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FOR RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

Delegate of Social Democratic French and Spanish Socialists Labor Party in New York.

Some Account of Johann Ohsol's Activity in the Baltic Revolt and in the Second Duma.

Johann Ohsol, the delegate of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party in this country, will speak in Bayonne, N. J., on Saturday evening, Nov. 16; in Baltimore on Sunday; and on the following Sunday, probably, at a meeting to be arranged for him by the German comrades in New York City. He has been here several weeks and has already addressed a number of public meetings in New York and the vicinity. Everywhere he has made a good impression by his clear and straightforward presentation of exist-ing conditions in Russia and of the present efforts and needs of the movement there.

Comrade Ohsol has played an important part in the revolutionary movement in Russia in recent years. He is a Lett by birth, the son of a black-smith living near Riga. After having en graduated from the Polytechnic Institute in Riga he became a teacher in the Trade School there, filling this post for several years.

When the Lettish Social Democratic Party was organized Johann Ohsol at once took an active part in its work and was soon elected to its General Committee. During the memorable winter of 1905-6 the revolutionary movement of the Baltic provinces de-veloped astonishing strength and set up the Baltic Republic, which was able to crush the forces of reaction within the region and for some time to resist nilitary power of the Empire. Comrade Ohsol was president of the tribunal established by this revolutionary republic for the purpose of trying a large number of aristocrats and government officers who had been guilty of inciting massacres of Jews in Riga and committing other crimes against

Ohsol was often sought by the police and several times arrested during the course of his revolutionary activity, but succeeded in escaping the

med to the work with new in the elections for the a in came on, he was chosen L lidate of the progressive pa skiga and was elected, having 56 s in the electoral college against or his Conservative opponent. In Duma, the not one of the most noe orators, he was one of the most ve and useful members of the So-Democratic delegation. This party ng denied a separate committee om in the public buildings, such as adquarters elsewhere and put Ohsol charge as secretary. Great tact was equired to conduct the work here without giving a pretext for interference by the police, who repeatedly visited the place. At last they got their chance. On May 18, 1907, a deputation from the garrison of St. Petersburg appeared before a committee of the Social Democratic fraction to urge their claims for better food, more humane treatment, and a general improvement of conditions. In fact, two

addressed to Ohsol

This violation of the rights of a dy of regularly elected members of the parliament was justified on the pretense of a criminal conspiracy ng carried on by them. In a folbeing carried on by them. In a fol-lowing session of the Duma, Premier Stolypin proposed, on the basis of the police report, to unseat all the 55 So-cial Democratic members and place 16 of them, Ohsol included, under arrest. All the progressive parties recognized this as a proposition absolute-ly fatal to the existence of a parliaat. If sanctioned now in the case of the Social Democrats, it could be lied next to the Constitutional ocrats or to any other group in the Opposition, and the Duma could reduced to a "rump" subservient to any orders from the Govern-ment. The Duma referred Stolypin's notion to a committee, which ted an emphatic report in favor of maintaining the rights of the depu-This brought matters to a crisis on the question, the Tsar issued his decree dissolving the second Duma. The dissolution was immediately fol-

lowed by an order for the arrest of the Social Democratic members. The latter, however, had naturally antici-pated this action and many of them succeeded in escaping. Ohsol went to Rigs, where he addressed two great public meetings of his constituents, iving them a full review of the his-bry of the Duma, before the further ake refuge in Germany. Comrade Ohsol is as remarkable for

oplicity of manners and ees to talk of his own the devotion with which the cause and his ability important facts to his d on page 6.

PEOPLES vs. **GOVERNMENTS**

Denounce Morocco War.

Great Meetings in Paris, Madrid and Other Cities of Both Countries---French Government Expels Spanish Speaker and Spanish Govern ment Expels Frenchman.

Our French and Spanish comrades have manfully upheld the principles of International Socialism by holding simultaneous popular demonstrations in both countries against the two gov-ernments which have united their military forces for the spoliation of

The demonstration was begun by a great indoor meeting in Paris on the evening of Oct. 5, and a gathering on the central square of Madrid on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 6. It was the intention that Pable Iglesias, the veteran Spanish Socialist, should address the Paris meeting and that Comrade Willm. Socialist member of the French Chamber of Deputies, should speak at the meeting in Madrid. The Governments of the two countries, however, could not allow this practical demon stration of international friendship among the thinking workers.

It was no surprise when Willim was ordered out of Spain immediately on his arrival. The Spanish Government is expected to do such things. But Premier Clemenceau, in ordering the expulsion of Iglesias from French territory, had to declare the bank-ruptcy of bourgeois radicalism and confess that all his pretenses of devotion to peace and progress has been a huge sham. For the rest, there can be no doubt that the two Premiers by this action did even more for the cause than the expected speeches of Iglesias Willm could have done, just as did Prince Von Bülow, last year, when he refused to permit Jean Jaurès to speak in Berlin on a similar occasion.

Iglesias was not even allowed an ship. our to consult with his friends in Paris, but was seized by the police as soon as he left the incoming train and taken in custody to the Spanish frontier. Comrade Dubreuilh, however, arranged to see him form few minutes while the train halted at a surburban station and to him Iglesias said: "Make your meeting a splendid one, as ours in Madrid will surely be. Near or far, I will be with you. M. nceau may put distance between us; but, comrade, I feel nearer to you now than ever. Say this for me at your meeting. It is my speech."

Paul Lafargue presided over the meeting in Paris and Comrades Dubols, Groussier, Meslier, Sembat, and Tabourlech spoke. With great cuthusiasm the audience approved two resolutions, one protesting against the expulsion of Iglesias, the other denouncing the piratical attack on Morocco. The meeting was a great

In Madrid at least \$000 persons gathered on the public suare to listen to Comrades Largo Caballero, Santiago Perez, Vicente Barrio, Francisco Mora, and Mariano Cascia Cortés, who showed that the war in Morocco was got up simply for the benefit of a lot of parasites, politicians and military officers, army contractors, financiers, and others. Just as in the war with of the pretended petitioners were po-lice spies. Half an hour later 150 po-lice raided the rooms and selzed all the papers, including private letters bishops gave scapularies and blessings, but it was the poor working people that must risk their lives. The contractors sold rotten bacalao (dried codfish) and ather damaged supplies to the army, and so made a good profit out war. The manufacturers who sell their goods abroad for gold but pay wages at home in silver also get a direct benefit from the war; for in time of war the rate of exchange between the two metals rises, gold be coming more valuable in comparison with silver.

A message of fraternal greeting from the French Socialists was read. Resolutions were then adopted-one de manding that no move troops be sent to Morocco, that those already there be brought home, and that the independence of Morocco be respected; another denouncing the appulsion of Willim by the Spanish Government; and the third responding to the French comrade's greetings and denouncing the expulsion of Iglesias.

The meeting broke up with enthusiastic cheers and, in contrast with the clergy, who preach slaughter "in the thousands of workingmen and wo-men, devoted to the cause of peace, made the city ring with the strains of the "Marselliaise" and the "Interna-

During the succeeding days many other meetings of the same sort were held in other parts of France and

"Daily Socialist" in New York.

The management of the Chicago Daily Socialist" is making arrangets to place the paper on news-da in New York City. Isador th, who has a stand at Eightyt street and First avenue, is hand-the business of the "Daily Social-in this city."

HE IS IN DOUBT.

eran Statesman.

Former Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, One of the Republicans of Lincoln's Time, Not Sure but Socialists Are Right.

The Socialists of Concord, N. H., in anticipation of the coming of John M. Work, National Organizer of the Socialist Party, invited Hon. William E. Chandler, former United States Senator, to meet him in debate. They were surprised by the reply which they Senator Chandler's letter was sent out by the Associated Press, but comparatively few Republican or Democratic papers have seen fit to lay it before their readers. It is as fol-

"Gentlemen:-For various good reasons I am not able to accept your invitation, which I take as a compliment, to debate with Mr. Work the question whether Socialism is the only true way out of the evils of our day and time. Frankly I must say to you that I should not be so earnest an opponent as Mr. Work needs to make the discussion interesting.

"The evils that effect society are such that they should be eradicated by the most extreme measures, if necessary. Not a half century ago there was competition in all trade and in all transportation and the interests of the public—the masses of the people, the consumers-were protected by free competition which was the fundamental principle of political economy. Within that half century has come a radical change. Competition has ceased in transportation and also in nearly all the products of human industry Combination with monopoly has taken the place of competition and this crime has been made possible by the use of corporation organization; so that now no very large business is carried on by an individual or a partner

"With competition abolished and the monopoly of the worlds' industries delivered over to he corporations with unlimited and fig. dons capitalization of an production and distribution of the necessaries of life and acquired vast swollen fortunes at the expense of the great body of mankind, unjustly oppressed and taxed by these owners of corporation monopolies un-fairly obtained and oppressively wielded. To make sure of the continuance of their power they have cor-rupted and taken possession of the political government of the states and the nation.

"Of course this condition of human society is coming to an end sooner or later, as did the oppressions of the French people toward the close of the 18th century; but not, we all trust, thru violence or bloody revolutions. In the republic of the United States the just result is coming, we all believe, thru the normal action of the people at the ballot boxes. It seems to me that there can be no doubt that it will become an American principle, firmly established that wherever competition has ended and monopoly taken pos-session there shall be governmental control; completely regulating and fixing prices for the consuming public. When that fight is won we may also feel sure the corruption of political government by predatory wealth will be reduced to a minimum from which there will be no serious danger.

"Now while I think this favorable result which I have depicted and which I help demand will take place, I am not sure of it. If the present movement for governmental control halts there will be first a change of political domination in this country; and if in time it would come to pass that more and more governmental interference is required to ensure justice to the people, and it appears that it can be obtained only by the radical remedies which Socialism offers, then, if alive, I should think those ought to be adopted. At present, however, practical hostility to existing evils does not go so far as your organiza-tion desires to go—and is it not a pertinent question to ask you whether your extreme demands should not be deferred until the failure of nearer

remedies is seen to be inevitable. "I do not know whether your So-cialist local demands communism and a community of goods with govern-mental control of all industries, all enterprises and all labor. Is your prac-tical Socialism to be a full achievement of all the theories which are understood constitute the basis of Socialism as preached by its most distinguished advocates? If so I fear soclety needs speedier relief from pres ent evils than Socialism will give us. Exactly what you propose should be clearly and frankly stated—as doubtwill be by Mr. Work-especially should we be told how with government ownership under realized Socialism we are to get rid of bosses. The American people are willing. I think, to listen candidly to your prescription, and I certainly am not now disposed on them, or to take the open field

against them.—Very respectfully, "WM. E. CHANDLER."

TRIAL OF ADAMS.

Remarkable Utterance from Vet- Jury Is Complete and Witnesses Take the Stand.

> Darrow Examines McParland, Who Denies the Role of Confessor ---Harry Orchard to Follow His

Tutor on the Stand. The jury in the trial of State Adams is now complete and witnesses are being examined by attorneys for both sides. L. S. Ayotte, a farmer, was summoned as a juror and created a little excitement in the court room when questioned by Attorney Knight for the prosecution. Ayotte stated frankly "I want to sit on the jury to be sure that justice is done. I feel that Adams is innocent and that Governor Gooding has entirely too much to do with the

On Monday Clarence Darrow called James McParland of the Pinkerton agency for cross-examination. McParland said he got Adams to acknowledge his part in the murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg.

"I told Adams," he said, "that he had better make a clean breast of the whole affair, as he would feel much better, and it was a debt that he owed to the state and to law and order; that he was a tool, and be admitted it. I used the Bible stories of David and St. Paul as illustration of what it benefited a man when he repented of a crime, and that he might be redeemed."

"By whom?" asked Mr. Darrow. "By God, of course," said McPar-

"You did not tell him that you would forgive him, and that you would save his soul?" asked the lawyer. "I have not the power of absolu-

tion," replied McParland. "Did you make Adams any promises?"

"I told him I believed that the state would be fair; I told him of 'Jerry the Bum, of the Molly Maguires, who was not prosecuted when he turned state's evidence after having had a hand in the killing of Daniel W. Ray."

S. C. Thiel said that Adams confess ed to the Tyler murder to him three weeks after he had confessed to Mc-Parland his part in the Steunenberg murder. Thiele told of joining the Western Federation of Miners at Butte in 1964, when he was working there for the Pinkertons.

Harry Orchard may be called this week to recite his "confession" and sustain the testimony of McParland.

LUELLA TWINING'S WORK IN SYRACUSE.

Miss Luella Twining, representing the Western Federation of Miners, has been holding a series of successful meetings in Syracuse last week. She spoke to two large mass meetings there last Sunday, and after the meeting a number of invitations were ex-tended her to address local unions. The Trades Assembly voted \$50 to the Pettibone Defense Fund and gave the affiliated unions in the city. The following additional contributions were also made: Painters' Union No. 31. In Adams Township the Socialist can-\$50; Garment Workers' Union No. 95. didate for Constable was counted out \$25; Machinists, \$10; Electrical Workers, \$10. This week the Brewers, Iron Board of Elections.
Molders, Beer Drivers and Carpenters LORAIN.—Mrs. A A. W. Sherman, president of the was elected, polling more than the of the Socialist Party have marked by the social by the social by the social by the socia of the Socialist Party have materially dates. aided in making Miss Twining's visi to Syracuse the success it has been.

The workingmen of Syracuse take an eager interest in the persecution of the Western Federation leaders and are responding effectively to the appeal for assistance.

Appeal for Convicted Miners.

Vincent St. John and seven assoc ites, who were held in Nevada for con spiracy and later released under heavy bonds, are once more free. The cases against them were dismissed at the request of the prosecuting attorney which is a confession that the prose-

cution had little evidence to hold them. But two men are still in jail in Netheir conviction having been secured by the same methods which were used in the attempt to hang Haywood. W. R. Preston was sentenced to twenty-five years imprisonment and Joseph Smith to ten years imprisonment on evidence secured by member. and tools of the Citizens' Alliance of

Goldfield, Nevada,

The workers of Goldfield have organized a Preston-Smith Defense Committee to collect funds to secure a new trial for the convicted men. They are confident the men will be freed if a new trial is granted. They urge all organizations of labor to ap peal to the Nevada Court of Appeals for a new trial. Contributions may be sent to the Preston-Smith Defense Committee, Drawer O., Goldfield,

Minister Turns Socialist.

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 12,-The Rev. Harvey Dee Brown, pastor of the First Baptist Church in this city, an-nounced last night his conversion to Socialism and his retirement from the Baptist ministry.

ELECTION NEWS. SUCCESSFUL

General Increase of Socialist Party's Vote.

The Returns Come in Slowly, but with Few Exceptions They Promise Well for Presidential Year.

The report of the Socialist vote in New York state is still incomplete but the returns so far received are encouraging and show a gain in most of the cities where comrades have reported the vote. Information so far at hand show an increase of almost 4,000 votes in 23 cities and counties. This will no doubt be increased as the vote reported below is not the final count. The vote for Chase for Governor last year was 21,751 or 569 more votes than are reported in the incomplete returns at hand.

Following is the vote so far reported:

	1907.	1906.
Schenectady	357	525
Troy	63	137
Buffalo	494	454
Watertown	261	219
Gloversville	112	103
Syracuse	482	468
Utica	68	218
Watervilet	53	213
Rochester	837	807
Hornell	18	30
Limestone	21	43
Rome	59	127
Jamestown	243	348
Ithaca	62	46
Oléan	22	13
Albany	140	70
Middletown	30	48
Johnstown	152	173
Green Co	31	52
Queens Co	1,088	916
Kings Co	5,119	3,871
New York Co	11,350	8,477
Richmond Co	120	116
Totale	91 189	17.494

Totals ... 21,182 *35 districts missing.

RHODE ISLAND.

Incomplete returns show 40 per cent increase in the Socialist vote over the vote of 1906.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND,-The Socialist candidate for Mayor was scratched considerably owing to the intense inter-est in the Johnson-Burton contest. Our candidates for the school board re-ceived a large vote. Max Hayes received 9.192, Mrs. Bade 8,250 and Mrs. Bandlow 8,689. The vote for the rest of the Socialist candidates is not known.

TOLEDO.-Thomas Devine, Socialist candidate for Mayor, received 672 votes. The vote ranged from 672 to 7,821 for Comrade Pattersan for City Trensurer. He had but one opponent who ran on all the other tickets and many voters scratched in favor of Pattersan. The influence of Whitlock Miss Twining credentials to visit all like that of Johnson in Cleveland makes it hard work for the Socialists to poll anything like a straight vote. and the local has protested to the

LORAIN.-Mrs. Anna Storck, Social

NEBRASKA.

