

THE WORKER

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Socialism comes to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend.—National Platform of the Socialist Party.

Workers of the State of New York: the Socialist Party is your party; it advocates your cause; it fights your battles. Only in its victories can you be victorious, only in its triumphs can you triumph.—State Platform Socialist Party of New York.

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 concerning 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 withheld from publication by all the old-party newspapers in New York City. All the items which we summarize below were received by all the dailies, but none except the Socialist papers, printed more than a few of them.

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Many Idle in New York. Altho New York is a commercial and financial center rather than a center of industry, the depression is already keenly felt by the working class in this city.

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 belonging to the Master Carpenters' Association, and about as many by independent bosses.

INDUSTRIAL ANARCHY.

L. Julian McIntyre.

The events of the last few weeks in the financial world have furnished abundant 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 the tolling millions employed in the mines, mills, factories, and farms, and the 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 because of the industry, frugality and good sense of the common people.

And every recurring election and on every fourth of July celebration, we are regaled with platitudes about the sons of toil to whose labors we are indebted for the richness, the greatness and the grandeur of these United States.

lower scale when the present agreements expire at the end of the year. The Brotherhood is, however, determined 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.

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

The seriousness of the outlook in the building trades is shown by the records of the City Building Department, to which all plans for building must be submitted before work is begun.

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.

PATCHOQUE, L. I., Nov. 21.—The Long Island Railroad is laying off large numbers of men for the winter.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 21.—The closing of the mills of the Kirby Lumber Co. at Bronson and Kirby has thrown 800 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 further.

MILVILLE, Mass., Nov. 22.—The rubber boot works here are closed, displacing 800 hands. They will not resume operations before Jan. 1.

Wage Reductions in Chicago. CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—The wages of 10,000 workmen 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.

It is estimated that 150,000 men in shattered and hopeless wreck about our heads. Thus by a whisper, a breath is the whole body politic plunged into despair, and the grim spectre of deprivation, want, hunger, death and desolation called forth.

By the most trivial incident, by the act of just one man is the entire social fabric shaken to its foundations and the whole country stricken with paralysis.

The answer is simple. It is fear. Fear of what? Nothing, absolutely nothing. The workers are just as many children, afraid of their own shadows, afraid of the dark.

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 persons, are closed this week.

WALTHAM, Mass., Nov. 24.—The Waltham Watch Co. has laid off 300 men and gives notice to 75 more.

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

GLEN COVE, L. I., Nov. 24.—Forty men have been laid off by the Ladew Belling Co.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 24.—The employees of the Southern Pacific Railroad east of this city have gone on strike against the new system of paying wages in checks, which can be cashed only at a heavy discount.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Nov. 25.—The woolen mills have shut down for a week, throwing 250 persons into idleness.

Prosperity for Masters, But Hardship for Men. The report of the Pullman Company for the year ending July 31 shows gross earnings, \$32,000,000; expenses, \$20,500,000; net earnings, \$11,500,000.

High Cost of Living. A recent bulletin of the Department of Labor deals with retail prices and the cost of living.

For Educational Campaign. "Whereas, The news of the last few weeks, with its record of the closing of mines, mills, and factories, the discharging of hundreds of thousands of workmen, the wholesale reduction of wages for those still remaining at work, and the continuance of unprecedentedly high rents and food prices, make it clear that the country is entering upon a period of hard times which will involve terrible suffering for great masses of the working people; and

Resolved, That the City Executive Committee is instructed— "1. To arrange a public mass meeting in Cooper Union or some other large hall at the earliest possible date for the discussion of this subject;

BROOKLYN MOYER-HAYWOOD CONFERENCE. Altho the last meeting of the Conference was but poorly attended, the delegates were convinced of the necessity of awakening renewed interest and enthusiasm in the defense of the western miners.

MURDER A SAFE VOCATION. In a recent address Rev. R. Huntington made the statement that "in the United States it is safer to be a murderer than a brakeman."

