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Workers of the State of New York; the

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STILL THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS DEEPENS.

Daily Press Vainly Trying to Conceal the Facts.

From All Parts of the Country Come More Reports of Men Thrown Out of Work-Bosses Seize the Opportunity to Cut Wages-Unions Will Have a Hard Fight to Maintain Their Scales.

The daily papers are now making a concerted effort to conceal the facts oncerning the wide-spread industrial depression. Since Wednesday of last week the greater part of the dispatches reporting closing of mills, reduction of working forces, and cutting of wages have been witheld from publication by all the old-party newspapers in New York City. All the items which we summarize below were received by all the dailles, but none except the Socialist papers, printed more than a few of them. On the other hand, great stress has been laid on a few dispatches from various points reporting the taking back of a part of the men who had been laid off during preceding weeks.

Interviews with several merchants, commercial travelers, and office em-ployees of industrial corporations during the last week convince us that the downward movement has not ceased and that the optimistic reports in the daily press are absolutely without foundation. Partly they represent the instinctive tendency of business men to "whistle to keep their courage up". In the main, however, they are a part of the big "confidence game" of the capitalist class, being intended to reassure small investors and bank depositors and induce them to leave their funds at the disposal of the "captains

Many Idle in New York.

Altho New York is a commercial and financial center rather than n ceneady keenly felt by the working class

The cigarmakers are suffering heav fly. The Regensburg factory has reed its force from 650 men to 275. The Fogartsch factory has closed, throwing out 175 workers. The Ehrlich factory has laid off 160, the Miller factory about the same number, the Grossmann factory 175, and several others have displaced smaller num-bers. Not for years has it been so hard to find work in the cigar indus-

Building Trades Attacked.

The carpenter bosses are preparing to reduce wages from \$5 to \$4.50 a day. In normal times about 7,000 members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters are employed by bosses be-longing to the Master Carpenters' Association, and about as many by independent bosses. A very large pro-portion of these are now out of work. tune to compel the acceptance of a

ments expire at the end of the year. The Brotherhood is, however, deter-mined to resist the attempt.

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers face a similar condition. In this trade the proposition is to change the agreement so as to permit the employment of two helpers instead of one to every journeyman. The journeymen get \$4.50 a day, while helpers get only \$16 to \$18 a week. The re-sult would be equivalent to a heavy reduction of wages, as helpers would then have to do journeymen's work and many of the men now paid \$4.50 a day would have to come down to \$3 or stand id.e. The union will fight

the proposition.

If these unions should be forced to submit to a reduction, the workmen in the other building trades, masons bric ... ayers, structural iron workers, plasterers, painters, plumbers, gas fitters, electricians, and so forth, would find themselves exposed to a

ike attack. The seriousness of the outlook in the building trades is shown by the rec ords of the City Building Department. to which all plans for builling must be submitted before work is begun. During the first 19 days of November, 1906, there were 1,075 applications, representing proposed expenditures of \$2,002,550. During the same days this year there were but 767 applications aggregating only \$1,270,064.

Wage Cut in Steel Iron Trades.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21 .- The iron and steel works the country over are employing only about 60 per cent of the normal force. It is stated on good authority that the United States Steel Corporation and other employers will take advantage of the situation to bree a 10 per cent reduction of wages for the greater part of the employes retained

Shutdowns in New England.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 21.-Notice has been given that the mills of the Bigelow Carpet Co. here and in Clinton will be closed for at least ten days This affects 2,300 workers.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Nov. 21.-The long Island Railroad is laying off large numbers of men for the winter. DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 21.-The clos ng of the mills of the Kirby Lumber Co. at Bronson and Kirby has thrown 600 men out of work.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.-The American Woolen Co. is operating only 75 per cent of its machinery and, President Wood announces, will curtail still fur-

MILLVILLE, Mass., Nov. 22 .- The ubber boot works here are closed, d'splacing 800 hands. They will not resume operations before Jan. 1.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.-About 400 men have been laid off in the New York Central shops.

Wage Reductions in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.- The wages of 10,000 workingmen in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad will be reduced 25 cents a day beginning Dec. 1.

The American Ship Building Co. has

given notice of a 10 per cent. cut in the wages of the 300 remaining employes in its works here. Normally these works employ 1,200 men.

INDUSTRIAL ANARCHY.

L. Julian McIntyre.

The events of the last few weeks in | shattered and hopeless wreck about the financial world have furnished undant proof, if proof were needed, of the utter rottenness of the foundation on which the business of this country is laid.

It is commonly supposed that our industrial system is borne on the broad shoulders of Lie tolling millions em ployed in the mines, mills, factories, and farms, and tue statement is frequently made, by men in high places that no matter how much dishonesty there may be in the marts of commerce, the country is still safe be cause of the industry, frugality and good sense of the common people.

At every recurring election and on are regaled with platitudes about the sons of toll to w_ose labors we are indebted for the richness, the greatness and the grandeur of these United States. It is true, indeed, that the workers produce all those things to but it is not true that they are the "pillars of the state" and the bulwark business institutions, for the reason that the state has no pillars and our business institutions, are absolutely without a bulwark of any

What has been shown by the so called financial flurry thru which the country is now passing; or perhaps more correctly, upon which we are now entering? The fact is revealed that instead of the business of the atry resting solidly upon a stauch able mass of scraps of papers, th upon the slightest disturbance, what and flies away leaving great bathess structure to fall a our heads. Thus by a whisper, a breath is the waole body politic plunned into despair, and the grim spectre of deprivation, want, hunger death and desolation called forth. Thus by the most trivial incident, by the ac of just one man is the entire fabric shaken to its foundations and the whole country stricken with paralysis. To-day we are face to face with just such a danger. Everywhere there is an abundance of all those things that minister to the wants of man. Food in the granories, coal in the mines, machinery in the mills, tools in the factories, fish in the sea, ships on the ocean, railroads on the land, houses in the towns and men waiting to turn the wheels of progress. But from somewhere, nownere comes the cry. No! and a blight falls upon it all. Strong and willing men gaze sadly at the great lines of industry. but they dare not enter, they see tools lying idle at their feet, but dare not take them up; hungry they pass by great stores of food, but dare not taste: cold they walk on vast fields of coal, but dare not touch them; homeless they wander amid groups of empty houses, but the doors are barred against them. Why do they not enter the mills and factories which they themselves have built and furnished? Why do they not take up the tools ly ing ready to their hands? Why do they hunger in the midst of plenty?

The answer is simple. It is fear. Fear of what? Nothing, absolutely nothing. The workers are just as so many children, afraid of their own shadows, afraid of the dark. And just as long as they remain children just so long will they be treated as chil-dren.

the metal trades have been thrown out of work in the last few weeks, and the number is still increasing.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Nov. 24.-The woolen mills of the Manville Co., the largest in this state, employing 2,500 ons, are closed this week. After this, for an indefinite period, they will run only for four days a week.
WALTHAM, Mass., Nov. 24.—The

Waltham Watch Co. has laid off 300 men and gives notice to 75 more. In the carpenter and machine shops the hours of labor have been reduced from ten to eight hours per day, with a corresponding reduction of wages.

LUDLOW, Mass., Nov. 24.—The spinning mills in this city have shut down, throwing 3,000 persons out of

GLEN COVE, L. L. Nov. 24.-Forty men have been laid off by the Ladew Belting Co.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 24,-The em ployees of the Southern Pacific Raiload east of this city have gone on strike against the new system of paying wages in checks, which can be

ashed only at a heavy discount.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Nov. 25.—The woolen mills have shut down for a week, throwing 250 persons into idle ness. Cooper's knitting mill, with 200 employes, has done the same. Bradford's knitting mill has closed for three

Prosperity for Masters,

But Hardship for Men. The report of the Pullman Company for the year ending July 31 shows ross earnings, \$32,000,000; ...unges \$20,500,000; net earnings, \$11,500,000. charges include many items that should actually be counted as profits, so that nearly half of the total receipts of the company represent surplus values, produced by the working force and appropriated by the stockholders, bondholders, and other capitalists concerned, not for doing anything, but simply owning other men's op-portunities of employment. The net earnings are \$600,000 greater than in the preceding year. The company celebrated its prosperous year, a few weeks ago, by throwing 2,500 men out of work. They may now occupy their leisure in reading the report and reflecting that "the interests of capital and labor are identical."

High Cost of Living.

A recent bulletin of the Department of Labor deals with retail prices and the cost of living. Camparing the figures given for the five years 1891 to 1895 with those for the five years 1901 to 1905, we find that food which could be bought for \$328.59 at the average prices in the earlier period cost \$354.63 in the later-an increase of about 8 per cent. If we compare the single years 1895 and 1905, the contrast is still more striking. Food which cost \$315.50 in the former year could not be bought for less than \$362 in the latter; the increase here is nearly 15 per cent. And it is a matter of common observation that prices in 1906 and 1907 have advanced considerably above those prevailing in 1905, and that rent and the prices of fuel have risen fully as fast. Yet a great New York newspaper has the affront ery to present these figures under the headlines, "Home and Food Cheap for City Workers" and "Cost of Living Has Advanced So Little that Added Expense Is Hardly Felt by Provident Families." Do the editors suppose that thinking men, or do they not care in the least to preserve what little repu-tation for truthfulness they yet have

BROOKLYN MOYER-

HAYWOOD CONFERENCE. Altho the last meeting of the Conference was but poorly attended, the dele gates were convinced of the necessity of awakening renewed interest and enthusiasm in the defense of the western miners. With this end in view they decided to call a special meeting for Friday, Dec. 6, to discuss plans for a grand demonstration when Haywood comes east. The Conference will also be asked to take action on the case of Preston and Smith. These men, together with Vincent St. John and others, were arrested on a charge of murder. The latter had been dismissed, but Preston has been tried and condemned to 25 years, and Smith to 10 years in a Nevada prison. Our western comrades are firmly convinced that a second trial would result in the acquittal of these men and ask for the moral and financial support of the organized workingmen of the country.

The delegates to this Conference must not forget that the acquittal of Haywood and the freeing of Moyer on ball, altho of great importance, have not finished our battle against the capitalist class of the west. Pettibone still lies in jail and looks to the organized workingmen to free him as they have freed his brothers.

Receipts to the Defense Fund are as follows: W. S. and D. B. Fund, Br. 90, Scranton, \$5; Morris Shaw Dramatic Society, \$10; Commission on books sold, \$19; E. D. C., \$2; L. Plate, \$1: W. Senquist, \$1: J. Willings, \$1: F. Ecke, \$3.25; Diamond Workers Protective Union, \$50.

NEW YORK ACTS.

Takes Up Unemployment Question.

Motions Adopted Providing for Informing European Workers of Conditions Here and for the Beginning of an Educational Campaign to Meet Impending Crisis. The General Committee of Local New York, Socialist Party, at last Sat-

urday's meeting considered the question of the growth of unemployment in this country and took definite action for meeting the crisis.

August Hansen, delegate of the 32d A. D., Br. 1, by instruction from his

branch, introduced the following resotion, which was unanimously ap-

To Inform European Workers. Whereas, Economic conditions in the United States at the present time are the worst the working class of this country has known for several years;

"Whereas, The agents of the steamship companies, seeking to further their own interests, circulate false reports of prosperity in this country in order to induce the working people of other countries to migrate; be it

"Resolved, That it is the duty of the Socialist Party to give true informa-tion about conditions now prevailing here to those proletarians of other countries who may think of migrating to the United States; and therefore be

"Resolved, That Local New York requests that the representative of our party in the International Socialist Bureau submit to the Bureau a full report on conditions actually prevailing at the present time, with the request that it be published in all Socialist papers and magazines of other countries; and be it

"Resolved, That the Organizer of Local New York be instructed to transmit this resolution to the National Secretary of the Socialist Party."

On motion of William Mailly, the General Committee approved, also by unanimous vote, the following instructions to its Executive:

For Educational Campaign.

"Whereas, The news of the last few weeks, with its record of the closing of mines, mills, and factories, the dis charging of hundreds of thousands of workingmen, the wholesale reduction of wages for those still remaining at work, and the continuance of unpreedentedly high rents and food prices make it clear that the country is enter ing upon a period of hard times which will involve terrible suffering for great masses of the working people; and

"Whereas, It is of the utmost im portance that the working class be truly informed as to the causes and meaning of this industrial depression. in order that they may act energetically and harmoniously together for the purpose of obtaining immediate relief and of preventing the recurrence of such evils in the future, instead of be ing misled and betrayed by capitalist politicians and fake reformers, under the influence of blind indignation, indulging in futile and reactionary vio-

"Resolved That the City Execu tive Committee is instructed-

"1. To arrange a public mass meet ing in Cooper Union or some other large hall at the earliest possible date for the discussion of this subject;

"2. To provide for the issuance of either a special leaflet or a special issue of The Worker dealing with the subject, for general distribution; and

"3. To consider and report upon the advisability of calling a conference of labor organizations to concert upon action to be taken during the impending

MURDER A SAFE VOCATION.

In a recent address Rev. R. Hunting ton made the statement that "in the United States it is safer to be a murderer than a brakeman." When criticised for the remark Dr. Huntington quoted recent statistics which show that in the year 1904, out of 106,734 t-ainmen employed on American rail-ways, 3.632 were killed, or nearly 31-2 cent. For 8,482 murders homicides committed during the same year, only 116 persons were executed or less than 112 per cent. In other words, it was in 1904 more than twice as dangerous to be a trainman as murderer. It is not probable that the proportions have materially changed since that time.

This contrast is a gruesome one and suggests the question: Who are the most dangerous, the railroad owners who kill for profit or the outcasts who employ the dirk and sandbag?

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

WHAT WE PAY FOR PRIVATE **OWNERSHIP**

Socialist General Committee Public Service Commission's Report Shows in Part.

> Administration Capitalist New York's Transit System Costs 145 Lives and 443 Serious Injuries in Three Months---Only One Way to Stop it.

Forty-seven persons were killed in he operation of the surface, elevated, and underground railways within the limits of the city of New York during the month of October. One hundred and forty-four of ers were seriously injured-15 having fractured skulls, 40 broken limbs, 9 having to undergo amputations, and 80 otherwise badly

These figures are taken from the monthly report of the Public Service Commission. This is the third month covered by the Commission's report. In September 56 were killed and 152 seriously injured. The record for August, lacking five days, was 47 killed and 144 seriously injured.

Altogether, in a little less than a quarter of a year, 145 persons have lost their lives and 443 have suffered serious injuring.

No European city has a record, in proportion to its traffic, anything like so bad as it is also a fact that in no European city do the street cars yield anything like such big profits in proportion to traffic, as the New York traction system gives to the capitalists who own it

These two facts are closely connected. The street-car system is controlled by a group of capitalists solely for their own precuniary interest. To the employees and to the passengers it is a question of comfort, of health, and, as the foregoing figures show, to a great extent a question of life and death. But they have no voice in the administration of the system. To the men in control it is partly a question of business, a question of using such methods as will give them the biggest income for the least expenditure. They prove themselves good business men, and the workers and passengers sufer for it.

The voters can change this when they will. There is just one way to do That is, to declare at the ballotbox for public ownership and operation for public service instead of private ownership and operation for private profit. When the voters of this city by a good majority declare for this, sending Socialist Aldermen to the City Hall, Socialist Senators and Assemblymen to Albany, and Socialist Representatives to Congress, and put Socialists on the bench and in the executive offices within the city-then and not till then, will they get adequate and safe service.

JURY DISAGREES

IN ADAMS TRIAL.

The jury in the Steve Adams murder case was discharged at 5.45 last Sunday afternoon, being unable to agree on a verdict, after being out 21 hours. The jury stool, eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Judge W. W. Woods in his charge to the jury said that any inducement offered Adams to get a confession need not prevent a verdict of guilty, unless some worldly promise had been made. Any such material promise made to procure a confession as to the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg need not invalidate an incidental confession as to the killing of Tyler, the court said. This is the second trial of Adams for tno murder of Tyler both resulting in This result following disagreements. the acquittal of Haywood will have a good influence on the trial of Pettibone which is on this week. Adams, like Haywood, took the wit-

ness stand in his own defense and stated he had been promised immunity if he would make a confession. He was placed in the cell with Harry Orchard at Boise, and kept there for five or six days. During that time Warden Whitney took him out and told him if he would corroborate Orchard's confession he would be all right. McParland came and told him the same thing. McParland told him how be had let off several people who had done the killing in the Molly McGnira cases because they turned state's evidence; McParland also said that he represented Governor Gooding and the state of Idaho, and wanted him to connect Simpkins and other federation officials.

The straightforward story told by Adams undoubtedly made a good impression on the jury. This was fortified with the able legal service of Clarence Darrow and the unsavory character of McParland and other witnesses for the prosecution.

Will Debate on Opportunism.

[†] The Socialist Literary Society of New York is arranging a debate between Morris Hillquit and Prot Isaac A. Hourwich, to be held in Cooper Union at an early date. The subject for debate will be the factics of the Socialist Party, Prof. Hourwich being an avowed advocate of Opportun-

OUR VOTE IN NEW YORK.

Socialist Party in Greater City Gains Over 31 Per Cent.

Brooklyn Makes Largest Proportional Increase This Time---Excluding Richmond. Our Total Vote in the City Is 17,556, as Against 13,354 Last Year.

The following table shows the vote the Socialist Party in New York County (comprising Manbattan and Bronx Boros of New York City) by assembly districts, as ascertained by the official count. The figures given for 1907 are those of the vote for Crimmins, candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals. For comparison we give the vote cast last year for Chase our candidate for Governor: 1906.

** **					AAMINE	
1st					43	
2d					307	
3d					136	
4th					331	
5th					94	
6th					356	
7th					97	
8th					452	
9th					155	
loth					453	
11th					160	
12th					236	
13th					71	
14th					148	
15th					54	
16th					247	
17th					106	
18th					315	
19th					250	
20th					536	
21st					111	
22d					768	
234					137	
24th					400	
25th					79	
26th					298	
27th					48	
28th					140	
29th					81	
30th	•	**		•	283	
31st	**	**			110	
					411	
324	•	**	**		466	
33d 34th					302	
					289	
35th	••	••	••		401	er from er in 1901
				31147E	The second secon	SECTION OF SHARE

11,175 Total 8,477 The increase over last year's vote in New York County is 2,698, or nearly 32 per cent.

