant Mr. Driscoll. He mounted the stoop, but drew aside at the door to let a woman with a boy come out, then entered. Ruth's glance rested upon the woman and child, and she distinctly guessed who they were, and her con-jecture was instantly made certain knowledge by a voice from a window addressing the woman as Mrs. Keating. She gripped the iron hand-rail and, swaying, stared at Maggie as she stood chatting on the top step. Her fixed eyes photographed the cheap beauty of Maggie's face, and her supreme insight, the gift of the moment, took the likeness of Maggie's soul. gazed at Maggie with tense, white face, lips parted, hardly breathing, all wildness within, till Maggie started to turn from her neighbor. Then she herself turned about and walked dizzily away.

In the meantime Mr. Driscoll had gained Tom's flat and was knocking on the door. When Maggle had gone out-the silent accusation of Tom's presence irked her so, she was glad to cape it for an hour or two-she had left the door unlocked that Tom might bave no trouble in admitting possible Mr. Driscoll entered in response to Tom's "Come in," and crossheavily into the siting-room. "Helio there! How are you?" he called out, taking Tom's hand in a hearty grasp.

Why, Mr. Driscoll!" Tom exclaimed, with a smile of pleasure.

Mr. Driscoll sank with a gasp into a chair beside the couch. "Well, I supse you think you're about everybody," he said with a genial glare. "Of ree you think I ought to congratulate you. Well, I might as well, since

do congratulate you, and I mean it." He again grasped Tom's hand. "I've been thinking of the time, about five months ago, when you stood in my office and called me a coward and a few er nice things, and said you were going to put Foley out of business. I didn't think you could do it. But you have! You've done a mighty big

He checked himself, but his discretion was not strong enough to force him to complete silence, nor to keep a faint suggestion of mystery out of his "And you deserve a lot more credit than you're getting. You've done a lot more than people think you have than you yourself think you have If

you knew what I know—!"
He nodded his head, with one eye closed. "There's some people I'd back any day to beat the devil. Well, well! And so you're to be walking delegate,

"I understand the boys are talking about electing me."

"Well, if you come around trying to graft off me, or calling strikes on my jobs, there'll be trouble—I tell you that."

"I'll make you an exception. I'll not graft off you, and I'll let you work scales and work 'em twenty-four hours a day, if you want to.

"I know how!" Mr. Driscoll mopped his face again. "I came around here. Keating, to say about three things to d that I've done. And I wanted to and that I've done. And I wanted to tell you the latest in the Avon affair. I just heard before I left the office that those thugs of Foley's, hearing that he'd skipped and left 'em in the lurch, had confessed that you didn't have a thing to do with the Avon explosion—that Foley'd put thom up to the solution of the table, the other on a chair back "I left my gloves on purpose; there is something I want to say to you," she said, with her tense calm. "You remember—when I saw you last

(Copyright by Doubleday, Page & Co. By special arrangement with the

author and publishers.) this afternoon. Even if your case comes to trial, you'll be discharged in

a minute. The other thing-"Mr. Driscoll-" Tom began gratefully

Mr. Driscoll saw what was coming, and rushed on at full speed. other thing is this: I'm speaking serious now, and just as your father might, and it's for your own good, and nothing else. What I've got to say is, get out of the union. You're too good for it. A man's got to do the best he can for himself in this world; it's his duty to make a place for himself. And what are you doing for yourself in the union? Nothing. They've turn ed you down, and turned you down hard, in the last few months. It's all hip-hip hurrah for you to-day, but they'll turn you down again just as soon as they get the chance. Mark what I say! Now here's the thing for you to do. You can get out of the union now with glory. Get out, and take the job I offered you five months ago. Or a better one, if you want it."

"I can't tell you how much I thank you, Mr. Driscoll," said Tom. "But that's all been settled before. I can't." "Now you see here!"-and Mr. Driscoll leaned forward and with the help of a gesticulating fist launched into an emphatic presentation of "an old man's advice" on the subject of look

ing out for number one.

While he had been talking Ruth had walked about the block in dazing pain, and now she had been brought to the tenement door by the combined strength of love and duty. During the last two weeks she often wished that she might speak a moment with Tom, to efface the impression she had given him on that tragic evening when they had been last together, that knowing him could mean to her only great pain That she could tell him otherwise, that she should yield him the forgiveness she had withheld, had assumed to her the seriousness of a great debt she must discharge. The present was her est chance—perhaps she could see him for a moment alone. And so, duty justifying love, she entered the tene-

ment and mounted the stairs. Tom's "Come in!" answered her knock. Clutching her self-control in both her hands, she entered. At sight of her Tom rose upon his elbow, then sank back, as pale as she, his fingers turned into his palms.

"Mr. Keating." she said, with the slightest of bows, and lowered herself nto a chair by the door.

He could merely incline his head.
"You got tired wasting, did you," said Mr. Driscoll, who had turned his shortsighted eyes about at her entrance "I'll be thru in just a minute." looked back at Tom, and could but notice the latter's white, set face. "Why, what's the matter?"

"I twisted my ankle a bit; it's nothing." Tom answered.

Mr. Driscoll went on with his disourse, to ears that now heard not a word. Ruth glanced about the room. The high-colored sentimental pictures the cheap showy furniture, the ornaments on the mantelpiece—all that she saw corroborated the revelation she had of Maggie's character. Inspiration in neither wife nor home Thus he had to live, who needed inspiration-whom inspiration and sympathy would help develop to fitness for great ends. Thus he had to live!-dwarfed!

She filled with frantic rebellion in his behalf Surely it did not have to be so, always Surely the home would be changed, the wife roused to sympathy—a little—ar least a little! . . . There must be a way! Yes, yes; sure ly. There must be a way! er, somehow, she would find it.

In this moment of upheaving ideas and emotions she had the first vague stirring of a new purpose—the very earliest conception of the part she was to play in the future, the part of an unseen and unrecognzed influence. She was brought out of her chaotic thoughts by Mr. Driscoll rising from his chair and saying: "There's no turn-ing a fool from his folly, I suppose. we'd better be going, Miss Arnold."

She rose, too. Her eyes and Tom's met. He wondered, choking, if she would speak to him. "Good-by, Mr. Keating," she said—

and that was all.

"Good-by, Miss Arnold."

With a great sinking, as the all were going from beneath him, he watched her go out . . . heard the outer door close . . . and lay exhausted, gazing wide-eyed at the door frame in which he had last seen her. A minute passed so, and then his

eyes, falling, saw a pair of gray silk gloves on the table just before him. They were hers. He had risen upon his elbow with the purpose of getting to the table, by help of a chair back, and securing them, when he heard the hall door open gently and close. He sank back upon the couch.

The next minute he saw her in the doorway again, pale and with a composure that was the balance between paroxysm and supreme repression. Sh paused there, one hand against the frame, and then walked up to the "I came back for my gloves," table.

she said, picking them up.
"Yes," his lips whispered, his eyes
fastened on her white face.

THE STUTTGART RESOLUTION ON LABOR IMMIGRATION

By Morris Hillquit.

Socialism."

The resolution on Labor Immigration adopted by the recent International Socialist Congress has occasioned considerable discussion in our party press, and the attitude of the American delegates towards that resolution has been repeatedly criticized. As I happened to be one of the representatives of our party on the "Committee on Immigration" I have come in for more generous share of criticism than my brother delegates. The criticisms are, I believe, largely based on

an insufficient understanding of the situation as it confronted us in Stuttgart, and the object or this article is to explain that sit ition

The problem of abor migration is inherently very difficult and complex. but it becomes much more difficult and complex when dealt with by an international Socialist congress. It will be remembered that the first attempt to solve the problem was made by Amsterdam Congress in 1904. But the discussion at that time at once mad it apparent that the delegates were not prepared to deal with the subject, and ction was deferred until the congress of 1907, in order to give the representatives of the Socialist movement of all countries the time and opportunity to thoroly study the problem

This opportunity to study was as usual fully exploited by our German comrades, who contributed much valuable material for the solution of the blem, especially in the "Neue Zeit", but was on the whole rather neglected by other nations. When the Stuttgart Congress resumed the discussion of labor migration its task was by no means much more simple than it had been for the Amsterdam Congress. Out of the 25 distinct nationalities repre ented, some, like the Italians, Span ish, Austrians, Russians, etc., were principally interested in the problem for the countries of migration, others, like the American, South African and Australian delegates, were rather inclined to consider it from the view point of the countries of immigration, while to the representatives of the countries little affected by labor migration, the question presented itself largely as a theoretical and abstract problem. The task of the Congress was still more complicated by the special demands of the workingmen of America, Australia and South Africa for the exclusion of Mongolian labor from their respective countries, and by the special demands of the Japanes workingmen (who were also represent ed in the Congress) for the unrestricted admission of their race into all ountries. To this conflict of material interests which, consciously or uncon sciously, was bound to influence the views of the delegates to some extent, must be added the usual differences of opinions between the opposing wing of our movement: The extreme right fathered the demands of the conservative trade unions for the restriction of all labor immigration, regardless of source and causes of immigration, and the extreme left stood for absolutely free labor migration without

any restriction or even safeguards. What then was the attitude of the representatives of the Socialist Party

To my mind there could be but one answer to the question—that contained in the resolution on the subject which had been adopted by the National Executive Committee and the National Committee of our party for the express purpose of submitting it to the International Congress as the view of the American Socialists

That resolution, it will be remembered, rejects both extremes: It does not seek to restrict in any way the "involuntary" or "natural" labor migration, i. e., migration induced by the competitive system in the countries of modern production, but is opposed to all forms of IMPORTATION of for-eign labor by the capitalist class for

-I practically said that knowing you could in the future mean nothing to me but pain. I do not feel so now Knowing you has given me inspiration. There is nothing for me to forgive-but if it means any thing to you

. . . I forgive you."