W. C. Rogers, Socialist, has been elected regent of the State University to fill the vacancy caused by a resig nation. He will serve until Jan. 1 Rogers was elected ebcause he was the only candidate for the position, the other candidates filling for the full term, beginning next January.

PENNSYLVANIA.

In York County the county ticket of the Socialist Party did not appear on the ballot owing to a decision of the Secretary of State. Voters were informed we would have no ticket in the field. As a consequence the state vote was reduced from 185 to 169.

ERIE.-The total vote in Eric Couny for Clark for State Treasurer was 492, of which 372 was polled in the city of Erie. This is not what should have had, but it is fair considering the light vote.

Philadelphia Gains.

Our candidate for State Treasurer polled 3.913 votes, running behind the rest of the ticket. The highest vote for a Socialist candidate was 4.616. polled by J. J. McKelvey for Judge of the Orphans' Court. His only opponent was nominated by the Republican, Democratic and City parties together The 33d Ward is the banner Socialist ward in Philadelphia. The vote for

City Controller in this ward was as follows: Republican, 3,838; Democratic, 727; City Party (reformers) 527; Socialist Party, 429; Prohibition, 108. The 33d Ward is located in the mill district of Kensington. Our vote is the highest ever cast for

Socialist Party in Philadelphia. In the Presidential election of 1904 our highest vote was 3,200. We made a 44

PARTY MEETING.

Delegates to International Congress Address General Meeting.

Comrades Lee and Hillquit Give an Interesting Account of the Actions of the Congress and the Problems the Delegates Considered.

The general party meeting held at the Labor Temple last Sunday was a complete success in spite of the threatening weather. William Mailly was elected Chairman, Edward F. Cassidy vice-Chairman and James Oneal Secretary.

The order of business was adopted is read, one amendment to include a discussion of The Worker being declared out of order.

Algernon Lee was the first speaker, devoting an hour to the two resolu-tions of the International Congress on Militarism and on Trade Unions and the Socialist Party. Comrade Lee read the resolutions and commented on the attitude of the delegates of the different countries toward these questions. Attention was called to the fact that the resolution on Trade Unions was almost identical with the position held by the Socialist Party for years

in this country.

Morris Hillquit spoke more on the general impressions he received of the congress. The order and discipline the German comrades manifested in organizing the congress was characteristic of their movement. Everything that could be devised to facilitate the transaction of business and take care of the delegates was done. The congress overshadowed the Hague Conference and was given much more attention in the press than that gathering. Delegates were present from nearly every country including Australia, South Africa and Japan.

Comrade Hillquit devoted attention also to the action of the congress on Colonial Policy, the Suffrage Move-ment in England and Immigration. The main struggle over the colonial question centered on opposition to a clause in the Colonial Resolution, which disclaimed entagonism to adforms of colonization on the ground under Socialism colonization would become a work of civilization. The clause was voted down and the Socialist policy of opposing appropriations for colonization purposes was reaffirmed.

The congress opposed the limited suffrage movement as reactionary as it proposed to give the ballot to bourgeols women and withhold it from working women, thus strengthening the capitalist parties.

The resolution of the congress on Immigration was unsatisfactory to the delegates from countries like tralia, South Africa and the United States where the unrestricted importation of Asiatic workers is a serious menace to the standard of living of the workers in those countries. However, as participation in the congress obligated the parties represented to accept its decisions nothing more could be done when the resolution of the American delegates was defeated. Comrade Hillquit closed with an apreal to the comrades to unite for more effective work for the cause and expressed the hope that at the next congress the American delegates can re- out of work. The Crescent Em port some electoral triumphs and thus Company laid off some of its take our proper place in the Interna- ployees yesterday, and several other

The discussion which followed was confined to the Trade Union and Imcomrade Ghent's that the Trade Un- ploying upward of 2,500 hands, ion resolution be published and widely distribuated was adopted. The meeting then adjourned after being in session over three hours.

substantial increase in spite of the fact that this was an "off" year.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, N. J .- Complete unofficial returns give Krafft, Socialist candidate for Governor, 1,326 votes in Essex County and Butterworth of the 8. L. P. 329. Our candidate for County Clerk, Comrade Klump, has 1,344. CHATHAM, N. J.—This place gives

the Socialist Party 23 straight votes (no splits) out of a total of 365. Last year we had 4. The S. L. P. got 3

PATERSON.-Twenty-one out of 48 districts show the following straight vote: Krafft, 406: 1906, 344 Manchester Township, Krafft, 87;

1906, 70. Returns indicate an increase in Passaic County over 1906 of 20 to 25 per cent. ARLINGTON.-Krafft, 98; 1906, 81.

HALEDON.-Paul Hueck, Socialist, was elected Justice of the Peace and Joseph Gless for Pound Master. The Socialist Party polled 87 straight votes out of a total vote of 382. In North Haledon Boro the Socialist vote was 27 out of a total of 91.

MAYWOOD.—The Socialist vote was 14, as compared with 11 in 1904.

MONMOUTH CO.-Krafft, 145; S. L. P., 177.

MORRIS CO.-Krafft, 355; S. L. P.,

HARD TIMES COME APACE.

Many Thousand More Men Lose Their Jobs This Week.

Six Thousand Laid Off Tra Works in New York-Wage Cuts, Shutdowns and Reductions of Force in Many States-Time for Comrades to Prepare for Unemployed Agitation.

The city of New York may lay off

seven or eight hundred men this week. It is claimed that money is lacking to continue the work of the Dock Department and the workers have to suffer as a result.

The industrial and financial depres-sion has halted work on many of the big transit works in New York and vicinity. Over 6,000 workmen have been laid off on the following transit

The Pennsylvania terminal tunnels and tubes.

The New York Connecting Ballro The McAdoo tubes, subways and terminals. The New Haven road's terminal and

clectric projects.

The New York Central's terminal

and third rall plan. The Interboro's East River tubes and Brooklyn extension.

The municipal bridge, subway loops and new bridges.

From all parts of the country co reports continuing the tragic story of wage cuts, shutdowns, and reductions of force which we have been presenting during the last six or seven weeks. The following are but a few of the principal items for the pa

Bad News from All Sides

READING, Pa., Nov. 7.—The Birds-boro Steel Foundry and Machine Com-pany posted a notice in each of its departments to-day of a general reduc-tion of 10 per cent to take effect Nov The cause given is general de-ession in business, and the cancella tion of orders.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 7.-The Nort western Railroad nut into c men thruout the system 121/2 per cand cutting the number of hours shop and roundhouse men from to eight. The order does not apply whe union contracts are held.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 7.-TI American Graphophone Company, employing 2,900 hands, shut down to night for an indefinite period. The shutdown will affect every department. Work has been rushing for ment. Work has been rushing for months, but the suspension of open tions is forced by the present fin

The Bullard Machine and Tool Company, employing 2,000 hands, is re

Birdseye, Somers & Company, corset manufacturers, employing 2,000 isons, have closed.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Nov. 7 .- No tices have been posted in all departments of the Pend Tool Works, the largest shop in the city, that a si time schedule will go into effect next Monday. The men will work only five days of eight hours a week. Aluminum Press plant at West Dur len shut down entirely last night w out explanation, leaving about 150 m concerns made reduction

departments. • WINSTED, Conn., Nov. 8.—The Coe migration resolutions. A motion of Brass Company of Torrington, en controlled by the American Brass Company, one of the largest consumers of copper in the country, has laid off 500 men within the last two days. The brass business is Torrington's leading industry, and several thousand persons will be directly affected by the reduction in help at the mills.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., Nov. 8 .- A notice was posted in the Brooks Locomotive Works to-day that after Nov. II all employees would work nine hours a shop foundry and tank department, which will continue on full time until further notice. The works will also be closed at noon every Saturday. The New York Central lines have cancelled an order for 150 locomotives and the unsettled condition of the money market has caused other roads to cancel and withhold orders. The Brooks works, which is controlled by the American Locomotive Company, employs 3,100 men and about 2,200 are affected by the reduction of the working hours.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 9 .- The large copper mines of the Guggenheim Exploration Company, situated in the Tenerala district, have closed down on account of the low price of copper.
The country all of the copper mines in
Mexico of the Guggenheim Exploration Company and the American
Smelting and Refining Company are WEST ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 11 .-

Early in the week a number of men were laid off from the Edison factories here. It was stated that then

Continued on name

Tork Post Office on April 6, 1891.

carrespondents sending news should ill their communications in time to reach a side by Monday, whenever possible, humanistations concerning the editorial arrivers of the paper should be administrative of the paper should be administrative form Loriz.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

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



HARD TIMES AND CONCENTRA-TION.

We have more than once remarked that while a period of financial and dustrial depression means a reducion, for the time, of the profits of the alist class as a whole, it means also a step in the concentration of caplist control, assuring greater prosits in future to those capitalists who survive the ordeal.

The reason for this is fairly obvious. In what we call hard times all busis enterprises work under some difficulties. Those that are very strong. a that have a good reserve of ands to draw on in an emergency and that have the best equipment and operate on the largest scale, thus securing the lowest cost of production and ening them to cut prices without exncing a positive loss, are best able to overcome these difficulties and, tho set making so large a rate of profit as in prosperous times, to live thru till prosperity returns. Those with the smallest reserves and the least extensive and efficient equipment are forced to go to the wall by bankruptey or otherwise. They perish, as capitalist enterprises, under the added stress of these more severe episodes in the struggle for existence. But it is often

assumed that the failure of a large "dons objectivation enterprises necesmeans a loss of power for the capitalist class. That is a false inference, as a moment's reflection ought to show. When a corporation perishes, its material properties, which are the basis for its stocks and bonds, do not go out of existence, do not necessarily even shrink in value. Nor do they pass into the hands of workfurmen, nor even into those of the "great middle class". On the contrary, those concerns which fail are largely the ones owned by men of the middle class; and as for the workingmen, their little savings melt away very rapidly when employment grows slack. No. the properties of these falling enterprises are thrown into the market either by bankruptcy proceedings or by the foreclosure of mortgages or by sale or reorganization to forestal bankraptcy or foreclosure, and they find purchasers. They are sold at a lower price than they would have brought in times of prosperity. But the less wealthy classes are just in the position where they cannot buy even what is offered cheap, but must themselves draw on their investments to meet current expenses. It is then necessarily the larger and better equipped and richer corporations that enter the field as buyers, and as buyers on favorable terms. The themselves suffering a temporary reduction of profits, yet they have a reserve of cash and of assured credit which enables them to take advantage of the distress of their lesser rivals and to add the falling corporations' properties to their own. And so, when the depression is past, the large capitalists emerge more powerful and masters of a larger proportion of the whole field than when it

This fact was illustrated inst week by the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron into the Steel Trust. Thru the recent years of prosperity a group of lesser subitalists had been able to hold this as an independent property. but only by carrying a heavy burden of debt. At the very beginning of the crisis they found themselves called on to pay a considerable part of their loans. To do that they must sell at least a part of their stock. But the same conditions which caused the loans to be called in also discouraged the buying of stock and forced stock | they will see the advantage which the prices down. Had the men concerned thrown upon the market a large enough portion of their Tennessee stock to come anywhere near meeting their loans, the immediate result would have been a still further depreciation she stock of that company and the

consequent calling in of still more of the loans secured by it. So they did the best thing they could. They went to Mr. Morgan and arranged terms by which the land and mines and mills and railways formerly under their control pass into the hands of their large competitor, the Steel Trust.

It is all simple enough. And it i part of the normal process by which, thru good times and bad, the ownership of the means of production and opportunities of employment become more and more completely concen trated in the hands of a small and ever a smaller class.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Root spent three hours last Monday in private conference with Mr. Gary and Mr. Frick of the Steel Trust. All that is necessary to note is that he did not hector and abuse them, as he did the officers of the American Federation of Labor whom he and Speaker Cannon received a year or so ago.

THE PRESSMEN'S OPPORTUNITY. One indication of progress in the trade unions is the movement now gaining strength in the International Pressmen's Union to disregard the injunction prohibiting them from striking. The Typothetæ at Cincinnati has charged that the pressmen have issued a circular that violates the injunction and complaint is made in New York City that the pressmen have struck in two local offices. It is to be hoped that this is true, for if it ever was necessary for men to go to jail in defense of an elemental right, the pressmen of the United States face that duty now. To accept the ruling of the court would be to establish a precedent not only for the workers in other trades, but for the courts also. One great example of peaceful resistance to an arbitrary decree of a federal court would serve to inspire the workers in other trades with more hope and more courage to resist judicial power than anything else except the election of Socialist officials. The example of workingmen of an entire organization going to jail as a protest against a capitalist judicial order would raise the question of judicial tyranny to one of national importance. Other considerations would make

this movement most opportune at the present time. In addition to the sym-pathetic support the pressmen would receive from other organised workmen s the fact that the capitalist interests that control these decisions have no desire to provoke a struggle over this question at this time. It is now too close to a presidential election to invite a controversy that would elicit the support of all intelligent workers on one side and the employing class on the other. This would give the struggle such prominence that it might become an important question in the next campaign and that is a contingency the employing class would do much to avoid. To have the most important bulwark of capitalist power challenged by the very class whose votes are necessary to its continuance, would be a calamity in the eyes of those who would bind the hands of the working class with legal decrees. Such an issue would displace the tariff, imperialism, federal regulation and other issues which are of no more concern to the workers than any of the other questions they have fought out in politics. It would be the first time that the workers themselves had forced a question of grave concern to themselves on the attention of capitalist politicians.

The question, of course, is bound up in the larger one of class tyranny in general which springs from a social system that allows class ownership of industry. This fact, more than judicial usurpation itself, the capitalist class have reason to conceal. The employing class could better afford to concede that one of its legal representatives had gone too far in issuing the restraining order against the pressmen than to provoke the question as to why and how capitalists are able to control court decisions. To admit such a "mistake" would be a blow to capitalist rule. It would reduce the prestige and respect in which legal tribunals are held and would be a victory for the workers thruout the country that would inject a more militant spirit in other labor organizations that have been the victims of such outrageous rulings.

The opportunity of the pressmen to wage a struggle of great importance to themselves and to their brothers in other fields is before them. Whether situation gives them remains to be seen.

benevolent guardians can do it. To

aid in the process two officers in the service in the Philipines tortured two prisoners by mashing their fingers in a vise. At the trial which followed the court refused to admit the testimony of the Inspector General who investigated the case. It would be appropriate for the administration party in the Philipines to adopt the vise as its political emblem to remind the littie brown man of what he would have missed had Dewey been defeated in Mantla Bay.

"CONSERVATISM."

One labor exchange is continually harping on the necessity of labor organizations having "conservative" eadership and on the wisdom of keeping "radicals" in the background, Just what virtue there is in conservatism and what it consists of the reader is left to guess. On the whole these frequent pleas are easily reconciled with the easy-going policy of relying on sweet phrases about "labor's dignity." and the "common interests of capital and labor," to combat the increasing hostility of capitalist power. They do not deceive the exploiters and can only lull the workers into fancied security while they are being plucked. It is such advice as this that has left the workers of this country in a large measure indifferent to wrongs that would provoke popular uprisings in some of the countries of Europe. And if by conservatism is meant the desire to conserve the interests of the working class, can such advisers be said to be truly conservative? If they were conservative-that is, if they opposed rash action but favored aggressive action against the growing tyranny of judicial and military power -there would be no cause for complaint.

But their assurance of harmony and good will between master and victim is evidence that the term "conservative" is misapplied to such advisers. They are reactionary for they do not conserve what liberties the workers have won but coolly witness their gradual emasculation by the exploiting class. The conservative is one who at least desires to preserve things as they are and he might with consistency make a vigorous struggle to preserve them if they were endangered by some hostile power.

TIM "radical", on the other hand, has more often proved to be the pioneer blazing the trail for timid souls than the fanatic and destructionist he is too often pictured to be. He at least has the virtue of preventing that inactivity and indifference to wrongs that meets the admiration of the mis-called conservative. What danger exists in the so-called radical's activity is an excess of zeal for better things which might lead to rash action that would be injurious. But while this is true he at least has to his credit a desire to improve where others would suffer losses with scarcely a cry of protest.

One thing is sure. The changes constantly taking place in the economic world makes necessary a continual readjustment and change of labor's forces to meet the new problems. Such changes only came from the persistency with which the "radicals" urge them, for the conservative and reactionary can be relied on to oppose them just because they are changes. powerful human agency in social and economic progress in the past so will they be the advance guard of the future. More power to them.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

The Editor would call attention to the statement from the State Committee printed below in comment on his signed article of last week. It may be added that at the special meeting of Nov. 7 the State Committee rescinded its decision of Oct. 20 to reduce The Worker to four pages and decided to try other plans to maintain it.