191

Brooklyn.

The vote cast for Crimmins in Kings County (identical with Brooklyn Boro) this year, in comparison with that cast for Chase in 1906, is as follows:

L. D.	1906.	1907.
1st	55	67
2d	49	62
3d	89	70
4th	111	150
5th	79	210
6th	260	336
7th	94	106
8th	71	77
9th	110	210
0th	55	63
1th	48	54
2th	94	133
3th	179	244
4th	90	142
5th	159	165
6th	S6 ×	155
7th	54	71
8th	72	123
9th	519	592
0th	411	463
lst	355	481
2d	437	688
3d	403	656

The increase over last year's vote in Brooklyn is 1,348, or nearly 35 per cent.

Queens County.

The result in Queens County and Boro is shown below: 190si. 1907. A. D. 206 301 2d 3d 480 80 4th 1.163 Total 1,007 The increase here is 156, or

thing more than 15 per cent. Recapitulation.

The total vote in these four boros is 17.556, as against 13,354 in 1906. The figures for Richmond Boro are not yet at hand, but they will not materially affect the result. For the boros covered, our gain is 4,202 votes, an increase of a tride more than 31 per cent over that of last year.

Socialist Party Gains

in Passaic County. PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 23 .- The official count shows the following re-sults for the Socialist Party:

For Governor, Frederick Krafft, 800

For Assemblymen, from 781 to 801 For Freeholders, 786 to 824. For Coroner, 797.

The average vote is 798. Last year the average was 692. The S. L. P. vote fell from 422 to

-All Butterick publications are on the unfair list.

BRITISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

As Usual, Daily Press Misrepresented the Results.

Instead of "Overwhelming Defeat", Socialists Won Victories-A Net Increase of Five Seats in Municipal Councils and a Large Increase

in the Vote.

The reports cabled over from England that the Socialists were "routed" in the recent municipal elections are shown by the returns now to hand to have been quite premature. Instead of being routed the Socialist and Labor forces actually made advances and this notwithstanding that the Tories and Liberals combined in many places in an effort to "wipe out" the Socialists. An anti-Socialist campaign of great bitterness was waged in order to try and stem the tide of Socialist power that has recently manifested itself thruout Great Britain.

From reports in the London "Labor Leader" and "Justice" we learn that there were about 338 Socialist and Labor candidates. Of these 83 were successful and 38 were gains. The losses on the other hand were 33. The average vote, however, was much higher than at any previous election. Of the gains, 36 occurred in England and 2 in Scotland; of the losses, 31 were in Engand 2 in Scotland.

The total number of Socialist votes cast thruout the United Kingdom is not yet obtainable, but it is admitted a large increase will be shown. It is notable that the Socialists gained votes in many places against a coalition of the Liberals and Tories. In Burnley the Social Democratic Federation got over a thousand more than either Liberals or Tories; in Southampton the S. D. F. candidate beat his opponent by a majority of over three to one; in Northampton the S. D. F. polled a larger percentage of the votes than ever before.

What the elections have succe

in doing is to show that the Liberal party is the one that is being wiped out for its coalition with party to defeat the Socialists is crus ing a new alignment of political forces which will leave only two opposing parties, the propertied classes, Torics and Liberais, in one, and the working class in the other. Just as the De cratic party in this country is rapidly disintergrating under the pressure of economic and political conditions so is the Liberal party losing its identity in Great Britain. The political revol tion making such rapid progress over there will soon find its reflex in the United States when the working ch crystallises its discontent and aspira-ations into intelligent expression thru

A GOOD PLAY FOR A GOOD CAUSE.

the Socialist Party.

Leopold Kampf's "On the Eve" to Be Produced for the Benefit of Russian Revolutionary Victims.

On the evening of Dec. 20 Leopold Kampf's revolutionary drama "On the will be given in the Deuts Theatre, Fifteenth street and Irving place, New York, for the benefit of the Relief Society for Political the American Revolution. All who understand the German language may be assured of an unusual treat and even those who do not know German may well enjoy the play if they have read It in English (it is to be had for 20 cents at the office of The Worker), for it will be put on by an unusually competent company of actors. The W nas already given some account of this remarkable play, which was suppressed after its first performances in Russia, Prussia, and elsewhere. The Leipzig "Neueste Nachrichtur" says: "It de-serves first place among the stage works of this year." The Petersburg "Viedomosti" described it as "produc-ing a profound impression." Georg Brandes has spoken of it in the high est terms, and everywhere competent critics have given it warm praise. Tickets for the performance of Dec. 20 may be had from Dr. Anna Aronovich, 1225 Madison avenue or Dr. J. Maryson, 250 E. Broadway, or at the thea There should be a large attend-

Socialist Vote in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 25 .- The offirial count shows 4,508 and 4,405 votes for Comrades Barter and Porter, the Socialist candidates for University Regents, and 10,443 for Comrade Mc-Clure,, candidate for Railroad Commissioner. W. C. Rodgers, our candidate for University Regent for an unexpired term, was elected with 34,485 rotes; but this was because the other parties neglected to nominate.

-The convex, congested paunch of the torpid plutocrat, who consumes without the effort of producing, implies as its equal and opposite the concave, anaemic body of the inefficient starveling.-S. G. Hobson.

THE WORKER.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE.



"Iowa is pledged to Bryan," "Ohio is pledged to Taft," 'Indiana is ged to Fairbanks." So runs newsper comment from time to time. Who and what is pledged? The workur class voters, c. course, the they are unaware that they have made any delon in the matter until they are notified of it by the politicians and press. The latter regard workingmen as cattle divided into two droves each to be driven into election booths like bogs into chutes for shipment to the market. Their estimate of the intellice of workingmen ought to shame latter to resent it by withholding ir votes instead of filling the porcine role ascribed to them.

CROSSING THE SEAS IN VAIN BEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT.

An example of how stupid even the best of the capitalist papers can be when they essay the task of convincing their readers that black is white and that hard times are not hardand it is an example also of the stupid credulity which they assume on the part of their readers-is to be found in an article headed "Alien Exodus Astonishes" which was featured on the first page of the New York "Evening Post" last Saturday.

In this article it was shown that ever 5,000 persons took steerage sage for Europe curing the first three weeks of November, that the rush is still continuing, and that at least 200,000 will probably leave the United States as soon as they can.

The stupidity came at the end of the article, where an official of the Hamburg-American Line was soberly quoted as saying that this unprecedented exodus of foreign born working people is evidently not an indication of hard times in this country, since the number of immigrants arriving has not been less than it usually is at this time of the year.

The paradox which puzzles this "practical business man"-or rather by which he pretends to be puzzledis simple enough. Times are hard in Europe as well as in the United States The workers over there do not yet know the truth about industrial conditions in the United States. They believe that there are abundant opportunities for employment in this country-and that belief is systematically cultivated on the other side by agents keep the steerages full both ways, at an enormous profit to their stockhold-

ane proposition made by Local New York, as elsewhere reported, to convey true information to the working people in Europe ought to be taken up without delay. The "Post" article emphaeizes this need.

A Chicago girl seeking employment as a stenographer received so many offers to be "somebody's darling" that she advertised her grievance in a Chicago newspaper. The incident is interesting in throwing light on the business man who is regarded as the custodian of "morality." This girl's experience is common to that of many others in Chicago and other cities. The proletarian girl is regarded as a means of pleasure as well as of profit to the profit takers. The masters of the feudal age claimed the right of te first night but their successors today demand lilleit surrender during the entire period of employment. And this is the class that professes to do honor to woman and to guard the home from the attacks of Socialist

The Social Democratic Women's Seciety is to be commended for taking up the question of the relutroduction of the whip in the public schools and helping to organize and manifest the It is true, no doubt, that the transfer feeling of humane and progressive won stands a backward step. would bring to light more clearly than

While we do not think it likely that the barbarizers will succeed in their efforts, it is well that no chances should be taken thru neglect ou our part.

THE FEDERATION CONVENTION.

This year's convention of the American Federation of Labor certainly did not do anything to redeem that body from its reputation for lagging many years behind the march of industrial development and wofully failing to give either light or leading to the trade-union movement of the United States.

About the only act of the convention which can be noted with any satisfaction is the defeat of the administration's attempt to exclude and practically to destroy the organization of the United Brewery Workers. Perhaps it is premature even to speak so definitely of this matter, since the question was not brought to a final conclusion. The Brewery Workers' charter was restored, but subject to a provision for the arbitration of the conflict over questions of jurisdiction between that body and the Engineers', Firemen's, and Teamsters' Unions, The fact, however, that the previous flat of the Federation Executive had proven ineffective, local central bodies in various parts of the country refusing to obey the order to unsent the Brewery Workers' delegates, gives hope that a satisfactory conclusion may be reached and the progressive policy of the Brewery Workers in the matter of industrial organization sustained.

The two incidents of the convention which have been given most attention in the daily press hardly justify the stress that has been laid upon them. The talk of raising a big "war fund" does not convince us. Hitherto the Federation has been a pretty inefficient body, so far as actual participation in the class struggle on the economic field is concerned. It has not been without its usefulness in the matter of organization, but the real fighting has been done by the unions themselves, not by the Federation. We hardly expect it to be otherwise in the near future, tho we are willing to be "shown". The other widely noted incident was the exchange of accusations between President Compers and Broughton Brandenburg. Little as is our liking or respect for the President of the Federation, we do not doubt that he is wholly in the right in this matter. We know too well the class of magazine writers to which Brandenburg belongs, solely intent on working up "sensations" and ready to sensationalize on whichever side will pay the best, to put any confidence in his words.

The really most important thing in the convention's proceedings, perhaps, was the defeat of the resolution in favor of government ownership of raliways, in view of the grounds upon which the proposition was offered. The conservative element fought this resolution upon new lines. Instead of the old bourgeois arguments about "paternalism" and "legitimate functions of the government", the objection was based upon a consideration of proletarian class interest-tho, as we believe, a mistaken one. If the railways were owned and operated by the government, it was pointed out, all the rallway workers would be government employees; then any organized attempt on their part to improve their conditions of labor by the strike or similar action would be construed as a seditious movement against the government and would be suppressed, as has been done in various European coun-

On the face of it, this may seem plausible enough. It is perfectly true that the government is at present administered on "business principles" and in the interest of the capitalist class against the working class. The conservatives in the labor movement. who have hitherto denied this fact, now admit it and tacitly assume that it is a necessary and eternal condition. If this were so, they would be justified in opposing any action which would make the government a larger employer of inbor, since it has greater power at its disposal than any private employer.

But just here is the error of the conservatives. The government is actually a bourgeois concern. But it is not necessarily and eternally so. It can be changed. It is now a capitalist agency because the great mass of the workers, even of those workers who are actually struggling bravely against their employer, have not yet realized the possibility and necessity for their using the ballot to change it into an agency of the producing class. of the railways to the government

ever before the capitalist character of the government. But what would that mean? It would mean that the million and a quarter of railway workers would very soon learn a lesson in practical economics and politics. Now they fight in a more or less desultory and ineffective manner against the employing corporations by the method of the strike alone; and in that fight the corporations have the indirect but powerful aid of the government. Under public ownership the railway workers' forces would be concentrated against one employer. They could still use the strike; and as soon as the government should venture to use its governmental powers against its employees, those employees would realize that in the ballot they had a weapon more powerful than the strike, not merely to be used in place of the strike, but to be added to it. They would then have the sympathy and aid of other workers on the political field as well as the economic, which they now have on the economic field alone.

The argument used by the conservatives on this point is a fallacious one. But we are glad it has been brought forward. It puts the question in a somewhat new light for discussion among the rank and file of the workingmen. The rank and file will consider it and, despite this decision in the Federation convention, the demand for public ownership coupled with class-conscious labor politics will be strengthened thereby.

Those who have apologized for the Russian Tsar in dispersing two Dumas have done so on the ground that the Socialists and other "extremists" were irreconcilable with the orderly work of a legislative body. These have argued that the safe course in preserving the Duma and adding to its powers lay somewhere between the reactionists and the Socialists and the Constitutional Democrats were gener ally regarded as the group that could best secure this result. It must have been a rude shock to those who reasoned thus to learn that the Minister of Justice this week demanded the surrender of a Constitutional Democrat on the ground that he had delivered au incendiary speech last May. It may yet dawn on some bourgeois apologists that any constitutional regime worthy of the name is irreconcilable with the bureaucracy and the latter has done and is doing its best to teach that lesson.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

The Worker makes it a rule not to insert notices of raffles, drawings, and the like. The insertion of such notices would give a pretext for excluding the paper from the mails.

Every local organizer or secretary in the country ought to procure a copy of the "precinct book" got out by Local Philadelphia for use in organization work, and examine it carefull Address Secretary, Socialist Party, Room 10. 1305 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. enclose 10 cents in stamps-it is well worth that.

The communication published last week under the title "Some Suggestions from Rochester" seems to us worthy of consideration for several

In the first place, this letter is a example of what the Editors of The Worker consider genuinely belyful criticism. These comrades do not content themselves with approving The Worker in general terms or finding fault with it in general terms, but tell what features they like and what ones they dislike, with some indication of the reasons for their likes and dislikes, and offer concrete suggestions for what they would consider improvements in the editorial conduct of the paper. Such criticism as this, received from large numbers of the comrades in different places, enables the Editors to judge the effectiveness their own work and serves as a guide to them. Such criticism they always welcome-the unfavorable just as well as the favorable part.

It is interesting to the Editors and perhaps it will be as interesting to our comrades, to note the diversity of the opinious expressed by our various ad-

The Rochester comrades think that "International Socialism" department is "of very attle value as propaganda matter" and would have it omitted. This recommendation is rather a surprise to us, as we have received many words of approval for this department, and as it seems to our own indement that the matter has a very distinct propaganda value, as practically exemplifying the international character of the class struggle and of our party movement. We should be glad to hear the opinions of more comrades on this point.

The "Labor Movement" department was established in response to oft repeated requests. It does not come up to our own ideal for two simple reasons; first, that we can give so little space to it: second, that pressure of other work prevents the Editor to charge from devoting enough time to cover the field completely. With regard to this also we should be giad further advice. fully recognize the desirability!

+64

CURRENT LITERATURE

RED RUSSIA. By John Foster Fraser. The John Lane Company, New York. \$1.75 net; postage, 15 cents.

Russia above all countries to-day is one of absorbing interest. The ebb and flow of the revolutionary move ment, at one moment seeming to sweep all before it, at another lapsing into apparent quiet and baffling anticipations and predictions, makes any new work on Russia of more than or dinary interest.

"Red Russia," is not a work that at tempts to explain the historical causes that have brought Russia to its pres ent plight nor does it suggest any solution of Russia's troubles. In a general way the author sympathizes with those who wish to see autocracy overthrown and a liberal republic take its place but he has no confidence in the capacity of the Russian people. He views Russian society as a hopeless labyrinth of numerous classes with cross purposes and interests that may be divided into two great groups: The autocracy and its partizans bent on preserving their power, and their opponents driven to madness by their node of life. The author regards the Russian as hopelessly steeped in inertia. Or when the Russian does show signs of life he moves in a lumbering way with no definite conception of his course and no genius for execu tion of plans if he had them. This is true whether he is engaged in trade or fighting a duel with the govern ment.

It is due to this character of the Russian that the Jew gets the better of him even the the Jew is handicapped by various legal restriction and racial prejudice. The Russian, according to Mr. Fraser, feels his own incapacity most keenly when defeated in trade and commerce by the Jew. and this defeat spurs the Russian to kill when he cannot compete. Inertia becomes frenzy in which all the worst passions of the Russian surges to the

This hopeless picture of the Russian is hardly in keeping with the stirring events of the past few years and least of all of the Russian proletariat which has shown a genius for organization that many higner developed countries may well envy. But as the author is more of the journalist than the histoian or scientist and has gained his impression of Russian character by observing surface conditions, it is not surorising that his view of it is a despairing one. He has seen much of Russia -surface Russia-but there is little to indicate any extensive knowledge of the revolutionary organizations and of the revolutionists. Except as he met them in cares or on trains and by accident his contact with the revolutionists was virtually nil. Of their netiv ity be knew as others would know-by reading the press and thru rumors and conversation. The growing fraternity between Russian and Jewish workmen, which the Jewish Bund has done so much to bring about, he takes no account of. This increasing solidarity has included the Tartar, Czech, Armenian and other nationalities so that the autocracy cannot, as it used to, always rely on them to fly at each others throats when a massacre is planned. So the cause of the revolution is not as hopeless as Mr. Frazer would have us believe.

When he discusses the character of the Tsar and the latter's share of responsibility in the bloody rule of the autocracy, Mr. Fraser is no more satisfactory than William T. Stead. the English publicist. In fact the chapter on "The Tsar" has its own refutation in the acts of Nicholas II since the chapter was written, to say nothing of the dispersal of two Dumas and the violation of the October Manifesto. The message of good cheer to the "Black Hundreds", given by the wrote his book is one of many acts that cannot be

of condensation in the "Party News" columns. We already use the blue pencil pretty freely here so freely that local and branch secretaries frequently complain. All the comrades wish to see the department as a whole "bolled down" as much as possible but each local is likely to object to the "boiling" process as applied to their particular paragraphs. On this point we can only hope that the comrades everywhere will uphoid us in our efforts to keep this department within reasonable limits of space.

All readers outside of New York City will probably agree with the Rochester comrades in thinking that too much space is given to routine matter concerning the New York locals announcements of meetings, acknowledgement of funds, etc. It must be remembered, however, that fully s third of the circulation of the paper is in Greater New York and that the locals in the city bear much more than a third of the deficit. It is a case of being "between the devil and the deep sea". The Editors see no way to satisfy both the reasonable demands of the New York comrades and the equally reasonable demands of the outsiders, unless by the issuance of two editions-one for the city, containing all this routine matter; another for the country, with this left out and other matter of more general interest substituted. This would involve an additional expense, which must be taken into consideration.

The idea of a woman's column le one that we have often considered and shall consider if more seriously since the Rochester comrades have suggested it.