Will Debate on Opportunism. The Socialist Literary Society of New York is arranging a debate between Morris Hillquit and Prof. Isaac A. Hourwich, to be held in Cooper Union at an early date.

Socialist General Committee 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.

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, \$10; E. D. C., \$2; L. Plate, \$1; W. Seagull, \$1; J. Willing, \$1; F. Ecke, \$3.25; Diamond Workers Protective Union, \$30.

NEW YORK ACTS.

Socialist General Committee 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 Saturday'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 resolution, which was unanimously approved:

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; and

"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 information about conditions now prevailing here to those proletarians of other countries who may think of migrating to the United States; and therefore be it

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 discharging of hundreds of thousands of workmen, the wholesale reduction of wages for those still remaining at work, and the continuance of unprecedentedly high rents and food prices, make it clear that the country is entering 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 importance 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 being misled and betrayed by capitalist politicians and fake reformers, under the influence of blind indignation, indulging in futile and reactionary violence; be it

Resolved, That the City Executive Committee is instructed— "1. To arrange a public mass meeting 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 crisis."

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WHAT WE PAY FOR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP.

Public Service Commission's Report Shows in Part.

Capitalist Administration of 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 the 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 others were seriously injured—15 having fractured skulls, 40 broken limbs, 9 having to undergo amputations, and 80 otherwise badly hurt.

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, including 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 pecuniary 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 suffer for it.

The voters can change this when they will. There is just one way to do it. That is, to declare at the ballot-box 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 stood, 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 Steubenberg need not invalidate an incidental confession as to the killing of Tyler, the court said.

This is the second trial of Adams for the murder of Tyler both resulting in acquittals. This result following the acquittal of Haywood will have a good influence on the trial of Pettibone which is on this week.

Adams, like Haywood, took the witness 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.

McFarland came and told him the same thing. McFarland told him how he had let off several people who had done the killing in the Molly McGuire cases because they turned state's evidence; McFarland 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 McFarland and other witnesses for the prosecution.

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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 of the Socialist Party in New York County comprising Manhattan 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:

A. D.	1906.	1907.
1st	43	70
2d	307	496
3d	136	163
4th	331	528
5th	94	100
6th	356	480
7th	97	102
8th	452	775
9th	155	194
10th	453	547
11th	100	170
12th	236	280
13th	71	100
14th	148	172
15th	54	65
16th	247	237
17th	106	103
18th	315	403
19th	250	216
20th	536	605
21st	111	171
22d	706	823
23d	137	227
24th	400	501
25th	79	105
26th	298	516
27th	48	60
28th	140	225
29th	81	94
30th	283	364
31st	110	191
32d	411	663
33d	466	518
34th	302	495
35th	289	386
Total	8,477	11,175

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

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:

A. D.	1906.	1907.
1st	55	67
2d	49	62
3d	89	70
4th	111	150
5th	79	110
6th	260	336
7th	94	106
8th	71	77
9th	110	210
10th	55	63
11th	48	54
12th	94	133
13th	179	244
14th	90	142
15th	159	165
16th	86	155
17th	54	71
18th	72	123
19th	519	592
20th	411	463
21st	355	481
22d	437	688
23d	403	656
Total	3,870	5,218

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:

A. D.	1906.	1907.
1st	301	296
2d	152	154
3d	480	581
4th	80	99
Total	1,007	1,163

The increase here is 156, or something 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.

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 throughout 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.

The total number of Socialist votes cast throughout 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.

What the elections have succeeded in doing is to show that the Liberal party is the one that is being wiped out for its coalition with the Tories to defeat the Socialists is causing a new alignment of political forces which will leave only two opposing parties, the propertied classes, Tories and Liberals, in one, and the working class in the other.

A GOOD PLAY FOR A GOOD CAUSE.