Last Sunday's party meeting was a great success. Next Sunday is to be held another, of even greater importance, to consider the conduct and the prospects of The Worker and the best ection to be taken regarding it. That meeting should be even more largely attended than last week, should be be gun promptly at the announced hour of half past two, and should be conducted in the same admirable spirit of comradeship which characterized last Sunday's gathering. Let no comrade who wishes to deserve the name fail to attend.

It is not the intention of The Worker to offer any advice to the comrades of Local New York as to how they should vote in the referendum begun this week and ending on Dec. 22 In fairness to those who have appeal ed from the General Committee to the The natives of the Philipines are being transformed into citizens and civilized beings as rapidly as their the desiral Committee to the party members were a letter by Comrade Feigenbaum giving the reasons why, in the appellants opinion the members should not sustain the desiral Committee. which was to the effect that subdivisions of Local New York should not be allowed to affiliate with the Jewish Agitation Bureau, the majority in the General Committee holding that the Jewish district branches have ample opportunity to carry on by themselves and thru the First Agitation District the work of educating and organizing the Jewish proletariat in this city. The fact of the General Committee having voted by a decisive majority for such prohibition will undoubtedly weigh in the comrades' minds as a considerable argument for that side of the case. It is for each comrade to consider care fully the question whether the dauger ch a Bureau as seen by the Gen eral Committee do or do not outweigh the advantages as set forth by Com rade Feigenbaum. Our one word of advice is that every comrade first con sider the question calmly and ther record his vote, so that the voice of the whole rank and file shall be heard and the final decision command re-

STATEMENT OF THE STATE COMMITTEE.

Comrade Lee's lettter in The Work er of Nov. 9 in which he criticizes the action of the State Committee at its meeting of Oct. 29 when it voted to reduce The Worker from six to four pages, contains certain statements the State Committee feels which obliged to correct in order that the party membership may not misunderstand the position of the State Committee. He states that the Commit tee decided, without consulting either the Editor or the rank and file, to re duce the size of The Worker from six to four pages and that information of this action was held back from him until after that week's Issue of The Worker (Nov. 2) had gone into the

The facts are as follows: When the State Committee met on Oct. 29 it was confronted with the fact that there was but \$8 in the Sustaing Fund and very little money coning in. It was necessary to take immediate steps as the body entrusted with the business management of the paper, to enable the committee to continue publication The committee acted as it had a right to act and in accordance with what the exigencies of the situation seem ed to demand. The committee de-cided to make certain reductions in expenses, reductions which affected the size of the paper and the editorial force. Whether this action was a wise one or not need not be discussed here. The point at issue is, whe he the committee had and has a right to take action affecting the physical make up of the paper whenever it finds it self obliged to do so.

The State Committee after taking the action referred to immediately voted to invite Editor Lee to come to special meeting to be held a week ater, and before the action of the committee was to go into effect, to be informed why such action was deemed ecessary.

This was as courteons as the con mittee could be under the circum stances. Comrade Lee was verbally notified the following morning Wednesday, Oct. 30) by Manager Crimmins at the request of State Secretary Chase and was also told that the State Secretary would officially notify him by letter. The State Secretary on Thursday, Oct. 31 mailed to Comrade Lee the letter quoted in his statement in The Worker. It will be seen from the foregoing that Comrade Lee was in error when he said that the information was held back from him Regarding the inference that the proceedings were of a "star chamber character, it need only be said that every member of the State Committee received notification of the meeting of Oct. 29 as they do all meetings and

that a quorum was present. The State Committee has always allowed the widest publicity at all its meetings and the inference that the committee has held "star chamber" been well considered before giving out. The State Committee makes this reply to Comrade Lee in no spirit of controversy or hostility. It is made so that the party members may know the facts as they are, and may know that the State Committee has nothing in mind by its action except the welfare

of The Worker. State Committee Socialist Party. JOHN C. CHASE, State Secretary

NEW YORK ORGANIZES

THE WORKER CONFERENCE The Worker Conference of New York was organized on Tuesday evening. Nov. 12. There was a good at-tendance. Edward F. Cassidy presid-ed. S. Solomon was elected Secretary of the Conference and A. Chess treas urer. Rules of order were adopted and certain recommendations from The Worker Ways and Means Committee were approved. The committee was instructed to try and arrange for a debate on Socialism and Capitalism in Cooper Union, or some other large hall, at an early date, for the benefit of The Worker. Comrades Jonas and Mailly were appointed a committee to interview the "Daily Forward" Association about co-operating for the "Daily Forward" ball in February. A full report of the meeting will appear next week. The Conference will meet again next Wednesday, Nov. 20, p. m., at the Labor Temple, and ril delegates should attend.

The Coward.

What! has the coward love of life Made one shrink from the righteous strite? Have human passions, human fears, Severed me from these Pinneers Whose task it is to march first, and trace Paths for the progress of the race?

—Charlette Brents.

THE WORKER BENEFIT AT DALY'S THEATRE.

There is every indication that the benefit for The Worker to be given at Daly's Theatre, Broadway and Thirtieth street, next week, will be a great success. Tickets are selling rapidly and those who desire seats for any of the performances of "The Great vide", from Monday to Friday, inclusive, should get tickets at once and exchange them for reserved seats so as not to risk being disappointed by delaying until attending the performance. Holders of tickets for The Worker benefit are entitled to the choice of reserved seats in advance similar to regular purchasers of seats at the box office.

Something about "The Great Divide" itself will be of itnerest. This play is the first one written by William Vaughn Moody of Columbia University, who had been known previously for his poetry dealing mostly with modern subjects of vital interest. It was Miss Margaret Anglin. who plays the leading female character in "The Great Divide", who first saw the possibilities in the play and urged its production. Her judgment was verified by the reception accorded the play by the leading dramatic critics and by the public generally, and it is now in its second senson in New York.

On account, however, of contracts made for other cities the present pro-duction of "The Great Divide" will close at Daly's Theatre on Nov. 30. and it is hardly likely that an opportunity to see the original company in the play in New York will occur within the near future.

The theme of "The Great Divide" a big one. Ruth Jordan is a Massa-chusetts girl who is left alone at night

on her brother's ranch in the Gila Desert of Arizona. Returning from a drunken spree, three roustabouts en-ter the cottage and two propose to shake dice as to who will have the girl. Ruth, in desperation, proposes to the third rowdy, Stephen Ghent, that she will go with him, providing he will marry her. He accepts, bribing one of his companions and fighting a due with the other in order to get the girl. Then they both leave together.

The remaining two acts deal with the destinies of Ruth Jordan and Stephen Ghent and the working out of of which is due to the excellent acting of Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin in the leading rôles. Both these conscientious actors have added greatly to their already high reputation by their characterizations in this play.

A number of theatre parties have been formed during the week of the benefit. One composed of New York and New Jersey comrades will consist of forty-eight people, another from Brooklyn of about fifty and the 8th A. D. of New York has organized a party of one hundred for Wednesday night. The Yonkers comrades are coming thirty strong on the same night

Readers of The Worker would do well to read carefully the advertisement on the third page of this issue for full particulars, and note where tickets can be had up to and including Friday, Nov. 22. Fifty per cent of the gross receipts from the sale of these tickets will go to The Worker and the benefit should be made a great success by every party member and sympathizers with The Worker. The Worker derives nothing from seats purchased direct at the box office.

PANIC WEEK IN WALL STREET.

By Harvey Russell.

The week beginning Oct. 21 was | of the insurance companies inasmuch full of excitement, and crowded with object lessons of the ways of capitalism so plain that he who runs may The news, adulterated the it was in the capitalist press, was pregnant with meaning for the Socialist. and verified the statements of the Socialist, as news from capitalist sources so often does.

In a recent article in The Worker mentioned the fact that the scarcity of money in the banks was likely to cause a falling off in industry, du the fact that industrial capitalists were dependent on the banks for ready money to carry on business. then (about six weeks ago) we have read of the copper trust closing down most of its mines, of the railroads "re trenching", of many manufacturers curtailing their business for next spring, and of the Union Pacific, the Rock Island and the Lehigh Valley Railroads laying off thousands of men Many minor branches of industry ar slackening up from the "unpreceden ted prosperity" that the capitalists were enjoying.

The banks and trust companies are always spoken of as strong, solid, impregnable etc.; and they are, too, until ome of the people who have put their noncy in them want to use it them selves and then they discover what a confidence game has been worked on them. Of course we are told that it is unreasonable to expect that any bank can pay all its depositors on demand, but we are not told that the bank's officers have its funds loaned out on "securities" that have become unsaleable and that consequently cannot get money out of the banks Resides, they tell us there isn't enough clasticity in our currency system; that is to say, that instead of one real dollar doing the work of three or four, as now, it should do the work of ten. Since the trouble started the blg brainy financiers have shown us how easily they can stretch money. When a bank now has a large check to pay it issues a clearing house certificate instead of paying out the cash. That is, in place of cashing a check, it gives another check, and all the poor forlorn banks are willing to accept same in lieu of real money until they can get the tangle straightened out.

The Loan Graft.

The week started off with a big bank failure, and the next day a couple of trust companies closed their doorsnot because they were insolvent, no indeed-(see any capitalist newspaper and you'll find out that they are not insolvent)-but simply because they didn't have on hand the money so trustfully deposited with them. Trust companies are well named; you must trust them with your money, you must trust that they are run by trustworthy men, you must trust that the securitles they speculate in with your money are worthy of trust, and you must trust to the Lord that you'll get your money when you want to draw it out Following the first failures there

were two or three every day and the values of stocks sunk medily. Fol-lowing the announcement of each fallum come a further decline, until records were made every day. Way did they fail? Were the fir PSAN of Wall Street anxious to dis ony to the world their incompetence No, the beaks and trust competence?
No, the beaks and trust competence?
No, the beaks and trust compenies closed their done because they loaned out too much of the people's and the beaks. This loan post is a great hang-for the beaks? He gives the depositor two or three per cent interest on his money, loans it out on any gate he can get, and pockets the difference.

the depositors know from the start that all that is made above the fixed sum of interest on his money is to be kept by the bank.

It was not loans for commercial or manufacturing enterprises that brought the banks into undesired prominence lately; stock-market loans caused all the trouble. It should be understood how these loans are made to appreciate the extent of the difficulty. A bank, or a private capitalist, like the late Russel Sage, will loan money for speculative purposes on stock collateral up to about seventy per cent of the market value of such stock. For instance if a speculator wants to buy one bunwhich is quoted at 140, costing alto gether \$14,000, he can give this stock as security and borrow nine or ten thousand dollars on it. The specu-The banks are glad to loan money or such transactions as the money advanced brings in a high rate of in terest. They put such money out on "call", that is, they can call it in or one day's notice, and if the loan is not then repaid they keep the stock which was given them as collateral

A Specimen Operation. Many banks had loaned immense ums in this way before the stock

market began to break, and as price

sank lower and lower, more and more

of these "call" loans were called in Many speculators paid back their loans and redeemed their stocks, but a large number were unable to raise the money and had to forfeit them. It sometimes happens that when a bank acquires stocks in this manner it does so at a loss, but usually, having loaned but 70 to 75 per cent of the market value on them, it is a source of pro-fit. The "late unpleasantness", however, was due to the banks having too many stocks and too little money. specimen operation will make this thousand shares of Reading at 188 several months are several months ago, and borrowed on it \$100,000, the stock being then worth in the open market \$138,000, so the bank was fairly safe in making this ionn. Of course, being brainy capital ists, the bankers did not foresee that the stock market would break so sud-denly, so when this man's Reading dropped to 110 the bank called in his loan, and upon learning of his inability to pay took his stock. "That is all right," you may say, "they got \$110,000 worth of stock for \$100,000." But when the slump continued and Reading got down to less than \$85 a share, this bank owned the stock at a loss, and when the poor depositors came around for their money they found that their trusted bankers had it all tied up in stocks that could not be sold except at a big loss. These examples could be multiplied many times, for this has been a frequent ocar me much up the failures began.
This correlate of all kinds always ready to take fright, began to worry about their money, and their lack of confidence (or perhaps the understanding of the game) precipitated the trouble

We find another instance of the in ernational character of capitalism in the fact that the first discordant note thet marred capitalistic harmony was thy: marred capitalistic harmony was a report of the financial embarrassment of several large bankers in Amsterdam, Holland. This was followed by the suspension of one of the oldest and largest European brokerams houses, located in Hamburg, Germany. The effect of these failures was immediately felt in New York, as

by the drop in the stocks on the New York Ex-next day. The foreign weak-course did not help to restore as on this side of the Atlantic, confidence on this side of the Atlantic, confidence on this side of the Atlantic, but on the contrary was a signal for nervous holders of stocks to sacrifice their holdings for whatever they would bring. Then we saw banks fall because holders of stocks had become frightened and dumped them on the market, and we saw the holders of market, and we saw the bolders of stocks become frightened because the banks failed and dump more stocks on the market, causing more banks to fall and so on, each new faffure or sudden break in prices adding to the feeling of panic.

Aiding the Gamblers.

When things looked darkest, after having held off until the last possible moment, Rockefeller and Morgan came into the market with millions in cold cash to help the banks over their difficulties. This action was taken after a whole night spent in consultation with Mr. Cortelyou. Cortelyou also put \$25,000,000 United States Treasury money into the banks—perhaps to li-lustrate the fact that the administration was hand in glove with the trust magnates, Rockefeller and Morgan. No one ever heard of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States coming to the assistance of a labor organization when it was in financial difficulties, but Republican and Democratic officials alike are ready at all times to help the capitalist class. We call att-tention to this, incidentally, to add one more proof, if proof be needed, of the class character of government under capitalism.

The effect of Morgan's spectacular rush to the rescue of the banks was an immediate rise in prices on the Exchange, and a more hopeful tone in the capitalist press. The latter solemnly assured their readers that the country was on a sound and substantial basis, and that as long as we had such capable and patriotic financiers at the head of our industries all would soon be well. In plain words, they meant that as long as Roosevelt's administration worked harmoniously with Morgan and Rockefeller to preserve the capitalist system and cover up its shortcomings and render it aid when necessary, the rule of capital and the robbery of labor would continue. Of course these assurances restored confidence to some extent, and the decline in prices was checked. Investors began to think that once more the golden stream of dividends would flow them without effort on their part.

Thus the situation stands; the capitalist's confidence in the eternity of capitalism has had a rude jar, expectantly he awaits more news, and prays that it he good. Press reports of relaying off of thousands of wage work-ers has had a somewhat chilling effect after the enthusiasm aroused by a ma Morgan; the more farsighted captory. ists see in this the coming of out a times and the cessation of indu. The and consequently of profits.

. The gray heads among them are accustomed to seeing the rickety wagon of capitalism break down ten or twelve years that they are paring for the storm, and they are tirely out of the stock market now.

LIFE vs. PLUNDER.

Railroad workers of New York sta have filed a complaint with the upstate Public Service Commission against the New York Central an Hudson River Railroad. The com plaint charges that there are between New York and Albany a large number of bridges and tunnels which are not at proper height to enable employees to perform duties in safety. The com-mission is asked to compel the railroad to raise bridges and, where they cannot be raised, to provide warnings in the form of electric bells and lights. Fourteen railroad employees were killed and many injured from this cause in 1906, and the increased height of year a greater menace. As usual life is balanced against plunder and has little consideration at the hands of railroad owners.

A "Prominent Man."

Samuel Brass of New York City is not a distinguished name for there are so many of his kind. But he got his name in the newspapers and for one brief moment was distinguished from all the rest. Then he sank into the obscurity from which he came. He had offered bimself for work from door to door on the second floor of an office building. The same disheartening en-

swer greeted each despairing appeal.

As the elevator descended with a party on their way to lunch they were rudely disturbed by the sound of a revolver shot and the lurching of a dy against the elevator cage. next trip of the elevator bore to earth the dead body of a man who had a few minutes before ascended live and well. And that is how Samuel Brass got his name in the paper and how for one brief moment he became know the world.

The Full Dinner Pail.

What base affront to come to me to send Ye back to power again! Think ye to still My holy needs with plea of Dinner Pail Heaped high, aspill? Bourgeds Republican And Temocrat, ye know not me. I scorn Ye beth and all your grov'ling ways; your lint! For power, inhuman greed, ideals base

Ont of my awful toll, my barren days, My strike, my starving home, has cor

STORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

PREFACE.

writing this work my aim has en to give the exact facts as far as the available material allows. Necessarily it is impossible, from the very nature of the case, to obtain all the facts. It is obvious that in both past and present times the chief beneficiaries of our social and industrial system have found it to their interest to represent their accumulations as the rewards of industry and ability. and have likewise had the strongest motives for concealing the circumstances of all those complex and devious methods which have been used in building up great fortunes. In this they have been assisted by a society so constituted that the means by which these great fortupes have been amassed have been generally lauded as legitimate and exemplary.