Tom could only hold his eyes on her

"And I want to congratulate you," she went on. "I know how another is getting the praise that belongs to you. I know how much more you deserve than is being given you."

"Chance helped me much-at the end." "It is the man who is always striving that is ready for a chance when it

comes," she returned. Tom, lying back, gazing fixedly up into her dark eyes, could not gather hold of a word The gilded clock coun-

ted off several seconds. "Mr. Driscoll is waiting for me," she said, in a voice that was weaker and less forcedly steady. She had not changed her position at the time she had spoken. Her arms now dropped to her side, and she moved back ever so little.

hope . , . you'll be happy always," she said. "I hope "Yes . . . and I hope you . . ."

"Good-by. "Good-by."

Their eyes held steadfastly to each other for a moment; she seemed to waver, and she caught the back of a chair; then she turned and went out.

For long he watched the door out of which she had gone; then, heedless of the great pain, he rolled over and stared at one great poppy in the back of the couch.

THE END.

the purpose of injuring or destroying the labor movement of the country The exact wording of our resolution on that point is: "To combat * * * the WILLFUL IMPORTATION of cheat foreign labor calculated to destro labor organization, to lower the stand ard of living of the working class, and

ed may be classified as follows: (1) contract laborers, (2) workingme brought in as strikebreakers in the course or in anticipation of a strike, (3) "unorganized and unorganizable workingmen, who, the not imported for the express purpose of strikebreak-ing, must from their habits of work. mode of life, etc., be inaccessible to the labor movement and prone to de velop into strikebreakers and wage cutters. Under the latter class we un derstood a type of workingmen such as the Chinese have proved themselves in their past experience in the United States. But it will be noticed that our resolution makes no mention of Chi nese, Japanese or any other specific race in express terms. And rightly Our objections to the Chinese workingmen, for instance, are not based on national or racial antipathies: they rest solely on economic grounds: on the fact that in the experience of organized labor in America, the Chinaman, owing to the views, habits and needs (or lack of needs), reared in him by a civilization and system entirely different from ours, has so far proved himself absolutely unorganizable and an obstacle in the path of labor's progress. As long as he retains these features, it would be suicidal for organized labor to tolerate his competition. and none but an enemy of labor and a reactionary would countenance it. But let us assume that the capitalist mode of production would within a few years invade China, convert its working class into modern proletarians and draw them into the brotherhood of the international Socialist labor movement. Such a transformation is not impossible—the revolutionar; workingmen of Russia and the incipi ent proletariat of Japan are instances in point. What then? Would we still

legitimate part of the Socialist phi-These views expressed by our reso lution I defended in the Committee on immigration at Stuttgart, and friend and foe alike will admit that I worked for their adoption as earnestly and persistently as I knew how. Our reselution did not find the full approval of the committee, but I must emphasize here in view of the many misconceptions on that point, that it was by no means rejected in toto. Far from it. The resolution adopted by the committee and subsequently ratified unanimously by the congress, is a com which endeavors to do justice to the ultimate and enlightened interests of the workingmen of the world. without losing sight of the special and temporary interests of the organized workingmen of the separate countries,

be justified in barring Chinese work-

ingmen? I believe not, unless race

hatred and race prejudice be made a

including those of the United States. The Stuttgart resolution, among other things, demands the enactment of laws "against the admission of immigrant workinguren coming under a contract which deprives them of the right to freely dispose of their labor power and wages," and declares it to be the duty of organized labor "to protect itself against a lowering of its standard of life thru the mass immigration of unorganized workingmen and especially against the deliberate importation of strikebreakers and SIMILAR ELEMENTS."

The Stuttgart resolution, however, does not see that protection in any "exceptional measures" and more particularly "in the principle of excluding foreign nations or races," but in certain legislative measures calculated to check the importation of coolle and other cheap foreign labor, and the measures specifically mentioned are: "The shortening of the workday, introduction of a minimum wage, abolition of the sweating system, regulation of the house industries and strict supervision of the sanitary and dwelling conditions."

The issue between us and our Euro pean comrades thus parrowed down to a point of methods and expediency We all agreed that the mass immigra-tion of labor "from countries as yet hardly touched by the capitalist modof production" (to borrow a phrase from the American resolution) gener ally results in the lowering of the standard of life of the indigenous working population, and that it is the duty of organized labor to protect itself against that danger. But how? "Exclude the laborers of certain countries," said we. "Create conditions which will make the importation of such laborers useless to the capitalists and harmless for the workingmen. said our European comrades, "But your proposed remedy is utopian and impossible of realization," we argued "And yours is unsocialistic," they replied. On these lines the discussion moved

in the committee for two full days. and when it came to a vote, we found that on the particular point in issue we could probably count on the supporof Australia and South Africa, each represented by one delegate as against lmost 900 delegates representing the other twenty-two countries. And what was worse, the American delegation was by no means a unit on our pro-Party had naturally taken the extreme

impossibilist view of opposing not only all restrictions of labor immigration, but also all safeguards against the dangers arising from it, and even among the delegates of our own party there were those who were opposed to all restrictions, and refused to be bound by our own resolution on the subject. Of course, the remaining Socialist Party delegates still considered their position the only correct one, but we were in the proverblal and provoking position of the one reasonable juror locked up with his eleven stubborn colleagues. We were beaten, hopelessly beaten.

And now, what was our attitude to be? Should we, as was intimated by some of our critics, have refused rec ognition to the resolution of the Congress? Should we have bolted Congress because the majority of the delegates overruled us on the question of methods of combating injurious immigration? Would the members of our party stand for such a course? Certainly not. One of the most vital principles of

our movement and of every other democratic movement, is the submission of the minority to the decision of the majority in every case. The man who happens to find himself in the minority on any proposition is not, therefore, bound to abdicate his own judgment; if he is unconvinced, he may still adhere to his opinion and endeavor to prove its correctness, and if he succeeds, the minority of to-day may become the majority to-morrow But until reversed the majority decision must rule in all practical questions of policy-no cohesive and effective movement is possible otherwise. And within the sphere of their competency this elementary rule applies to international congresses as well as to national or state conventions. It would be a farce to convoke the representatives of our movement from all parts of the world to have them spend days in joint deliberation, and then coolly disregard their conclusions if they do not coincide with our local views or interests.

be remembered that the International Socialist Congresses do not assume to legislate for the affiliated parties in tne various countries; they proclaim general principles and leave their application to the discretion of each country; their resolutions are not specific directions, but general guides. Such was my understanding of the situation when the resolution on Labor Immigration came up for discus-

And in conjunction with this it must

sion in the plenary meeting of the congress, and in that sense I presented to the delegates our attitude on the subject. I stated that we did not fully agree with the proposed resolution and briefly explained our point of view, but I also added as a matter of course, that after we had made our fight and lost we would submit to the decision of the congress, and take the Stuttgart resolution as a guide for our practical action as long as it remains in force

The question has also been raised as to what immediate effect the Stuttgart resolution should have on our policy towards labor immigration. This question the party may have to anwer officially at our next convention. But it seems to me that the subject is by far not as burning as it is represented to be. The Chinese Exclusion Act is on our statute books, and we are not called upon to demand its repeal unless the other aiternative offered by the Stuttgart Congress, the introduction of a maximum workday, minimum wage, etc., can be secured from the legislature, and as to the proposed exclusion of Japanese, our party has at no time expressed itself in favor of the measure, and I doubt very much whether it ever would, even in the absence of the Stuttgart resolu-

The discussion on the Stuttgart reso lution was proceeding in our party press, notably the "New York Volksceltung" and the Philadelphia "Tageblatt", peacefully and decorously until such time as my good friend and comrade, Victor L. Berger, decided to take a hand in it. Then things became lively.

Comrade Berger expounds his views

on the vexed question of labor immigration in the "Social Democratic Herald" in a five-column article, ominously entitled "We Will Stand by the Real American Proletariat". And his views are highly interesting. Generally speaking, he takes a stand which the most conservative pure and simple trade unionist would reject as too conservative. His objections are not restricted to Chinese laborers, but extend to all Asiatic nations, and that not solely for economic reasons, but frankly on grounds of race antagon-ism. "The trouble," he diagnoses, "is that there is too much hypocrisy on this question in the Socialist ranks. They do not dare to tell the truththat this is a race question and that we shall have to break with a dogma that does not work in this case." The troubled imagination of Comrade Berger sees the entire population of China, Japan and India pouring in on us. multiplying at an indecent rate of speed and outnumbering "us" within thirty or sixty years, and horror stricken, he finally beholds the entire country, including the state of Wisconsin, "peopled by a yellowish black race with a white admixture." Comrade Berger does not relish the

prospect-he does not like the Jap-for. says he, "scientists tell us that the anatomy of the Jap is different from is more Simian (ape-like)". Who ever said that the Malthusian philosophy and the pseudo science of the pro-slavery advocates had no adherents in the Socialist movement?

Comrade Berger is resolved to keep the Asiatics out at all cost. Diplomat as he is, he first attempts persuasion-"We are willing," he assures, "to help the Chinese and Japanese workingmen

in every possible way -with our ideas (!), with our money and even with our arms, if necessary some day-we not want them to come to us." But apparently anticipating a refusal on the part of the yellowish-black apelike races, the bellicose apostie of "constructive Socialism" immediately lapses into a threatening tone. "We will not permit them to conquer us elther by their lower standard of liv ing or by their great fecundity," he exclaims. "If they want to conquer us, they will have to do it by force of arms." Thus "we" are expected first to furnish the Asiatics with arms then to have them conquer us with those self-same arms.