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

On the evening of Dec. 20 Leopold Kamp's revolutionary drama "On the Eve" will be given in the Deutsches Theatre, Fifteenth street and Irving place, New York, for the benefit of the Relief Society for Political Victims of 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 Worker has already given some account of this remarkable play, which was suppressed after its first performances in Russia, Prussia, and elsewhere. The Leipzig "Neueste Nachrichten" says: "It deserves first place among the stage works of this year."

The Petersburg "Viedomosti" described it as "producing a profound impression." Georg Brandes has spoken of it in the highest 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 theater. There should be a large attendance.

Socialist Vote in Nebraska. LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 25.—The official count shows 4,568 and 4,405 votes for Comrades Barter and Porter, the Socialist candidates for University Regents, and 10,443 for Comrade McClure, candidate for Railroad Commissioner. W. C. Rodgers, our candidate for University Regent for an unexpired term, was elected with 34,485 votes; but this was because the other parties neglected to nominate.

THE WORKER.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of the State of New York. JOHN C. CHASE, State Secretary, 15 Spruce Street, New York. Telephone: 3350-79th Street. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 15 Spruce Street.

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As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker, 15 Spruce Street, New York. One of the editors may be seen at the office every Tuesday and Wednesday between 7 and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed through its general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1902 (Presidential) 96,961 1903 (State and Congressional) 229,762 1904 (Presidential) 408,330



"Iowa is pledged to Bryan." "Ohio is pledged to Taft." "Indiana is pledged to Fairbanks." So runs newspaper comment from time to time. Who and what is pledged? The working class voters, of course, tho they are unaware that they have made any decision in the matter until they are notified of it by the politicians and press. The latter regard workmen as cattle divided into two droves each to be driven into election booths like hogs into chutes for shipment to the market. Their estimate of the intelligence of workmen ought to shame the letter to resent it by withholding their votes instead of filling the porcine role ascribed to them.

CROSSING THE SEAS IN VAIN SEARCH 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 hard—and 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 over 7,000 persons took steamer passage for Europe during 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 puzzled—is 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 of the steamship companies, who thus keep the steerages full both ways, at an enormous profit to their stockholders.

The 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 emphasizes 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 the first night but their successors today demand illicit 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 vandals!

The Social Democratic Women's Society is to be commended for taking up the question of the reintroduction of the whip in the public schools and helping to organize and manifest the feeling of humane and progressive work against such a backward step.

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 on 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 woefully 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 unseat 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 Gompers 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 railroads. 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 railroads were owned and operated by the government, it was pointed out, all the railway 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 countries.

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 labor, 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. It is true, no doubt, that the transfer of the railroads to the government would bring to light more clearly than

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 workmen. 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 generally 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 an incendiary speech last May. It may yet dawn on some bourgeois apologists that any constitutional régime 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 "preamble book" got out by Local Philadelphia for use in organization work, and examine it carefully. Address Secretary, Socialist Party, Room 10, 1365 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 reasons.

In the first place, this letter is an example of what the Editors of The Worker consider genuinely helpful 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 of 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 opinions expressed by our various advisers.

The Rochester comrades think that the "International Socialism" department is "of very little 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 judgment 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 in charge from devoting enough time to cover the field completely. With regard to this also we should be glad to get further advice.

Finally recognize the desirability

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 movement, 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 ordinary interest. "Red Russia," is not a work that attempts to explain the historical causes that have brought Russia to its present 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 partisans bent on preserving their power, and their opponents driven to madness by their mode 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 execution of plans if he had them. This is true whether he is engaged in trade or fighting a duel with the government.

It is due to this character of the Russian that the Jew gets the better of him even tho the Jew is handicapped by various legal restrictions 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 front.