The possessors of towering fortunes have hitherto been described in two ways. On the one hand, they have been held up as marvels of success, as preeminent examples of thrift, enter-prise and extraordinary ability. More recently, however, the tendency in certain quarters has been diametrically the opposite. This latter class of writers, intent upon pandering to a ed popular appetite for sensation, pile exposure upon exposure, and hold up the objects of their dictribes sters of commercial and political crime. Neither of these classes has sought to establish definitely the relation of the great fortunes to relation of the great fortunes to the social and industrial system which has propagated them. Consequently, superficial effusions and tirade -based upon a lack of understanding of the profelling forces of society— have little alue other than as reflec-tions of a certain aimiess and disordered spirit of the times. With all their volumes of print, they leave us in ion of a scattered array of assertions, bearing some resemblance to facts, which, however, fail to be facts inasmuch as they are either distorted to take shape as fulsome eulogies or as wild, meaningless onslaughts.

They give no explanation of the fundamental laws and movements of the present system, which have resulted in these vast fortunes; nor is there the least glimmering of a scientific interpretation of a succession of states and tendencies from which these men of creat wealth have emerged. With n entire absence of comprehension, hey portray our multi-millionaires as phenomenal group whose sudden ise to their sinister and overshadow ing position is a matter of wonder and surprise. They do not seem to realize for a moment-what is clear to every real student of economics-that the great fortunes are the natural, logical outcome of a system based upon fac-tors the inevitable result of which is utter despollment of the many for the benefit of a few.

This being so, our plutocrats rank as nothing more or less than as so many unavoidable creations of a set of processes which must imperatively produce a certain set of results. These results we see in the accelerated con-centration of immense wealth running

side by side with a propertyless, ex-

propriated and exploited multitude. The dominant point of these de-nunciatory emanations, however, is that certain of our men of great fortune have acquired their possessions by dishonest methods. These men are singled out as especial creatures of in-famy. Their doings and sayings furnish material for many pages of assault. Here, again, an utter lack of knowledge and perspective is observ-For, while it is true that the methods employed by these very rich men have been, and are, fraudulent, it is also true that they are but the more conspicious types of a whole class which, in varying degrees, has used precisely the same methods, and the collective fortunes and power of which have been derived from identically the same sources.

In diagnosing an epidemic, it is not enough that we should be content with the symptoms; wisdom and the protection of the community demand that we should seek and eradicate the cause. Both wealth and poverty spring from the same essential cause. Neither. then, should be indiscriminately condemned as such: the all-important consideration is to determine why they exist, and how such an absurd contrast can be abolished.

In taking up a series of types of great fortunes, as I have done in this work, my object has not been the current one of portraying them either as remarkable successes or as unspeakable criminals. My purpose is to present a sufficient num examples as indicative of the whole character of the vested class and of the methods which have been employed. And in doing this, neither prejudice nor declamation has entered. Such a presentation, I believe cannot fall to be useful for many reasons.

It will, in the first place, satisfy a spirit of inquiry. As time passes, and the power of the propertied oligarchy omes greater and greater, more and more of a studied attempt is made to represent the origin of that property as the product of honest toll and great public service. Every searcher for truth is entitled to know whether this is true or not. But what is much more important is for the people to know what have been the cumulative effects of a system which subsists upon the institutions of private property and wage-slavery. If it possesses the many virtues that it is said to ss, what are these virtues? If it is a superior order of e'vilization, in what does this superiority consist?

This work will assist in explaining for naturally a virtuous and superior order ought to produce virtuous and superior men. The kind and quality of methods and successful ruling men. which this particular civilization forces to the front, are set forth in this exposition. Still more important is the ascertainment of where these stupendous fortunes came from, their particular origin and growth, and what significance these concomitant methods and institutions have to the great body of the people.

(Continued next week.)

To the noise of the battlecries and

the shots is joined the crashing of

timber and the falling of walls. A

shell burst in one of the houses, and

the pressure of the air, caused by its

explosion, was so powerful that sever-

al soldiers were wounded by the ruins

of the house which were borne along

by the air. A window flew over my

The chimneystack tumbled down, the

plaster crumbled into dust and filled

the air with a stifling cloud that stung

From one lane to another thow the

hoofs rang on the jagged pavements)

the fight wound on and reached the

marketplace. In the middle of the square stands a high pillar of the

Virgin. The Mother of God holds her

child in one arm and stretches the

other out in blessing. Here the fight

were hacking at me, I was laying about on all sides. Whether I hit one

or more of them I know not; in such

moments one does not retain much

Still two cases are photographed on

my soul, and I fear that the market-

place at Saar will remain always burn-

ed into my memory. A Prussian dra-goon, strong as Gollath, tore one of

our officers (a pretty dandified lieu-

tenant-how many girls are perhaps mad after him) out of his saddle, and

split his skull at the feet of the Vir-

gin's pillar. The gentle saint looked on unmoved. Another of the enemy's

dragoons a Goliath too seized, just

before me almost, my right-hand man,

and beat him backward in his saddle

so powerfully that he broke his back-

I myself heard it crack. To this also the

Madonna gave her stony blessing.-

An Epidemic Eruption.

States is only one of the epidemi

eruptions characteristic of the capital-

ist system, which demonstrate its in-

nate rottenness. The same overproduction which inflicts untold misery

upon the actual producers may, and frequently does, bring rum and dis-aster upon many who derive profit by its manipulation.—London Justice.

Hustle in the subs-

The financial crisis in the United

Baroness Von Suttner. .

rolonged-man to man. They

id with the window-sash still in it.

REGULATING THE HORRORS OF WAR.

"LABOR MARKET." Terrence V. Powderly, Chief of the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, has made to Sec-retary Straus of the Department of rce and Labor a report showing the nature and extent of the work of division. Efforts are being made to obtain thruout the country exact information as to the "labor needs" of the various sections. Precise in-formation is desired in order that aliens may be given information as

cise and accurate information is desired in order that admitted aliens may be given practical information as re and by whom labor is needed, the classes required, wages paid, use rents, transportation, and school

to the "labor needs" of the various

It is claimed the division has information certifying that places can be provided for 256,400 men, women, and dren at wages ranging from \$3 per week to \$3.50 per day. From individ-ual employers of labor specific infor-mation has been received which will nable the division to place immediately 1,595 aliens at wages ranging from \$1.25 to \$3 per day. From Commissioners of Labor and State Boards of Agriculture have been received reports wages ranging from \$18 a month to \$3, per day.

From this it may be seen how a federal department created, it is alleged, in response to the demands of the workers, may be used against them. On the face of it Powderly's department is simply a bureau to provide be difficult for the capitalist class to secure. Other departments of the government show that there is a great mass of the unemployed the year round yet the government steps in and shifts blocks of laborers to various sections in accordance with the demands of capitalist firms. The farce is all the more contemptible in that a discredited "labor leader" is at the ead of the bureau to give it some

Worker Sustaining Fund

PROHIBITION.

By Joseph E. Cohen.

In many parts of the United States vote, s have become intoxicated with the idea that prohibition would be a good thing. This is very true of the South.

For a number of years the Prohibition Party has tried to reach the ears of the voters. Its plea is that if the liquor traffic were stopped everybody would be happy. It is well to remember this fact, because the present movement to make the country "dry" has little in common with the theoretical prohibition movement. For instance:

Matthew H. Stevenson, candidate of the Prohibition Party for Treasurer of Pennsylvania at the election just closed, thus expresses himself: "It's a business question. They used to say that if prohibition was ever to be realized, it would be thru the instrumen tality of the churches. Well, if the about they had better be stirring, for the business men, the employers of labor, are favoring the elimination of liquor simply as an economic proposition, apart from any moral views they

Industry nowadays is carried on with very expensive machinery, and the bosses want sober workers in order to avoid accidents and interruptions in work. That is why they are behind the present "dry" wave. That is why Standard Oil contributes to the campaign funds of the Prohibition party in Pennsylvania.

While prohibition is thus seen to be desirable for the employers of labor, it has a contrary effect upon labor itself. If the wage workers are kept sober, it will add to the number of available men in the army of employed and unemployed. Result: More intense competition for jobs.

Still, in the long run ,this will not be an unmixed evil. If the workers stay sober after work they may turn their attention to the study of economic and social problems. The benefit of this growth in the knowledge and intellicence of the workers will reaped by the trade union and the Socialist Party.

It is no accident that the Socialist Party of Germany advises the tollers to shun the glass that gladdens. It is no matter for regret that the linotype has sobered up the printer. While the question of prohibition does not affect the basic roots of the labor question. and labor may do well to refuse to take sides in the warfare over making the country "dry", when the prohibition jag has spent itself it will leave the cause of our economic ills more plainly exposed to the end that the wage-working class can apply the

BRITISH RAILROADS

AND PRIVATE PROFITS. threatened strike of railroad workers in England has projected the question of national ownership of the railroads to the front and it is being widely discused. From no less an authority than the Board of Trade, the railroad workers are able to produce evidence that their demands for a better wage rate and fewer hours per day are more than justified, even from a conservative standpoint.

The Board of Trade report gives the following table of average wages paid per week: To 9,891 men, \$8; 6,508 men \$7; 15,045 men, \$6; 38,414 men, \$5; 111,-86 men. \$3 to \$4; 6,595 men \$2 to \$3. Richard Bell, the railroad workers lender, says 260,000 men receive only \$3 to \$4 per week, 140,000 from \$1.25 to \$5 and 95,000 from \$5.25 to \$6.

The Board of Trade report also shows that for these miserable wares, 64,624 men worked 13 hours per day, 22,046 worked 14 hours, 2,670 worked 16 hours, 1,070 worked 17 hours and 1.120 worked 18 hours. Also that in 1904 no less than 455 railway workers were killed and 3,840 injured. The companies will do nothing to preserve the life and limb of the rallroad work-Human lives are estimated as

cheaper than automatic couplers. As a result of this capitalist mismanagement \$200,000,000 per annum is drawn in dividends by the railroad shareholders. All this is very similar to the experience under capitalist ownership in this country, is it not? Private ownership of industry bears the same evil fruit everywhere.

While the agitation for national own ership of railroads in England is growing apace, the Socialists are careful to point out that such national owner ship, there, as anywhere else, would bring the workers little if any benefit so long as the nation's government is controlled by capitalists and bondholders, more concerned about drawing their interest regularly from govern ment bonds and about lowering the tax rate than about the welfare of the railroad workers or the safety and convenience of the general public.

The End of Classes.

If we anounce that we will remove the present class state, then in order to meet the objections of our opponents we must also say that the so cial democracy, while it con'ends against the class state thru the removat of the present form of production, will destroy the class struggle itself. Let the means of production become the possession of the community; then the proletariat is no longer a classas little as the bourgeois; then classes will cease; there will remain only so ciety, a society of equals-true human society, mankind and humanity.-Lieb-

-All Butterick publications are on the unfair list.

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Quick and Pleasant Way to Help THE WORKER.

THE BENT TREE.

By Touchstone, in the Brisbane Worker.

No doubt you have heard that Melbourne* has bought a picture called "The Bent Tree", by Corot, a French artist, for £5,775.

And maybe you have expressed surprise, and maybe you have spat disgust, that so high a figure should be paid for a piece of canvas, with paint daubed on it by a foreigner.

Five thousand five hundred guineas for a bent tree! They might at least have insisted on a straight one at the orice.

Canvas is not dear, paint is not dear, foreigners are dirt cheap. What was Melbourne thinking of? The picture is a landscape, a sim-

ple bit of scenery-with a clump of trees and a pool, and a woman of no importance, under a gray sky. I saw a photo print of it yesterday, and it looked nothing. In nature the

whole thing-the land, the water, and the sky over it, with Eve thrown inwouldn't fetch five thousand five hundred shillings in a free market.

And you liaven't heard the worst. Right in the foreground is the Bent

I love art as well as a fool may, and Corot is a particular pet of mine, yet I fain to confess that that tree has the effect of a wilful and deliberate intrusion, of an unpardonable liberty.

It doesn't belong to the picture at all. In itself utterly devoid of beauty. it has no value as a part of the composition.

Cover it up in the print, and there is a classic dignity in the scene. Expose it to view again, and it offends an out-of-place ungainliness.

Half across the canvas it straggles -a sickly pariah, a weakling of the field, scarce rooted in the soil, cling-

ing feebly to such support as it has, Not pointing skyward, as all rightthinking trees and people ought to, but bending to the earth, leadess and abject, an utter, unmistakable failure in

It certainly seems, looking at the print, as if the landscape would be creatly benefited by the removal of the | bad? Bent Tree.

But the artist-ah, great was Corot. his vivid green imagination—the artist thought otherwise. And he was right. the college ored.

The Bent Tree possessed some quality that commended it to his beautysearching eye.

In the print-plain black and white and unsympathetic, as a photograph always is; the Gradgrind of Art.-you cannot discern in what that saving quality consists. But that it is there, in | trouble is there. the painting, for the world to see and rejoice in, be very sure, my brothers.

Perhaps it introduces just the note of tender mystery that characterizes all Corot's landscupes, that exquisite air that makes one feel that beneath his dewy foliage no impure creature can

Perhaps it carries just the touch of color to lift up the picture to lyric heights, and make it sing, as all great pictures do, for color is music made visible

Perhaps-but there are so many per hapses, and one may guess all day at the "why?" of genlus, and be no nearer Sufficient for us that there was the

Beut Tree-the wastrel of the grove, upon their shoulders. with no spreading branches for the birds to nest in, useles seven for post- from the schools as soon as possible ing blils on, so scraggily thin was its stem-shrinking, drooping, unrespectable, a scandal to the neighborhood; and yet having that in it which the great artist saw, and made manifest to immortality.

'Good heavens! what a lesson can we learn from this!

At All Fools' College, brothers, we

are taught to look always for the unifying element in truth.

There is no beauty on one plane of being that is not linked with beauty on another, just as one lovely melody -(one has to think in music for subtle analogies)- leads to another melody as lovely as itself.

What Corot did with that unprom ising limb, will Socialism do with the bent trees of humanity. It will make them adorn the landscape.

Present society has no use for them save as firewood. Cut them down and east them into the furnace! Building material they do not con-

tain. Straight enough or firm enough for telegraph poles, to carry the magic electric wire, they are not; nor yet for the masts of ships, spreading salls to the winds of ocean.

What shall we do with our bent trees? Nobody will give us five thousand five hundred guineas apiece for them. We had a professor here this week

from America, 'telling us of the great things that a university would do for A university is just the thing for

the garden flowers and ornamental shrubs of the professions, or even for the high-class timbers of commerce. Roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, laurels, acacias, silky oaks, stately

place-these you can get from the universities in their human types; but bent trees present them with a probem they can only solve in the old, unsatisfactory firewood way.

No scheme of university culture nakes provision for the trees that grow aslant.

Socialism alone can do that, for So cialism is in accord with the redeeming spirit of the artist who shows us in the Bent Tree undreamt of possi bilities of loveliness

That learned professor, who comes all the way from America to edify us. knows less than Corot, who never had a university education.

And, by the way, hast ever noticed. brothers, how very few great men

Painters, poets, musicians, inventors scientists, discoverers, founders of rewith his beautiful soft silver mind and ligions, rulers of men-the mightiest names among them are not those of

The fact of the matter is, fellows of mine, there is something wrong with our universities, as with most of our boasted institutions.

Would you know that wrong? Then dig like the Socialists to the foundations of society. The source of the

The professor-he is really a very able man, and as wide-minded as one can be who has grown within wallsthe professor talks democracy of an aristocratic kind, and advocates the

throwing open of the universities to the children of the poor by the fixing of fees as low as £5 a year. It is a well-meant suggestion, and a liberal one, but it won't do.

Chyapen the universities as you will, the children of the poor cannot attend them.

There is a saying among business

men that "time is money", but it better fits the poor, for they live from day to day, and the loss of a few hours' toll is like the stripe of a whip The poor must take their children

and pack them off to work. How many of them can afford to spend pre clous years upon their sons and daughters in sending them to universities when they could be earning bread a clothes, and helping to pay the in mill, or shep, or factory?

Brothers, let us take heed say of distinguished visitor

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CAPITAL

I would like to ask that professor question or two, he is such a clever

ly the talk of a university for the poo

While ever the present system holds

And in them must caste distinctions

be created and perpetuated, and edu

cation be forged into a shining sword

More and more is trained ability be

Do we not see it every day, with

millionaires founding and endowing

colleges, throwing the glamor of

wealth around the students, breeding in them the spirit of an elect class.

and constituting the professors their

paid servants, learned apologists for

the system that makes millionaires

ing pressed into the service of plutoc

for the oppression of the people.

the universities must be for the chil-

is tommyrot.

dren of Dives.