Turning now to an earlier paragraph

reconciled with the apologetic defense the author makes for the Tsar. And if it be said that the Russian Autocrat called the first peace conference at The Hague it is equally true that during the recent sessions of that body Russian military courts martials were never more active in exiling, imprisoning and executing revolutionists for the slightest offenses or none at all. So apparent is the contrast between the Tsar's pledged word and his deeds that the recent Hague conference was thrown into consternation at its first session by the news that the Tsar had just dissolved the second Duma. Even the most conservative delegates-and they were all "safe and sane"—felt em harrassed that M. Nelidoff, the Tsar's representative, should be the presiding officer of the conference at the very moment the Duma was dispersed When bourgeols statesmen are forced to doubt the good intentions of the Tsar why should the faith of lesser mortals be any stronger?

There are twenty-two chapters in the book with forty-eight illustrations that cover the personal observations of Mr. Fraser in his travels from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, and thru the famine region to "bloody Baku", and on to the Caucasus and Finland. Thruout his travels he records the scene he witnessed, the horrors of the peas ant famine, the insolence and brutality of the police and Cossacks, the guer illa fight in the streets of Warsaw, the Moscow revolt, political trials, the Black Hundreds and the revolution in the Caucasus. In short the book is a series of pictures of Russian life and struggle that the reader will not soon forget. As a picture of contemporary ife in Russia as one would see it by passing thru the Tsar cursed country. "Red Russia" is to be recomme as an interesting book.

One criticism we would make. Mr Fraser assumes a flippant attitude towards Socialism that is common among traveling journalists. For ex ample he writes on page 50 that of the Russian workmen are 'soaked in cheap German Socialismwould have everybody on an equality. appropriate the land of the rich, and divide it among the peasantry, regard all those whose hands are not coarse with toil as parasites on the workers."

This criticism is a cheap and puerile one but very common among Journalists who do not regard familiarity with a movement as essential to an sound criticism of it. They are more 'soaked" with conceit than they are with the desire to be fair with thos whose views do not meet their ap-

Aside from this the book gives good picture of the ferment in Russia and as a record of many impor tant events of recent years is worthy of a place beside other books of the

"Die Anflinge der deutchen Arbeit erbewegung in Amerika" (The Beginnings of the German Labor Movemen in America), by Hermann Schlüter, Editor of the New York "Volkszeitung", is a welcome addition to our American Socialist literature. count it as belonging to our literature for the two reasons that it is the work of a man who became a Socialist in this country and has given many veers of valuable service to our part here, altho he is of German birth an writes in the German language; and that it deals with one of the main roots, tho a transplanted one, from which our present American movemen has sprang. A full review of the bool will be given within a few weeks. Fo the present we simply announce its appearance. It is published in excelient print and binding by Dietz of Stuttgart and for sale in this country by the Socialist Literature Co. Spruce street, New York. Price, \$1

in the letter, we and the general red ommendation that we should "give less space to 'strictly party news' phrase which, if we understand the writers, is here used to include a good deal besides the "Party News" depart ment) and "give more space to article by Comrades Wentworth, Spargo Traubel, Lee, Burrowes, and the l of other former contributors." This interests us because among the contributors here named are some whose articles have been most strenuously objected to by a number of critics in New York and by a few elsewhere For ourselves, we think articles by Comrades Wentworth, Spargo, Trau bel, and Burrowes are highly desirable (Comrade Lee, as Editor of course, writes several articles every week), and should gladly have more of them. Here, again, we should like to know more fully what other com-

We cannot, of course, expect to please all our readers all the time We wish to please as many of them as much of the time as we can. And they can help us by giving us their varying opinions as clearly and as as the Rochester comrades have done.

ALL SERENE.

The trust president pushed the buttor and the general counsel stood before him "Have the books been burned?"

"Has the mortgage been erased, bonds stolen and the safe buried?" "It has been done." "Then announce to the government we have nothing to conceal."—Puck,

- Look for the union label.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Another illustration of

for the purpose of promoting the pro-

duction of modern plays under condi-

tions which will enable the members

and their friends to attend perform-

ances at a nominal cost. Altho in ex-

stence less than two months the Freie

Volksbiling has a membership of over

500, and it is growing at a rapid rate

Each member pays 50 cents per month

and for this can attend each perform

ance, one being given each month. The

organization selects the play it desires

produced and guarantees the cost of

the performance; the management of the German Theatre does the rest, the

regular stock company being used as

under ordinary conditions. Seats, in-

cluding boxes, are drawn for by each

tunity is given all to get good seats.

The Freie Volksbilline originated in

Berlin, where it now has over twenty-

Two things are accomplished by this

organization. Besides the direct bene-

fit to the members in being able to see

good social plays well presented, there

is the great encouragement given to

the social drama itself. Like all other

institutions under capitalism the mod-

ern stage is dominated by commercial

methods and controlled by commercial

conditions. The box office is the gauge

by which theatre managers judge the

merit of a play, and plays are produced

not for art's sake nor for their social

value, but for the money that is in

them. No matter how intrinsically

good a play may be or how well it is

presented, if it doesn't "draw" it is

relegated to the scrap heap. Almost

insurmountable difficulties are present-

ed, therefore, to any attempt to infuse

the theatre of to-day with the modern

New York is now the greatest the

trical center in the world. Over

fifty theatres are struggling here for

patronage. Under the roofs of these

theatres there gather in a single week

more people than attend all the

churches of the city during an entire

month. The theatres are, next to the

press, the greatest public force in this

country. And yet, with two excep-

tious, there is not being played in New

York at this writing a single play that

would tend to serious thought or to

provoke discussion upon vital social

questions. But since the theatre man

cal business for what's in it they are

not altogether responsible if the the-

dished out by profit-seekers and de-

This justifies the question: What

have the Socialists of this country done

to make it possible for them to reach

with their message the vast concourse

of people who go to the theatres thru-

out the regular season? Practically

nothing. Some attempts have been

made to direct Socialist attention to

this medium of social education but without great success, usually meet-

ing with ridicule and sneers from

is thought of importance to reach the

church-goers, which is all very well in

its way, but the larger audience of

heatre-goers is ignored and neglected.

And yet the Socialists have sufficient

numbers and influence to make worth

while the production of modern plays,

even by those whose first consideration

is profit. In no other country do So

cialists ignore the importance of the

stage as a social factor as in this one.

forded in Augustus Thomas' new play

"The Witching Hour." at the Hackett

Theatre. In this play telepathy and hyp-

notism are exploited thru a drama of

keen interest, with the result that these

theories are already receiving an im-

mense amount of new discussion in

the public press. But suggest to some

Socialists that Socialism, or any sub-

if future performances maintain the

same high standard as the one last

Sunday the Freie Volkshühne has al-

I regret that space will not permit

me to give an extended review of the

performance, which deserves much

give it here. The play was "Jugend" (Youth), by Max Haibe, which has had

itself as a masterpiece of dramatic workmanship, and the dialogue, I un-

derstand, is exceptionally fine. The

plot concerns the love affair of a young

girl, born out of wedlock, and a student who struggle against the ef-forts of a priest to keep them apart, only to have disaster overtake them when they had almost overcome their enemy. Here was youth, full of love and hope and promise, shadowed by stern and cold susterity, tortured by

great success in Europe." It disclo

ready justified its existence.

eatre as a promulgator of ideals

An object lesson in the value of the

among the Socialists themselves.

clares it appetising and delectable.

accepts the fare

gers and producers are in the theatri-

spirit of progress.

tre-going public

oppor

ticket holder, and thus equal

five thousand members.

teenth street.

By William Mailly.

the sense of duty which rigid conven-American Socialists are behind in tion enforces, their lives made some things was shown in this city ed by medieval ideas of right and last Sunday afternoon. The occasion wrong, their hopes thwarted in the blossoming-all of it typifying the was the first performance given under the auspices of the Freie Volksbühne struggle between the forces of light (the People's Free Theatre) at the Gerand darkness, with stupidity and envy man Theatre, Irving place and Fifin the shape of the girl's half-witted stepbrother, aiding the gloomy past The Freie Volksbühne is an organ to stifle the glowing present. ization of German Socialists formed

Even to one who could not understand the spoken word, the theme of the play was clear and unmistakable. It was a singularly moving performance. So well was the whole thing done, so convincing was its naturalness, that it could be followed with acute interest without a word of translation. The acting was illuminative, sympathetic and tremendously vivid. After seeing how these German players act I can better understand the declaration made some years ago by a New York dramatic critic that the German Theatre was the only one in this city where acting could be seen as an art. I cannot think of an American com

pany at present that could give such a completely satisfying performance as this one of "Jugend." There are individual American and English actors, of course, as good as those in the German company, but they are not assembled together into such a stock company as this German one is. The many years of conscientious training which the foreign actor usually undergoes here show striking results. There is a total lack of self-consciousness, an absence of the abominable habit of playing at the audience, a complete asorption in his work, which distinguishes the real actor who subordinites his own personality and effaces himself in depicting the character he has in hand. All of this conveys the impression that the people you are watching and listening to are not acting but living their parts. To achieve this is a triumph in itself.

While this applies to all the German company, I cannot resist a special word about Milli Reiman, who impersonated Young Anna with a sincerity and a spoutaneity which were truly delightful. Such a beautiful piece of acting can be but rarely seen. simplicity and charm of youth, the full-hearted joy of the young girl in her passionate love, the many variations from faith and hope and happiness to fear and anxiety and sorror and then back again, until the final tragedy, all were expressed with a deftness and naturalness that touched the heart. It was this that made poignant the undercurrent of sadness that rippled thru the entire play, even in its

lighter moments.

A large audience followed the play with close interest and expressed their ppreciation at the end of each act

with hearty applause. The Freie Volksbühne will have its next performance in December. After last Sunday afternoon one can hardly help feeling just a little envious of the German Socialists. When will their American associates be able to do so much and do it so well as the Frele Volksbühne gives promise of doing?

Marion Wentworth

I wonder.

and "Votes for Women." The many friends of Marion Craig Wentworth will be glad to learn that she has secured the platform rights to Robins' three-act play, Elizabeth 'Votes for Women", which was duced last spring in London and created an unusual sensation. Mrs. Wentworth is thus enabled to offer to American audiences the exceptional opportunity of hearing a play which odies for the first time in vital dramatic literature a plea for the emancipation of women, written by one of the most distinguished women dramatists and novelists of the Engeaking world. Besides this Mi Robins has also been an accomplished actress in her time, having the distinction of being one of the first women to appear in Ibsen's plays in London

James O'Donnell Bennett, the able critic of the Chicago "Record-Herald", in a long descriptive letter from Lonion said that "Votes for Wom the "most important, most vital, and most interesting modern work now visible on the London stage." second act, in which is depicted a woman suffrage meeting on Trafalgar Square, is the great, compelling scene of the play. Here, the "London Abademy," stated at the time, "Miss Robins . . . goes direct to life. The result is a picture of a London mass meeting that thrills us, and amuses us, and irritates us, and delights us, as a real mass meeting does."

The story of the play is realistic and dern in its application. It offers ample opportunity for fine reading, upon obtaining permission from the be addressed at Steinert Hall, Bosto information.

The Socialist Stage Society has ob tained a special attraction for next Sunday evening at the Berkeley Lyceum, 19 Forty-fourth street, in person of Mr. F. F. Mackay, who is known as the dean of the dramatic profession of America. Mr. Mackay will deliver on this occasion his m terly address on "The Art of Acting and the Analysis and Synthesis of Laughter," which will be illustrated The lecture begins at 8 p. m. and admission is free. Mr. Mackay deserves here.

ject akin to it, might receive the same impetus thru the same source if we set about it and you will be scotted at. These scoffers overlook the fact that every institution under capitalism must be permeated with Socialist thought and Socialist ideals before capitalism will be ripe for dissolution. This brings me back to the Freie Volksbühne. Realizing that if they are to have a social drama they must provide for it themselves, the German Socialists of New York have started out to make it worth a manager's while to present modern plays. And

and Mrs. Wentworth will do full justice to it. She is to be congratulated author for the platform presentation in this country. Mrs. Wentworth can Mass., by those desiring more extended

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

PART I.

mount consideration. Describing how

the English tiller had been expro-

priated from the soil Alfred Henry

Wallace says: "The ingenuity of law-

yers and direct landlord legislation

steadily increased the powers of great

landowners and encroached upon the

rights of the people, till at length the

monstrous doctrine arose that a land-

less Englishman has no right what

ever to enjoyment even of the unen-

closed commons and heaths and the

mountain and forest wastes of his na-

tive country, but is everywhere in the

eye of the law a trespasser whenever ne ventures off a public road or path-

way." 1 By the sixteenth century the

English pensantry had been evicted

even from the commons, which were

turned into sheep walks by the im

poverished barons to make money

from the Flemish wool market. The

land at home wrenched from them, the

poor English immigrants ardently ex-

pected that in America land would be

plentiful. They were bitterly disap-

pointed. The various English com-

panies, chartered by royal command

with all-inclusive powers, despite the

frequent opposition of Parliament, held

the trade and land of the greater part

of the colonies as a rigid monopoly. In

the case of the New England Company

severe punishment was threatened to

all who should encroach upon its

rights. It also was freed from pay-

ment for twenty-one years and was re

carved out into a few colossal private

estates. The example of the British

nobility was emulated, but the char-

tered companies did not have to resort

to the adroit, disingenuous, subter

land magnates used in perpetuating

their seizure, as so graphically de-

cribed by S. W. Thackery in his work,

'The Land and the Community". The

land in New England was taken over

boldly and arbitrarily by the directors

of the Plymouth Company, the most

powerful of all the companies which

exploited New England, as the govern-ing class. The handful of men who

participated in this division, sustained

tensions, augmented them and fortified

them by every device. Quite regard

less of who the changing monarch

was, or what country ruled, these

to keep the power strong in their own

show of changed conditions, an ap-

parent infusion of democracy, but, in

reality, the substance remained the

same. This was nowhere more lucidly

or strikingly illustrated than after

New Notherlands passed into the con-

trol of the English and was renamed

New York. Laws were decreed which

seemed to bear the impress of justice

and democracy. Monopoly was abol-

ished, every man was given the much

prized right of trading in furs and

pelts, and the burgher right was ex-

tended and its acquistion made easier.

However well-intentioned these

ltered laws were, they turned out to

be shallow deinsions. Under English

rule, the gifts of vast estates in New

York were even greater than under

Dutch rule and beyond doubt were

granted corruptly or by favoritism.

Miles upon miles of land in New York

which had not been pre-empted were brazenly given away by the royal Gov-

ernor Fletcher for bribes; and it was

suspected, aitho not clearly proved,

that he trafficked in estates in Penn-

sylvania during the time up to 1694.

when by royal order he supplanted

William Penn in the government of

that province. From the evidence

which has come down it would appear

that any one who offered Fletcher his

vested land owner. But still the peo-

democratic government. Had not Eng-

land established representative assem-

alone had the power of law-making for

the provinces. These representative

vote of the people, which vote, how-

ever, was determined by a strict prop-

What really happened was that, ap-

parently deprived of direct feudal

power the landed interests had no dif-

ficulty in retaining their law-making

ascendency by getting control of the

various provincial assemblies. Bodles

supposedly representative of the whole

people were, in fact, composed of great

landowners, a quota of merchants who

were subservient to the landowners

and a sprinkling of farmers. In Vir

ginia this state was long-continuing

while in New York province it became

such an intolerable abuse and resulted

in such oppressions to the body of the

people that on Sept. 20, 1764, Lieuten-

ant-Governor Cadwallader Colden, writing from New York to the Lords

of Trade at London, strongly expostu-

lated. He described how the land magnates had devised to set them-

selves up as the law-making class.

Three of the large land grants con-

tained provisions guaranteeing to each

owner the privilege of sending a rep-

resentative to the General Assembly

These lauded proprietors, therefore, be

came hereditary legislators. "The own-

ers of other great Patents," Colden

continued, "being men of the greatest opulence in the several American

opulence in the sector of the counties where these Tracts are, have sufficient influence to be perpetually elected for those counties. The General Assembly, then, of this Province

Land Nationalization : 122-23-

erty qualification

These, with certain restrictions,

were supposed to rest upon the

ple imagined that they had a

hands.

magnates generally contrived

There might be a superficial

with a high hand their claims and pre

New England colonies were

lieved from taxes forever.

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CHAPTER L.-Continued. A more potentially robust aristocracy than that which was forming in New Netherlands could hardly be imagined. Resting upon gigantic gifts of land, with feudal accompaniments, it held a monopoly, or nearly one, of the land's resources. The old aristocracy of Holland grew jealous of the power and pretensions of what it frowned upon as an upstart trading clique and tried to curtail the rights and privileges of the patroons. These latter contended that their absolute lordship was indiaputable; to put it in modern legal terminology that a contract could not be impaired. They elaborated upon the argument that they had spent a 'ton of gold" (amounting to one hundred thousand guilders or forty thousand dollars) upon their colonies. They not only carried their point but their

power was confirmed and enlarged. Now was seen the spectacle of the middle-class men of the Old World, the traders, more than imitating-far exceeding-the customs and pretensions of the aristocracy of their own country which they had invelghted against. and setting themselves up as the original and mighty landed aristocracy of the new country. The patroons encased themselves in an environment of pemp and awe. Like so many petty monarchs each had his distinct flag and insignia; each fortified his domains with fortresses, armed with cannon and manned by his paid soldiery. The colonists were but humble dependents; they were his immediate subjects and were forced to take the

outh of fealty and allegiance to him." This state of affairs was a decided surprise to the inflowing poor immi-grants who came to New Netherlands lured by glowing pictures and fine In the old country the soil had long since passed into the hands of a powerful few and was made the basis for the economic and political enslavement of the people. To escape from this thraildom many of the immigrants had endured hardships and privation to get here. They exprected that they could easily get land, the tillage of which would insure them a measure of independence. Upon arriving they found vast available parts of the country, especially the most strable and accessible portions bordering shores or rivers, pre-empted. An exacting and tyrannous feudal government was in full control. Their only recourse in many instances was to accept the best of unwelcome conditions and become tenants of, and workers for, the great landed functionaries. The patroons naturally encouraged immigration. Apart from the additional values created by increased population, it megut a quantity of labor which, in turn, would precipitate wages to the lowest possible scale. At the same time, in order to stifle every aspiring quality in the drudging laborer and to keep in conformity with the spirit and customs of the age which considered the worker a mere mental undeserving of any rights, the whole force of the law was made use of to bring about sharp discriminations. The laborer was purposely abased to the utmost and he was made to feel in many ways his particular low place in social organization. Far above vested with enormous personal and legal powers, towered the patroon while he did not have the ordinary burgher right, that of having a minor rolee in public affairs. The burgher right was made entirely dependent upon property, which was a facile method of disfranchising the multitude them down. Purchase was the one and only means of getting this right. To keep it in as small and circumscribed class as possible the price was made New Netherlands in 1659 for instance that immigrants coming with cargoes had to pay a thousand guilders for the burgher right.' As the average laborer two shillings a day for his long two shillings a day for his long sunrise to sunset, he had little chance of ever getting this sum together. The nce was that the merchants became the burgher class; and all the records of the time seem to prove conclusively that the merchants were servile instruments of the patroons whose patronage and favor they assiduously This deliberately pursued polley of degrading and despoiling the laboring class incited bitter hatreds and resentments, the effects of which

> CHAPTER II. THE SWAY OF THE LAND-GRAVES.

have been permanent.