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 higher developed countries may well envy. But as the author is more of the journalist than the historian or scientist and has gained his impression of Russian character by observing surface conditions, it is not surprising 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 cafes or on trains and by accident his contact with the revolutionists was virtually nil. Of their activity he 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. Fraser 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 reputation 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 Tsar since Mr. Fraser 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 "botted-down" as much as possible; but each local is likely to object to the "bottling" process as applied to their particular paragraphs. On this point we can only hope that the comrades everywhere will uphold 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, acknowledgment of funds, etc. It must be remembered, however, that fully a 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 is 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 embarrassed that M. Nelidoff, the Tsar's representative, should be the presiding officer of the conference at the very moment the Duma was dispersed. When bourgeois 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 scenes he witnessed, the horrors of the peasant famine, the insolence and brutality of the police and Cossacks, the guerrilla 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 life in Russia as one would see it by passing thru the Tsar cursed country, "Red Russia" is to be recommended as an interesting book.

One criticism we would make. Mr. Fraser assumes a flippant attitude towards Socialism that is common among traveling journalists. For example he writes on page 50 that many of the Russian workmen are "soaked in cheap German Socialism—would 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 any sound criticism of it. They are more "soaked" with conceit than they are with the desire to be fair with those whose views do not meet their approval.

Aside from this the book gives a good picture of the ferment in Russia and as a record of many important events of recent years is worthy of a place beside other books of the same character. J. O.

"Die Anfänge der deutschen Arbeiterbewegung in Amerika" (The Beginnings of the German Labor Movement in America), by Hermann Schlüter, Editor of the New York "Volkszeitung", is a welcome addition to our American Socialist literature. We count it as belonging to our literature for two reasons that it is the work of a man who became a Socialist in this country and has given many years of valuable service to our party here, altho he is of German birth and writes in the German language; and that it deals with one of the main roots, tho a transplanted one, from which our present American movement has sprung. A full review of the book will be given within a few weeks. For the present we simply announce its appearance. It is published in excellent print and binding by Dietz of Stuttgart and for sale in this country by the Socialist Literature Co., 15 Spruce street, New York. Price, \$1.

In the letter, we and the general recommendation that we should "give less space to 'strictly party news'" (a phrase which, if we understand the writers, is here used to include a good deal besides the "Party News" department) and "give more space to articles by Comrades Wentworth, Spargo, Traubel, Lee, Burrows, and the host 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, Traubel, and Burrows are highly desirable (Comrade Lee, as Editor of our week, and should gladly have more of them. Here, again, we should like to know more fully what other comrades think of the matter.

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 tersely as the Rochester comrades have done.

ALL SERENE.

The trust president pushed the button and the general counsel stood before him. "Have the books been burned?" "They have." "Has the mortgage been erased, the bonds stolen and the safe buried?" "It has been done." "Then announce to the government that we have nothing to conceal."—Pack. —Look for the union label.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

By William Mailly.

Another illustration of how far American Socialists are behind in some things was shown in this city last Sunday afternoon. The occasion was the first performance given under the auspices of the Freie Volkshühne (the People's Free Theatre) at the German Theatre, Irving place and Fifteenth street.

The Freie Volkshühne is an organization of German Socialists formed for the purpose of promoting the production of modern plays under conditions which will enable the members and their friends to attend performances at a nominal cost. Altho in existence less than two months the Freie Volkshühne 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 performance, 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, including boxes, are drawn for by each ticket holder, and thus equal opportunity is given all to get good seats. The Freie Volkshühne originated in Berlin, where it now has over twenty-five thousand members.

Two things are accomplished by this organization. Besides the direct benefit 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 modern 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 presented, therefore, to any attempt to infuse the theatre of to-day with the modern spirit of progress.

New York is now the greatest theatrical 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 exceptions, 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 managers and producers are in the theatrical business for what's in it they are not altogether responsible if the theatre-going public accepts the fare dished out by profit-seekers and declares it appetizing and delectable.

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 thruout 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 meeting with ridicule and sneers from among the Socialists themselves. It is thought of importance to reach the church-goers, which is all very well in its way, but the larger audience of theatre-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 Socialists ignore the importance of the stage as a social factor as in this one.