I would like to ask him: "What of the bent trees of humanity? What does your learning say to them? Shall they be cut down, to feed the furnaces of your millionaires? or can you, out of the wisdom of your colleges, devise how they shall grow healthily and bear blossom and fruit?"

Somehow, I fear me the professor would be struck for an answer. The bent trees, which the artist-nature makes so much of, the universities can only tackle with the axe.

Brothers, give thanks that there is another form of learning, higher and deeper and broader than that of the universities.

Socialism comes like the great artist. to teach what before was not thought of, to reveal to us unsuspected values in that which in our blindness was accounted of no worth.

Socialism is the Corot of society, not finding all things beautiful to its hand, but beautifying all things under the loving touch of its genius.

We shall everyone of us in that day feel within ourselves the mystic spirit that renders the canvas of Corot so precious. The true art sense is the sense of perfect proportion in all that concerns the life and happiness of

Brothers, in the Time to Come the

How Crane Became a Socialist. Walter Crane, the great English artist, in his new book, "An Artist's Reminiscences", relates his conversion to Socialism as follows:

A little pamphlet, entitled "Art and Socialism", issued as one of the "Leek Reprints"--really are print of one of Morris' addresses had a great effect upon my mind. and led me into a correspondence with Morris on the subject, in which I stated all the objections and difficulties which occarred to me sgatust Socialism, as I then understood it, and he very kindly wrote fully in reply. The result was that the difficulties disappeared, and from the verge of pessimism as regards human progress, I accepted the socialistic position, which became a universal solvent in my mind. It was the question which swallowed all other questions—"like Aaron's Rod", as Morris said at the time. A he-pful book which he told me of was "The Co-operative Commonwealth", by Laurence Gron and, the author of which I afterwards met in London, H. M. Hyndman's "Historic Basis of Socialism" and a translation of Kar-Marx" "Das Kapital" were also amon, st the most informing books on the subject. It is well to recall that when Walter

'rane visited the United States twenty years ago he was Honized wherever he went, but at Boston a dinner that was to have been given to his honor was abandoned because he had the courage to attend a public meeting of protest against the execution of Parsons, Spies, Fischer, and Eugel, in Chicago.

Modern Alchemy. reed, avarice, cupulng and unscrupu

race for wealth," says an eminent writer and everybody knows that it is so. Medic val alchemists dreamed of transmitting the baser metals into gold. The dream is surpassed to-day. We transmute the buser passions into gold.—Brisbanel Worker,

Socialist Should be Without.

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THE LABOR MOVEMENT

ership of 25,000, have deed to ask for an increase of six ats an hour and half pay extra for eight hours a day. A with the general managers of Western railways was held on Mon-

abers of the Iron Moulder's Unon of America have been denied a cury trial by Judge Barnes in the Suor Court at Chicago. The case inlves a long-standing controversy be-cen the Employers' Association and a union. 'The association, represent-ruine large Chicago firms, is seekto have made permanent an inn restraining members of the ders' Union from interfering with iness of the petitioners. The association also asks the court to pun-ish twelve officers of the union for tempt of court by alleged picket-

Mexican Labor Conditions.

exico is perhaps the worst type of a capitalist republic that exists to-day. A Mexican refugee, in an article in the evada Workman", gives some idea of the terrible conditions brought about under the rule of President The Worker has atready given attention to the few strikes that taken place in that country in Cruz, Monterey and elsewhere would be more numerous were it not that they are prevented or sup-pressed by the police and army of Diaz. Women and children are ex-ploited shamelessly. Women work for 18 cents and children receive 5 cents per day, or about half of these sums American currency. Children fre-ently fall asleep on the floors of the es and slave drivers beat them to their tasks again. The prisons are ag so fast with labor agitators that an island in the pacific is being used as a place of exile for these offenders. In 1905, 35 newspapers were suppressed for protesting against these conditions and thousands of citizens ere arrested for taking part in a reform movement.

At the same time the American gov-

nt is playing the contemptible part of a policeman for Diaz and is exican hangman. There is little hope for the Mexican workers until the Mexican usurper and his tools have wn and a liberal régime tailed in their place. May the Mexican revolutionary movement soon prove successful and the workers of work out their deliverance from the industrial oppressor as well.

Four thousand miners in the Danville district of Illinois are on strike as a result of the financial situation. They were informed last week they would be paid in checks instead of currency and the strike followed. If the strike continues long the plant of the Illinois Steel Company at Joliet will close, as it depends on the Dan-ville mines for fuel.

That Japan has entered on a career of "civilization" is evident from a Socialist exchange from Osaka. Osaka is the center of the glass industry of Japan. Young laborers are treated as cruelly as chattel slaves. They are frequently killed by brutal bosses in order that the god of profits may be ssured its normal tribute of unearned

To Prison for Contempt.

Unless a rehearing is granted four embers of the United Garment Workers of America may serve four aths in a Chicago jail for violation of an injunction. Should this prove to be the case their local union will pay their families the usual wages the men earned when at work. The men but the case has been going thru the courts until the Supreme Court of Illinois handed down a decision saying that the men would have to go to jail. ne of the condemned workingmen have ever been identified as particiants in the violation of the injunction.

the other hand, they have all prouce indisputable evidence that they no way connected with the Neither were they in the vicinity as the time of its occurrence.

There is no change in the strike of the shoe workers at St. Louis if the hostility of the police department is excepted. Men are accested by the dozens in the vicinity of the factories and discharged when they reach the station houses. The strikers have the support of the union men of St. Louis and are giving what aid they can. The daily press of the city is still falsing the situation and articles. ing the situation and advertising for , boys to take the place of the strikers.

An international alliance for common defense between 60,000 American and Belgian glassworkers was effected in Cleveland recently. The American union, which numbers 30,000 members. is now on strike. The men refused to accept the wage scale proposed by the manufacturers in a recent conference. The new scale proposed a 67 per cent reduction of present wages. The strike is the biggest in the history of the

South Australian Labor Party. The fourth annual conference of the United Labor Party of South Australia was held in Adelaide on Sept. secretary it appears that labor unions and various political clubs are affil-which experience so far has not related with the Labor Party. The revealed to these city wage slaves.

ommittees representing the Switch-o's Union of North America, which democratic clubs, 90 local committees and 9 electorate committees affiliated with the party. The local organizations have nearly doubled their membership during the year and 20 new organizations have been formed. The Labor Party is permeated with Socialist ideas to a great extent, but it wavers in its attitude towards the capitalist parties. This attitude is again demonstrated in the conference rejecting a motion that would prohibit members of the party from accepting a ministerial office.

> The end of the railway strike in Italy was certain when the Confederation of Labor and the Socialist leaders refused to declare a general strike. A great deal of bitterness has followed the termination of the struggle, which time, of course, will heal. The government has dismissed ten of the strike leaders at Milan, five at Turin, and one at Venice.

Brewery Workers' Appeal.

A conference of various trade unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. of New York and vicinity has adopted resolutions asking for support in its effort to get a reversal of the decision revoking the charter of the United Brewery Workmen of America. The resolutions state that three different charters have been issued to the brewery workers since 1896, each new charter being necessary to include the wider jurisdiction of the organization over employees in the brewerles. It is also shown that the United Mine Workers and other organizations enjoy privileges for which the charter of the brewery workers was revoked.

conference asks the support of sympathetic organizations in their appeal from the Minneapolis decision and asks that they send protests to the convention of the A. F. of L. which meets at Norfolk, Va., next week.

The threatened strike of the railway employees of Great Britain has been averted. An agreement was signed last week by the chairman of the principal railway companies and the representatives of the railway employees. The agreement provides for consideratrying to turn refugees over to the tion of matters in dispute by a board of conciliation representing the employees and the individual railroads If the board fails to reach an agreement the matter must be referred to arbitration. It is to be hoped that the workers have not jeopardized their cause or strengthened the enemy by consenting to the conference with the president of the Board of Trade.

> A strike of the Hebrew bakers in Harlem was declared last Sunday, after the Hebrew Boss Bakers' Association had decided to increase the price of long rye loaves from 7 to 8 cents each. After the main strike was cailed a sympathetic strike was announced by the drivers of bread wagons. The union men had been forced to work eighteen hours a day. A bread famine among the users of kosher bread may result if the strike becomes general.

A Traffic in Scabs.

The frequency with which scabs have been imported from England to break strikes in Holland, Italy and other countries, is provoking a discussion in the European Labor and Socialist press. This tendency is expected to increase if the plans of the International Federation of shipping interests are carried out. This organization proposes to recruit scabs for service in strikes that may occur at European ports. Of course the unemployed workers of Great Britain form the basis for this traffic in strikebreakers. They become desperate and lose what feelings of solidarity they may have fellows at the class that reduced them to what they are. Will Crooks, one of the Labor members of Parliament, has introduced a bill to probibit the exportation of strikebreakers and it will be pushed with vigor at the next session

The Women's Trade Union League of New York City is forming a woman's auxiliary to the Grocery Clerks' Union to help the early closing movement. The auxiliary is composed of the wives, sisters, and other women relatives and friends of members of the union. Their mission will be to call upon all housewives and ask them to co-operate in the movement by discouraging grocery stores which keep open late.

T eaching the Teachers.

The New York Board of Education has adopted a by-law which prohibits school teachers from lobbying for legislation at Albany. Under its provisions charges may be brought against any teacher that violates the rule and the offender discharged if found guilty. This attitude of the board is that of the sweatshop boss who regards employees as serfs, and the tendency of public employment to assume that character becomes more pronounced each year,

The professional wage workers will have to realize that their interests are bound up with the manual workers and only thru unity with the latter will they be able to acquire the right to be heard in their own defense. Capi-talist employment, whether public or private, reduces all workers to one level of servitude and the Board of From the annual report of the Education is doing its best to teach

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Wales concluded a remarkable campaign for their candidate for Parliament, H. E. Holland. The campaign was waged along clear Socialist lines and independent of the Labor Party. Half a hundred women canvassed the district from end to end, distributing literature and advertising meetings with handbills and posters.

The result was 746 votes for Com rade Holland, giving third place to the Socialist Party with six candidates in the field. This constitutes by a large majority the largest vote ever polled in Australia for a Socialist candidate in a single Parliamentary constituency. comrades are jubilant at the result and promise to enter the next election with still more vigor and with the hope of capturing the seat.

Germany.
At the funeral of Julius Motteler at Leipzig nearly 7,000 people marched to procession, wreathes and telegrams came from trade unions, party organizations and friends all over the world, and August Bebel, Paul Singer, Karl Kautsky, Dr. Mebring and other prominent Socialists were present. Comrade Singer spoke at the graveside and Comrade Bebel addressed a memorial meeting in the evening.

The trial of Comrade Karl Liebknecht was full of sensational features. It is understood generally that if he had not been a Socialist he would have been acquitted. That the case against him was weak was shown by the fact that the charge was altered no less than four times and until the last no one knew exactly what he was charged with. Comrade Liebknecht and his lawyes acquitted themselves admirably during the trial and completely shattered the arguments of the prosecution. In his concluding speech Comrade Liebknecht answered the charge of attempting to paralyze the authority of the Kalser as the head of the army, sprung upon him at the last moment, by the President of the court himself, after all the other charges had broken down; this fact is destined to make this trial memorial in the history of legal persecutions to which the German proletariat movement has been subjected. In answer to the public prosecutor's accusation that he was a coward, Comrade Liebknecht pointed out that it required more courage for an attorney with a wife and family and practise to put his whole existence at stake than for a public prosecutor to raise an indictment. He also placed the principles of the Socialist Party in the clearest light and defended them against misrepresentation, declaring he was proud of being allowed to repre sent in person the principles of International Socialism, that is, of international peace against militarism. The trial aroused great interest in Germany, and Liebknecht's sentence to 18 months imprisonment with the costs of the trial has created much feeling for the party

Switzerland.

The question of army reform was submitted to referendum of the Swiss people, and by a vote of 300,000 to 250,000 a law providing for improvement in the army was adopted. The new scheme increases the term of service of conscripts and involves the government in an extra expenditure of \$000,000 a year. The result of the vote is halled as a defeat for the Socialists, but the latter can be proud of the splendid vote passed against the measure. It will prove a strong protest against the extension of mili-tarism. It is significant that this vote followed the enactment of a military law which enables the government to declare the Swiss railways under martial law, in which case all workers who refuse to serve are liable to five years'

Russia.

The Black Hundreds and other government supporters are preparing to bring about the dispersal of the third Duma, altho that body should prove to be as tame as the autocracy could wish. They advise the absolutists to imitate the first Duma and demand the resignation of the Ministry, replacing it by persons enjoying their con-fidence, and advocate the public whip-ping post and wholesale executions. M. Dubrovin, president of the "genuine Russians", has ordered the members of the union to occupy the streets leading to the Duma building on the opening day to counteract any possible revolutionary demonstrations. He urges the members to quietly hand over revolutionists to the police.

It is stated that in Southern Russia and the Caucasus the railroads are practically in the hands of the revolutionists and that plans for armed uprisings are under way.

India.

The first branch of Socialists formed in India was organized by Kier Har die in Calcutta during his recent visit to that country.

The India Council that governs India for British capitalists has issued a legal decree prohibiting public meetings of fifteen or more persons to discuss the present unrest in that unhappy country. What the outcome of en-forcing this measure will be remains

Great Britain.

Socialists have always had difficulty in organizing the workers of Ireland, but the movement has at last secured a firm footbold in the Emerald Isla.

Australia.

The Socialists of Sydney in the DarNew South

Branches have been formed in the past only to die soon after. Of late the working class have become more responsive to our principles and now re are six fairly strong branches of the I. L. P. in Belfast and one in Dublin. The Belfast workers had a good sample of capitalist government during the strike of the dock laborers, and the strong tendency toward Socialism there may be regarded as the aftermath of capitalist tyranny. A Central Council to carry on educational work in all parts of Ireland has been formed. Speakers from England are continually being engaged and are doing

> and other cities. The Executive Council of the Social Democratic Federation has adopted resolutions of condolence with Comrade Liebknecht "on his unjust condemnation to imprisonment for his peaceful and constitutional agitation against militarism in Germany, but congratulates him heartly on the fine work he has done for the cause of Social Democracy in this direction at great risk, thus showing himself to be the worthy son of his noble and deeply regretted father, the late Wilhelm Liebknecht."

effective educational work in Belfasi

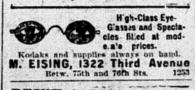
Belgium.

The Socialists made great gains in the recent municipal elections. In the industrial district of the Berenage they gained twenty-four new seats; at Liege a new seat and 2,000 more votes were gained and in the towns of Herstal and Fiemalle Socialist mayors were elected. At Ghent, however, there was a set-back, due to the electoral law, which is called by the Socialists the "four infamies". This law was devised by the Clerical government in 1894 and it fixes the qualifying residence at three and sometimes four years; this means that large numbers of the proletariat are permanently dis-

Japan.

The tendency toward "direct action", which has manifested itself in the So cialist movement of some of the Latin countries of Europe, has reached Japan. The tendency in this direction is not very strong, but it has some forceful advocates.

"Helmin Shimbun" of Osaka states that as a result of the war many obscure people have become rich. Speculators and government contractors received some rich grafts, and it is ex-pected that some of them will be raised to the peerage for their distinguished services. So the professional "patriot" is to become a fixture in Japan as he is in other capitalist countries.



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THE JEWISH AGITATION BUREAU QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Worker:—The mem-bers of Local New York will now have to vote upon the question whether the Jewish subdivisions of the party will be permitted to Join the Jewish Agitation Bureau of the allst Party of the United States and

The subject is of momentous importance for the Socialist movement in America, and it is the duty of all party members to get unbiased information on the question, so as to be able to render an intelligent decision. The undersigned has taken a not insignificant part in the organization of the Jewish Bureau. He therefore feels himself in duty bound, as well as well situated, to throw light on the subject.