With such radical views on the subject, It is not surprising that Comrade Berger determined not to "budge one inch, no matter what the International Congress may 'resolute'."

Comrade Berger's essay on Labor Immigration is remarkable not only for its depth of thought and broadness of view, but also, as usual, for its mild tone and exquisite courtesy towards his comrades in the movement Berger is somewhat dissatisfied with the conduct of our delegates at Stuttgart, and, therefore, he is led to the rollowing reflections:

"The trouble with our representatives at the Congress in Stuttgart was that so few of them are, or ever were in touch with the real American labor movement, or are a part thereof.

"Comrade Hillquit is a prominent lawyer in New York, making a lot of money and owning a lot of property And while he is a bright fellow-doing a great deal of legal work for clothing manufacturers and some for the trade unions-he surely is not the man to speak at a labor meeting for the American proletariat, nationally or internationally. * * *

"As for Algernon Lee, the editor of the New York Worker, another Intellectual'-the most that can be said of him is that he is Hillquit's man Friday.

In the first place I am compelled to correct Comrade Berger somewhat on his facts, flattering as they may otherwise be to me. I do not own a lot of property, in fact you force me to the humiliating confession that I do not own any property at all, alas! not a thing, sweet comrade, not a thingand-murder must out-I do not have a single clothing manufacturer among my clients.

And also Comrade Lee is not my "man Friday". Comrade Berger knows nothing about my relations to Lee, he merely makes the assertion by way of friendly compliment to Lee, whom he hardly knows personally. Let me then tell him confidentially that there are few, very few men in our movemen who are so absolutely independent in their judgment and so unlikely to take the dictates of any man, than is Algernon Lee. Comrade Lee and I are, I am proud to say, quite good friends but the New York movement, Comrade Berger, has neither a Robinson Crusoe nor one or more Fridays.

Comrade Berger's statements are not quite correct, nor. I must add, are they quite fortunate. For assuming that Lee and I are not qualified to speak for the American proletariat, why should just Victor L. Berger be the man to call us down in the name of the real American proletariat. Where have you received your credential to speak for the genuine article. Comrade Berger? Might I not paraphrase your stern indictment, and say:

"Comrade Berger is a well known insurance broker in Milwankee, making a lot of money and owning real estate. And while he is a shrewd fellow writing insurance for all subscrib-ers of the "Wahrheit" and some others -he is surely not the man to indulge in violent diatribes in the name of the real American proletariat."

There might be more truth in this statement than in yours, but of course it proves just as little

And as to Comrade Lee, why is he the editor of an American Socialist paper, less qualified to speak for the merican proletariat than Comrade Berger, the editor of a German Socialist paper? What is the difference botween their standings, other than the one pointed out by Berger bimselfthat Lee is intellectual? And still Comrade Berger was quite willing to go to Stuttgart to represent the American proletariat, and it is not his merit that the members of the National Com mittee preferred Lee.

Russianizing British India. The British government in India is

resorting to the most drastic measures in the hope of suppressing the native movement for political independence and economic progress. A bill has been prepared, entitled the "Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act," whose purpose is to stitle all discussion of public affairs by the natives. Its provisions will extend to the whole of British India, but will have operation only in such provinces as the Governor-General shall from time to time specify. When proclamation has been made, the local government may declare the whole or part of such prov ince a proclaimed area. Under terms of the act, "public meeting" means any meeting of 20 or more per sons, even the it be held in a private place and admission be restricted to bearers of tickets. No public meeting can be held within a proclaimed area unless a written notice has been given and permission obtained. Any breach of the act will be punishable by imprisonment or fine, or both. By thus im-Itating the methods of Russian tsarism the government is doing all it can to bring about a violent clash where the India people desire peaceful action.

- Injunctions against unions should be answered with Socialist ballots.

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THE LABOR MOVEMENT

hoped to have the finest building of is kind in the north.

Miners on the Eureka claim have one on strike on account of the food imployers have provided them. The "Industrial Worker" of Nome

is now a six page weekly and a vigor-ous defender of the policies of the Western Federation of Miners.

Fooling Labor in South Africa. The South African capitalists know all the tricks used elsewhere to fool workingmen and keep them voting in favor of capitalist power.

out ten or eleven mouths ago, the Johannesburg Town Council gave some 345 of the unemployed work at 6s per day, in place of kafirs. So soon as the Parliamentary should be soon. over, and the agitation of the unem-ployed had died down, the Council dised of these white morkers, and reto Colored labor. Later, the oyed again showed signs of beaggressive, and partly to that, fact that the municipal elecns will soon take place, work has n found for some 200 on the sewer-scheme. This may stop protests for the time being, but something more nt will have to be done, as working class is getting very rest-at this treatment.

Mayor Brown of Newberry, S. C., as given a mock trial in that city Brickleyers and Masons and was d five cents. The trial was reed as a joke according to accounts of the local papers. However, the extend to press the prosecution of the Mayor and endeavor to secure a real trial.

The dischage of Fred Hardy, a sechand, precipated a strike of nearly 2,000 operatives at the Arlington Cot-Mills of Lawrence, Mass., and sers of the 7,000 hands employed are threaten to join the strikers if mands be not granted for the reinstatement of Hardy and the discharge of Overseer W. John Boulton.

The attorneys of the United Garat Workers of America have filed a reply in the suit for \$25,000 damages for alleged libel against Henry White, ex-general secretary, who was expelled from the organization by a unanimous tote at the Buffalo convention.

Wage Increase in Australia.

The lower paid clerks and unskilled laborers in the employ of the government of South Australia will get an se in wages this year. The sum of £11,000 is provided in the estimates as increase to the salaries of the cierical branch of Public Service, in addition to £15,000, to bring daily manual laborers up to the minimum wage of 7s per day, and £8770 for increasing wages of mechanics at Islington and other rallway workshops, making a total of about £30,000 per annum extra which is to be distributed among the rank-and-file of the Government

The first of the winter demonstrations for the unemployed will be held in London by the Trades Council on Socialist societies will cooperate. Statistics show that of the unemployed is getting worse. erate. Statistics show that the state

At the recent International Boot and e Workers' Congress held at Stuttgart 26 delegates present represented 85,578 operatives, which included 25,-480 in England and 37,019 in Germany Rules for an International Federation were adopted. It is proposed to preers during strikes and to arrange for financial support in case of strikes or

Italian gas workers are complaining that British blacklegs are being shipped into Milan and Genoa to break a strike.

Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor reports that for the five months since the close of the Federation's fiscal year an increase is hown of more than 50,000 members. as compared with the corresponding months of last year.

Mexican Railway Strike.

Not a wheel moved on the Tampico division of the Mexican Central Railroad last week, all the operating force having walked out on Monday. men in the shops joined them.

The strike was caused by a quarrel at Cardelias between a conductor and the chief dispatcher. The conductor drew a pistol on the trainmaster, and another dispatcher coming to his aid. the conductor was disarmed. The three men, Americans, were taken to prison, and the operating force refused to work until they were released,

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers of New York City, which has a membership of 2,200, has made a demand on the employing association of sheet metal workers for an increase in wages from \$4.50 to \$5 a day. Several conferences have been held with the employers over the demand, but no agreement has been reached. The officers of the union say there will be a general strike if it is refused.

The Parliamentary election in New South Wales, Australia, in September

The miners in the Fairbanks dis-et of Alaska will build a Labor Tem-Labor Party. Ten new seats were won and three lost, leaving a net gain of seven for the Labor Party. new Parliament will consist of Labor 31, Ministerial 44 and Independent 15, with a few scattering. Bribery in the country districts by the government party materially aided it in maintaining its majority.

Wages in the Land of Famine.

The United States Consul General at Calcutta in a report gives some of the conomic reasons for the unrest in India. He says in part:

"During the last three years the harvests in Eastern Bengal and Assam have been considered poor, especially the rice crop, which is the staple food of the laboring and poor classes. In 1904 one rupee (32 cents) would buy twenty-six pounds of rice, whereas in 1906 it would buy only ten pounds, and in 1907 about eight pounds. Thus the Indian, whose main subsistence is rice. has to pay nearly three times as much for that article now as he did in 1904. For the most part his wages have not increased at all, and where wages have been advanced not a single instance can be found where the increase has been three times."

A movement has been started among the mates on the transatlanctic liners both in this country and abroad, to ask for an increase in wages. Petitions are now being prepared on behalf of the mates of the Red Star and American Steamship companies for an in rease in wages, which will be submitted this week. The present wages range from \$35 a month for third mates to \$100 a month for first mates.

The longshoremen of Katalla, Kayak district, Alaska, have been on strike since Sept. 16 for an increase of wages. The men were receiving 50 cents per hour, daytime, and 75 cents per hour night time, and now demand 75 cents and \$1, respectively; also an increase from 50 to 75 cents per hour, straight time. The men on strike have secured employment at other work, and the company is completely tied up.

The Elevator Constructors' Union of New York City has made a demand affecting 1,800 men for an increase from \$4.50 to \$5 a day. The Elevator Manufacturers' Association has not yet given an answer. Business Agent Egan states that a strike will follow if the demand is refused.

Pinkertons in Minnesota.

A number of miners have been ar rested and tried on various charges connected with the strike on the Me saba Range in Minnesota. Courts at Hibbling, Naswauk and Bovey have sent a number of miners to jail without any pretense of observing legal Where jury trials have been secured the men have been acquitted in every instance. Detectives of the Steel Trust had one miner by the name of Grahek indicted, but it required but three minutes for the jury to acquit him. The "evidence" of the prosecution was of the same character that the Pinkertons gathered in the Haywood trial.