While this seizure of land was going on in New Netherlands, vast areas in New England were passing suddenly into the hands of a few men. These areas sometimes comprised what are now entire states and were often palpably obtained by fraud, collusion, trickery or favoritism. The Puritan influx into Masenchusetts was an admixture of different occupations. Some were traders or merchants. Others chanics. By far, the larges rtion were cultivators of the whom economic pressure not less than religious persecution had driven from England. To them land was a para-

consists of the owners of these ex-travagant Grants, the merchants of New York, the principal of them strongly connected with the owners of these Great Tracts by Family Interest and of Common Farmers, which last are men easily deluded and led away with popular arguments of Liberty and Privileges. The Proprietors of the great tracts are not only freed from the quit rents which the other landholders in the Provinces pay, but by their influence in the Assembly are freed from every other public Tax on their lands."

What Colden wrote of the landed class of New York was substantially true of all the other provinces. The small, powerful clique of great landowners had cunningly taken over to themselves the functions of government and diverted them to their own ends. First the land was seized and then declared exempt of taxation. Inevitably there was but one sequel Everywhere, but especially so in New York and Virginia, the landed proprietors became richer and more arrogaut while poverty, even in a new country with extraordinary resources, took root and continued to grow. The burden of taxation fell entirely upon the farming and laboring classes; altho the merchants were nominally taxed they easily shifted their obligations upon those two classes by indirect means of trade. Usurious loans and mortgages became prevalent. It was now seen what meaningless tinsel the unrestricted right to trade in furs was To get the furs across to the land was necessary; and the land was monop olized. In the South, where tobacco and corn were the important staples the worker was likewise denied the soft except as a laborer or tenant, and in Massachusetts colony, where for-

tunes were being made from timber. furs and fisheries, the poor man had practically no chance against the superior advantages of the landed and privileged class. These conditions led to severe reprisals. Several uprisings in New York, Bacon's rebellion in Virginia, after the restoration of Charles II, when that king granted large tracts of land belonging to the colony to his favorites, and subsequently, in 1784, a ferment in Georgia, even under the mild proprietary rule of the philan-thropist Oglethorpe, were all really outbursts of popular discontent largely against the oppressive form in which land was held and discriminative taxation, altho each uprising had its loca

issues differing from those elsewhere * Colonial Documents, Vol. vil : 654-655.

(To be continued.)

DISPLACEMENT OF UNSKILLED LABOR.

An instance of how machinery under the wage system displaces even the unskilled laborer is a .. orded in the work being done on the Panama 'A track moving machine is in use that will throw over a mile of track a distance of nine feet in eight

The machine is handled by three

men and six laborers, who do the same work in the same time that would necessitate the employment of 500 or 600 hand laborers. When the trainload of material has been hauled out to the dump there comes the important question of unloading, and this is done by means of a special machine which has made a record at Culebra of unloading 5,000 cubic vards from sixteen trains in eight hours. At this rate seven unloader and ploughs would take care of the daily output in the month of March last; and this would mean that twenty eight white men and forty-two laborers could unload 32,000 cubic yards a A man with a shovel could unload only twelve cubic yards a day, upon which basis we find that by the old method of unloading by hand it would require 2.660 laborers and '100 white foremen to do as much as twenty-eight white men and fortyprice could be transformed into a great | three laborers and firemen employed on mechanical unloading

After the material has been ploughed off the tars it is pushed away from the track by mechanical spreaders, which distribute the material from nine to twelve feet out from the track. To accomplish this work by hand would involve the use of 3,000 laborers, as against eight macaines, sixteen white men and twenty-four laborers and

A summary of this displacement of unskilled labor on the Isthmus shows that approximately 200 workers are more efficient work in less time than 6,100 labores would do under the old methods. If the tools of canal construction and all industry were common property this progress would express itself in reduction of hours and employment for all instead of dis placement of many annd hard work for those who remain. Socialism alone will enable the workingclass to share in the industrial progress of to-

Persia is Getting Civilized.

Upon our return to Persia in 1896. after an absence of four years, we noticed a remarkable change in the carpet industry in Tabriez. Formerly the carpets were made by women in villages and furnished indoor work for the winter. But at this time we found thousands of small boys ere employed in the city shops for The merchants themthis purpose. selves said that the streets and the schools were emptied of children, and the natives called our attention to the fact that this work had a bad effect on the eyesight of the children and hindered their normal development.— Elizabeth J. Easton, in Charities.

Patronize our advertizers.

MORGAN'S POWER.

By Jos. E. Cohen.

When Congress meets a few days hence, it will be to consider the annua message of the President. That message will bear the signature of Theodore Roosevelt. But it has been inspired, if not written, by J. Pierpont Morgan. The message should go down in history as Morgan's Message to Congress

Who is this man, this private citizen, who shapes the policy of the nation? He is a modern pirate, preying upon the wealth producers. Like the raider Morgan of song and story. J. Pierpont has a band of "terrible They number among them John D. Rockefeller, Henry H. Rogers. banker Stillman, the oil, copper and rallroad-in short, the greatest fluancial interests of the country. Every "illegal" trust and outlawed corporation, from \$29,000,000 Standard Oil fine down, is part of the group of noney king's, whose business Morgan is, and with whom the President of the United States comes to

Morgan's power was sufficient to make or break the governments of Japan and Russia. These warring nations patched up a truce when Morgan required it.

In Morgan's message to the Congress will not be found the following story. It appeared, however, in the "Philadelphia Public Ledger," regarded as Morgan's private organ, and may be taken as authentic:

"When is this slump in prices going to stop?" asked Mr. Ream. Chleago

"I once asked my father when it was going to stop raining," replied Morgan. "Boy,' he said to me, 'I never knew of but one rainstorm that did not stop., 'Which one was that?' questioned. 'The present one,' said my father.' And ar. Morgan looked over the top of his great desk into Broad Street, where the rain was falling and dryly chuckled.

The dry chuckle means that the present panic will stop when Morgan and his fellow bandits are ready to

Last week, when everything was supposed to be quieted down, the banput thru some stock deals that netted them millions of dollars.

By the new issue of government bonds, Morgan's men will take from the United States treasury over onethird as much money as they have in the vaults of their banks. No value will be given for this by Morgan's It is the most gigantic steal of public funds ever put thru by the rul-

ing class.

And this is the Morgan who dictates the President's annual message.

Only indirectly does this particular steal affect the wea'th producers. But when the big capitalists get thru swallowing the little fellows, they will be in better trim to exploit the wealth producers.

President Roosevelt is shown to be the tool of the greater capitalist interests. All his talk of trust regulating is so much thin air. When brought to the scratch, he is not only willing to accept the instructions of the Morgans Rockefellers, but he openly sent for the walking delegate of the money barons to write his message.

Is it not high time for labor to unite into its party, the Socialist Party, and write the next message to Congress?

The Death of Lassie.

Lassic is dead. He was only three years old and a home in Baltimore is stricken with grief over his untimely death. Death came suddenly and with out any warning. Death comes that way sometimes. To be forewarned of the coming of the grim reaper is to be prepared for the dread event. But who can estimate the despair and grief of a death unannounced.

Moreover, Lassie was laid to rest in a way befitting his royal ancestry and the love of those left to mourn him. A special casket was made by an undertaker. The box was zinc lined, upholstered, and trimmed with satin. Flowers will decorate his grave and a marker will make known to th curious that the little two-foot mound is the sepulchre of Lassie, direct de of Sallor, the pet collie of Oneen Victoria.

And from the tenements of Baltiand other cities will be carried nine boxes containing ansemic and shrivelled forms of children who were not fortunate enough to trace their ancestry to a royal pug.

The Cost of Crime.

The actual cost of crime in the United States is now more than \$200. 000,000 a year, according to estimates recently completed by Thomas Speed Mosby, Missouri State Pardon Attor-

"If we consider also the well-known non-productiveness of the criminal classes generally," says Mr. Mosby, "this would bring the estimated bur-den of crime up to fully \$500,000,000 a year. Every honest man in this coun who is the head of a family is obliged to pay not less than \$25 a year on this account, and the per capita cost of crime is much more than the per capita cost of education.

"According to the most reliable sources of information, about one in every 320 persons in the United States s either a pauper, s lunatic or a 'criminal, and our degenerate population alone would make a city larger than the 'national capital.'

Ministers at Coffeyville, Kas. have formed and fixed the scale at \$5 for preaching a funeral sermon. tellectuals who organize are not without hope.

THE JEWISH AGITATION BUREAU QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Worker:--It has een decided to submit to referendum vote

the question whether or not the branche of Local New York be permitted to join as a body the Jewish Agitation Bureau of the Socialist Party of the United States and Canada, Comrade Felgenbaum, in a somewhat lengthy article appearing in the Yorker Volkszeitung" of Oct. 6 and again in The Worker of Nov. 16, makes a strong plea for the granting of such permission. In that pies he makes many statements with some of which I agree, but to others I should like to voice my decided objection. I cannot, for lack of space, take up each statement separately. The intent of the article, however, is as follows: The social tatic agitation among the Jewish speaking workingmen is being neglected by the city. state, and national organizations. I would freely inderse this statement and I would even add that a similar complaint could tostly be made by our German, Italian, Our Jewish speaking comrades have, how ever, determined to remedy this state of affairs—a very praiseworthy resolution. Indeed a more energetic socialistic agitation is, in my mind, necessary in each and every ianguage, including the Jewish. But what are the means by which our Jewish speaking friends seek to remedy this situation? Comrade Feigenbaum is of the opin ion that the Jewish speaking subdivisious mitted to join the Bureau as organizations

of the party, the assembly districts, be permitted to join the Bureau as organizations (ino objection could be made to Socialists as individuals joining the Bureau. The Bureau, however, is a body which is not subject to the laws and discipline of the party organization, although the constitution provides that its officers must be Socialists—a provision of very little value, because the officers are responsible for their action to the Bureau and not to the Socialist Party. If the simple principle of equity were considered, we would find that the Jewish speaking comrades ask the party for the right, for the privilege, of incorporating its subdivisions assembly districts) into the Bureau, but the Bureau, however, is not bound by the laws of the party organization—in other words, privileges without corresponding obsigations. Furthermore it does not seem desirable to create a state within a state and thus undermine party discipline.

The article in The Worker of Nov. 16 is almost a verbal translation of the German article of the "Volkszeltung" on Oct. Is almost a verbal translation of the German article of the "Volkszeltung" on Oct. Is with the exception of one little statement which is not in the "Volkszeltung", and which reads: "The Bureau has requested the National Executive of the party to propose some effective method of control over it by the party. The Bureau will gladly submit to any proposal the Executive may decide upon. This seems to be an after thought of Comrade Feigenbaum, probably after having read my article in the "Volkszeltung", on Oct. Is, otherwise he would not have omitted to mention this important fact in his searlier article. It would be premature for the party is permit its assembly districts to join the Bureau before the Bureau has submitted to proposals decided upon by the party's Executive Committee. Cannot the desired object of improving the neglation among the Jewish speaking population he attained by any other means? "The most natural solution, then, is to incorporate the newcomers into GPOGRAPHICAL LINES. The same idea is more clearly expressed in the fellowing sentence: The party as such with its great majority of elements unacquainted with the spirit and language of the Jewish messes, is incapable of converting them. Some but their own countrymen, none but such as belong to their own race and speak their own language, know how to approach them. None but such can understand the exact nature of the agitation that is to be carried on among them." Now I would

them. None but such can understand the exact nature of the agitation that is to be carried on among them." Now I would suggest to Conrade F., if the Socialist Party is not able to perform this desired task, why do their own countrymen, who belong to their own race and speak their own language, besitate te have themselves elected to the numerous offices of the party, where they could effectively carry on the Jewish agitation within the party and with the aid of the party machinery? All progresive Jewish speaking labor or anizations could become afflicate with a Jewish agitation committee formed by and aithin the party.

Many of our Jewish comrades, however, do not seem to occupy themselves much with party affairs, else they would be aware of the fact that there is at present a committee elected by the General Committee discussing the question of forming various language agitation committees in Local New York, by which socialistic propaganda would be carried on in the various languages and not "on purely geographical lines". I have discussed this question in an article appearing in the "Volksactung" on June 9 and in The Worker on June 13, under the heading. "Is the Partys Propaganda Effective?" and sinced "Vulcan" if the comrades will take as much interest in the improvement of the machinery of the party organization as they do in the formation of the Bureau, they will be able to accomplish their object of improving the agitation among the Jewish speaking workwelves only with Local New York, there is

the party.

Altho my propositions concern themselves only with Local New York, there is no reason why the same method cannot answer for the state and national organization if it should prove successful in Local New York. The General Committee will shortly discuss this question and until will shortly discuss this question and unti-then I would suggest that the Jewisl speaking courades wait with the solution of their problem.

New York, Nov. 16. J. GUTTMAN.

COMRADE GILL

REPLIES TO GHENT.

To the Editor of The Worker:--What would be said of a scientist who made his deductions from manifestations of phenomena without inquiring into their producing cause? Yet this is what Comrade Chent has done in criticizing the General Committee meeting of Nov. 9. In the words of the oracular Post, "there's a reaon", and he would have been better employed in ascertaining it than by his characterization of honest feeling on the part of comrades who have not yet climbed to his intellectual beights. Had be made as effort he might have found its primary cause to the hyper-sensitiveness of a small number of comrades who, having been brought to the bar of the General Committee to account for infractions of good or ganization, are smarting under the sting of fancied wrongs. This regrettable condition has naturally resulted in friction and has often interfered with the peaceable and orderly transactions of the committee But even his ignorance of the true reason tify his implication that some of the present delegates to the committee are "cheap and frothy demagogs" because they exercise their right of speech and protest

The personnel of the present femeral Committee is about on a par with that of past years, the average being possibly raised by the presence of a few who can be presented by the presence of a few who can be presented by the presence of a few who can be presented by the present of the present raised by the presence of a few who can become vocal without disturbing the sensitiveness of the intellectual ear. During all the time I have been a delegate to this committee, now about three years. I have been impressed with the ability of the workingmen composing it to transact party lusiness—in fact it has been an object lessor of the way the Socialist movement develops latent faculties. And in all that time I have never—until within the past year—observed a disposition on the port of the delegates to the committee or its executive branch, or on the part of party member—tecally, to resent the membality of metturidized commandes. On the fin

ance have been welcomed, and appreciation of it has been manifested in many ways. But the awakened proletarian mind its keenly alive to the evils of overlovising, and as soon as it scents danger from the delegation of some of its powers it becomes suspicious and resentful. That there is good reason for this attitude is made perfectly clear by Comrade Ghent's letter, which is an intellectual object lesson.

But in becoming sponsor for the new Socialist decrine of the necessity of leaders and saviors—notwithstanding the virile siegan of the emalcipated workman against leadership—he has a crieaped his mark. He has proven too much. He has unmasked the batteries of the so-called "intellectuals". He has proven that the half defined and partly instinctive feeling of the "proletarian" is to be relied upon As the mouthplere of the "intellectuals" he virtually says that the working class is not no be trusted to work out its own salvation. Its inistence of the working class is not not be trusted to work out its own salvation. Its intest when the "moral instincts of the working class are just", the function of the intellectuals is to translate those instincts into "ideas"—the self-imposed mission of the "intellectuals" being to provide ready-to-wear-ideas for the working class. While the working class is willing to array like it working class is willing to array like it working class in the intellectuals", there is no trouise, but, as happened on the occasion which as saddened the spirit of Comrade Ghent, when the working class doesn't like the cut of it of the intellectualsity produced idea, it becomes demonstrative and will have none of it. It is even liable to make "wild and swirling declarations", and, under extraordinary silmulus, may even "yawp"—the self-disposation of the idea purveyor.

Perhaps lealignation can be spared, however, against the use of the term "yawp"—

the refined sensibilities of the idea purveyor.

Perhaps indignation can be spared, however, against the use of the term "yawp"—which is defined to be a loud and uncount outery—when one realizes what an appropriate defution it is of the elemental expression of a working class not yet boration to the full consciousness of its prerogative, not yet come to a full realization of its powers, and still in its birth throes. More power to such "yawps", may they never grow less until a trumphant profesariat shall throw from its back its economic masters. And then let it beware of intellectual domination.

As to some of the "yawpers" and "cheap and froshy" demagogs—"cheap", alas, in very truth, if reckoned by a monetary standard—one of them, to my personal knowledge, "yawped" on a street corner during the recent cannalign for four hours at a stretch, and the "common people heard him gladly". Whether or not the

shaulard—one of them, to my personal knowledge, "yawped" on a street corner during the recent cannalgn for four hours at a streetch, and the "common people heard him gladly". Whether or not the polished and scholarly sentences of Comrade Ghent acting upon the "moral instincts" of the same crowd would have had a like effect is, for good and sufficient reasons, forever buried in the limbo of the unknown. Also, while not desiring to institute comparisons, or to rate one form of service in our movement more highly than another, the attention of our highly gifted courande is respectfully called to the humble "chumos", who, during the same campaign, carried out stands, sold literature and distributed pamphiets, thus contributing in no small degree to the gratifying increase in our party vote. Poor chump, thy lot is indeed said, for to thee come not even the joys of street corner orator, which may be in some sort of way a compensation to the "yawp". "Chump" and why, forsooth shalt thou stand without qualfying word? Methinks the illustrious framer of the categories should have made them five—for spreav the literary "chump shrould not be overlooked.