For over sixteen years, ever since I be.

over sixteen years, ever since I be-member of the Socialist Party of America, during all my activity as agitator and organizer, it has been my chief aim to bring into our party the masses of the Jew-ish / proletarians, as obedient, well dis-ciplined members. My agitation for party discipline has been so intense that nun ous Jewish Socialist leaders, in their aver-sion to all such discipline, have incessantly heen at odds with me and have sareastically christened me as "the scientific founder of armory Socialism". When, consequentdiscipline had the upper hand in the So dalist journalism of the Jews, there was room in it for me. My loyalty to the whenever there was a rupture be-the latter and the Socialist organs Jews, has brought me no inconsiderle material sacrifice, as is well known to older comrades of all nationalities. And not a whit less was my concern for party discipline my only consideration when I organized the Jewish Bureau. These

were my motives:

The Jewish proletariat has rendered an astounding and magnificent service to the glorious Russian revolution. At present ns masses of this human force are enormous innesses of this human force are drifting toward our shores. Here in their new home they are likewise ited to become a social force of great significance. Indeed the number of their organizations is rapidly increasing. The question before us therefore is: How should these be made flesh of our flesh? This question is still more lifest because should these creations. more urgent because, should these organiza-tions, which are already in the hundreds, stand aloof from the party, they will not only be an enormous loss to our movement, but they may even some day become a great hindrance to it. The day will come great hindrance to it. The day will come when they will be united throot the country. Then, should they still be alienated from the party, this powerful national hand will be an excellent weapon in the hands of our numerous misleading oppo-

The most natural solution, then, is to in corporate these new-comers into our party. This is easily said. A band of devoted comides, and among them the undersigned, has been laboring at the task for decades and as far as human powers would allow True, we have not been quite unsuccessful. We now have a considerable number of sound Jewish party organizations. Yet, as to the muss of socialistically inclined Zew-ish workmen of whom there are many thousands, it has been quite impossible to persuade them to join our party, whose various divisions and subdivisions more ever, are formed on purely geographical loss. The reason is easily understood. If the further fact that they speak a different guage and are of a different nature from rest of the population among whom nee has strewn them. Another reason is their natural adhesion to each other fo purposes of aiding the revolutionary par-

We should not base our actions on the way things ought to be, but cannot be, Such a course would be utopian. The fact is that in spite of our efforts, many thousunds of socialistic Jewish workmen have been organized apart from the party. It is therefore infinitely better for the party to establish some communication with them than to ignore them altogether. In the first case, we shall be in a position to direct them. In the second instance, they may develop into a hostile and dangerous eres of our own making.

Then an opportunity presented itself. Several years ago the Jewish party organiteveral years ago the Jewish party organinations of some towns in this state organred an agination bureau in Rochester for
he arrangement of agination tours by
fladden speakers of the party and for the
sub-lection of party literature in the
fladden anguage. The bureau has already
and several conventions and was very sucrespectively in its endeavors. In course of time
t was augmented by several branches of
he Bund, as well as by several other Jewes organizations not belonging to the party
and by organizations of several other states
and Canada. As this year's convention of
he Bureau was drawing near the wish was
appressed that still more states would parleipniz in its proceedings, with the uitiante sim of extending the activity of the
lureau throout the land.

itelpats in its proceedings, with the bilimate sim of extending the activity of the
Hursean throots the land.

The convention look piace in Rochester
on Stpl. 2 and 3. Twenty-one delegates,
representing afteen cities in seven states,
were prisent. Of the organizations, 11 were
branches of the party, while the other six
are in sympathy with it. The majority of
the delegates were originally of the opinion that none but party organizations be
admitted to the Bureau. Contrary to this
sam 1 joined those who held that the
Rureau shound be turned into a means of
drawing into party activity and branging
inder party influence all those hundreds of
fewish organizations which, the not yet
affisiated with the party, are in sympathy
with it and are pervaded with a revolutionary spirit. The delegates finally are
rived at the following conclusions: The
Jewish organization should be "The
Jewish agitation Bureau of the Socialist
That of the Origination is to incorporate the Jewish workinen into the Socialist Party; to convince them of the
necessity of party discipline; and to propagate the doctrines of the party. And all or
canisations desirous of participating in this
task ary called upon to join the Bureau.
ONLY, PARTY MEMBERS IN GOOD
STANDING CAN BECOME OFFICERS OF
THE BURRAU OR DELEGATES TO ITS
CONVENTIONS.

In the five weeks after the convention
swers? new organizations from various

CONVENTIONS.

In the five weeks after the convention saveral new organizations from various narts of the country applied for admission. Here, then, is an excellent opportunity of bringing under the influence of our party an important force which is aircady in extence, and which, apart from the party, sight yet become an obstacle.

The Bureau has requested the National Executive of the party to propose some effective mode of control over it by the party. The Bureau will gladly submit to any proposal the Executive shall determine upon.

upon.

Should branches of the party be forbidden to join the Bureau, the existence of that force of Jewish Socialists—a force the unaffiliated with the party—will be continued notwithstanding the prohibition. That measure will not affect it. It will only deprive the party of all influence over

ver, it must not be forgotten that Jewish workingmen are Socialists.

d speak their own language, know how approach them. Mone but such can unstand the exact nature of the agitation at is to be carried on among them. Unfortunately the great political significance of these masses is much better the carried of the carried on the carried or the ca

They maintain Jewish organiza-for which they lavish thousands of DR. for which they lavish thousands of lars. Should we refrain from doing wise, this great political force will be indoned to our foce—a force so algent that even the politicans in the ite House are compelled to coax it with sorts of diplomatic fakes. And yet is party members would spurn the offer a loyal organization of comrades, subto party control, the only organization while of winning these masses, to underthis great task.

of our cause. Among the American workincmen we have been findered by the
conservation of the nursand-simple trade
unions. Not so with the Jewish union
movement, for it has been almost exclusively guided by Socialist elements. Its
only weakness is the fact that the Jewish
masses are not trained to permanent orcontraction. One of the foremost duties of
Socialists, thesefore, is to overcome this
singerishness be encreede astistion and
organization. One will this involve our interfering in disagreements among unions.
The Jewish unions are not at odds with
one another. They are neverostre. They
need but to be strengthened, to bein the
conversing masses to better their condition.
And this can be accommished only by a
Socialist organizations under its control to
exercise their powers for the strengthening
of the trade unions: to participate with
their bodies and souls, and in a true Socialist spirit, in every war waged by the
oppressors. We

exercise their powers for the strengtheuing of the trade unions; to participate with their bodies and souls, and in a true Socialist spirit, in every war waged by the oppressors depains the oppressors. We charge our members to join their respective trade organizations. We call upon them to spare all existing unions, and in cases where the only fault of the existing organizations is their lack of permeation with our spirit, to oppose all attempts at the founding of opposition unions. We say upon our organizations the duty of forming close organic relations with the trade unions by means of mutual representation in the respective local central bodies. The Bureau shall interfere with mutual grievances of Socialists and trade unions only for the purpose of reconciling both."

It should be borne in mind that all this is said only in relation to the Jewish unions, where the disagreements of the American unions are out of question. The grievances mentioned above only apply to charges of Jewish unions against Jewish Socialists for standing aloof from them and to certain counter charges on the part of the latter in justification of their action.

Now, then, who but the most stubbornheaded comrade will, after a there acquaintance with the matter, dissipating all faise suppositions, vote for the alienation of the Bureau from the party? There is no, reason whatever for rejecting the proposal of the Bureau to work hand in hand with the party for the party struches from joining the Bureau in permitted the Finnish and the Poilsh locals to belong to organizations of their own countrymen? Why should this same right be withheld from the Jewish conrades? Moreover, the party has admitted several Jewish party locals, which at the same time belonged and still belong to the Band, notwithstanding said body concerns itself mostly with Russian affairs and has pothing to do with America. All the more reason then for the party indicates within the state? with esposing twalthes same dancer is to be found in grogranization rius the dancer o

party control eliminates such as it can be done. as it can be done. Faults can be detected in everything, but Faults can forget to weigh the advan-

B. FEIGENBAUM.

DRAGGING IN SIDE ISSUES.

To the Editor of The Worker:-The writer would esteem it a personal favor. and believes it also a tactical necessity, if enment on the party's official attitude to

In The Worker of Sept. 14 was published an article entiried "The Red Fing", con-taining a reference to the Confederate Sug. I do not wish I do not wish to characterize the reference. The coly reason I mention it is because it caused three Southern gentlemen. well enough disposed towards Socialism to have become regular readers of The Work-er and contributors to the cempaign and from further consideration of the subject and to vote for Tammany. These three votes had been promised to Socialism be-

fore the article in question was published. Recently the "World" published an inour party organ, who, while contending that he was speaking unofficially, yet suc-ceeded in advertising some rather "ad-vanced" views on the marriage relation. Another sprice in this

ceeded in advertising some rather "advanced" views on the marriage relation. Another article in this morning's issue of that paper contains the same views (if the quotation is correct) made officially.

The writer has been an carnest endeavorer in Socialist propaganda for some years, and trusts he may be pardoned for a keen sense of discouragement at finding his usefulness immeasurably diminished by the thoughtleaness (or worse) of others who are also supposed to be working for the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth at the earliest possible date.

**Spropaganda is not ensy, nor is it at all times even pleasant work; therefore after a few open minds have been discovered or manufactured it seems very hard to lose the entire effort by reason of a questionable comparison.

**So, too, is it embarrassing to be forced to spend almost que's whole propaganda time 'explaining' how our official utterances regarding the livisomeness of present conventionalities to promiscuous natures, are really, after all unofficial.

It is also disquieting, in attempting to discuss with certain party members the phases of economic determinism, to find that the said members' education in Socialism began and ended with a deep delving into the science of free love.

In the hope and helief that you are not alone capable but willing to discuss the above situations in such official manner as to assist the writer and others engaged in propaganda, and also possibly to influence some other courades who are otherwise engaged, the writer refraits from cuss-words and leaves the above to your consideration, awaiting with keen interest the result.—Fr. H.

New York, Nov. 5:

[As shown by the letter published hast week, Courade Lemon distinctly said at the Sunrise Club that he spoke only for himself.—Ed.]

KINGS COUNTY

CAMPAIGN FUND

Organizer Wm. Mackenzie acknowledges receipt of the following conto the Kings County Campaign Fund:

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THE NEW YORK

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The following list of acknowledgements was unavoidably crowded out two weeks ago and inadvertently omitted last week. The totals as given last week and in the list above

are not affected. Hillingham, List 2080, \$3; Philip Stoil, List 2740, \$1; Fred. Thomas, List 2791, \$1,50; Jacob Tirsch, List 2797, \$1.50; Ike Fushman, List 2798, \$2.60; J. Unterbach, List 2823, \$1.25; Edw. A. Urry, List 2827, \$2; Nicolans Wagner, List 2830, \$1.40; Joseph Winkler, List 2049, \$2; L. Yona, List 2902, \$8.25; Victor Young, List 2904, \$2.40; Louis and M. de Young, List 2904, \$2.40; Louis 310, \$4.50; Reinhold Schneider, List 3045, \$5.70; Wm. Black, List 3081, \$5.25; Victor J. Abbott, List 3045, \$5.70; Wm. Black, List 3081, \$5.25; A. Diamant, List 3052, \$1.5; R. Meler, List 3091, \$2; Samuel Coyler, List 3204, \$0c; J. Hufner, List 3482, \$3.10; List 3284, \$0c; J. Hufner, List 3482, \$3.90; Jullus Klein, List 3538, 75c; B. K., List 3502, \$2; Frank Makal, List 3623, \$3.90; David Melhado, List 3669, \$0c.; F. Nickiesberg, List 3706, \$3.50; B. H. Rulin, List 3812, \$1.10; Max Scheinbaum, List 3839, \$3.65; A. Schans, List 3642, \$1. N. Sliverman, List 3885, \$8.25; Ernest Kegel, List 4022, \$3.25; H. Walther, List 4060, \$4.10. A. Mecca, \$3.80; total for the week, \$354, 73; previously ncknowledged, \$1,572.41; total to date, \$2,227.16.

THE SHUNTER.

The engine-bars are splashed and starr'd-They've killed a shunter in the yard.

"He never seen how he was struck, And he died sudden," someone said. The driver coughed—"That flamin' truck Come on the slant and struck him dead." The fireman choked and growled "Hard

The engine whistles short and low, The engine whisties short and low,
(His blood is on her "catcher-bars.")
We had to let his young wife know
His soul had passed beyond the stars,
Where he will hear no engines blow, Nor listen for the coming cars.

She stared and stared—until he came, On four men's shoulders, up the hill. She sobbed and laughed and called

And shivered when he lay so still— She had no cruei words of hisme— She bore no one of us ill-will. The've washed the rails and sprink'ed sand.

(Oh! hear the mail go roaring on!)
And he was just a railway hand—
A hidden star that never shone—
And no one seem to understand—
Her heart is broken! He is gone!

The engine-harm are cold and hard— They've killed a sampter in the yard. —Will Lawson, in Sydney Bulletia.

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

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

National.

A persistent call fro activity in the ripening field comes to the National Of-fice from every section of the country. What is your local doing? What are you Keep in touch with your state organization. Get busy. Let us start 1908 right. That means every man in line with

Lettish translation. A translation of ou National Platform into the Lettish language is now under way. We ought to place 50,000 of this translation within the next 60 days. Write for imformation.

Since election all news has been go news. Our party is steadily growing both from the several state and municipal elec-

The Executive Committee of the I. S. B. and I. C. informs this office that the suit the second Russian Duma was set for tria before the Senate for Nov. 7. Full repor of the trial should appear in the S press of America. For particulars, address mittee, Brussels, Beiglum.

National Committeeman Williams of Min-nesota makes the following motions and comments which will be submitted to the National Committee Nov. 19:

"I move that a per capita assessment of 25 cents each to be levied upon the entire membership to pay the railroad fare of the delegates to the national convention o to be paid in the months of February and March."

COMMENT.

"January is perhaps the worst month in the year for the workers, and April or would likely leave some of the assess the hands of the National Secretary when the convention assembles. For these reasons February and March seem to be the only month worth considering in raising the assessment. As 25 cents seems insufficient I suggest 35 cents, believing that sments should be kept down to the minimum. Reckoning that III,600 member amount estimated necessary. It is unfor tunate that the constitution does not proride that the assessment must be paid for as Imany members as there are delegated to represent.'

MOTION NO. 22. "I move that the dues paid to the Na tional Office for the months of December 1997, and January and February, 1908, b used to determine the membership entitled to be represented by delegates in the national convention of 1908."

COMMENT. "This motion cannot be decided until some time in December, but that will not prevent that month from being used in reckoning the membership. In fact, I have named the earliest months possible so that no state committee may be tempted to hold back their dues for a month or two, when they night be all paid in the months taken as a basis of representation to give a larger number of delegates than their dues ordinarily would entitle them to. earlier the months used as a basis, the less wift be the danger of such manipulation It may be unpleasant to have to provide for such possibilities, but dues have been held back before and it is better to provide for it than to suffer from it."

National Committee Motion No. 13, in-

National Con the services of either Comrade Simons of Heath to prepare a leeflet to be used in towns where our right of free speech is interfered with, was lost. Vote being as follows: For, 8: Against, 37: not voting, 20. Indiana reports two new locals this week at Paxton and Staunton.

. Charter has been granted Elida, New Mexico. Local starts with 15 members. The National Secretary requests that in the future all remittances be made in post

office money orders. Local Marietta, S. D., Schwarz, La., and Local Marietta, S. D., Schwarz, La., and Cottago Groye. Oreg., endorses the pro-posed National Party Referendum submit-ted by Local Portland, Oreg., relating to increasing the monthly duse. Contributions for the National Organi-zation Fund for the two weeks ending Nov.

are as follows:

Wm Paulgrove Great Palls Mont. \$1 Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 22, Newark N. J., \$10; Local Nelhart, Mont., \$2.50; N. N. J., \$10; Local Neinart, Mont., \$2.00; N. Smith, Washington, D. C., \$1; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 54, Stapleton, L. I., N. Y., \$10; do., Br. 45, Bridgeport, Conn., \$5, 0., Br. 24, New York City, \$5; Julius Bernard, Darby, Mont., \$1; A Union Carpenter, Oklahonia City, Okla., \$1.50; Work men's S. & D. B. F., Br. 11, Boston, Mass \$10; "N. S.", New York City, \$.50; Osca A. Geriach, Needles, Cal., \$5: Local Cher enne, Wyo., \$2; total, \$54.50; previously ported, 1057.26; grand total, \$1111.86.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGAN IZERS.

Geo. H. Geebel: Nov. 17, Marceline, Mo.;
Nov. 16-19, Hannibal: Nov. 20-21, Sedalia;
Nov. 22, Edon: Nov. 23, Tuscumbia.
Martin Hendricksen (Finnish): Nov. 11,
Cleveland, O.; Nov. 18, Detroit, Mich.: Nov.
20, 21, 22, 23, Marquette County, Mich.
Guy E. Miller; Nevada at large.
John M. Worx: Nov. 18, Endeld, N. H.;
Nov. 19, Franklin; Nov. 20, Concord; Nov.
21, Manchester: Nov. 22, Nashus.
M. W. Wilkins: Maine, under the direction of the State Committee.
The Chicago "Dally Socialist" subscription cards, now in the National Office, should be converted into cash. Every local should have for reference purposes a copy of the report of the Socialist Party to the recent International Congress held in Stuttgart, Germany. Price, 10 cents.

John M. Work spoke at Portland, Mc., on Nov. 6. In spite of wind and rain a good crowd came out to hear altha and went

away with clearer ideas of what Spcialism stands for. The "Argus" gave a satisfac tory half-column report of his address.