One juryman after the trial stated that if he had been in the defendant's place, and the company detectives attempted to enter his premises in the manner done in this case he would have filled them so full of holes that they would be unable to commit any further trespass on any person's rights. Other jurors gave utterance to similar

A new movement of employers to smash trade unionism in Great Britain s being advocated by J. G. Hammond head of a printing firm, who seems to aspire to be the Post or Parry of that

The Actors' Union is conducting a vigorous campaign by means of mass meetings to place the objects of the union before the theatrical profession of Great Britain. The union seem now to be permanently established.

Labor in Japan.

The condition of workers in the city of Tokio has been far better than else where on account of the Industrial Exposition that has just closed. They have always suffered from the ever increasing difficulty of making a living, and it must be so everywhere in Japan after the war with Russia. The workegs in Japan prepared for the war. fought and sacrificed all and became the victims of the war, and now they are compelled to work and pay the expenses of the war. As a consequence they have to pay for high priced or highly taxed food and rent. The statisties of the price of daily necessities for the last are years in the city will show how soverely the workers are exploited by the capitalists. Wages have increased during the last five years about 9 per cent, while foodstuffs have increased from 3 to 74 per cent an average of 28 per cent, and clothing materials have increased 33 per cent. A greater increase is seen in house rants, they being 40 per cent. Thus workers are ever cruelly exploited in Japan. We can show this fact more clearly by the following table:

	of increase.
Wages	9
Food	28
Clothing	33
Rent	
This is the direct result	of war, and
now we are to pay more t	
armament.—The Socialis	
Tokio.	

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Russia.

The results of the farcical elections for the third Duma are now known in 395 out of 442 districts. So far the Duma stands: Monarchists and other Rightists, 189; Moderates, including Octobrists, 118; Constitutional Democrats, 33; Leftists (Radicals), 24. The elections are complete and on its face the new Legislature is favorable to the existing government. To pretend that it represents Russia in any sense would be absurd. It is a mere travesty upon a representative body. Yet some con-stitutionalists seek comfort in the retention of its existence in any form.

In the meantime the old struggle be tween tyranny and terrorism goes on thruout the country. Secret trials and wholesale secret executions are of ally occurrence in all parts of Russia The records of these, such as become known, have become so commonplace that they are no longer sent to the foreign press, because even slaughter ofttimes repeated becomes monotonous, and the world at large takes little interest in its records.

Supplementary prisons have been opened in every town of any size in Russia and they all teem with human beings, guilty and innocent. The tortures and other horrors in these places are so unspeakable that it is not surprising the Terrorist organizations have commenced a campaign of assas sination against the officials in charge Certain of these have been killed with-in a few days for their inhumanity.

According to the official report of the recent mutinous outbreak of sailors at Viadivostok, the crews of three torped boat destroyers, the Skory, Serdity, and Trevotshny, mutinied, hoisted the red flag, and shelled the port, doing considerable damage to various buildings and killing some soldiers and civilians. The Skory, on board of which were three revolutionists, including one woman, took the lead in the mutiny, the crew rising at the instance of the revolutionists, killing the commander of the boat and wounding the other officers, who were overpow ered and confined below decks.

The fire of the rebellious torpedoboat destroyers was answered by the batteries ashore and from a number of torpedo-boat destroyers. They surrounded the Skory and poured a raking fire into her, which battered her to pieces, exploded her two boilers, and caused fire to break out on board. Nearly all the mutineers of the Skory were killed on the vessel. The three or four survivors threw themselves into the sea.

It is reported that during the last year Maxim Gorky's income from his writings amounted to half a million francs, or nearly \$100,000, of which nine-tenths was contributed to the funds of the Russian revolutionary movement.

William English Walling sent the following cablegram to the New York "World" immediately on his release from prison in St. Petersburg:

"Hundreds of beautiful girls and wives are in prison, where the condition is horrible. There is fearful overcrowding. There are no chairs, beds, tables, nor opportunity for exercise All the prisoners are held for political causes. Many heartrending stories are told. All the prisons are overflowing and unheard-of injustice is directed against Russians. Our release proves that our arrest was groundless."

Finland.

The Diet last week rejected, by 104 to 91 votes, the proposed appropriation of \$4,000,000 as blennial compensation for the exemption of Finns from service in the Russian army, thus plainly intimating that no further money will be forthcoming, and urged the Emperor to re-establish the national army of Finland.

The action of the Diet will add fuel to the present agitation of the Russlar reactionaries against Finnish autono my,as the Tsar is understood to be personally insistent on the payment When the Russian government in 1905 yielded to the resistance of the Finns and abandoned conscription the Diet sanctioned a compensatory payment, which the government claimed to be permanent. The Finns later obtained autonomy and have refused to pay the instalments of 1906 and 1907. The Diet also adopted unanimously, with out a roll call, the Alcohol Bill, pro hibiting the manufacture of alcohol in Finland or its importation into Finland. As the measure affects Russia's tariff relations with foreign countries. it is not certain that the Tsar will sanction the measure.

France.

Jules Guesde will be the editor of a new fortnightly review in France, en-titled "Le Soscialisme", the first number of which is to appear this month It will be devoted to the theoretical discussion of political and economic subjects. Paul Brousse, ex-president of the Paris Municipal Council, and a number of Socialist Deputies have als started a new organ, "Le Proletaire" which will be anti-Hervelst.

Counsel for Gustave Herve, who was arrested Oct. 14 for inciting French soldiers to mutiny, has issued an appeal to the public in behalf of his client, whose anti-military propaganda the lawyer claims, completes the work of the late Emile Zola, begun in the latter's famous letter, "J'Accuse".

Great Britsin.

London "Justic" has opened an Election Fund to advance the cam-paign of H. M. Hyndman as Social Democratic Federation candidate for

Parliament in the first favorable by

election that occurs.

A number of the leading London daily papers have opened their columns to a discussion of Socialism and letters for Socialists are being admitted. It is reported that the Unionist Party (Tories) is organizing a great camapign against Socialism and this has caused an increasing interest in the question-at which the Socialists rejoice and are happy.

Complaints are appearing in the British daily press from patriots who say that the Socialist agitation in the army in all parts of the Empire is having a serious effect upon discipline and the authorities are urged to take steps to counteract it.

London Socialists held recently a memorial meeting in honor of William Morris, at which Walter Crane, Dora B. Montefiore and Herbert Burrows were the principal speakers.

The visit Emperor William of Germany will pay to London next week is causing official circles some concern, as the Socialists are expected to organize demonstrations against the war lord along the line of march.

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Allan, of the Allan Steamship Line,

who is a very wealthy man, debated public affairs last Monday as a So-

cialist candidate in the municipal elec-tions in that city. He said he was willing to hand over his possessions to the nation so soon as the state was organized to receive them.

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*********** LABOR DIRECTORY.

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

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 90—Office and Employment
Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. 1
(Rohemian)—331 E 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
II (German)—85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
III—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7.30 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. V—322 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. V—3300 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2009 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—489 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

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

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East S4th street. William L. Draper, 482 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City, Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 271, East 191st street, Financial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-223 East Thirty-eighth street

LABOR SECRETABIAT. — Delegates meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 516 E. Eighty-second atreet. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office. 22 Eroadway, R. 703. Address coarespondence to Labor Secretariat. 220 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 60-CIRTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brookin, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louia, Control Committee meets second Thur-day in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th st., New York City.

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

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

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PARTY NEWS

The receipts for dues for the m

The receipts for dues for the month of October exceeded, by over one hundred dollars, the receipts for any preceding month in the history of the party. The dues amounted to \$1,717.

Sixte Secretary Nash, of Minnesota, is endeavoring to get the use of school buildings in the state for lectures. Locals have been asked to consult achool boards in their cities and see what can be done.

The German Central Committee of Cook

County, Ill., are already engaged in making arrangements to receive and entertain Com-rade Bebel at the time of his visit to this

country next spring.

The National Committee is now voting on Motions 19 and 2), which provides, reon actions and a second of Comrade Thompson from the lecture platform, pending the investigation provided for in Motion 17, and authorising the National Secretary to issue a call to the National Committee inations for cities and dates for holding the next National Convention. Votes will close Nov. 19. Motion 17, which authorises an investigation of Carl D. Thompson's conduct in Omaha, was adopted by a vote of 29 in favor, 10 against, and

John M. Work has renewed the National Executive Committee motion relating to Ne-braska, which recently falled of action by reason of a quorum net participating in the on upon the subject.

National Committeeman King, of Michigan, by a referendum vote of the party members of that state, has made the following motion, which must be seconded by one-sixth of the members of the National Committee (in accordance with rule 7) before it can be submitted to vote: the National Committee be instructed to as-certain from the Socialist Labor Party the terms upon which that organization will consolidate with the Socialist Party and transmit the same to the entire member-

The National Secretary has submitted the following motion to the National Com-

That the National Secretary shall issue a call to the National Committee, Dec. 1, 1807, or Jan. 1, 1808, as decided by vote upon this motion, for nominations for cities and dates for holding the next National Convention, nominations shall close three weeks from date of submission, and immediately upon the close of nominations, such nominations shall be submitted in bal-lot form to the National Committee." NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGAN-

IZERS. GEO. H. GOEBEL: Nov. 10, Kansas City, Mo.; Nov. 11-18, St. Joseph; Nov. 14, Chillicothe; Nov. 15, Milan; Nov. 18, No-

MARTIN HENDRICKSEN - (Finnish) Nov. 10-15, New York City; Nov. 16, Erie,

GUY E. MILLER: Nevada at large. JOHN M. WORK: Nov. 10, Auburn, Me.; Nov. 11, Berlin, N. H.; Nov. 12, Littleton; Nov. 18, Barre, Vt.; Nov. 14-15, Granite-

Nov. 10, Harwick. W. WILKINS: Maine under the dis of the State Committee.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

National Secretary Barnes' financial re-port for October shows total receipts of \$2,501.16; expenditures, \$2,266.54, and a balon hand of \$624.68. The total assets are \$4,618.72 and Habilities, \$789.88 chief items of receipts were: Dues, \$1,717; Literature, \$204.78; National Organising Fund, \$164.20; Supplies, \$127. The chief items of expense were: Postage, \$116.80; Wages, \$382.50; Printing, \$262; Literature, \$115.60; Speakers, \$547.60; Buttons, \$120; International Dues, \$121.88.