Hoping that Comrade Ghent will see the wisdom of an early and ample apology for his lack of good taste, and forever allying myself with the declamatory "rawp" and humble "chump", I am fraternally.

New York, Nov. 22.

THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.

To the Editor of The Worker! according to your correspondent, "F. T. H.", that "three Southern gentlemen" who rend The Worker, who had contributed to its sustaining fund and to the party's cam palgu funds, and who had promised to vot the Bostalist ticket, voted instead the Tain many ticket, because of a reference to the Confederate flag in an article on "The Red Fing" which The Worker published.

It was I who wrote that part of the article in which the reference to the Cor federate flag occurs. The reference was a plain historical allusion to illustrate a point in argument. What is Comrade "F. T. H.'s"

in argument. What is Comrade "F. T. H.'s" contention in the matter? That we should make no reference to the Confederate flag lest we divert the votes of Socialistic Southern gentlemen to Tammany Hall' The Civil War and the preceding antislavery agitation are rich in a thousand limstrations applicable to our cause. Even the closest analogies, such, for instance, as Sinclair's, have been drawn between that struggle and ours. Are we to make no use of such instructive and profitable illustrations of the varied phases of class struggles in order not to wound the sensibilities of persons who might be led into voting the Tammany ticket?

Comrade "F. T. H." refrains from characterizing by reference. It is well, however, that he should have given the episode publicity, for it illustrates a type of human pervestig which psychologists need badly to investigate. What shall we say of the degree of Socialist conviction in persons who can permit the publication of an individual's reference to the flag of a dead nation to dissuade them from voting the Socialist ticket and induce them instead to vote the Tammany ticket? Are such votes of the sightest value to the Socialist movement? Are they not, in fact, by reason of 'heir capricious instability, a source of weakness? With every wish to avoid effending even the stupidest prefudices of the stupidest human beings, is it for a moment to be held that we shall abstain from illustrative historical aliusion in order not to lose votes to Tammany? Well, hardly.

New York, Nov. 17.

PRIVATION WAGES.

Lee F. Frankel, of the United Hebrew Charities of New York stated in an address at Albany week that a \$12 wage in New York City spells privation and that the man with a family and two rooms has 25 cents per mouth for recreation.

"From investigation recently completed," said Mr. Frankel, "it appears that the \$2-a-day man, who is the \$600-a-year man, spends on the average, more than he takes in, if he has an average family of wife and three children under working age.

"His rent of \$154 in New York gives him two, very rarely three, rooms, His food, costing \$270 for the year, gives him just twenty-two and a half cents a day for himself, which is just onehalf cent more than the minimum necessity for nonrishment fixed by Dr Frank P. Underhill, Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Yale.

"His fuel and light, \$25, are so little that he must collect free fuel and have his children bring in sticks from the streets. For sickness he can spend \$11; for education-practically nothing but daily papers \$5

This means that the wage worker gets what the workers throont history have always got: Enough subsistence to enable them to keep in working order so they can produce wealth for another class to enjoy. It is the penalty the workers pay for permitting another class to own the means of employment. It is a penalty self-imposes by them voting the ticket of the capitalist class. They have nothing to lose by withdrawing this support and nothing to gain by continuing it.

-- Look for the union lafel.

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nstrated more genuine stateship in the impending industrial risis than can be expected of the coming pession of Congress. The Peder-ation has adopted resolutions requesting Congress to begin national work on deep waterways, harbors and improved roads to employ idle labor and ne extent relieve the distress of the unemployed. It will be interesting to notice the attention given this re quest as compared with the solicitude of congressmen and senators for the various capitalist groups they repre

About 250 Cuban union men were arrested and thrown in jail in Havana last week. The men were arrested at the Labor Federation headquarters on the complaint of a builder whose is are on strike. The police broke into the meeting, took possession of the headquarters and confiscated all nts found there. Among the arrested men is the president of the a. Emilio Sanchez. "Unlawful asciation for criminal purposes," is the arge made against them. The archarge made against them. cests and confiscation of the union's ers are an outrage but it is to be expected from the capitalist powers

'Conspiracy' in Great Britain.

The aftermath of the Jewish strike which took place last summer in the East End of London is arousing a great deal of interest, not only in tailing circles, but thruout the trade un-n world. Some 9,400 or 10,000 workers were affected. At the close of the rike the master tailors brought acspiracy. These actions, twenty-two in nber, have been hung up for close on twelve montus in the high courts of justice, but there is little prospect of the matter being settled there. the matter being settled there chever way the verdict goes. The action complained of took place fore the passing of the Trades Dispute Act, and therefore the issue will probably be fought out on the or affairs created by the memorable

Unemployed laborers from the reced staffs of big industries thruout the United States are pouring over the Ningara frontier into Canada. They are drawn there by tales of great Canadian prosperity and of a strong demand for Labor in the railway con struction camps. Hundreds land in Canada paupers, and, as there is no work for them, it is almost certain that they will spend the winter as vagrants in county jails.

The San Francisco "Labor Clarion" for Oct. 25 gives a summary of the carnage of crime for which the United railroads and their hired gun fighters are responsible. The situation is summed up in the following figures and statements:

ot in car riots, 54; killed last three months, 32; killed and injured during year, 2,190. These figures show in concrete form the price in sacrifice of life and limb that the citizens of San ete form the price in sacrifice of Francisco are paying Patrick Calhoun for street-car transportation.

The first state convention of trade unions in South Caronna was held at Columbia on Oct. 7-8, and a state fed eration was organized. South Carolina is one of the most backward states in industrial development in the south but the new organization indicates progress there.

Seamen's Union of Europe

The international federation of shipping interests organized in London a few weeks ago will find most of the European seamen organized when the year 1906 the membership of the German Seamen's Union was 7,132. The growth of the union continued to such increases this year. an extent that on July 1, 1907, the membership was 17,515. A national seaman's union is in process of organization in Norway and in Sweden and Denmark the seamen are well or-

In Russia, where in October, 1905, workingmen were given the right to organize, the seamen have not been slow in forming unions. In the Casplan Sea the union boasts of a membership exceeding 4.000. In the ports of the Black Sea and on the Baitie the seamen are organizing.

In the Mediterranean ports of Austria, Italy, France and Spain unions of senfarors have gradually become permanent institutions. Last, but not least, of the continental European seamen's union are the small! but old and strong organizations of segmen in Frolland and Belgium.

The strike of the coal miners in New South Wales, Australias has been setfled and the men returned to work this week. The strike has been a long and bifter one which involved all the colleries of New South Wales.

The labor organizations of Sydney Australia, are providing for the wants of a horde of immigrants that have poured into the city in response to glowing accounts of high wages and plenty of work which the government has advertised. Some of the immihas advertised. Some of the immigrants have ravelled as far as 13,000 coal mines—there are two of them—the hope of betterling their have made profit for the year of 28, conditions and their distress is pitiful.

Australian capitalism is like capital briquietting or brick coal plant military for freedom, fruth and justice: the plant which will turn out 1,000 tons that sure and ever-acquirenting that the plant which will turn out 1,000 tons the

The Chicago Federation of Labor In the "labor market" so that wages a siemonstrated more genuine states. Imay descend to the starvation point. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, with beadquarters in London.

had 108,973 members in September. To "Unionize" a Government.

It is reported that the Australian government contemplates what is regarded as an extraordinary experiment. The plan is, in effect, to require all industrial establishments to become unionized under penalty of a heavy fine. A proposed act provides that an excise or internal revenue tax be imposed upon all domestic manufactures, amounting to 50 per cent of the duties on corresponding imports, but all establishments are to be exempted from paying this tax which put the union label on their products and prove that they are unionized. This is regarded as amounting to a penalty upon the "open shop". Naturally the plan is meeting with great oposition from the employers.

The Lithographic Artists', Engravers' and Designers' Lengue has issued a statement bearing on the Importation of eight lithographers to this country by employers. Attorney General Bonaparte had ruled that there were not enough lithographic artists in this country and the eight could therefore be admitted under the exception clause of the Anti-Contract Labor Law. The scarcity was due to a strike. The decision reversed a decision of the Board of Special Inquiry that excluded the imported men. Eight more lithographers were later imported and the union contested their landing. A hearing be-fore Secretary Straus resulted in a decision that no more fithographers would be permitted to land under contract unless employers could prove actual scarcity of labor in that particular

Strike in India.

Traffic on the East Indian Rallway 2,165 maes long, the second largest line in India, is rapidly becoming paralyzed by a strike. The trouble origin ated with the engineers, who are almost all Europeans. Great humbers of natives belonging to the traffic squad have joined the movement. The most important section of the road, from Calcutta to Allahabad, is practically tied up and six thousand passengers are stranded at Asansol, Bengal, the junction of the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railroad. Reports are constantly coming in of engineers leaving their trains at remote stations. and in some casek driving off with their locomotives, leaving the cars. The strikers complain of overwork and poor pay. The fact that large numhers of natives have joined the strikers is a good omen. Wage slaves should know no race or color lines in their struggle for better things.

Press reports state the strike is ended, but this is based on the fact that a few engineers returned to work.

A call was issued in October to the Natives and colored electors of Cape Colony, South Africa, to meet at Queenstown at an early date. It is proposed to take action to prevent political distranchisement or to reduce their representation in Parliament and to consider educational, land, liquor and labor questions affecting the native races. The governments in the Transvaal and Natal bave been considering legislation against these native races and the conference is their

The workingmen of Germany have been enjoying the same kind of prosperity the workers here . ave had for ten years. From 18, to the close of 1996, food clothing and rents have inseamen organized when the creased in the German empire from is on. At the close of the ten to twenty per cent. Physicians' fees, medicines and church fees bave also risen and there is no check to the

Contributions to the

Russian Revolution.

The Central Committee of the International Socialist Bureau, which has its headquarters in Brussels, has published the following figures of the sums contributed by Socialists of various countries in aid of the Russian revolutionary movement. The money is in france and centimes:

AMPLICATION CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	14,876,01
Rohemia	
Incapark	3, 174, 49
Denningh	32 335 17
United States	23,856,54
IMPARIE CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARIETY O	Committee of the second second
Hungary	4.110.35
Sweden	1,665.21
Spain	SECTION SECTIO
A surrent surr	ia.30a.(n)
Argentina	2,763,65
France	2,800.00
Italy	9.000.00
Switzerland	2.242.85
Australia	5/20,40
Canada	
	0.7.70
Norway	141.16
Lughad	tilnt int
AND STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE
Luxembourg	30.00
	NOT REPORT OF THE PARTY.

Different groups and persons.. 10,984.60 These figures represent only the sums that have passed thru the international Bureau. The United States, for instance, has given about \$16,000 for S0,000 francs) to the Russian Social Democratic Party directly, hesides a large-sum to the Bund and varying amounts to other organiza-

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Great Britain.

The Socialist Women's Bureau is a new organization formed in London on Nov. 1, to affiliate with the Socialist Women's Bureau o. Germany and other countries along the lines laid down at the recent International Corference of Socialist women at Stuttgart. Delegates were present at the London meeting, from a committee of the Social Democratic Federation Women's Circles (which committee called the meeting) the Fabian Society and the Adult-Suffrage Society. The Secretary of the Independent Labor Party sent a letter declining to be represented. The object of the organization was stated to be the establishment of regular communication between the organized Socialist women of all countries. Dora B. Monteffore was appointed reporter for getting into touch with Socialist women's organizations abroad. Thru the Bureau, information from all affiliated countries on the subjects of unemployment of factory legislation, of municipal and political rights, of education and the feeding of school children, of prison reform, of state maintenance for mothers, and of the treatment of illegitmate children. will be exchanged; and the Socialist women of many countries will be kept in touch with each other thru the organ of "Gleichheit" (Equality), which will be published in French English, and German. All Socialist women's organizations will be asked to join the new Bureau.

Germany.

The Socialists of Berlin have suceeded in organizing the domestic servants into a union. This has arous ed the ire of the bourgeois employers and their sentiments have been voiced by one Herr Kopsch, a director in the public schools and a member of the Liberal Party, who has declared that 'now that the servants' are organized the Social Democracy will next organize the ladies who walk the streets at night." This comparison of the workers in bourgeois households with the street prostitutes is expected to cause not only parents of the working class but also of the small tradesman class to draw their own conclusions regarding the opinion held by this school director about household workers.

The Social Democratic Party conference of Prussia has just met in Berlin. The chief question considered concerned the fight being made against obnoxious three class suffrage which gives the small class of large property-owners control of the Landtag and nullifies working class ballots.

In Berlin the Socialist Party organization decided by a vote of 40,000 to 100 to boycott a big store where the workers are on strike. Recently a firm of photographers in Stuttgart who started out to fight the union was brought to terms within twenty-four hours by the Socialist opposition.

The Reichstag ans assembled and the Socialists have announced their intention to interpellate Chancellor Von

Great Reitain | Bulow what he proposes to do in order to counteract the high prices of provisions and coal.

Switzerland. In a recent report of the school system of Switzerland it is shown that the result of the tree furnishing of school material is very successful. Under the new law free furnishing is obligatory in thirteen cantons and costs about \$200,000 a year, of which the national government and the cantons provide three-fifths and the local communes the remaining two-fifths. School books, pens, papers, etc., and also, in part, materials to teach women's handwork, are provided, and nearly 300,000 children between six and sixteen years of age get the advantage of this. The only point raised in connection with the scheme is as to whether it is better to have the materials in possession of pupils upon leaving school or to merely loan materials for the school period. When Comrade Jaures recently went

from Paris to Lausanne to deliver lectures he was given an example of Swiss freedom. As he left the train he was handed the following letter by

a policeman; "TO THE JUDICIAL AND POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CANTON

"Gentlemen:-In respect to your com munication No. 5,441, of Oct. 24 concerning the lectures which Mr. Jaures will hold in Lausanne on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 and 3, we beg you to communicate to the managers of these lectures that Mr. Jaures will be put out of Switzerland if he permits himself to nake anti-militarist propaganda in Switzerland.

Kronauer.

States Attorney. There doesn't seem to be much difference between Republican Switzerland and Monarchical Germany, after

Russia.

So far fourteen Social Democrats have been elected to the Duma and later returns may increase the number, The comrades elected are as follows St. Petersburg, Poletajew: Moscow. Sacharow; Caucasus, Gaidorow; Jekaterinsaslaw, Kusnejezow; Wjatka, Astrachanzew; Kastroma, Ssurkow; Orenburg, Pokrowsky; Saratow, Rasanow; Perm. Jegarow; Ufa, Kassarotow; Vladimir, Waronin; Charkow, Schurkonaw: Kutais, Dr. Gegetschkori: Tiffis, Dr. Tschcheide. All but the last two are workingmen.

It is reported that the Russian life insurance companies have cancelled their policies upon the lives of all who are connected with the third Duma in whatsoever shape or form. -

Poland.

It is stated that the Polish Socialist organization has issued a decree providing for dissolution of its fighting organization and declaring that the organization has been used to further the aims of brigandage.

MAXIM GORKY ON RELIGION AND SOCIALISM.

At the time when the orthodox religions are rapidly nearing their final and decisive crisis, and numerous pigmies of philosophic thought are making feeble efforts to stem the swelling tide of the new social and moral philosophy, that will come with the new social order, by such hypocritical religious concoctions as, for instance, the so-called "Cowper-Templeism," "Birreligion" and the stale "New Religion' of Mr. Campbell, at such a time it is interesting and, in deed, refreshing to learn the "reviews of one of the most original and subtle minds of our day. A French review "Mercure de

France," initiated lately an enquête on the question of religion, and in its last issue there appeared letters from some of the foremost men in the worlds of science, literature and art. Some of the answers are interesting, some of them are simply nonsensical, althothey emanate from distinguished persons, such as, for instance, the celebrated poet Francois Coppée, who writes: "I have said this morning, and shall say to-night, in my usual prayer, Credo in sanetam Ecclesiam catholicam.' That is my only credo and answer.

M. Jules Lemnitre, the well-known writer and critic, candidly confesses that he knows nothing about the subject. But by far the most interesting answer comes from the famous Russian writer, our comrade Maxim Gorky, who writes as follows:

"Religious feeling, as I understand it, is a joyous and proud feeling of harmonious unity existing between man and the universe. It is created by that inherent tendency toward synthesis, which is common to all men, It is developed by experience and first manifests itself in man's consciousness of his place and rôle in the universe and life; then, evoking in him a Joyous sensation of intrinsic freedon, it evolves into a feeling of pathos, Pathos is necessarily religious. plow but sure and ever-achierating panels

-those are the sources from which mankind draws its pathos.

"The essence of humanity-let people with sluggish livers say what they will-is its onward march toward spiritual perfection, and the consciousness of that progress must evoke in every psychically sound man a religious feeling, a complete and creative feeling of faith and trust in his power, a feeling of hope for victory, of love of life, of rapture before the wonderful and wise harmouv existing between and the spirit of all life.

"I think that we are now witnessing the beginning of the process leading to the development of a new psychological type-I see in the future a human being all of whose faculties will develop harmoniously, without interfering with, or contradicting, each other. This being I shall call perfect.

"But for this development it is necessary to have a vast and free intercourse between men placed on a feeting of complete equality—a condition which can be guaranteed only by Sociallem.

"Such intercourse would give to each and all equality of experience, equality in principle, if not in practise. It will enable all men to understand one another: it will set up amongst them new relationships, free of harred, jealousy and greed; it will allow everyone to take full advantage of the experience of others, and all to be benefited by the experience of each.

"By experience I mean the totality of our knowledge of the fruits of our creative activity to the spheres of science and arts-those highest spheres of our intellectual activity.

"Such experience if possessed by the masses would enrich humanity and evoke in man a sense of dignity and self-respect, a proud desire to compete in creative activity with the generations of the past, and aspige to set up a higher standard for the generations to come.

"Then human life would become process of creating, then man would not only feel his connections with the past, but also clearly conceive the in-fluence of his spirit on the future. This fact should not be forgotten, our con-sciousness is enpable of infinite ex-

"And so, religious feeling, as I un-

derstand it, must exist, and develop, and ultimately make man perfect."