Massachusetts.

The result of the vote shows that with hardly an exception where work was done during the year a gain was made. On the whole we get about the same per cent as last year. While this is better than a loss yet a good encouraging gain is possible. In other places than those mentioned last week the comrades are preparing for an active campaign. Plymouth County Feder-ation meets Dec. 1 to devise ways and means for propaganda.

The Laurence American Club will soon move into a larger and better hall, where public meetings and socials in the interest of the party will be held. The lloston Club appears to have got started and will no oubt build up a large membership.

The Secretary's October report has been mailed to the clubs.

All campaign expenses, with the exception of \$50, has been paid. When the sub-scription lists are turned in this will be paid, and there is hope that a larger surplus, to be used in organizing work, available. The comrades should not forget that the Secretary is open for engagements. BOSTON.

The Socialist Party Club of Boston is

now organized on a plan best suited it is believed to this stage of the growth of our movement, looking to a concentration of its forces and a systematization of its work by bringing its members together in one body with an Executive Committee acting under the instructions of the club, and Ward committees as agents in these localities. The corresponding secretary will be in direct communication with all the members and the club's financial secretary will receive all dues. A literary agent and librarian and chairman of propaganda work complete the list of officers. A non-Eng lish speaking branch may exist under jurisdiction of the Boston Club, with representative on its executive committee and paying to it fifteen cents of the month ly dues. One meeting place and one treas ury mean economy and strength to the funnees and ability to plan and execute; and the regular monthly or fortnightly meetings of the membership will give all a voice and vote in all that concerns the party; and the members will become acquainted with one another, will know what is going on in the party and be made to feel their responsibility for the same, be sides acquiring a knowledge of parliamen tary rules and be imbued with the virtues of courtesy, candor and fairplay.

One of the evils we had to contend against in the past, has been the weak and short-lived character of the ward branches, which was reflected in the doings and makeup of the central committee, resulting in a waste of time and energy and a! sorts of discouragements. One great evil has been the small proportion of the active to the nominal membership, the no dues but attend the meetings and strive to do their share of the work of the organization, instead of letting its af fairs be run whatever fashion and no mat ter by whom, and leaving to the few the ally the more obscure and thankless la

the mixture of races and customs in this country as in no other, it behoves true Socialists to set their faces creed and nationality in their relations an dealings with one another. While the equal rights of the sexes goes without mong Socialists, this truth needs to be ilustrated more and more by the direct participation of the women members in the work and deliberation of the party.

All persons who have been All persons who have been connected with the party in recent years, whether come forward now and make a fre Come to the regular meetings of the party, a committee of your ward. But every member should consider himself or herself a missionary for spreading Socialism distribution of literature, getting subscriptions for Socialist papers and new party members, advertising meetings and assist ing at them if only by their presence. We ings, and recitationists and vocal and in strumental music for our various gather-ings. The Labor Lycoum, now doing a good work, needs to be placed on a still higher plain. And we hope soon to have a headquarters for all our meetings and entertalnments, with library and reading room supplied with Socialist literature from all parts of the world, a place where re can take our friends and send the in quirer we chance to meet.

Come now comrades and help in this new beginning. Let us take courage in of victory even amidst a people's ity and woe. And let us make of Boston, beset with peculiar obstacles despite its revolutionary fame, a center of vital and fruitful activity in the Socialist movement of the country and of the world,

THEODORE W. CURTIS, for the Ex-

ecutive Committee. Franklin H. Wentworth has been invited by the management of the Parker Memorial, Berkeley and Appleton streets, to de liver his lecture on St. Francis of Assisi before their congregation. Comrade Went-worth has consented on the stipulation that the Boston Socialists be invited. The date issue of The Worker.

The Socialist Club of Boston held a regu-lar meeting Nov. 7 with a good attendance. Five new members were taken in. The temporary executive committee appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws an-nounced its work completed. The constitution was accepted and the committee dis charged. A permanent executive commitcharged. A permanent executive commit-tee was elected consisting of the following comrades: Joseph Laas, John F. Mailey, Chas. Fuller, Chas. Y. Lawler, J. J. McEt-trick, Harriet L. Raasch, A. S. Zartarian. After a long period of reorganization the club now faces the future with a com-petent executive committee, and a good standing membership of 150. The slogan from now on will consist of one word: Or-ganization. The club meets the first and third Thursdays of the month at headofficers: Corresponding Secretary, Winslow Rouse, 23 Knoll street, Resiludale District; West Canton street: Financial Secretary Treasurer. Cyrus Koehler, 37 Chambers street. The Sunday evening lectures are still being carried on at Pilgrim Hall, 634 Washington street. The following city candidates have been nominated: For Mrs. Kenikow, C. V. Lawier: Street Com-misloner, Geo. G. Hall; Aldermen, D. G. Taylor, L. J. McEttrick, J. F. Malloy, W. N. Wiley, R. Allen, I. Worcester, All com-rades, whether in good standing or not all urged 4. Cair list. Mrs. Kenikow, C. V. Lawier: Street Com-

GENERAL PARTY MEETING.

LABOR TEMPLE, 243 East 84th Street, New / York. SUNDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2.30 O'CLOCK

***** To Discuss the Condition ****** of "THE WORKER." *****

ORDER OF BUSINESS:

Election of Officers. Report of State Committee. Report of Manager. Editorial Pelley.

Discussion on Ways and Means how to continue The Worker.

51,000

ADMISSION BY MEMBERSHIP CARD ONLY.

Entertainment and Ball 26th A. D.

Saturday Evening, Nov. 16

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

ADMISSION - 25 CENTS. LECTURE

Given by MISS EMMA R. STEINER ON SUNDAY NOVEMBER 17

Alaska and Her Wonderful Resources. BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM

949 Willoughby Avenue.

ADMISSION FREE.
School children not admitted unless accompanied by purents. ENTERTAINMENT AND DANCE

13th & 15th ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS TURN HALL, 305 WEST 54th ST. near Eighth Avenue.

Saturday Evening Nov. 30 8 O'CLOCK P. M. ADMISSION 10 CENTS

Any comrades who can get names on the culate from the financial secretary.

John Obsol of Riga, Russia, member of Present Condition in Russia and the Fate of the Second Duma", in Paine Memorial Hall, 9 Appleton street, Monday evening, Nov. 25, at 8 p. m. James F. Carey of Haverhill will also speak. Dr. Autoinette Konlkow or Patrick Mahoney will preside. Admission, 15 cents. Tickets can be had at 650 Washington street, or 88 Charles street, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. or at the

Marion C. Wentworth will give a review of George Bernard Shaw's "General Bra ban" for the International Working Peo street, Sunday, Nov. 17, at 8 p. m. Admi-

Pennsylvania.

Nomination blanks for members of Na-tional Executive Committee and National Secretary are sent to all locals in the state this week. They are to be returned direct to National Secretary Barnes.

Some subscriptions on state debt and organizing fund have been received, but we have had nothing like the response should have had. Cannot we have a should have had. se on state debt and clear the

Dates for John W. Slayton have been arranged as follows: Greensburg, Nov. 30; New Kensington, Nov. 31; Williamsport, Dec. 2 and A; Sayre, Dec. 4 and 5; Harris-burg, Dec. 6; Reading, Dec. 7; Bethlehem, Dec. 8. Subsequent dates will be given

The responses to monthly report are still far from satisfactory. Not more than 50 per cent of the locals report. Locals should stir up the secretaries and insist upon sending in the reports so that we have proper credit in National Office and secure our rightful standing in th as to membership and activity. PHILADELPHIA.

John M. Work of Iowa will speak at the Southwark Labor Lyceum. Tweifth and Tasker streets, Sunday evening, Dec. 8. The grammar class meets every Sunday

morning at 9 a. m.
The new class in civil government will The new class in civil government win meet every Saturday at 2:30 p. m. The national constitution, the constitution of Pennsylvania, and the Builitt Bill (under which Philadelphia is governed) will be

studied in this course.
On Sunday, Nov. 17, Comrade Sykes will resume the conduct of the class in Marx' "Capital". Class meets at 2:30 p. m. every

A class to study election will be started shortly, to meet every Wednesday night at 8 p. m. Those interested should send their name to R. B. Spicer, care headquarters. There are still some tickets for the hope meeting to be settled for. Comrade are asked to settle with Sam Sadier as soon as possible.
Organization work is progressing favor-

ably. The lists for precinct workers will be ready this week, and then it is up to every good Socialist to get busy in his division and bring sympathizers into the party. Report to your branch secretary and he will furnish you with a precinct book.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

The resignation of County Organizer Slayton has been laid over to the next general meeting, Dec. 1. Twelve branches reported for September and 9 for October.

A box social will be held in the headarters 416 Wood street on Nov. 28. same place Nov. 18. Subject: "The Con-The County Committee will meet Sunday,

Nov. 17 at 2.3) p. m.

The organizer has been instructed to order 100 "Appeal to Beason" sub. cards and 50 of The Worker cards. Henry Laurens Call will lecture at 416.

Party.

Wood street Pittsburg, Saturday, Nov. 16.
| clailst shrents A box social and enter| clailst shrents be held at 903 Ferferal agreet.

\$10.00 BOOK for \$1.00.

Will mail on receipt of \$1.20 SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 Spruce St., New York City

I. KRAUS Union Badge & Banner Manufacturer 125 CLINTON STREET.

I employ members of Local 12319, A.F. of L. OPEN EVENINGS. ESTIMATES GIVEN

one, 3153 Orchard. OGUSHEWITZ & HERSHOW FINE STATIONERY Itlank and Rusiness Books, Rubber St. Fountain Pens and Law Blanks.

65 RIVINGTON STREET.

Old and New Books sold and exchanged. Orders promptly attended to. W I. GOLDBERG, 4 STORES

171 EAST BROADWAY HOUSTON, Corner Clinton St. FIFTH AVENUE, Corner IISth St. BROOKLYN: PITKIN,

Corner Rocksway Ave.

E

COMRADES! PATRONIZE S SONNENSHEIN'S UNION BARBER SHOP 84 E. FOURTH STREET. 10c. ELECTRIC MASSAGE. 10c.

(3rd floor) Allegheny, Thursday, Dec. 12,

The Fourth Ward Branch of Alleghens meets at 90% Federal street, Tuesday, Nov. 19, and all party members are urged to be present. About 5.000 pieces of literature were distributed last week.

James J. Gregorson will lecture at Socialist Headquarters, 416 Wood street, Pitts-burg, Sunday, Nov. 17, at 8 p. m. Sul-ject: "Capitalism or Socialism".

New Jersey.

The State Committee met Sunday, Nov. The State Committee met sunday, Not. 10. Rutherford, Bergen County, reported a membership of 9 and a vote of 16. The secretary's issue of a laudatory letter to H. L. Call for his services in the state was endorsed. The offer of the Wilshire Pub. Co., to furnish literature on credit was not considered. Socretary reported a new local at Phillipsburg. But two locals voted in the last national party referendum. Hudson's vote was 113 yes, 6 no. elissez, 20 yes, 7 no. Bills of the American Press ociation of \$1; Secretary Lacomb \$.52; Secretary Killingbeck, \$2.04 and the Co-op-erative Publishing Association, \$58.25 were ordered paid. -

A bill from the latter firm to Hudson. A bill from the inter him to Russian County was referred to the county czgan-ization. Financiai Secretary reported re-celpts of \$191. Stamps 650; purchased 2,0k0; sold \$50; balance 1,800. Treasurer reported, balance 85.12; receipts, \$103; total. 198.12 Disbursed, 156.79; banance on hand, 841.42. Reserve fund for carapaign of 1908, 806.01. The National Committeemen were instructed to vote against tak-ing Carl D. Thompson off speaker's list prior to investigation and to vote to hold national convention in Chicago on May

Continued on page 6.

10 POUNDS COFFEE,

This is as good as the best 30 and 35c. Coree. Money refunded if not sa infarter, Free delivery in New York, B coalyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, and New Newark, Sc. lots at our places.

Hamburg-Am Coffee Company, 12 Old Silp, cor. Water St., 12 Pul near Fulton Ferry.

sents is "insufficient for a paper such

as The Worker. I also do not wish

any one else to pay for my sub by

donations. I hope that others will do

Comrade Otto Kayser of Chris-

John Curtis of Providence, R. I., sent

M. M. Bartholomew of New York,

gave us \$6.50'for sub cards and is out

William Fenner of Philadelphia, sent

A. L. Snyder of Basin, Wyoming, got

M. Lucas of Johannesburg, South

Africa, becomes one of our new read-

Charles McCullough of Stanley, N.

Christian Le Grand of Staten Island.

Dave Cummings of the 2nd A. D.,

Frank Parker of Whitney, Vt., sent

Wm. H. Markwitz of Irvington-on-

Josefus Chant Lipes renewed and

B. Finegold sent in two, and W.

Frank Reding of Cypress Hill, sent

Thomas Boyce of Fall River, sent

Dennis Dwyer of Watervliet, made

another visit this week with eight new

Samuel D. Levine of Chelsea, Mass.

Book Bargains.

Call at The Worker office and get \$1

worth of books for \$1.50. "The Peo-ple's Marx," by Gabriel Deville; "A

Contribution to the Critique of Politi-cal Economy", by Karl Marx; and "Socialism and Modern Science," by

Enrico Ferri. This is the greatest bar-

gain presented to our readers. By

brought in four new subscriptions.

renews and brings two new

surprised us with a bunch of ten.

brought in four new readers.

in \$3 for new subs and cards.

Hudson, renews for two years.

sent in a new sub.

in \$3 for sub cards.

Gundlach three

n two.

readers.

mail. \$2.

J. Berkowitz sent in three.

in a sub for two years.

looking for converts.

in \$2 for cards.

six yearly cards.

ers this week.

tiania, Norway, renews for another

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

(Continued from page 1.)

nces. Besides Russian, be speaks ent German and, if he remains with us a few months longer, will be able to address American audiences in ur own language, as well. His purhere is to further the work of ying funds with which to carry on in Russia the task of reorganizing e revolutionary forces and quietly tending their influence during the esent period of reaction, so that the act crisis shall find them stronger than they were in that of 1904 to 1906. es of the party and other organizations willing to co-operate in this work should address the Secretary of the Russian Social Democratic So ciety, Dr. M. Romm, 306 E. Fifteenth street, New York.

HARD TIMES.

(Continued from page 1.)

would be put back at work to-day. In-stead, a number more received notice Saturday that their services would not be needed for the present.

PATERSON, Nov. 11 .- At the Johnson Cowdin Company's silk plant 75 operators were laid off Saturday night; the Phoenix silk plant has gone on short time; and the East Jersey Pipe Works, employing 200 men, has shut At the Cooke and Rogers branches of the American Locomotive Company plant men are being laid off on account of the curtailment of orders from the railroads.

MARLBOROUGH, Mass., Nov. 11.-The 2,200 employees of the three shoe factories of Rice and Hutchins were notified at closing time to-night that a half-time schedule of work will be entered on to-morrow, to continue in-definitely.

What It All Comes To.

This incomplete summary of the ews of industrial depression for this single week shows at least 16,000 men deprived of an opportunity to work, ides several thousand more who will bove to work for lower wages. It is impossible to get any accurate sta-tistics, but taking into account what we have been able to record and estimating the vast number of small shutdowns and reductions which are not reported. It is safe to say that during the last two months at least 200,000 men have been added to the standing army of the unemployed in the United States and probably as many more have suffered wage reductions. And this, to all appearances, is but the be-

Prepare for Agitation.

A few weeks more of this will bring us to a state of affairs like that which the d in 1893. A word to our party members throut the country: Such a crisis will bring at once a danger and an opportunity for our movement. The party should be prepared to take up the unemployed agitation, when the right moment comes, as an even more aportant task than the political campaign just finished. During the next weeks it is necessary to strengthen our organization and our press to this end.

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

The next meeting of the New York Moyer-Petibone Conference will be held at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, on Saturday. Nov. 16. The delegates are urged to attend as matters of importance will be taken up. With the Steve Adams trial now in full progress and the Pettibone trial to be resumed very soon, the meeting of the Conference will become more interesting.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges receipt of the following additional contributions for the Defense Fund: Cigar Makers' Union, No. 90, balance collected on special assessment, \$69; Executive Board Pinno and Charles, La., \$1; A. K. & S. K., Br. 26, \$5; total, \$192; previously acknowledged, \$11.448.63.

Delegates from the various organizations who have not as yet accounted for raffle tickets given to them are urged to make prompt settlement at the next meeting so that the drawing may take place.

GENERAL PARTY MEETING.

In compliance with the decision of the General Committee a General Party meeting of the membership of Local New York, to discuss The Worker question, will take place next Sunafternoon, at 2.30 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth

The following order of business was recommended by the Executive Committee: Election of officers; report of state committee; report of managers; editorial policy; discussion on ways and means how to continue The Worker; adjournment.