Dues were received from organised states

as follows:
Alshama, \$5; Arizona, \$25; California,
\$100; Colorado, \$32; Connecticut, \$20; Florida, \$15; Idaho, \$6; Illinois, \$98; Indiana,
\$41; Iowa, \$50; Kansas, \$45; Kentucky,
\$20; Louisiana, \$7.50; Maine, \$11; Massa-220: Louisiann, \$7.50; Michigan, \$57.65; Minnesota, \$45.35; Misouri, \$40; Montana, \$53.45;
Nehraska, \$5; New Hampshire, \$6.50; New
Jersey, \$100; New York, \$200; Ohio, \$105;
Okiahoma, \$60; Oregon, \$19; Pennsylvania,
\$158.85; South Dakota, \$5; Tenessee, \$5;
Texas, \$60.50; Utah, \$6.35; Vermont, \$8;
Washington, \$72.80; West Virginia, \$8.00;
Wiscourie, \$110.20; Wwombre, \$27.85; From Wiscobsin, \$110.20; Wyoming, \$27.85. From unorganized states: Nevada, \$22; New Mexico, \$3; North Carolina, \$5.60; Virginia, \$4; Members at large, \$7.80.

John W. Brown finished his tour at

fronk w. Forwa managed me tout a force of the same evening in Chicopee.

Clubs should now prepare for a winter of education, if our vote does not increase or if it falls short of last year, and the cational work during last summer. Hardly a place held a meeting between elections. That sentiment grows more favorable there is no doubt, but to clarify it and orthere is no doubt, but to carry it and or-ganize it cannot be done during the heat of a campaign. Two clubs have already laid plans for a winter of agitation, Bever-ly and New Bedford. Let all others do the ne and the result will be most gratify-

ing.

The Secretary's report for October is in the hands of the printer and will be sent out this week. Locals should return all subscription lists as soon as possible. The State Secretary organised a club at South Braintree last week.

William Hyde, Episcopal rector

The Rev. William Hyde, Episcopal rector f Weymouth, has challenged Franklin H. Ventworth to meet him in a further de-Wentworth to meet him in a further de-hate. He desires that the question, "Re-solved that Socialism will remedy the eco-nomic evils of the day," be debated af-firmatively by Wentworth. Mr. Hyde says he is now prepared to "handle the question without gloves." Comrade Wantworth has yielded to the urging of the local Social-ists and will again meet Mr. Hyde. The debate will probably be held as before, in the East Weymouth Opera House, some-time before Dec. 1.

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

At the Local meeting on Nov. 2 eleven new applicants were admitted.

The Campaign Committee is making arrangements for a course of lectures for the winter. Speakers of national prominence will be secured.

The Organization Committee will print

her, distributing free literature, soliciting

subs to party papers, etc.

At the meeting of Local Philadelphis on Nov. 3 motions were passed asking Charles Erwin to conduct a class in civil government, and Reaumont Sykes to continue the class in "Capital" that he had last winter. Those interested will meet Comrade Irwin at 1805 Arch street on Saturday, Nov. 9

at 2 p. m. Comrades Davies, Flood and Rosenble were elected as a committee to arrange for theatre benefit.
The first meeting of the grammar class

inder the direction of R. B. Spicer, was held Sunday morning, Nov. 5. A large number of students were present. The rally, addressed by Sam Clark and Jos. Wanhope, was a success, and those present felt repaid for having braved the

weather. Comrades should settle for tick-ets as soon as possible. Settlement should be made with Sam Sadier. The Naturalization Committee will be in headquarters the first Monday in December

to meet those who desire information about naturalisation. Comrades are asked to com-municate with this committee as soon as possible. It is important that every So-cialist in the city should acquire the right

City Central Committee by two active ec rades are asked to elect delegates at their next meeting.

Literature agent reports receipts for October of \$161.96; for October of last year receipts were \$154.47.

The four comrades who were arrested in Manayunk Sept. 8, 1906, were called for trial last Tuesday. The case was postponed by the court until further notice.
This probably means that nothing further will be done against the speakers.
Local Philadelphia has nominated for the National Committee the following: Jos. E.

Cohen, Ed. Moore, E. H. Davies of Phila-

All subscription lists and tickets will be distributed thru branches in the future branches to keep ten per cent of the money

The Free Speech Defense Fund Committee will get out a printed report of its work to be distributed to the subscribers to the ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The English branch has issued a four page monthly leaflet entitled the "Voice of Labor." It deals with local conditions Socialist standpoint.

Fred L. Schwarts has been elected Sec of the Organization Committee. Henry Laurens Call lectures under the auspices of the English Branch at 416 Wood street, Pittsburg, Saturday, Nov. 16, 1907, at 8 p. m. Admission, 10 cents.

box social and entertainment will be held at 903 Federal street, Allegheny, Thursday evening, Dec. 12. Admission free, The English Branch of Allegheny meets at 903 Federal street (third floor), Alle

gheny, every Tuesday at 8 p. m.

ERIE. George R. Kirkpatrick and Edward Ellis Carr spoke Thursday evening, Nov. 7. All October meetings were successful.

Local Erie meets every Thursday evening at the Labor Temple, 725 State street. The local has adopted an envelope system for distributing lecture tickets which materlally increases the receipts for lectures. Locals festring samples can get them by writing the Organiser and suclosing a two-cent stamp. Adress, J. E. Perry, 627 W. Third street, Erie, Pa.

YORK COUNTY. York County did not have a ticket in the seld this election. The state law provides that parties polling less than two per cent of the vote shall go on the ballot by nomination papers. Local York secured signs tures to their nomination papers and filed them. The Commissioners refused the pa-pers on the ground that we are an official party. The Secretary of the Commonwealth confirmed the ruling. This makes us an official party without polling the required two per cent of the vote. The comrades what the ruling may be next spring when they nominate in primaries as an offi-cial party. The rulings look like an attempt to disfranchise Socialist voters.

WILKINSBURG.

The Socialists of Wilkinsburg have lost an active and faithful worker in the death of Comrade Mrs. George H. Bunnell. Appropriate resolutions were adopted by the local expressing appreciation of her devo-tion to the cause and sympathy with her husband, Comrade George H. Bunnell.

New Jersey.

Carl D. Thampan's, risit to the New Jersey cities has mightly enthused the courades, writes George H. Strobell. He spoke at Newsr's on Oct. 28, to over 1,00) people who had paid 25 cents each to hear him. who had paid 20 cents each to hear him.
Oct. 29 there was a large meeting at Patersen, even the it was not clear weather. The
Socialist Sunday School, 150 in number,
sung the "Marsellaise" and other songs to sung the "Marseliaise" and other songs to open the meetings. Wednesday night at Dover in the Opera House, the music was by a Socialist band, Jersey City, on Friday night, fully equalled if it not eclipsed the Newark meeting. Elizabeth, Saturday night, had very bad weather, but there must of been about 800 there. For Sunday evening the Jersey City comrades had secured the consent of Rev. Dr. Scudder, pastor of the First Congregational Church, that Thompson should preach for him—"on straight Socialism", he said: "I want to know and I want my congregation to to know and I want my congregation to know about it." He got it as the many comrades who came can testify. The lec-ture room on one side and the Sunday School on the other side of the church con-necting with it had to be thrown open to take the crowd. Sunday afternoon, however, was the record meeting, at Trenton. The Opera House with the exception of a few seats in the rear of the gallery was a few seats in the rear of the gallery was filled. The meeting was one long to be re-membered. On Monday afternoon Thomp-son spent a few hours as the guest of the Socialist Club of Philadelphia, after which he was escorted by them to the Hall at Camden where a large crowd awaited him. These eight meetings, Comrade Thompson said, were with the exception of the New York Cooper Union meeting the most en-thusiastic and best attended on his trip. Coming on the eve of election these mest-ings undoubtedly helped in the rote, but their effect will be felt more profoundly in future work.

The fight for an elective school board in fillwaukee, which seemed settled last week, has been opened again. The boy Mayor has veloed the City Council's measure intro-duced by Comrade Melms, providing for a suchool board election at the same time as the primary election. Now the war goes an megrity, with a new proposition for a pecial election, and it remains to be seen what the Boy Wonder will do with it. The City Attorney (Republican), summing up all other objections to a school board election, gave the real objection in a nut-shell, in these words, "It is always added, sub ross, that besides, if the matter is now thrown epen to popular vote, the Socialists may elect an entire board. Query! If the cialists outnumber all others in votes wby are they not entitled to elect a school board the same as they are, u conditions, to elect a Mayor, Common Council, a Governor, or a Judge?" The fear of a Social Democratic board is the real reason for the opposition to an elected board.

New York State

The State Quorum met Tuesday, Oct. 20 to consider ways and means of placing The reported the total receipts and expenditure for the period that the paper has been pub mittee voted to reduce The Worker to four pages with the issue of Nov. 16. This action was taken in order to reduce the deficit. A committee was elected to con fer with the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association to ask that they print The Worker at a lower figure and furnish and Means Committee of the State Com mittee reported thru Comrado Butscher, of delegates to a Worker Conference by the branch organizations in Greater New York. Reported that arrangements had been made with manager of Daly's Theatry so that The Worker would receive one-half of the sale price of all tickets sold in ad-Theatre during the week of Nov. 18 where "The Great Divide" will be the attraction. Tickets sold are exchangable at the box of-fice any time for reserved seats. The plan was indorsed. It was voted on the reof State Secretary that he be given leave of absence for three months this winter so that he may make a lecture tour of the Central Western states.