Unfortunately, since he became an active member of the Russian Social-Democratic Party, Maxim Gorky has not been a very prolific writer, so fully and whole-heartedly did he identify himself with the precarious fortunes of the party. But when the Russlan revolution gives way to systematic and steady evolution in the direction of Socialism, we may look forward to some great works from the pen of that original and clever writer, works that will considerably enrich Socialist literature, as well as that of the world in general.-S. N. Preeve, in London Social Democrat.

MISS LIBERTY'S BIRTHDAY.

New York papers advised that its citizens should all celebrate the twenty-first birthday of a model young woman who honors the metropolis by residing here. The lady was born of French parents, resides on Bedloe's Island and is known as 'Miss Liberty". If she could talk what a story she

could tell of what has transpired since she took up her residence in New York Harbor! She could with truth tell that the industrial resources of the country had passed into the hands of a few men, child labor increased, legislative bodies reduced to gambling over property interests, while learned men lisped sweet platitudes to keep the indifferent victims asleep. She might even tell of the children of the workers who die of insufficient nourishment, while a rich woman rides in a special train from San Francisco to Miss Liberty's home to secure expert medical attendance for a sick poodle. She might tell more of these great social contrasts, but that would mar the celebration of her birthday by the sycophants who shut their eyes to the hor rors of to-day that these things might be guaranteed for the future. If Mass Liberty was endowed with a heart and conscience she would drape herself in black and hide her face for shame should the ruling class do her hono because she had attained her ma-

THERE WILL COME A TIME.

In your forward march it sometime hances that you must go against you very own self. You must be able to give up everything-your heart and all. To give your life, to die for the cause that's simple. Give more! Give that which is dearer to you than life! Then you will see that grow with a vigorous growth which is dearest to you-your truth. There will come a time, I know when people will take a delight in one another, when each will be like a star to the other, and when each will listen to his fellow as to music. Then free men will walk upon the earth, men great in their freedom. They will walk with open hearts, and the heart of each will be pure of envy and greed, and therefore all mankind will be without malice, and there will be nothing to divorce the heart from reason. Then life will be one great service to man! His figure will be raised to lofty heights-for to free men all heights truth and freedom and in beauty, and those will be accounted the best who will the most widely embrace the world with their hearts, and whose love of it will be the profoundest; those will be the best who will be the freest; for in them is the greatest beauty. Then will life be great, and the people will be great who live that life.-Maxim Gorky, in "Mother".

Out of Work.

For hours along the crowded streets With aimless steps I've trod. Without a home or hope in life." With scarce a hope in God. The cruel night is fitting close, To such a crushing day. The earth is, oh! so dreary cold, And heaven so far away.

The friendless rouse no anxious thoughts I've strayed beyond the city lights, The twilight's gray has gone. My useless arms have falled to win

A crust, a place to stay, Earth bas no work, no room for me, And heaven is far away.

O. great wide world; O. frowning sky; So cheerless and so vast, I dare your keen and outting sleet, Your piercing, bitter blast,

Rage howl and lash this living spark From out the tortured clay. That feels existence dark, all dark, And heaven so far away. How dull and black beside my feet

The sluggish river rolls: It beckons as a demon might To lure unhappy souls,
Its slimy voice is whispering—
Here, rest in peace for a.e.
O. God: the river is so near.

And heaven so far away.

- Pattern Makers' Journal.

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CARI. SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-ION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubbouse, 243-247 E. S4th street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO CAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 248 East Sath street. William Impact 432 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City, Recording Secretary. H. M. Stoffers, 221, Fast 1)1st street, Financial Secretary.

ONITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, S. p. m., at 516 E. Eighty-second street. Board of Directors meets the drat Thursday of the month, S. p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 795. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320. Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 Worth.

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

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brookiyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thurs-day in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th st., New York City.

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

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PARTY NEWS

************* Reports for this department must reach The Worker office, 15 Spruce street, NOT LATER THAN MONDAY EVENING OF EACH WEEK to make possible publication in the issue immediately following. All reports must be WRITTEN IN INK OR TYPE-WRITTEN, and in all cases are subect 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 discretion of the editors. Observance of these rules will facilitate the work of the editors and make toward more general satisfaction among those mak

National.

Hungarian societies, either avowedly so cialistic or with strong socialistic leanings, are scattered throout the United States. Before the opening of 1908 campaign we must have organizers at work amongst them. In every city there are both English and Hungarian comrades who are in a position to give the National Office the names and addresses of progressive Hungarians, also the names and addresses of officials of Hungarian societies. Do thi now! Don't wait for someone else, Write names plainly, also give name of society

Intest advices are to the effect that Comrade Tillett of England will not arrive iu San Francisco before Jan. 1 and perhaps not until the middle of the month. Local Rome, N. Y., has adopted the fol-

creas. The members of the National Executive Committee are supposed to be the most active and capable members of the Socialist Party, and

reas. The National Committee and nal Executive Committee are the committees charged with the chief responsi-bility of the affairs of the National Office.

ers have failed of action, thru the negli of a majority of the members of the their votes; therefore be it

their votes; therefore be it

"Resolved. That the members of Local Rome, Socialist Party, censure those members of the National Executive Committee who are injuring the administration of party affairs thru failure to vote, and call upon them to pass a motion creating a vaceancy in the office of a member who repeatedly forfeits his office, thre failure to perform his duty to the party."

Information is requested of the secretary of the local of which Teofilo Petriella is a member at this time, or of which he has been a member at any time within the part two years. Address National Office.

The National Executive Committee is now voting on a motion submitted by Committee Hilligeit, which provides for the suspension of both organizations in Nebraska

made Hilliquit, which provides for the sus-sension of both organizations in Nebrasha until such time as an investigation, pro-rided for in a recent National Committee action; or an election, under the recently ideopted amandment to Art. XII of the con-ditution be had. At latest, vote will close one, 2. Should all members be heard from at an earlier data, vote will be announced to that time.

The National Committee is now voting spon Motions Nos. 21 and 22. Motion 21, reiding for a per capita assessment of sents to be levied on the membership error ruttroad expenses of delegates to

to cover rullroad expenses of delegates to the national convention.

Motion No. 22, providing that the dues said the National Office for the months of December, 1907, January and February, 1908, shall be the basis from which to ap-periton representation by delegate in the saffenal convention. Vote on both motions

cores Dec. 10.

National Committee Motion No. 19 was feferated, the vote being as follows: Voting res. 14; no. 39; not voting, 28.

National Committee Motion No. 20 has resulted in Dec. 1 being determined upon as the date when call for nominations for convention city shall be sent out. Vote being as follows: Dec. 1, 1907, 41; Jan. 1, 1998, 2; not voting, 28.

Two new contracts for plate service were posted this week. Don't overlook the safe matter in casting about for a profit-ists field for propagands. We ought to

opens next year.

National Committeeman Miller of Colorado has made the following motion to be ned Dre. 8: ove that the National Secretary be

that the National Secretary be bed to compile a Socialist almanac, thall render accessible and intelligible cal data and the facts of our indus-commercial and fluancial life. Note rial, commercial and financial life. Note indendes in education, the effect of legistion in encoding the small producer to its wall as in the bounty on sugar and patiention of acience to industrial problem in the utilisation of by-products. In hert, the work shall be a repository of acts haking concrete the philosophy of legistics.

nmitteemen Reilly adiey of New Jersey have made the fol-ring motion to be submitted Dec. 3: The National Secretary is hereby di-ted to levy the assessment for the rail-

rected to levy the assessment for the rall-road expenses of delegates to the national convention by means of specially issued stamps, which are to be sold to state or-ganisations or locals and members-at-large in unorganised states on credit, the state organisation, etc., to return all stamps not used in levying the assessment and be re-sponsible for and pay for all stamps not returned."

Contributions to the Velley of the state of the stat

tributions to the National Campaign Contributions to the National Campaign Fund from Nov. 9 to 22 are as follows:
Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 72, Philadelphia, Pa., \$2; do., Br. 100, Duryea, Pa., \$10; do., Br. 209, E. Port Chester, Conn., \$5; Local Jennings, Mo., \$5.75; S. Schmoll, St. Louis, Mo., 50c.; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 198, Jamsica, L. I., N. Y., \$5; Local Washington, D. C., \$2; total, \$30,25; previously reported, \$1,111.86; total, \$1,142.11.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGAN-

Martin Hendricksen (Flanish): Dec. 1-2 edricks, S. Dak.; Dec. 5, 6, 7, Colorado, Predricks, S. Dan., at large, Gay F. Miller: Nevada, at large, John M. Work: Massachusetts and Con-necticut, at large, Dec. 1-6; Dec. 7, New-ark, N. S.

of drawing a crowd, fairly filling the rooms and enthusiasm is on the increase. Next Sunday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. Mr. Filmer

E. Tantiin will deliver the lecture at the clubrooms, 469 Main street.

In several cities the comrades are waging a very strenuous campaign, notably in Brockton, Chicopee, and Haverhill. The increased interest shown in those places proves that activity creates strength and makes growth possible

Walpole reorganized last week with 12 numbers and the State Secretary is in communication with comrades in other unorganized towns looking for the formation of clubs. Comrades and clubs having subtely. Cambridge and Newton have joined the clubs that propose to hold educa meetings during the winter. The ecretary opened the campaign in Haverhill, Tuesday, spoke in Claremont, N. H., Thursday, presided at a raily in Haverbill Friday, and attended and addressed the club meeting in New Bedford Sunday.

James F. Carey will speak in ward room, Dorchester and Fourth streets, Ward 15, South Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 8 p. m. The Socialists of Springfield have nomi-

nated a full city ticket, headed by Alva E. Feutou for Mayor.

Connecticut.

State Committee met in Hartford Sunday, Nov. 24. Credentials of P. M. Chrisen and M. Solow of Hartford were ac Delegates present were: Christer eu and Solow of Hartford; Richardson and Delancy, New Britain; Bock, Waterbury; Schieldge and Jovanovitsch, Manchester; Cedarholm, Bridgeport; Hare, Bristol: Apton, also members of Local Hartford and other nearby locals. State Secretary reported total receipts, \$56.50; paid to State Treasurer, \$56.50: State Treasurer reported balance from last meeting, \$2.80: received from State Secretary, \$56.50: total receipts, \$59.30: expenditures to date, \$53.50: bal-ance on hand, \$5.80. Report was referred to the auditors. State Secretary was in structed to recommend to the locals and branches thruout the state that William Clancy of Bridgeport is available as a speaker. Ella Reeve Bloor is open for en gagements before church societies or clubs ipon the following topics: Christian Citi-tenship; Child Labor, and Woman's Relation to the Social Problem; also a series of three lectures for locals and branches entitied: History of Utopian Socialism; Studies n Scientific Socialism and International as auditor was accepted. State Secretary will arrange a tour for Autonio Cravello of Haverstraw, N. Y., to speak in the Italian language. Communication of George H. el was laid on the table until next Work were left in hands of State Secretary. William Applegate was elected State Audi tor. State Secretary will obtain informa-tion concerning the method by which Finnish branches secure due stamps from National Secretary and report same at next meeting. State Secretary will engage street speakers for the coming campaign from May 1 to Nov. 6, 1906. State Secretary will scertain what speakers are availab

Large audiences were present at every meeting. Iterature sales were good and a wide field was opened up for future work. Noxt meeting in New Haven, Sunday, Dec. The Literary Society of Local New Haven will give a reading or a lecture every Suning during the winter at Socialist

peak on the Militia Bill and what suitable

literature the National Secretary has on this question. The meetings of J. G. Pheips

es and Rose Pastor Stokes have been the most successful held in Cou

Hall, 746 Chapel street. New Jersey.

Br. 3, Paterson, has started a Sunday School and has over 125 children in regular attendance. The children created a very favorable impression at the recent Thompson lecture by singing several Socialist songs and reciting some poems of the class struggle. The school meets every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at 41 Bridge street.

Br. 8 will hold a concert and ball in Helvetta Hall, Friday evening, Nov. 29. A very interesting program will be rendered.

John Spargo will lecture in Post Office Hall, Passalc, Sunday afternoon, Dec. 1.

Pennsylvania.

Additional dates for John W. Slayton are Bethlehem, Dec. 8, afternoon; Allentown, evening; Easton, Dec. 10; Pottsville, Dec. 11; Lancaster, Dec. 12; Hyndman, Dec. 13; Everson, Dec. 14; Shelocta, Dec. 16.

Ballots for National Committeemen were

sent out this week. Nominees are Joseph E. Cohen, Edwin H. Dayles, and Ed. Moore of Philadelphia, George Kunkle of Monaca, James A. Maurer of Reading and Fred L. Schwarts of Allegheny.

A Finish branch of eleven members was rganized at Nanty Glo, Cambria County. The vote for Sam Clark for State Treasurer was 18,346. We are therefore an offi-cial party in the state, and must comply with the laws governing official parties.

The returns from blanks for the State Organiser's Fund have been very meagre so far. There is still time for organisations that have not yet contributed. We are hoping to secure the services of a Nasional Organiser for some months next year, but cannot do so unless the locals give us more assistance.

PHILADELPHIA.

John M. Work will lecture at Southwark Labor Lyceum Hell, Twelfth and Tasker streets, Sunday, Dec. 8, at 2:30 p. m. Arrangements are also being made to have Arrangements are also being made to have him address a meeting in West Philadel-phia on the same evening. Chas. Vanderporten will lecture on "The Development of Political Parties" at Labor Lyceim, Sixth and Brown streets, Sunday

evening, Dec. 22. The class in Civil Government meets

every Saturday at 3 p. m.; grammar class every Sunday morning at 0 o'clock; the class in the study of capital every Sunday next meeting of Local Philadelphia, which

will be held at headquarters, 1305 Arcl street, Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2 p. m. Loca officers and committees are to be elected and other important business transacted. Committee who can spare a night a week

to do some precinct work in territory where our organization is weak should report to the "Flying Squadron Committees at headquarters on Saturday afternoon.

Wisconsin.

Alderman Hassman, Social Democrat, has introduced in the Milwankee City Council an ordinance for protecting small consumers against false weights in the coal they purclass. This is for the especial protection of the working people, who usually has coal in small quantities. The ordinance provides that coal or coke sold in

livered in packages, bags, or baskets con-taining 100 pounds each. If any buyer is dissatisfied the dealer is required to have the coal weighed. The penalty for selling under weight shall be a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$20), or an imprisonment of 30 to 90 days, or both. With the present high prices, and with thousands of corkingmen "laid off" in Milwankee, it will be absolutely impossible for an immense number of families to buy their fuel this winter except in small quantities

troduced at the last meeting of the City Conneil was an ordinance demanding a bree cent fare on street-car lines, since, as the preamble states, "there is no question the Milwankee Electric Railway and Light Company is abundantly able to carry the people of this city at a three-cent rat and still make fat profits for its owners out

George R. Kirkpatrick gave two fine lec tures in Milwaukee this week on "The Working Class in Politics" and the "Hyp-notism of the Working Class". He also spoke to good audiences in Racine and

Washington. By a vote of 238 to 167 the membership of the Socialist Party of Washington has ratified the action of the State Committee in revoking the charter of Local Scattle The action was based on its belief in the guilt of Walter Thomas Mills, who was charged with advocating fusion in a speech delivered in Victoria, B. C., last December Immediately on the result being made known, the State Executive Committee granted a charter to the anti-fusion Secial-ists in Senttle, who had already applied, subject to the result of the referendum.

New York State.

J. E. Van Scriver writes that the com-rades in Auburn are hustling for The Worker, which they consider the best Socialist paper in the country. Comrade Ellis is subscription agent. The local is gaining

n membership. The State Committee met Tuesday, Nov 10. Members present were Lichtschein, Malkiel, Lewis, Solomon, Butscher, Koenig, Pauly, Schnef, Manager Crimmins and State Secretary Chase. A communication from A. F. Simmonds of the Westchester County Committee stated that all locals in the county were asked to make nomination for a member of the State Committee and that Yonkers was the only local responding. That Local Yonkers had nominated John A. Morgan of Yonkers; that the nomi nation was sent to all locals and that Yonkers was the only local which sent in its vote. A communication from Local New Rochelle stated that the local had re nominations and had never been asked to vote on the nomination or election of Cor rade Morgan and asked that a new election he called. The State Secretary was in structed to inform Secretary Simmonds that a new election should be called for a mem ber of the State Committee from Westches It was then reported to the committee that a special meeting of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Associa-tion had been held to take action on the proposition submitted to its board of direct agents of the State Committee. That the Association had voted it could not consider the proposition until after it had been approved by a referendum vote of the m ership of the Socialist Party in the state That after it had been approved the board of directors was empowered to enter into negotiations with the State Committee on the matter. It was voted to hear the re port of the manager before taking any action on the report. Manager Crimmins then reported that the actual deficit when all business transactions were considered was much less than the cash deficit pre viously stated. That is, that there lifference between the cash deficit and the business deficit. That there are adverisements, etc., which are not paid for un til after they run some time, but reckoning all transactions, whether cash or credit, that the deficit would be about \$80 per week. The manager reported that the sub-scriptions were coming in good, and that he present week would be the best one for several weeks. After considerable dis-cussion of the condition of The Worker and the proposition to appoint the Associa-tion as agents to publish The Worker, it was voted to elect a committee of three to draft a form of referendum covering all the various questions involved and submit arious questions involved and submit them to a vote of the party membership. the committee to report at the next meet-ign of the State Committee to be held Tues-day, Nov. 26. Comrades Malkiel, Butscher,