The time limit for spenkers will be ten minutes. The order of business as suggested above will give the comrades an opportunity to discuss the question of The Worker in all its phases and the comrades all over the city are urged to attend. Only members of the party in good standing will be admitted to the meeting and only mbers of Local New York have a right to vote. Membership card in good standing must be shown at the

door to gain admission. The present precarious financial con-dition of The Worker should interest every member of the local, and every one who can possibly do so should make it his business to be present at

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION MEETS AT NORFOLK.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor convened Monday at Norfolk, Va., for a session of two weeks. Representation to the convention is ac corded to the unions as follows:

From National or International Unions for less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates; 64,000 or more. six delegates, and so on; and from Central Bodies and State Federatious, and from local trade unions not having a National or International Union, and from Federal Labor Unions, one

The reports of Secretary Frank Morrison and Treasurer John Lenno showed receipts for the year of \$287,-870.86, disbursements of \$127,910.02, of which \$103,087.89 is in the defense fund. The sum of \$3,290,353.20, including donations by local unions, was expended during the year to sustain members on strike.

Another Injunction.

Suit has been instituted in the District Supreme Court of Washington, D. C., by a dozen master builders against twenty-eight defendants allied with the Building Trades Council for an injunction to restrain them from interfering with or molesting the empiovees of the builders or from using boycott methods in carrying out the strikes for a closed shop initiated by the building trades. Justice Gould directed the defendents to show cause why they should not be restrained. The petition alleges that union men bribes to employees of builders to induce them to break contracts.

McGee Appeals Case.

The apeal of Frank McGee, New England business agent of the Iron Moulders' Union, from the sentence of two years in jail and \$200 fine, re-sulted in a reduction of the sentence to one year in jail and no fine. Me-Gee's counsel will appeal the case to the Supreme Court of Connecticut.

PARTY NEWS.

Continued from page 5.

Campaign literature was turned over to the State Secretary to dispose of as op-portunity offers. Decided to issue call for election of state officers and delegates to the national convention. National Com-mitteemen were also instructed to move that an assessment of 25 cents per men ber be levied thru special due stamps pay-able in two months. Announcement was made of the production of "The Great Divide" at Daly's Theater the week of Nov. 18 for the benefit of The Worker. Comrades Rubinow, Oswald and Strobell the New York State Committee as to methods of assisting the publication of The Worker.

New York State

The State Committee held a special meeting Thursday, Nov. 7, with all members present except Comrade Malkiel. Comrade Lewis was elected chairman, Comrade Malkiel sent a communication in which he set forth his views as to what should be done with The Worker. Comrade Lee of The Worker was present and informed of the reasons why the committee voted to reduce the size of The Worker to four pages. Reports of committees was called for and Manager Crimmins reported for the committee, consisting of himself and Comrade Pauly, to go before the Co-operative Publishing Association to request that the paper be printed without profit. He reported that the Association had a long discussion on the matter and decided that the matter be left to a sub-committee of the State Committee and the Board of Management for further discussion. Motion was made and carried that a committee be elected to go before the Board of Management as soon as possible. A lengthy discussion took place on the question of turning The place on the question of turning The Worker over to the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association for publication, with the State Committee paying a stated sum ment, \$69; Executive Board Pinno and Organ Workers' Unions, \$1.0; A. K. Butscher moved that the sub-committee & S. K., Br. 1, \$17; R. S. Price, Lake make the proposition "that the Association assume full charge of the publication of The Worker, including printing, mailing, payment of Editors, etc., the State Com mittee to pay the Association about \$25 per week and to pay the salary of a busi-ness manager, the Association to have all the receipts from subscriptions and adver tising." of the committee taken at its last meet-ing, when it voted to reduce the size of the paper from six to four pages and criticized the action strongly. He stated that he had written an article for The Worker stating his views to the readers of the paper. John Alex. Morgan of Local You kers appeared as a member of the State Committee from Westchester County, but had no credentials. He was scated sionally until proper credentials are pre-sented. Comrades Butscher and Koenig were elected as the sub-committee to go b fore the Board of Management and were natructed to make the proposition of Com rade Butscher embodied in his motion. It vas voted that all further proceedings on the action of the State Committee in vot ing to reduce the size of The Worker ended until after the report of the sub-

Every local should send in election re turns as soon as possible so that we may have as complete a statement of the vote cast as possible.

It is now the time to get to work strengthening our organization for the cam paign of next year. Let every Socialist join the party in his city, pay his dues regularly and get trained in the work which

must be done next year.

A call for the nomination of seven candidates for the National Executive Committee and one candidate for National Sec-retary has been sent to locals this week. Each local can nominate the above numb of candidates. Nominations made should be sent direct to National Secretary Barnes. George It. Kirkpatrick delivered his le ture on "Recent Economic Changes" in the Congregational Church at Corning on elec-tion night, to an audience of nearly 400 persons. The audience was to pure Mer-able extept, composed of but a firm

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

**************** Address all communications, money orders, etc., to THE WORKER, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York.

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

the same."

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.	
One year	0.50
Che year	25
Six mouths	.02
Bundle Rates:	
Less than 100 copies, per copy	.01
200 copies	1.2)
300 copies or more, per hundred	.50
Weekly Bundles:	
5 per week, one year	1.75
10 per week, one year	3.25
25 per week, one year	7.50
50 per week, one year	2.50
CANADA.	
One year	1.00
Six months	

Agents must settle monthly. They are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Subscriptions remaining unpaid for one month will be cancelled by Two weeks are required to make changes

In addresses.

Subscribers should not expect the paper for at reat two weeks from the date when subscriptions are sent in.

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

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

Our Good Workers.

Chas. Mendes of Brooklyn, sent in six subscriptions.

Miss Clara Schachter sent in \$6 for new readers. Patrick O'Conner of New Rochelle,

brought in three new readers. Isaac Ray of Baltimore, paid us an-

other visit and brought nine new read-William Albrecht of Mount Vernon,

renewed and sent a new one. B. W. Stokes of Doyer, N. J., calls

for ten yearly cards. I. E. Curtis, of North Yakima, Wash., sends \$2 for subs and cards.

N. I. Herbst of Brooklyn who last August broke the record in sending in 10-cent subs, is visiting all these readers now and as a result sent in seven yearly and three 6-month subs. A few of such workers would bring joy to the business department.

Charles Munsch of Boston, brought three new readers. Philip Goldinber of New York, re-

news and brings in another. Our Finnish comrade, Andrew Kangas, paid us a pleasant visit and in-

troduced us to five new readers. Louis Shapiro of New York, in renewing sent in \$1 and said that 50

fessional men, and the speaker made a profound impression upon them, his remarks being frequently and heartily applauded.

Local Watertown will organize a speakers' club to prepare for work in the coming campaign. The local also desires to secure a smal press for printing circulars and leaflets. Any comrade who knows of any small press for sale will confer a favor by addressing Leon Carpenter, 10 Jackman street, Watertown, N. Y. The local will also make a vigorous canvass for subscription for The Worker.

New York City.

Ballots for the referendum vote on appeal against the resolution adopted by the General Committee in the matter of affillation of any of the subdivisions of the party with the Jewish Agitation Bureau, were sent to all the subdivisions. The vote will close Dec. 22, and only members in good standing are entitled to vote. Should any subdivision fall to receive sufficient ballots they are requested to communicate with the Organizer and additional ballots will be sent to them.

The financial report of Local New York for October, 1907, is as follows: Income \$2,633.01, subdivided as follows: Dues (1740 due stamps sold), \$261; initiation fees, \$32.80: literature, \$20; Campaign Fund, \$2,138.36; State Committee, account rent, \$1); sundries, \$30.05; balance from September, \$140.80. The expenses amounted to \$2,411.17, subdivided as follows: State Committee, for dues, \$150; State Committee, account of Sustaining Fund, \$100; literature, \$831.40; speakers, \$563.55; meetings, \$78.50; postage, \$29; Organizer's sulary, \$93; "Volkszeitung", \$37.50; signs, \$24.50; badges, \$70; rent, \$35; repayment of loan, \$250; J. Obrist, \$48; insurance, \$11.02; expressage, \$13.43; telephone, \$4.95; sundries, \$71.52; balance on hand, Nov. 1, \$221.84.

Lectures arranged by the lecture Cosmopolitan Hall, Second avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, 8 p. m., Miss Prances M. Gill. Subject: "Education". Clubhouse, 243 E. Eightyfourth street, 3 p. m., Moses Oppenhet "Has Evolution Ceased?" lem, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty fifth street, 8 p. m., James Oneal. Sub "The Capitalist Press" West Side, 585 Eighth avenue, 8 p. m., Dr. 8. Berlin, Subject: "Is Competition a Necessary Factor to Progress?" The Bronx, McKinley Hall, McKinley Square, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and Boston Road, West Farms surface car or Third avenue elevated One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street, 10:30 s. m., Auna A. Maley. Subject: "A Sermon to the Churches".

Ozohl, formerly a member of the Russian Duma from Riga, O. Petroman and Oskar Uptown Finnish Branch and John Mullen in place of J. P. Wilson from the 14th A. Thirty-three applications were received. communication was received from the 6th Russian Branch, charging one S. Freedman with having appropriated funds to be used for a Russian leaflet, which was referred to the Grievance Committee. Com-munication from State Secretary in regard to nominations for seven candidates National Executive Committee and one for National Secretary, was read. Request of Comrade Ludwig to be assigned permanent ly to the 34th A. D. was granted. Committee reported deficit of The Worker and suggestions in regard to same. Also communication from Ways and Means

Committee in regard to performances of

"The Great Divide", part of proceeds of which are to go to The Worker. Sugges-

The General Committee met Saturday,

submit it for publication, with the amend-ment that the attention of the National Executive Committee be called to the proposition. The recommendations of the Ex ecutive Committee were approved. The State Committee reported on condition of The Worker and presented recommendations: that Secretary Chase be given three months' leave of absence in order to make a speaking tour in the Middle West: that John A. Morgan of Local Yonkers seated provisionally as a member of the committee from Westchester County. After a lengthy discussion on matters pertaining to the welfare of The Worker a motion was passed that a special general meeting

be called for Sunday, Nov. 17.
Edward King will have a class on the "Communist Manifesto" every Thursday evening at 9 p. m. at the new large head-quarters of the 8th A. D. at 312 Grand street, second floor. The first lesson will be given on Thursday evening, Nov. 14. Subject: "Why Did Karl Marx Write the Communist Manifesto?" All comrades and sympathizers wishing to join the class can register every evening at the headquarters

The 8th A. D. has arranged a grand con cert and literary evening to celebrate the opening of our new headquarters at 313 Grand street on Saturday evening, Nov. 16. t 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents. The New York Branch of the Christian

Socialist Fellowship will hold its organiza-tion meeting at the Parish House of the Church of the Ascension, 12 W. Eleventh street, Friday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock. Alexander Irvine will speak from the pul-

pit of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth pit of the Church of the Sunday evening, avenue and Tenth street, Sunday evening, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock. His subject will be Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables" as a social The Socialist Stage Society will meet

anday evening, Nov. 17, 8 o"clock, at the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street. The program of the evening will include a stude of Ibsen's drama, "The Pillars of Society" All who wish to participate are requested to bring a copy of the play with them. Books can be obtained at the bookstores (25 cents) or at libraries

Prof. I. A. Hurwitch will lecture for the Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broadway, Friday, Nov. 15, at 8 p .m. Subject: "The Socialist Movement in Europe and in America." Free discussion and concert will follow Dr. S. Berlin will lecture at West Side

Hendquarters Sunday, Nov. 17, at 8 p. Subject: "Is Competition a Necessary Fac tor to Progress?" Jos. Wanhope will lecture for the 6th

A. D. at 293 E. Third street, Sunday, Nov. 17, at 8 p. m. Subject: "Capitalism and Socialism

tille lecture will be held Sunday aftern Nov. 17. at the Labor Temple. Organize reported 25 meetings held during the cam paign, nearly 1),000 leaflets and 6,000 copie of The Worker distributed, 000 of The Worker sold and \$14.95 collected for the campaign. J. Stark succeeds L. Shapir as Librarian, who resigned. Next meeting. Thursday, Nov. 21, at 240 E. Eightieth street.

Kings County.

The Central Committee met Nov. 9. Bill were presented from State Committee ganizer reported vote for Kings County was 4.715, a 22 per cent gain over last year. He complained of the rule of The Worker that all reports, etc., should be in by Monday Campaign fund, \$900. Comrade Bartel of fers to print one lot of 20,000 leaflets free Expects to organize a strong Italian brauch in Brownsville. Comrade Butscher report-ed that State Committee has decided to tion that some popular five and ten-cent ingo's in the tion clee-pamphlets be prepared for propaganda purpass elicited the motion that the delegates from the 20th A. D. be requested to put a firm.

DOWNFALL Emile Zola,

Jack London, - - PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS Edward Beilamy, - LOOKING BACKWARD Robert Hunter, - POVERTY

Upton Sinclair, - THE JUNGLE John Spargo. - - CAPITALIST AND LABORER . . MONOPOLIES AND TRUSTS Richard Ely,

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tion to ask that they print The Worker at a lower figure. Comrade Kocnig of State Committee wished to go on record as ob-jecting to Comrade Lee calling the State Committee a star chamber body. Delegates to State Committee were instructed to have State Committee defer action until after the meeting of the different conferences. Campaign Secretary Behringer reports 246 meetings held; 191,000 pieces of literature distributed from June 15 to Nov. 4. Nineteen applications were accepted. Financial Secretary reports income, \$47.80; expenses, Organizer requested to notify mem bers of Brownsville committee to be present at next meeting when report will con up for action. Communications received from Comrade Chase calling for nominations for National Committee and National Secretary. Nominations will be called for at next meeting. From National Secretary Barnes in regard to Motion 16, Dick Milltary Law. Copy of letter will be sent to the branches and will come up for action

count. Comrades Gerber, Schaefer and Lindgren were elected a committee of three Comrades Gerber, Schaefer and to draw up rules for General Committee. I was decided to bring up the question of County Committee aiding The Worker at next meeting.

at next meeting. Comrade Behringer elect-ed to represent the party at the official

Washington street, Sunday, Nov. 17, at 8:15 Unitarian Hall, Fourth avenue and Fifty third street, Sunday, Nev. 17, at 3 p. m. Subject: "The Production of Wealth".

J. A. Well will lecture at Silver Hall, 315

Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary National day evening at People's Forum, Hart's

Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, Brook Children". The 19th A. D. met the day after election at the Labor Lyceum. Six comrade

attended: the rest seem to have found themselves too tired after the campaign just closed or else forgot that it is tim to begin the new campaign. The district elected Comrades E. Miller and Riesenberg as delegates to The Worker Conference t meet on Nov. 13. A bill of \$6 for copies of The Worker used in the campaign was ordered paid. The agitation committee, consisting of Comrades Miller, J. Hill, R. Luske, Riesenberg, and Thieme, was elect ed. This committee met Nov. 3 and planued its work-first, to strengthen the funds; second, to enlist Socialists in the district organization; third, to carry on a sys-tematic propaganda. It is to be wished that the English speaking comrades in the district would be more active, as an Eng-lish branch could then be formed. The Secretary, Charles Thieme, may be visited or

d-iressed at 1225 Myrtle avenue. The financial difficulties of The Worker, together with the proposition to cut down the paper to four pages, was discussed at the last meeting of Br. 1, 22d A. D. The proposed change met with unanimous ob-jection and resulted in the adoption of the following resolution: "In view of the fact that a reduction in the size of The Worker will handleap the soliciting of new subscriptions and help to diminish the pres ent list of subscribers, it is evident that the change will not eliminate the deficit, but in all probability will be the means of increasing it; be it therefore Resolved, that Br. 1, 22d A. D., Brooklyn, protests most emphatically against reducing the present size of The Worker, and that our action of protest be published in the next issue of The Worker."

Floaten Fatally Injured.

Socialists will regret to learn of the ecident that befell Comrade A. H. Floaten of Denver, Colo., which, according to the latest report, will result in his death. While riding his bicycle in Denver he collided with a trolley car and was thrown to the pavemen and sustained a fracture of the skull Comrade Floaten was 51 years old

and was serving the party in Colorado as state secretary at the time of the accident. He has been in poor health since the deportation days in Telluride in 1904, when he was driven over the mountains in his stocking feet one winter night and clubbed by brutal soldiers. His devotion to the cause will always be remembered by Colorado Socialists and his death will mean a distinct loss to the movement.

The new race just discovered in Alaska has this common trait with a certain class of Wall Street men, that "they use the skins of loons for clothing."—New York Evening Post.

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