Lena Morrow Lewis met with good sucin many places write that her work was first class. She sold a good amount of literature at her meetings and several new members were secured as a result of her meetings.
Election returns in up-state cities have

come in slowly and will be too late for publication in this issue. Secretaries of Locals are requested to send in reports of the total vote cast for the Socialist Party immediately so that full returns may be given in the next issue of The Worker. cations are that the vote in the state

is light owing to the fact that there was n state ticket and because of the general

New York City.

The Executive Committee met Monday. Oct 28. Twenty-nine applications were re ferred to the General Committee. Alexander Jonas was elected as a representative of the Executive Committee to attend the Bund's Tenth Anniversary, Celebration in place of Comrade Oppenheimer, resigned. First A. D. delegate absent. Second A. D. reported the first lecture would take place aday evening, Nov. 10; that \$70 had been collected for the campaign. The 4th A. D. had well attended open-air meetings and the 12th A. D. had only one meeting during the campaign. Yorkville reported busy on their ratification meeting. Harlem delegate absent. West Side excused. Bronx reported that \$2 had been donated to The Worker Sustaining Fund; that a hall had been hired for five Sunday morning lec-tures (English); that a speaker had been arrested at One Hundred and Thirty second street and Robbins avenue. Organizer re-ported that the various leaflets in English, Jewish and Italian had been disposed of, and that more English leaflets would be needed; that 6,000 of the 15,000 German were still on hand; that the large hall in the Imbor Temple had been secured to receive the election returns; that letters instructing districts how to send the returns to the Labor Temple had been sent out; that a meeting of the auditing com-mittee would be called for Friday; that badges were ready and that three lawyers would be within call in case of trouble on Election Day. The Organizer was instruct-ed to reprint as many of the English leaf-lets as he would find necessary, and to re-tain the hall in the Labor Temple. Decided that the referendum on the Jewish Agita-tion Rureau be issued on Nov. 8 and that the vote close on Dec. 22 and that the ref-erendum be headed by the resolutions passed by the General Committee. It was de-cided to remit \$100 to The Worker as part of the 20 per cent due from the campaign fund. Decided to dispense with the next regular meeting.

The reception to Edward Ellis Carr at Amity House, Oct. 31, was attended by 150 or more. At the close of the meeting 33 new charter members of the New York hranch of the Christian Socialist Fellow-shop were secured. Miss Helen Phelps Stokes of Noroten, Conn., is temporary sec-

Alexander Irvine will give a Socialist address from the pulpit of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, Sunday evening, Nov. 10.

E. Meyer and U. Solomon have been

elected delegates to The Worker Conference from the 20th A. D. At the next meeting a discussion will take place. Subject: "Or ganization of the Young for Socialism". The regular meeting of the 19th A. D.

has been changed to the second and fourth Mondays of the month. All comrades and sympathizers who desire to join should be present at the next meeting, Nov. 11. The district meets at 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. S. Stodell will lecture for the Liberal Art

Society, 206 E. Broadway, Friday, Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Subject: "Are the Trade Unious Beneficial to the Working Class or Not?" W. H. Kelly will lecture at the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, Sunday,

Nov. 10, at 11 a. m. Subject: "The Settle-ment Movement and Real Reform". The Young Men's Progressive Club are endeavoring to organize a drum and fife corps. All comrades who are interested are urged to attend meetings of the club, which are held every Monday evening in Room 9, the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eightyfourth street.

Leonard D. Abbott, associate editor of "Current Literature" Magazine, will lec-ture on Sunday evening, Nov. 10, 1907, 8 clock, at the Berkeley Theatre, 19 West Forty-fourth street, near Fifth avenue, un-der the suspices of the Socialist Stage Soclety. Subject, "The New Note in the Modern Drama."

The General Committee will meet on Saturday, Nov. 9, at the Labor Temple, 243 F, Eighty-fourth street. Comrades who were candidates for office

in New York City are reminded that they must file with the County Clerk an itemized statement of expenses incurred by them. Such statement must be filed with-in ten days after election and the commudes are urged to return the blanks to the Or-

ganizer without delay.

The local lecture committee announce lectures as follows for Sunday, Nov. 10: Cosmopolitan Hall, Second avenue be tween Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, 8 p. m. John C. Chase will discuss the results of the election

Yorkville Clubhouse, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, 3 p. m. German. Harlem, 250 West One Hundred and

Twenty-fifth street, 8 p. m., Jos. Wanhope, "The Church and the Labor Movement.
West Side, 585 Righth Avenue, S p. r
James L. Fitts of the Rand School, "C ganized Shirkers against Organized Work-

Bronx, McKinley Hall, McKinley Square, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and Boston Road, (Third avenue Elevated to 100th St.), 10.30 a. m., Warren Atkinson, "Socialism and Individualism." A musical program will precede the lecture.

Kings County.

Branch 2, 23d A. D., met Nov. 4. Four new members were admitted and two delegates were elected to The Worker Confer-ence. Decided to call a special meeting for Monday, Nov. 11, at 177 Christopher avenue must become union members. Comra-Trembitsky resigned and Comrade Washnimoff was elected as secretary.

ver Hall, 215 Washington street, Sunday, Nov. 1), at 8 p. m. Subject: "A Sermon to the Churches". Alexander Rosen will lecture next Sunday evening at the People's Forum, Gates Ave. and Broadway, Brooklyn. Subject: "Edu-cation under Socialism."

Miss Anna A. Maley will lecture at Sil-

22nd A. D. at its business meeting last Friday voted to make up a theater party to attend the performance of "The Great Divide" at Daly's Theater, Wednesday, Nov. 21, for the benefit of The Work er. About one hundred people are expected to form the party. Other districts could well follow this example.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions to the

Campaign Fund:

KINGS COUNTY

Organizer Wm. Mackenzie acknowledges receipt of the following contributions Campaign Fund:

Well, List 1945, \$1.50; Nathan Fuloranesky, List 1248, \$1.50; Julius Kohlnep, List 574, \$2.50; G. Vailinger, List 522, \$1; E. Saslaw, List 914, \$7.70; E. Hufeld, List 1314, \$1.75; John Mueller, List 1296, \$8.20; A. K. & S. K., Rr, 75, List 1295, \$20; Emanuel Skala, List 1661, \$1; A. K. & S. K., Rr, 153, List 1230, \$10; F. Heckenberger, List 899, \$5.55; List 1630, \$10; F. Heckenberger, List 899, \$5.55; List 1630, \$10; F. Heckenberger, List 899, \$5.55; Charles Emphert, List 1055, \$2; F. Grumewald, List 1625, \$7.10; Heary Ormhelm, List 163, \$2.70; Julius Muller, List 1083, \$2; A. K. & S. K., Br. 4 (Donation, \$15; Kinder Sterber Kasse, \$5; A. K. & S. K., Rr, 7 (Donation, \$25; Wm, Schaad, List 176, \$1; A. K. & S. K., Br. 7, List 1291, \$3.40; total for two weeks, \$284.85; previously ncknowledged, \$301,20; total to date, \$710.45.

THE DAILY CALL.

At the last meeting of the Board of Man agement, the manager reported that the motors have been ordered, also the electric installation and gas connections, so that the plant will be ready for operation in a week or ten days.

Coupon books of 20 coupons at 25 cents

each were ordered printed, and it Staring, 203 Seventh avenue.

The Board of Management is also con sidering the organization of the editoria and business staff of our coming daily.

Comrades who have had experience on

the staffs of daily papers, either editorial or business, are requested to send their suggestions as to organization of editorial business staffs to Leon A. Malkiel, 116 Nassau street. New York City.

to the Daily Call Fund are requested bestir themselves.

All pledges must be paid on or before April 5, so as to be available by the day of

fair for the "Daily Call" will be held be-ginning May 1 to celebrate the appearance of our daily, at Labor Temple, 243

RAND SCHOOL NOTES.

The attendances at the Rand School for the first three weeks of the fall term have been 246, 269 and 258, respectively. Including the Sunday lectures the figures are 351, 344 and 436, respectively. The figures show a very marked improvement over those for the second term last year, though they are not so large as those for the first term. It should be remembered that the novelty of a Socialist school brought out scores of curiosity seek ers at the beginning, largely swelling the attendance records for a time. These persons gradually dropped out, leaving the school to more earnest and studious pupils. But the spectacle of diminishing classes reacted unfavorably upon many of those who had entered intent upon study, and the attendance figures for the second term fell to less than half of those for the

The attendance so far this year is

The transfer of Comrade Sanial's class on Special Research from the first hour Friday night to Sunday afternoon has been followed by a change of Comrade Lee's class in Economies from the second to the first hour, Friday even-

The 12th A. D. last Saturday, after full discussion, voted to instruct its delegates to The Worker Conference to be held on Oct. 12, unless some better plan was presented, to favor the following:

1. The Worker to remain party property, the party choosing the editor,

2. The business of publishing the paper to be entrusted to such person

cialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, and the party to pay it a subvention of \$25 a week toward covering

upon in advance. 5. Such agreement to be terminable by either party at will, with a

CAMPAIGN FUND. to the Kings County

Campaign Fund:

August J. Joos. List 1130, \$1; Otto Berge., List 1136, \$1.10; Children's Death Benefit Fund, \$5; E. Reickert, List 540, \$6.50; M. Daumberger, List 581, \$1.50; Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, 291, List 1837, \$25; Y. Baumgarten, List 1108, \$5.35; Richard E. K. McElroy, \$1; S. Greenbaum, List 584, \$1.75; Edward Hourigan, List \$23, \$16chard E. K. McElroy, \$1; S. Greenbaum, List 584, \$1.75; Edward Hourigan, List \$23, \$5; Chris, Hofer, List 1140, 50e; Butchers' Union 211, List 1428, \$4.80; Julius E. O. Nevia, List 1148, \$1; W. 8, & D. B. S., Br. 228, Bay Ridge, List 131, \$10; E. Haefele, List \$13, \$2; Bricklayers' Union 9, List 1379, \$40; Louis Oniberg, List 756, \$1.75; Fredk, W. Topelt, List 908, \$1.50; C. W. List 1678, \$2.50; Ir, Louis Levitt, List 784, \$4; Jos, Schulz, List 1106, \$1; H. Sobel, List 1100, \$1.50; Max A. Annenberg, \$10; Surgical Instrument Makers' Union, \$2.50; G. Stamer, List 300, \$5; H. S. Baker, List \$38, \$1; A. H. Wettergreen, List 808, \$1; P. Oisky, List 758, \$2; Fredk Nelman, List 724, \$1; H. T. Jones, List 900, \$1.50; J. P. Hofstad, List 902, \$1; R. Ketzer, List 707, \$1; Br. 12, A. K. & S. K. 1289, \$15; Gus. Petrit, List 524, \$6.5); Geo. Rumpler, List 612, \$1; John Uschkaradt, List 1080, \$5; Brook 19 Wood Carvers' Ass., List, 1443, \$5; J. A. Well, List 1930, \$1,50; Nathan Fuloranesky, Julist 7543, \$1.50; Nathan Fuloranesky, Julist 2543, \$1.50; Unius Kohtheep, List 544, \$2.50; G. Vaillinger, List 522, \$1; E. Saslaw, Just 194, \$7,70; F. Hufeld, List 1912, \$1; Saslaw, Just 194, \$7,70; F. Hufeld, List 1912, \$1; Saslaw, Just 194, \$7,70; F. Hufeld, List 1912, \$1,515

agreed to offer seven prizes, five to the comrades selling the largest number of coupons by Feb. 15, and two to those who bought the largest number of coupons. A list of prizes will be announced later The proceeds from the sale of coupor to the "Dally Call" and 40 per cent to The Worker. Comrades having in view linotype composition work are requested to com municate with the manager, George B.

Comrades in a position to secure pledges

application. Notice is hereby given that a ten days

much larger than was expected. There are about 150 regularly enrolled pupils, and they average 258 attendances weekly in the twelve classes. The attendance, moreover, is more regular than at any time before. The pupils evidently come to study, and not for

THE 12TH A. D. PLAN.

or concern as the party may choose. 3. For the immediate future, publication to be entrusted to the So-

4. In case, thru the increase of circulation, the deficit is gradually reduced, the subvention to be reduced according to some ratio to be agreed

time of notice to be agreed on.

LOCAL NEW YORK GENERAL PARTY MEETING. LABOR TEMPLE

243 - EAST 84TH ST.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, AT 2 P. W. Comrades MORRIS HILLQUIT and ALGERNON LEE will report on the International Congress.

NOTICE

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Saturday Evening, Nov. 16 -AT-

STAR AUDITORIUM HALL. 107th St. and Park Ave.

ADMISSION - 25 CENTS SCHOOLS AND TUBERCULOSIS. The question of tuberculosis among

children, to which health and school

authorities in New York City are giving increased attention, is discussed at length by Dr. John H. Lowman, of Cleveland, in the September magazine number of "Charities and the Commons." Statistics and conclusions of a number of observers are quoted in support of the statement that the mortality of the young has increased and that especially is this so in those of school age. This is quite contrary to the common relief that tuberculosis is on the decrease among children as well as among adults and it may be due, as Dr. Lowman suggests, not to an increase in the disease itself but rather to better methods for the early discovery of the disease. However, it is apparent that the subject needs more

attention than has yet been given it. The transition of a child from a free, unrestrained life in the open-air to the atmosphere of the usual school room has a bad general influence on bealth it is stated, and this greatly adds to the danger of infection from tuberculosis. More fresh air in the school rooms, more time spent in the open air, increased teaching in hygiene and elementary Instruction in tuberculosis as a part of the curriculum are among the plans discussed for preventing the further spread of tuberculosis in the schools. As direct physical examination by especially trained physicians is the only way to detect those in the schools who have tuberculosis and are contagious to others, a thoro change in the present system of school inspection is said to be necessary. Upon the detection of disease it is proposed that the children so far affected shall be taught in special classes.

LEMON MISQUOTED.

To the Editor of The Worker:—In the same mail with this, I am sending the following letter to the editor of the New York To the Editor of The World:--In

"World":

"To the Editor of The World:—In today's "World" report of the meeting of the
Sunrise l'ub I am quoted as anima:

"I speak as a Socialist and for Socialists
when I say the private ownership of women must give way to the collective."

"This is the exact opposite of my remarks. What I really said on this point
was as follows:

"The minis of conservatives are so saturated with the idea of ownership of women by their husbands that when sex freedom is advocated they can think of nothing
but what they call the common ownership
of women. The conservative cannot get
away from the idea of ownership of women by mea. In some form of other, and It
does not occur to him that all women and
all men should own themselves instead of
being the property of some other individual.

"The Socialist movement is not to be
held responsible for my dews or the views
of any individual on the sex question. The
program of the Socialist movement is ecomonale and political, and leaves questions
of religion and sex relations to the private
independ of individuals and to the future
evonution of society."

The "World's previous interriew with me

The "World's previous interview with me in regard to my address at the Sunrise Club was, in the main, correctly reported, the report of the meeting itself is a gross misrepresentation. Fraternally yours, COURTENAY LEMON.

New York, Nov. 5.

To Hollandish Socialists. An effort is being made to bring to-gether the Socialists of Hollandish

birth in the United States and enlist them in the Socialist Party as a nationality branch or otherwise. There are many Dutch Socialists here, espe cially among the diamond workers. and they should all communicate with \$4.10, and A. Deleporte, List 4061, \$1; F. Gundlach, List 4062, \$2; total for two weeks, \$1,25.55; previously acknowledged, \$1,25.55; previously acknowledged, \$1,572.41; total to date, \$2,897.96. P. Vlag, at the Rand School of Social

\$10.00 BOOK for \$1.00.



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Every reader of THE WORKER should be a dues paying member of the Socialist Party. It is organization that counts and upon which we must depend for success.

BROOKLYN: PITKIN. Corner Rockaway Ave.

A FLOATING HELL.

By A. Tierce.

The anthor of this article, A. Tierce, is sember of the Social Democratic Federan of Great Britain. He came to the dired States on the White Star liner cutonic" in July of this year. This "Teutonic" in July of this year. This story of his observations regarding the conditions surrounding the workers and steerage passengers on board the vessel is of particular importance at this time in view of the interest in the attempt of the "Lositania" to break the Atlantic record westward. No doubt if the facts were told that record race was made at the expense of the lives and health of the firemen, coal trimmers and other workers on board. Of them, however, and of the conditions under which they worked, nothing has been said in the voluminous press er has been suid in the voluminous press of the trip, nor is there likely to

My purpose is chiefly to call atten-on to the conditions under which me of the workers on the White Star "Teutonic" have to work at the treatment meted out to them. and I am more justified in doing so g to a report published in The er of July 20 on the death rate among seamen. To what causes some of these deaths e deaths may be attributed will o doubt be obvious to the reader. First of all, let me say a few words

ing the accommodation provided for the third class passengers g and eating were done in the e quarters where ventilation was mostly of very inferior quality. en it was fair it was spoited bad cooking. No sanitary nor ng conveniences were to be ad in or near the sleeping quarters. such conveniences as were available being situated on deck. Two wash s and three lavatories were availabout 200 women and children, if not more; the men, who numbered no less than 350 have for their use an of each of these conveniences; TWO towels were provided, but no In order that the passengers soep. In order that the passengers might conform to the highest rules of ne so as to be in that physical condition exacted by the United States authorities, the water was available twice per day and for two

The kitchen, where the food for the third class passengers and the ew was prepared, was sandwiched in ween the dispensary, the hospital, nortuary and three sets of Javatoand water closets, in a recking athere and in the midst of filth.

And this is called traveling up to date on board what is termed a floating palace! I was told by an expeman that the "Teutonic" is known in Liverpool as "Walton Jail", a name which in some cases is most appropriate, but in others by far too complimentary, because outside of per-haps Spain and Russia, no such condiobtain in prisons.

Wednesday, July 10, was the day of departure, and apart from the fact that several departments were disorganized owing to drunkenness on the part of some of the men, nothing re-markable occurred. On Thursday, however, something occurred which was followed by other events that eventually led me to investigate, as far possible, the conditions of labor on the ship. A coal trimmer was brought on deck raving mad thru having been overcome by the great heat in the This man died the same night and was ouried at sea on Friday.

The ceremony was made as inspiring as possible, even a "Union Jack" was used to cover the body, but this only emphasized the sham and hypocrisy of the whole business. It was really pathetic to observe the interest displayed in the ceremony by the "better class" element on board; at the same time I feel sure that had the same regard been paid to the man when he dropped in the stokehold he would be alive to-day. Had anything of the kind happened to a dog of a first-class passenger the doctor no doubt would have rushed into the stokehold; to do so, however, for a mere trimmer would entail loss of prosional dignity. I would like to state here that my information was obtained from every possible source, and as subsequent events confirmed all I was told I have no hestitation to vouch for the accuracy of every statement herein

The same day, i. e., Friday, two more men were brought up in a state of complete collapse, and whilst inquiring into their siese I ascertained that the first man had been in that condition for three hours before being brought on deck, furthermore that had been knocked about in order keep him going till he finally dropped. As proof of this it was pointed out to me that the man had a large ound on his head; this I had noticed but at the time I thought this might have been caused by a fall.