and Solomon were elected as the commi-

New York City. The General Committee met Saturday Nov. 23, at 243 E. Eighty fourth atreet Courade Oncal was elected chairman, Com rade Martin vice-chairman. Action was de-layed on credentials presented by Delegates Israel, Slotkin and Miller, from the 4th A. D. One hundred and fourteen applica tions for membership were received, 12 be ing for an Hallon branch of the 3d A. D. Request of Jacob Rice, living in the 12th A. D., to be assigned to the 6th A. D. granted. Recommendations of meeting of Executive Committee of Nov. 11 approved. Communications were received as follows: From the Preston and Smith Release Committee, which was referred to the Execu tive Committee with power to act: from Br. 231. Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, Lincoln, Ill., asking donation for building a meeting place: \$5 denated: from Dramatic Section of the New York Workingmen's Educational Association, announc-ing performance on Sunday, Dec. 1, in the Labor Temple. Attention having been call ed to the letter over the signature of W. J. Ghent in The Worker of Nov. 233, reflect ing upon the personnel of the General Com-mittee, a committee was appointed, con-sisting of Comrades Berlin, Kohn, and Oppenhimer, to frame a suitable reply. Resolutions introduced by Comrade Mailly and by the 82d A. D. with regard to the industrial crisis (printed elsewhere in this paper)
were adopted. Neminations for National
Executive Committeemen were made as
follows: Comrades Hanford, Wanhope,
Haywood, Simons, Lee, Hiliquit, and Paulitsch: for National Secretary, Comrade Rarnes. A committee was granted the floor on behalf of an entertainment and ball to be given by the Socialist Band and 100 tickets were taken, to be paid for out of the treasury. Announcement was made that women's auxiliary of Daily Call Fair would meet Nov. 24 in Labor Temple, and women of the organization were urged to coof the organization were urged to co-operate. Upon the resignation of Comrades Ohrist, Pierce, Oppenheimer, and Bartholo-mew from the Fair Committee, their places were filled by the election of Comrades Mrs. Broby, Miss Margolles, Endelwich, and De Young, State Committee report was accepted. Grievance Committee rec-ommended that charges brought by Comrade Schepp against Comrade Kohn be dropped, as there appeared to have been a misunderstanding, and that Comrade Kohn had expressed his willingness to go before the 20th A. D. and make the same state nient he made to the committee; that the Comrades Solomon and Kohn, having the same basis, be dropped: report accepted. A motion was passed that permission be their forthcoming ball would also be for the benefit of The Worker, the arrange ment being that 1,500 tickets would be sold by the party. The Worker to receive one third of the net proceeds of the ball. The City Executive Committee met Mon

tions were referred to the General Commit

tee. Twelve were from applicants desiring to form Italian Branch. First Agitation reported 25 delegates at last They had arranged a meeting for International Delegates Lee and Hillquit for Nov. 24, and a party meeting of mem-bers within the district to discuss ways and means of carrying on the coming cam paign, and that an excursion would p bly be held next summer. Delegates from Second, Yorkville, and Bronx districts were Delegate from West Side ex cused. Harlem reported no meeting. Or ganizer reported that Comrade Lewis had been engaged to attend the official canvass of the votes, and that so far there is an increase over the police returns. Furthe reported that financial report blanks had en ordered; that 500 copies of the old y laws were in print and that referendum blank on the Jewish Agitation Bureau had \$100 more to The Worker Sustaining Fund; that 2) per cent of all income on the Cam-paign Fund go to The Worker. It was also decided to print 1,000 copies of the four-page catalog of books on Socialism, quantities of which are to be supplied to every lecture center. Comrade Martin requested Executive Committee render fuancial aid to the formation of a lecture bureau which would provide speakers for churches or other places where "out and out" Socialists are not admitted. The fol-lowing motion was adopted: In view of the fact that the Lecture Committee of Local purposes and entanglements in organizing systematic lecture courses, it is the sense of this committee that our Lecture Bureau can supply speakers on all subjects and conveniently extend the field of its useful ness in any direction required.

Br. 1. 22d A. D., has sent a letter to its Worker Sustaining Fund urging them to do so, and also that they push the circula-

tion of The Worker. The 20th A. D. met Nov. 21, Comrade E. Report of delegates to various committees received. Yorkville reported donation of \$10 to The Worker. Bill of \$1.28 paid for postals. After discussion vote on the Jewish Agitation Bureau was taken up. Next meeting will be held Thursday. Dec. 5.

The members of the 18th and 15th A. D. nvite all party members and sympathizers to their entertalnment and dance to be held at Turn Hall, 805 W. Fifty-fourth street, Saturday evening, Nov. 3). very good talent has been secured for the be furnished by the West Side Orchestra.

Delinquency notices will be sept financial secretaries so that efforts may be made to get the comrades to pay up their arrears. The secretaries will insert the names of delinquent comrades and the amount of attend the district meetings. Many com-rades can thereby be induced to pay up and the district organizations will be en-abled to make a better showing at the close of the present year.

The official general committee elected at the recent primaries will hold its first meetlng Saturday, Dec. 7, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. The committee will be officially organized nt this meeting and all the delegates are

The 4th A. D. has elected S. Good-Secretary: Recording and Corresponding Secretary and Literature Agent, Louis Slotkin, 417 Grand street; de egates to General Committee, Israel, S. Miller, Slotkin; to First Agitation Committee. B. Goldstein S. Shapiro, Israel. The next meeting will be on Nov. 29 at 237 Rivington street.

Kings County.

The Central Committee met Nov. 23. Kerr & Company asked for renewal of sub-Recipitions to the "International Social st Recipiew", which was granted, and \$5 was donated to the W. S. & D. B. Branch of Lincoln, Ill. The Brooklyn Vogelzuchter Verein invited the party to their bird exhibition. Invitation accepted. Bills: Or canizer's salary, \$10 and Campaign Secretary, \$22. Ordered paid. Campaign Secre-tary donated \$7 to the Campaign Fund. Organizer requests that all campaign lists he turned in at once, and also any Bills peakers may have, and called attention to Labor Lyceum festival on Thanksgiving Day. Comrade Schaefer was given the floor in regard to money in Williamsburg Trust Company. He stated there will be a meeting of the depositors on Monday at Arion Hall for the purpose of signing petitions: that bank will reopen for business and depositors withdraw their deposits at different intervals and percentages, and that a permanent receiver be appointed. Comrade Schaefer was given full power to sign both petitions. Comrade Fineburg reported for Brownsville committee that County Committee was misinformed, as Brownsville branch had always turned ever oney collected on campaign lists to Coun-Committee. State Committeeman Koe niz reported the offer of "Volkszeitung" for taking over The Worker and that same will go to referendum vote. Decided to call a bero meeting to discuss The Worker Sunday afterpoon, Dec. 1. at Hart's Hall. Gates avenue and Broadway. Twenty-three applications were accepted. Also two transfers. Financial Secretary reported to-tal receipts for month of \$115 io; expenses. \$90; balance, \$25.40. Five delegates were elected to the Daily Call Fair Conference Comrades Egan, Hill, Herbert, Fineburg and Lipes were elected.

Br. 1 and 2 of the 23d A. D. are arrang

ing to establish a Naturalization Bureau a the rooms of the Socialist Club, 177 Chris topher avenue

Br. 2, 23d A. D., has decided to arrange lectures and readings on the tactics of the Socialist Party and to get the party plat-form in Jewish. Decided to also take an active part in strikes of unions. The ex eentive committee will join with the agita-tion committee of Br. 1, 23d A. D., for the rion committee of Br. 1, 23d A. D., for the coming campaign. Two members were ac-cepted. Regular meetings are beld every Monday at 177 Christopher avenue. Decid-ed to establish a Naturalization Bureau.

LOCAL NEW YORK SOCIALIST PARTY.

granted to the Forward Association to include on their eards the amouncement that their forthcoming ball would also be for

LABOR TEMPLE, 243 EAST 84TH STREET GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE WORKER.

Every party member is urged to attend and be there on time. Admission by Membership Card in good standing.

Comrades Barken, Hochman and Cohn wer elected for that purpose. The East New York Jewish Branch (Br. 2, 22d A. D., Kings County has its regular uscetings every Monday evening at Com

rade Silverstein's house, 423 New Jersey avenue until further notice. Following are the officers: Trembitsky, Organizer: Boochman, Assistant Organizer: Krushewsky, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; Spector, Recording Secretary and Literature Agent; Miss Hein and Spector, delegates to the County Committee. Comrades Silverstein and Trembitsky were elected delegates to the Brooklyn Worker Conference, Subscriptions cards for The Worker were pur Decided to arrange a series of lectures in Jewish as soon as a suitable hall can be found. Owing to the large amount of eigners among the population of East New York, the branch has started an evening school in English. The sessions began on Tuesday, Nov. 19, at 7:30 p. m., at Com-rade Poinck's house, 307 Williams avenue. All wishing to toin should apply to Com rade Poinck any evening during the week.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

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

ing additional contributions to the Campaign Fund:

Bricklayers' Union No. 35, List 155, \$1; Independ. Machinists' Union, List 297, \$2,10; do., List 290, \$1,05; Mrs. Mary Arnold, List 509, \$1,75; David Baumert, List 622, \$1,50; Julius Bertram, List 682, \$1,50; Julius Bertram, List 683, 584; George Firmins, List 1096, \$1; Reinh, Fischer, List 1044, \$1; Charles L. Fromer, List 1135, \$1; Jul Gabler, List 1135, \$25; Nathar Brandinger, List 757, \$8,25; E. Gertzeli, List 1221, \$1; Simon Graebler, List 1270, \$2; J. Gramling, List 1274, 50c; Nathar Brandinger, List 1341, \$1; Max Hagen, List 1343, \$1,5); Alex, Hansell, List 1264, \$1; Jacob Herrie, List 1343, \$1,50c; Alex, Hansell, List 1468, \$1; Jacob Herrie, List 1343, \$1,50c; Alex, Horn, List 1468, \$2; Karl Kappe, List 1601, \$1; W. B. Kendil, List 162, \$1; Jos. F. King, List 1635, \$1; F. Knorr, balance on List 1788, \$1; Leo Langbein, List 1795, \$1,50; G. Leist, List 1829, \$1,50; A. Leixner, List 1829, \$5,50; Wm. Mailly, List 1930, \$2; Martin Marquardt, List 1944, \$3,50; Richard Meade, List 1967, 60c.; N. Nicklesberg, List 2960, \$1,07; Frank Pracht, List 2251, \$8,75; Jos. Reiner, List 2251, \$8,75; Jos. Reiner, List 2311, \$2,75; Adam Reabold, List 2221, \$1; Adolf Scheps, List 2465, 50c.; Jos. Schiebel, List 2485, \$5,50y J. F. Schiffel, List 2486, 50c.; F. Schmidt, List 2502, \$1; Julius Schmidt, List 2509, \$1; Joseph Moreng, List 2681, \$1; L. Renry Wagner, List 2875, \$1; Julius Schmidt, List 2508, \$1; John Wunderft, List 295, \$1; Joseph Moreng, List 2681, \$1; L. Renry Wagner, List 2675, \$1; M. Renry Surberg, List 2676, \$2; Joseph Moreng, List 2688, \$1; M. Renry Su

KINGS COUNTY

CAMPAIGN FUND.

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

Campaign Fund:

A. K. & S. K., Br. 103, \$10; do., Br. 155, List 1218, \$10; do., Br. 14, List 1290, \$25; L. A. of M., No. 449, List 1352, \$1,20; B. Dochland, 50c; E. B. Butler, List 517, 50c; Max Schreiber, List 552, 65c; J. Markwaiter, List 568, \$3; J. A. Behringer, List 151, \$6; A. Kantius, List 5909 25c; Beer Drivers' Union No. 24, List 1492, 75c; do., No. 24, List 1310, \$2; do., No. 24, List 1448, \$1,55; J. Rausch, List 1113, \$3,25; S. Turansky, List 1220, \$1; Wm. Dincer, Jr. List 779, 25c; Carl Merkie, \$1; M. Jargstorf, List 129, \$1,55; total for week, \$66,20; previously acknowledged, \$858,95; total to date, \$25,10. date. \$125.10.

FAIR CONFERENCE.

The Daily Call Fair Conference held its second meeting Sunday, Nov. 24, and decided to meet hereafter on every Friday night at S p m. in the Organizer's office 230 E Eighty fourth street. On reconsider ation Kings County has sent five delegates to the Conference. Local New York is repto the Conference. Local New York is represented by nine delegates. Richmond County by two, and Hudson County. New Jersey, hy five. Queens County will no doubt be heard from at the next meeting.

A preliminary arrangements committee was elected, consisting of the following commites: Reichenthal, Shaplro, Blech schmidt, and the Misses Rapaport and Fox. The secretary was instructed to send communications to the various county committees and get the names and addresses of all the delegates that have been elected, and notify them that the Fair Conference will meet Friday night at the Organizer's office; that a full delegation is desired at ourse to promptly make appointments of the various committees necessary to the success of the fair, which will be held from May 1 to May 10 in the Labor Temple.

A incless auxiliary was organized with Miss bia Rapaport in the chairs and Miss Annie Knyetsky as secretary. The ladies decided to hold their meetings every Saturday night in the Organizer's office, and took for a name "The Daily Call Fair Conference, Women's Branch." resented by nine delegates, Richmond Coun-

For the "Call" and The Worker. The Workingmen's Co-operative Publish

ing Association, as one among many plans for swelling the fund for the establishment of the "Daily Call", is issuing coupon books for the use of comrades in all parts of the country. Each book contains 20 coupons. Each coupon is to be soid for 25 cents. Three fifths of the proceeds will go to the "Daily Call" Fund and two-fifths to to the "Daily Call" Fund and two-fifths to the Sustaining Fund of The Worker. The five countades selling the largest numbers of compons before March 15 will receive respectively, a gold watch worth 515, a necklace worth \$10, as silver watch worth \$15 a necklace worth \$10, and a set if Marc' "Capital" (all three volumes). The two persons presenting the largest numbers of paid coupons will receive a \$25 gold watch and a \$10 necklace. Coupon books are to be paid for in advance and can be obtained from Static Recretary John C. Chase, 239 E. Eightyfourth street, Neyrolyck, or Julius Gerber, Illiang and Serre Tom the country. In Same applies to Comrade Simons for a shorter period and in the case referred to he period and in the case referred to he considered and in the case referred to he considered an interested party.—Ed.]

10 POUNDS COPPER, \$1.50

11 POUNDS COPPER, \$1.50

12 POUNDS COPPER, \$1.50

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14 POUNDS COPPER, \$1.50

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18 Assence from the country. In schools from schools from yellow from the country of the period and in the case referred to he period; and in the case referred to he considered an interested party.—Ed.]

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Corner Rocksway Ave.

A Faithful Comrade Gone. Many comrades will be grieved to learn of the death of Mrs. Augusta Ramm of New York, wife of Ernst Ramm and sister of Henry Stahl. which took place last Sunday, after a long and painful illness. Mrs. Ramm was born in Germany in 1863 and came to this country in 1881, and was married in 1883. From those early days until shortly before her death she was active in the Socialist movement especially in the Social Democratic Woman's Society and the Workmen's Educational Association.

TO NEW JERSEY COMRADES. To the Editor of The Worker:-There is

going to be an effort made to do away with the voting machine in New Jersey. The politicians don't want to spend the money that way. They don't want elections they cannot influence. The Stat Committee ought to issue an open letter to the people of the state. In order to make the protest effective we will want accounts of informers, creekedness, etc., at the police last fall-such, for instance, as in No where all the Democratic and part of the Republicans at the polls were marking voters' ballots for the Small school board. In many places the Socialist ballets were lost", and found only when the Socialist watcher insisted that balloting cease. I would ask New Jersey comrades to send me their accounts as soon as possible, and they will be collated and brought before they will be committee.
the State Committee.
G. H. STROBELL.

5 Lincoln Park, Newark, N. J.

NEGLECTFUL COMMITTEEMEN. To the Editor of The Worker:-The last

same of the party bulletin just received reports the failure of the motion to move the national headquarters to th ist" building in Chicago thru the inaction of the majority of members of the National Executive Committee. Only three of the seven members voted, Comrades Work Untermann and Patterson, and they al voted in the affirmative. No reason was given for the neglect of the other members to cast their ballot, Comrade Simons, Kerr, Berger and Hillquit. As is the case so fre quently, spathy defeats an apparently meritorious proposition. Cannot some way be found to bring up the matter again before the National Executive Committee? Other things being equal, is it not for the interests of the party and its propaganda seriously to consider an advantageous offer for headquarters and give aid and comfort to the Socialist press at the same time? If there is anything back of this proposition why it should not be adopted by the party thru its regularly elected officials, the membership wants to know it and the reason why our executive members failed to register their opinions of it, allowing the motion to die by default thru inaction. There is a good deal to commend in the proposition that all members of the N. C. and N. E. C. should vote on every proposition or show cause for neglect of duty. Many of the comrades seem to talink lightly of this honor, but a few vacancies outomatically occurring as a result of spathy in party affairs would bring about the desired result. I am helping the 'Daily Socialist' in its straggle for existence by all legitimate means. What do other comrades think about it!—Yours for action.

EDWARD PERKINS CLARKE.

Rome, N. Y. Oct. 18.

INOTE.—Publication of this letter has been delayed so long that the Editor feels that he owes an apology to Comrade Clarke. We may note that Comrade Hill-quit's fatiure to vote on this and several other occasions between the middle of August and the middle of October was due to his absence from the country. The same applies to Comrade Simons for a shorter period; and in the case referred to he prohabily refrained from voting, but he, as leditor of the 'Daily Socialist' in the considered an interested party.—Ed.] be found to bring up the matter again be fore the National Executive Com

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afternoon lectures held by tub of bertagheld are a com-these in turn are the source

Comrade Benoit of Pittsfield, Mass.,

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W. C. Daly of Huntingburg, Ind.,

of New York renewed for two years.

Comrade Stokes of Dover, N. J., sent \$5 for another batch of cards.

sent \$1 to renew his subscription.

Comrade Denjiro Kotoku of, Japan

Joseph Kern of Winnipeg, Manitoba,

Comrade Fishkind of New York re-

Local Cincinnati sent \$2 for cards.

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Comrade Klein of Newark, N. J.,

sends for a batch of sub cards and says: "I wish every comrade in New

York and vicinity would line up and

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Me., sends a dollar to the Sustaining

Fund and says it was "a great mis-

take to lower the price from \$1, as it

would have saved the present worry.'

Comrade E. T. Behrens of Missouri

called on us on his way back from

the Federation convention and renew-ed his sub, "The Worker is worth

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RECEPTION.

Filipinos Decline to Celebrate the Coming of Capitalist Representative -- Socialists Active in Manila.