On Saturday morning, however, with several other passengers, I witnessed an act of brutality such as I never expected to see, but which practically went to prove the above statement. This occurred when a trimmer came on deck for a breath of fresh air. It was obvious to anyone that the poor fellow was on the verge of collapse. Notwithstanding this, a leading hand with if profusion of curses and abuse, ordered the man down below. The man pleaded for a little re spite. When he saw that his plead When he saw that his pleadngs falled he stated he could not go. ereupon the other seized him with the intention of throwing him down the ladder. Failing in his purpose he knocked the fellow upwn and started I was told by others that he had been kicked down the ladder, and the next day this particular man showed me a cut caused by a vicious blow received when in the stokehold. A few moments later another man was threat-ened with violence if he did not go down. And all this, and more, on a ship sailing the British flag, an emblem under which, the text books say,

On Sunday morning a second trim-mer was buried at sea, and the hospital was full of men who had collapsed, several of whom were not expected to survive. The no further deaths occurred on the voyage it would perhaps have been better after all for the poor devils had they died. On Tuesday morning another showed me his lips, bleeding as a result of blows received in the stokehold In the end the number of exhausted men became so great that some of the satiors were called upon to go down to help in the stokehold, because the ship must keep time. After all, white flesh is cheap enough and what does it matter if a few men die so long as the mail contracts are retained and dividends paid? Business is business, and the lives of mere wage slaves cannot be allowed to stand in the way of that remarkable progress of our Christian civilization, said progress itself being the expression of the superior intelligence and ability of the profit, rent and interest mongering class. Matters reached such a pitch that

at one time eight men were in irons for refusing to perform extra shifts, and several could not be found-no doubt they had hidden in order to escape what to some meant certain death. The temperature in the stokehold varied from 120 to 140 degrees, the only means of ventilation being a down draught. There was no exhaust, as no doubt men are cheaper than ventilators. Is it to be wondered at that men die as the result of working in such a hell? The death roll for three successive voyages amounts to no less than five! I wonder what the shareholders are going to do for the wives and children some of these men left behind? It is, of course, needless for me to state that the ship's officers were very silent on these matters. The only statements some would commit themselves to were that these mer were of a very inferior class; that they wasted their money in riotous living. instead of spending it on good food and clothes in order to keep themselves fit. Fancy a man wasting about \$15 per month, that is-when he gets it.

With regard to the chances of these men recuperating their strength thru proper rest, I need only say that their sleeping quarters were in the immediate vicinity of the boilers, that these quarters were filthy, that the tempera ture was unbearable and that no proper means were provided for either washing or bathing.

One thing which particularly struck me as a full justification for our con-demnation of the capitalist system was the indifference displayed by some of the workers at the suffering and distress of their fellows; that in itself was sufficient evidence of the brutaliz ing effects of wage slavery.

As further proof of the despotism these men are subjected to, the only condition under which a man could be relieved of one or more shifts was thru an order from the ship's doctor, yet my wife and I actually saw men compelled to work in spite of the fact that they had orders of relief. One man in particular I kept under observation during the whole voyage The poor fellow was in such a state of stupor that I feel convinced he was unconscious of what he was doing and oblivious to his surroundings. His face was cut and his arms burned in several places. I learned that these had been indicted intentionally as a stimulant to keep him at work. I do no understand how he managed to do this; yet this man actually had an order from the doctor exempting him from work. Most of the food supplied to these men was sloppy stew, made from leavings or meat which was absolutely unfit for food.

I am sure a book could be written on the subject, but that I must leave to another, and I must be satisfied with giving the bare facts.

Tho I have already taken up considerable space, I would still like to state that the shareholders are directly responsible for the death of these men and if perchance there should be some among these profit-mongers who have the impertinence to say that they are unaware of the existence of such conditions they will by doing so but emphasize the immensity of their crime.

I could also write at considerable length concerning the condition of the stewards, but will confine my remarks to stating that they work from 14 to 18 hours per day. They have to buy a blue uniform from the company. wear white jackets and aprons, have these washed at their own expense, and their sleeping quarters would answer admirably for Turkish baths. For the privilege of working for the White Star Line and enjoy the above blessings they receive 48 cents per day.

Tho I am pleased to have had the opportunity of adding to my knowledge of capitalistic dividend producing methods, the whole business still an pears to me as a nightmare. This additional experience convinced me more than ever of the necessity for the twisting one of his arms, doing his uttwisting one of his arms, doing his utmost to break it. At last when further resistance seemed useless, the
trimmer went down. Later in the day

more than ever of the necessity for the
utmost propaganda, the distribution of
literature, the holding of meetings at
street corners, the preaching of Socialism in the factory and workshop,
Times.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

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A Warning.

A man named B. Cohen is traveling in Canada collecting money and representing himself as an agent for Th Worker. No one should be recognized as an agent unless he can show cre-

Book Bargains.

Call at The Worker office and get \$4 worth of books for \$1.50. "The People's Marx", by Gabriel Deville; "A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy", by Karl Marx; and "Socialism and Modern Science", by Enrico Ferri. This is the greatest bargain presented to our readers. By mail, \$2.

Our Good Workers.

Gustave A. Strebel of Syracuse sends eight yearly cards. He had 100 cards weeks. There's nothing slow about Gus.

Comrade Hauswold of Bayles, Cal., brought three yearlies last week. S. C. Hill of Middletown, N. Y., came in with four new subs.

and last, but not least, the starting of Socialist Sunday Schools where the children of the proletariat may learn, before their minds are chloroformed and poisoned by the politicians, what is the actual cause of the hunger, misery and degradation of their class, where they shall be told of the possi bilities the future has in store for them, and that their realization is only possible thru Socialism and Socialism

We must tell our children of the horrors of wage slavery, whether on land or sea; we must tell them of Homestead, of Idaho, of Featherstone and Belfast, so that when their time comes to go into battle for the conquest of the future, they shall do so fully conscious of the grand and noble, work they have before them, conscious that they are fighting for the overthrow of the present system and the introduction of an era where every man, woman and child shall have an equal opportunity of attaining the highest possible form of moral, physical and intellectual development.

Dividends Vs. Comfort.

The Public Service Commission in its transit enquiry has disclosed that the average number of strap-hangers on the elevated and subway lines each day is 49,742 and the number of extra cars needed to give seats to these will be close to 1,000. The commission seems to think that the owners of the comfort of its patrons. This hallucination seems widespread in other quarters also for the majority of those who hang suspended in the cars vote for capitalist ownership and management of transportation. The only ones who are not afflicted with this disease are the capitalists and the Socialists, The latter charge and the former admit that dividends have first consideration in capitalist enterprises. Those who believe otherwise deserve to be sus pended from the roofs of cars like hams in a smoke house.

Tsar Suppresses Gorki's New Book.

The Russian government has in-stituted criminal proceedings there against Maxim Gorki on account of his novel "Mother" which has been appearing in a magazine. The magazine has been confiscated. This action is not to be wondered at. "Mother" is a vivid picture of the revolutionary forces at work in Russia and Gorki's story of the poor peasant woman who becomes active in the revolution is a masterly contribution to literature that will ive. But the Tsar still harbors the delusion that genius can be suppresse by edicts and revolutions strangled by police decrees. As Gorki is not in Rus sia, the proceedings against him must, for the present, be futile.

Not All, Tho.

We all must work So we can earn Our bread and meat.

Just bread and meat To make us strong Enough to work

-CELIA BERNSTEIN, in New York

Carl Halbmeler of Queens County got busy last week and brought us twenty half yearly subs.

Will Hennessey, also from Queens County, sent us six new readers.

Pete Fianagan of Brooklyn came

along with two new readers. John Waldbauer of Lancaster, Pa. sent in three new subscribers.

J. C. Kane of New York sent in \$2.50 for five new readers. H. P. Lezotte of Waterbury, Conn., sends three new ones and says "Keep

pushing".
I. H. Mansfield of North Haven, Conn., sent in four yearlies.

From Orlando, Fla., Comrade Greetham writes not to miss sending his paper and sends a dollar for a new subscription.

William Schwenzer renewed for two years; Comrade Christ. Gets of Rich-mond Hill for four years, and William Flagman for two years.

Fred. Arland of Albany paid a visit to the office and bought twenty yearly Comrade Pettibone of Hornell renews his sub and sends another.

B. W. Stokes sent \$5 for another batch of cards.

W. C. Edwards of Portsmouth, O., sent in nine yearly subscriptions and remarks: "I want to say a word in praise of The Worker and cannot recommend it too highly for its broad comprehensive and catholic spirit, and since it has become the property of 'the boys' a decided improvement is manifest in every department."

Chas. Koch of Salamanca, N. Y., sent in three yearly subscriptions and called for five cards.

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The Sustaining Fund.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

Continued from page 2.

capitalism and not against Social Democracy, we may heartly commend the two opening chapters, "Our Riches" and "Well-Being for All", and the closing ones, "The Division of Labor", "The Decentralization of Industry", and "Agriculture", which, tho we need not endorse them in every particular, are full of valuable material.

On the whole, this is, we believe, the least satisfactory work of the author of "Mutual Aid" and "Fields, Factories, and Workshops". But it is, what these books are not, a somewhat systematic exposition of the ideas of the Communist Anarchists, and fills a special place in the student's library. A. L.

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