The daily press had much to say of the cordial reception given Secretaray of War Taft by the Filipinos on the occasion of opening the Philippine Assembly. It is an old trick of the news agencies to send forth glowing necounts of this sort from colonies subjected to the control of foreign capitalist governments. These dispatches generally prove false and the epening of the Philippine Assembly

was no exception to the rule. From a correspondent at Manila to Worker It is known that the welcome Mr. Taft received was the biggest "frost" ever accorded any Ameri-Our correspondent states that with "the exception of the Cavalry escort, and the mounted band, about twelve carriages carrying come milltary officers and hand-shakers, there was no parade. Going down Calle Magailanes, an important street in the Walled City you never saw anything more like a dead march. I regretted to Mr. Taft being compelled to acknowledge to clapping hands done by a Squaw-man's child, but there was no other clapping, no cheering, nothing but mute flags hung out, mostly on government buildings and there of course by erder.

"At his speech in the Grand Opera House altho there are only about 840 ents, the house was not packed as the papers said, and several boxes had two and three empty seats and it is over 1,000 invitations

The correspondent states that Domador Gomez would get a bigger and etter reception if he were to absent one day and return. en is the most popular man in the dands baving been the candidate of the laborers for the Assembly to which he was elected. Several at-tempts have been made to railroad him to prison for his loyalty to the workers but all have failed. The capitalist press takes the same attitude towards Gomez there that it does to

Writing of Socialists in the Philip-

"We are several here, and among our number is Dr. Lankowsky elected to the first Duma in Russia, jailed for his politics, once released by the mutinous soldiers and once by the Nuns. Highly educated and a specialist in several diseases, he is a fine sample of what a Socialist is. The Worker comes to us regular. I have met about fifteen Socialists here so far, nearly all in the Government service so we can't establish a local. But we mail papers, and Socialist literature around to different places and all are working gladly .or the cause. The sorker I see is getting better all the time and I wish you all the success in the world, for myself and the other comrades here."

GENERAL MEETINGS OF PARTY MEMBERS.

The Worker.

The meeting will be held at Hart's Hall, on Gates avenue near Broadway. on Sunday, Dec. 1, beginning at 2:30 p. m. Every party member in Brooklyn is in duty bound to make it his

misunderstanding every such member should be sure to bring his membership card.

The Worker Benefit a Success.

The Ways and Means Committee of the State Committee announce that the Benefit for The Worker at Daly's Theatre was a great success, receipts so far indicating that between \$300 and \$400 will be cleared for the Sustaining Fund.

Pressmen Are Winning.

Look for the union label.

NATIONAL BANKS.

By Harvey Russell.

So much interest attaches to the banks at this time, owing to the many reports concerning them in the daily papers, that a few words of explana tion will not be out of place. Many who read of the difficulties of those in financial high places understand but dimly what it is all about, as the subject seems obscured by technical lantuage. However, the banking system. the somewhat complex, is not difficult to understand, and we shall endeavor to explain the principal points in simple terms.

The national banks are chartered by the United States government, hence the name "national." The requirements are as follows: The stockholders are required to buy an amount of United States government bonds equal to the capital of the bank, and deposit with the Treasury Department at Washington: the Treasury Department then has national bank notes, bearing the name of the bank, engraved, and forwards them to the bank. After being signed by the president and cashier of the bank they become legal tender, or money. Every bank is entitled to have these notes issued to the full par value of the goverument bonds they deposited in Washington. This is called "securing made somewhat clearer by giving an illustration. In the town of Bridgeton men get together and decide that there is money to be made in the banking business. They buy, thru a broker in New York, \$100,000 worth (par value) of United States government 3 per cent bonds. They will probably have of bonds, but as this is the market price they must pay it. Then they apply for a charter under the title of 'The National Bank of Bridgeton,' the bonds they have bought with the United States Treasury. The Treasury Department has the Bureau of Engrav-ing make for them \$100,000 worth of bank notes, bearing the new name, The National Bank of Bridgeton, in such denominations, fives, tens, or twenties, as wanted; and as soon as these are signed by the president and cashier of the new bank, they are ready to do business.

in the undertaking, but we know the capitalist class too well to expect that they will go into any deal where is no profit—that is what they are in business for. As soon as the doors of the new bank are opened for business we find them sollciting deposits, on which they offer to pay the handsome sum of 3 per cent interest annum. 'i nis particular bank which we use fer our illustration has a capital of \$100,000, all paid in. The national banking laws require the bank to keep always on hand 25 per cent of the total amount of money deposited with it, so this bank may keep all of its own money in the vaults and receive deposits up to a total of \$30Q-000, making altogether \$400,000 cash to its credit. Of this amount they may loan out over \$300,000, to keep the required by law, as stated above.

Here is where the profits of the business come in. In the first place, this bank gets an annual present of \$3,000 from the government, this being the 3 per cent interest on the \$100,000 worth of United States bonds that were bought to "secure the bank's circulation." Then, having, we will say, the lyn and New York to Consider full amount of deposits the law allows, or \$300,000 on which they are paying interest to depositors at the rate of 3 last meeting took into consideration per cent per year, a total of \$9,000; the condition of The Worker, and, in they loan out the same money at the order to elicit the opinions of the full legal rate, or 6 per cent, getting whole party membership, decided to in return \$18,000-or \$9,000 a year call a boro meeting to discuss the con-dition of the paper, plans for its fu-money and loaning the same out to yield to the bank a yearly profit of \$12,000; and are strictly correct, conservative and legal banking methods

ing a good profit out of the banking business. Many of the national banks loan money to stock market speculators, on "call" or demand, at all kinds of fancy prices, these prices being de termined by the necessity of the borrower. In a recent flurry in Wall Street, money on call was loaned at the rate of 50 to 60 per cent per annum. Sometimes the banks buy industrial and railroad stocks, which yield 6 or 7 per cent in dividends, for "investment" -not speculation-no, indeed. But if the prices of such stocks should rise three or four dollars a share, of course it is the duty of the "safe, sane, and conservative" banker to sell them and mind it smacks strongly of specula

In all the above it should be evident to the reader that the capitalist who enjoys the possession of a national bank is in the position of "mother's pet," and, indeed, it may be truly said that the national banker is the government's pet, and recent events show to what extent the federal power will be used to get these precious gentlemen out of the troubles of their own making. But all this is only calling attention once again to the statement so often quoted by the Socialist, that the government is but an executive committee for serving the interests of the capitalist class. Some day, when the workers wake up, they will have a government to look after their interests—but this is not a propagada article, so we will omit the obvious con-

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date on wranner. date on wrapper.

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All subscription cards issued by the a subscriber and send in the cards.

Civil War veteran, sends a dollar to renew his sub.

Comrade Atkinson of South Braintree. Mass., left two new subs at the office on Monday. So did Comrade Moore of Newton Centre, Mass. Comrade Pauline Newman sent in

four new subs.

Harry Jacobson of New York sent in two renewals and a new sub last

Mrs. E. B. Cooke of Brooklyn sends

subs. gathered by Schenectady comrades Comrade Fraivillig of Schenectady

John C. Kane of New York sent in

Miss Clara Schachter keeps up the good work by sending in five yearly and two 6-mouth subscriptions.

THE LIBERATORS.

John D. Rockefeller, the Israel of price of oil was, as he blithely raised his brassie, and the bright sunlight glanced off surprisedly from his august head.

ing across the links.

American people. God and the Clear-ing-House need you at once.

vault, John D. obeyed his country's

One hour later be entered J. P. Morgan's library, just as that gentleman was passing the hat.

"Saving the country," said J. P. Mor-

gan, curtly. "And I might add, also ourselves. How much will you give to shine as a liberator?" John D. felt in his pocket for his

Around-the-Hat Conference, were some of the ablest financial heads in the country, together with one or two honest men. Who these were, however, remains a mystery. History is oftentimes strangely silent when she should speak the loudest -Life

How It Might Have Been.

The Manhattan Railway Company

GRAY'S ELEGY-MODERNIZED.

By A. J. Carey.
The PANIC tolls the knell of parting

away And leaves HIS SLAVES to face grim

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Pressmen Win Injunction Suit.

continuance of the temporary injunc-North America, the New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, the all the members and officers of each of these unions from refusing to carry out the agreement made between the unions and the Typothetre on Jan. 8,

The agreement bound the men not to ask for an eight-hour day or increased wages until Jan. 1, 1908, and the Typothetæ contended that the unions and their members had violated the terms of the agreement by calling strikes against the members of the Typothetie, who would not accede to the immediate request for an eighthour day. The decision is a victory for the pressmen, which they owe to the fact of having ignored the injunction and making a test case of it.

LECTURE CALENDAR.

8:30 p. m.-James Oneal. "The Capitalist Press." LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1.

RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth street, 11 a. m.-Charles Beard. "The

"Consumption, the Great White Plague."

sumption, the Great White Plague" WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS,

585 Righth avenue, 8 p. m .- James Oneal. "The Capitalist Press." COSMOPOLITAN HALL S

L. Slobodin. CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,

Fifth avenue and Tenth street, 8 p. m. -Alexander Irvine. "Fantine, a Woman in the Merciless Clutch of Civil-

Brooklyn.

by the People. SILVER HALL, Washington street.

near Myrtle avenue, 8 p. m.-Moses Oppenheimer. "Origin and Evolution

Flatbush avenue, 8 p. m.—Adolph Benevy. "School and Parental Educa-Passaic, N. J.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1. POST OFFICE HALL, at 2:30 p. m. - John Spargo. "The Spiritual Sig-nificance of Modern Socialism."

The Worker is requested to an-nounce that Mrs. Colden Sanderson leader of the suffragists in Great

—A condition of things in which the laborer exists only for the pleas-ure and benefit of the owners of the means of production and distribution is a condition of stavery.—Horses

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SATURDAY, DEC. 7, 8 P. M.

SOKOL HALL, 420 E. 71st St. between First Av. and Avenue A.

"The Apostle", a wonderful revolutionary drama in five acts by Petön Sandor, will be produced. This play has been forbidden in Hungary.

Help your Hungarian comrades. Attende

and get others to attend. Tickets, 25 Cents Hat Check 15 Cents

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BFFORE you buy, sell or exchange real estate see R. J. Rlley, 1197 Flatbush ave-nue, Brooklyn. SITUATION.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position as bookkeeper or stenographer. Address F. K., 239 F. Eighty-fourth street.

WANTED.

MEN to make money selling HAS-RROUCK TERRACE was estate. We show you how to do it if you don't know. Write or see (mornings). A. F. Wegener, manager of Lint, Butscher & Ross, Room 503, 122 Nassau St., New York City.

AMATEUR MUSICIANS WANTED.— Young men to join Socialist Band and Or-chestri; all Instruments. Address Ph. G., The Worker, 239 E. 84th St.

Squaring Accounts.

One hundred laborers who use picks and shovels at the Hoosier quarries at Bodford, Ind., had their wages cut from 15 to 12½ cents an hour. Next day the men' marched to a machine shop and had two and a half inches cut from the blades of their shovels. Their motio is: "Short money, short heads"

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staged in New York it will create a port says: "Already after the end of the first two acts the applause would not end. but at the conclusion-these queer enthusiasts were literally furi-

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ulation of Marx's historico-philosophical theory known as the materialistic conception of history. . No Socialist should be without a copy of this important work. The original price was \$1.50. Now only

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Send 90 cents and you will receive by next mail this 210-page, cloth bound book by Enrico Ferri. Orig-inal price, \$1.50. Now 90 cents.

A Survey of Social Divisions, by W. J. Ghent. 250 pages. Paper. 20 cents. Original price, 25 cents.

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This book deserves a wide circula-tion among trade unionists, as it exposes the system used by employers to break up labor organizations. 20 cents. \$2.50 per dozen.

thousands among trade unionists, and for that reason have reduced the price. \$2.00 per 100 for the next three weeks. 30 cents per dozen 5 cents each.

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This book states briefly the fundamental teachings of Socialism. It should be widely circulated. Only 5 cents a copy; 50c. per dozen; \$3.0 per 100. 00

had a circulation of several millions, and has done much to convert the masses to Socialism. Get a dozen to pass around among your shopmates. \$1.00 per dozen. 10 cents a copy.

ARM AND TORCH BUTTONS.

Also contains "Marshall Field's Will and "The Socialist Machine." \$1.00 per 100. 5 cents each. 25 cents per dozen.

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239 E. 84th St., New York

pines our correspondent says:

On Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 1. Meetings Will Be Held in Brook-

The Kings County Committee at its

special business to be present. The general meeting of members of Local New York, adjourned from Nov. 1t, will reassemble in the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-sixth street, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2:30 p. in. As the order of business stood at the time of adjournment, the meeting will first continue the consideration of the report of the State Committee concern ing The . orker, after which the Manager's report and the question of edi-torial conduct will be taken up. Only party members in good standing are entitled to take part, and to avoid all

The pressuren are winning their fight for the eight-hour day. At last Sunday's meeting of the Central Fedcration Union Delegate Abrahams reported that 198 shops in the city had granted the demand and only 15 still held out. All the latter belong to the Typothetae or master printers' associa

the bank's circulation." This may be three of the most prominent business to pay about \$105 for every \$100 worth and when it is granted, they deposit

So far there seems to be no profit

\$100,000 (or 25 per cent) as the reserve

But there are other methods of makpocket his profits. This is called "making good investments", altho to the lay

The Old Sub Cards.

former management of The Worker previous to Aug. 1 must be lu by Dec. 20. None of these cards will be recognized after that date. The cards are given as a convenience to our workers, and should not be carried in the pocket until the print is not recognizable and the corners worn away. Get

Our Workers. Joseph Steiner of Tennessee, an old

Comrade Solon of Hartford sent in dollar for two subs.

The Harlem Agitation Committee sent in \$5 for another batch of sub cards this week.

four new subs and says she is much pleased with "The History of the Great American Fortunes" Comrade Noonan sends in 21 new

A. F. OF L. RESTORES BREWERS' CHARTER. All the old officers of the American Federation of Labor were elected at the Norfolk convention which adjourned last Saturday. James J. of the machinists and Andrew Furuseth of the seamen were elected fraternal delegates to the Brit-Trade Union Congress. Hugh Traney was elected delegate to the

Canadian Trade Union Congress and

Denver was selected for the next convention. A compromise was reached in the contest of the brewery workers for a restoration of their charter. The convention voted to restore the charter with the proviso that the action was not to be construed to alter or modify previous federation decisions and claims of engineers, firemen and teamsters. A conference is to be held within 90 days between three fireman, an engineer and one teamster, they to choose another from the Executive Council of the Federation to adjust the differences. If an agreement is reached it will be submitted to a referendum vote of the organizations affected. The Executive Counell is given power to discipline any or-

ganization that refuses to abide by the decision President Compers made an extended reply to charges of dishonesty and corruption made by the Manufacturers Association thru their organ "American Industries". Gompers charged that the association, thru one Broughton Brandenburg, had attempted to bribe him to make a confession that he (Gompers) and other trade union officials lived by dishonesty and graft. Much of the alleged data on which the charge was based was supplied a former advertising solicitor of the Federation, who had been discharged for dishonesty. Gompers produced the original document Brandenburg had tried to get him to sign. The Manufacturers' Association deny any connection with Brandenburg.

Brandenburg is a literary back, who, together with others of the same stripe, wrote articles for the Prudential Insurance Company early this year when its president, John F. Dryden, was being assalled for shady transactions. That he should be connected with the Manufacturers' Association in the capacity Gompers charges him with should be no surprise. The delegates were of the opinon that Gompers made a good case against Brandenburg and Manufacturers' Association in no

To sustain laratifier sustain lustaining Fundability its Sustaining Fur

more than a dollar a year," he says. "The price of the paper ought to cover the cost.' Joel Moses of Rochester sends in \$5 for cards, and says: "I hope The Worker will not become smaller, in-

would suggest that the price be raised to \$1. I am sure there are enough Socialists who appreciate The Worker and know that the paper is worth the dollar. When trade union papers can not get along at the dollar rate and lots of advertising, how can The Worker be issued at 50 cents?"

Comrade Dowler of Oakland Cal.

says in a recent letter: "I wish to offer

my 'sustaining advice'. The fact is

ferior or in any way deteriorate. I

you are all kinds of-for not raising your subscription price to \$1. Worker is the best paper in the United States."

Johann Ohsol to Speak. The Baltic Revolutionary Society will give its third concert at Arlington Hall, St. Mark's prace, this (Saturday) evening. Johann Ohsol, Social Demo cratic member of the second Russian Duma, will speak. The Worker will receive 20 per cent of the receipts.

Westchester County, was playing golf. Little did he care that day what the

Suddenly a messenger was seen dart-A paper was presented to him. "Dear John," it read, "here is a lovely chance to square yourself with the

Throwing down his club hastily on he field, and instructing his caddy to place it at once in the safe deposit

"What are you doing?" he demand-

small change. "I have only ten millions about me, he murmured, apologetically, "Oh, well. Every little helps." At this historical meeting, now universally known as the Passing-

this year appropriated "net earnings" of \$5,502,000-an increase of \$732,000 over last year. Under Socialist public ownership those five millions would have gone to employ more men, reducing hours of labor and giving better service, instead of enfiching a few capitalists who do none of the useful work of the system. Socialists are the only voters who have any right to complain about "straphanging". The others may blame theniselves for vot-

The JOBLESS men tramp slowly o'er the lea; The MONEY KING to Europe sails

STS., NEW YORK CITY.

Justice McCall in the Supreme Court Monday denied the application of the United Typothetre of America for a tion obtained by the Typothetæ restraining the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of Franklin Association No. 23 and the Job Press Feeders' Union No. 1 and

New York City. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 26TH A. D., 1533 Madison avenue near One Hundred and Fourth street).

Broadway, 8 p. m.-W. W. Passage. "Is Socialism Practical?"

Great Revolt of the English Peasants." M'KINLEY HALL, Bronx, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and Boston Road, 10:30 a. m.-Eugene

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 8 p. m.—Eugene Wood. "Con-

avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, 8 p. m.-Henry

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1. PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall. Gates avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.-Eltweed Pomeroy. "Government

FLATBUSH FREE FORUM, 1119

English Suffragist to Speak.

Britain, will lecture under the auspices of the "League of Self-Supporting Women" in Cooper Union, Thursday, Dec. 12, at 8 p. m. Anna Howard Shaw and other noted women suffragists will also speak.

SALE

This work deals with the most stirring scenes of the Russian revolu-tionary crisis. When this drama is tremendous sensation. The doors of every German theater has been closed to its performance. Of the one performance in Berlin the public re-

THE PEOPLE'S MARX.

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