An object lesson in the value of the theatre as a promulgator of ideals is afforded in Augustus Thomas' new play, "The Witching Hour," at the Hackett Theatre. In this play telepathy and hypnotism are exploited thru a drama of keen interest, with the result that these theories are already receiving an immense amount of new discussion in the public press. But suggest to some Socialists that Socialism, or any subject akin to it, might receive the same impetus thru the same source if we set about it and you will be scoffed 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 Volkshühne. 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 if future performances maintain the same high standard as the one last Sunday the Freie Volkshühne has already justified its existence.

I regret that space will not permit me to give an extended review of the performance, which deserves much more attention than I can possibly give it here. The play was "Jugend" (Youth), by Max Habbe, which has had great success in Europe. It disclosed itself as a masterpiece of dramatic workmanship, and the dialogue, I understand, is exceptionally fine. The plot concerns the love affair of a young girl, born out of wedlock, and a student who struggle against the efforts 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 austerity, tortured by

the sense of duty which rigid convention enforces, their lives made wretched by medieval ideas of right and wrong, their hopes thwarted in the blossoming—all of it typifying the struggle between the forces of light and darkness, with stupidity and envy in the shape of the girl's half-witted stepbrother, aiding the gloomy past to stifle the glowing present.

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 company 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 absorption in his work, which distinguishes the real actor who subordinates 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 Millie Reiman, who impersonated Young Anna with a sincerity and a spontaneity which were truly delightful. Such a beautiful piece of acting can be but rarely seen. The 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 sorrow, 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 appreciation at the end of each act with hearty applause.

The Freie Volkshühne 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 Freie Volkshühne gives promise of doing? I wonder.

Marion Wentworth

and "Votes for Women."

The many friends of Marion Craig Wentworth will be glad to learn that she has secured the platform rights to Elizabeth Robins' three-act play, "Votes for Women", which was produced 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 embodies 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 English-speaking world. Besides this Miss 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 London said that "Votes for Women" is the "most important, most vital, and most interesting modern work now visible on the London stage." The second act, in which is depicted a woman suffrage meeting on Trafalgar Square, is the great, compelling scene of the play. Here, the "London Academy," 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 modern in its application. It offers ample opportunity for fine reading, and Mrs. Wentworth will do full justice to it. She is to be congratulated upon obtaining permission from the author for the platform presentation in this country. Mrs. Wentworth can be addressed at Steiwert Hall, Boston, Mass., by those desiring more extended information.

The Socialist Stage Society has obtained a special attraction for next Sunday evening at the Berkeley Lyceum, 10 Forty-fourth street, in the 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 masterly 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 a large audience.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

PART I.

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CHAPTER I.—Continued.

A more potentially robust aristocracy than that which was forming in New Netherlands could hardly be imagined...

This state of affairs was a decided surprise to the indowing poor immigrants who came to New Netherlands lured by glowing pictures and fine promises...

However well-intentioned these altered laws were, they turned out to be shallow delusions. Under English rule, the gifts of vast estates in New York were even greater than under Dutch rule...

CHAPTER II.

THE SWAY OF THE LAND-GRABBERS.

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.

mount consideration. Describing how the English tiller had been expropriated from the soil Alfred Henry Wallace says: "The ingenuity of lawyers and direct landlord legislation steadily increased the powers of great landowners and encroached upon the rights of the people..."

The New England colonies were carved out into a few colossal private estates. The example of the British nobility was emulated, but the chartered companies did not have to resort to the adroit, disingenuous, subterranean methods which the English land magnates used in perpetuating their seizure...

What really happened was that, apparently deprived of direct feudal power the landed interests had no difficulty in retaining their law-making ascendancy by getting control of the various provincial assemblies.

Upon our return to Persia in 1896, after an absence of four years, we noticed a remarkable change in the carpet industry in Tabriz. Formerly the carpets were made by women in the villages and furnished indoor work for the winter.

consists of the owners of these extravagant 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.

What Coiden 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.

Colonial Documents, Vol. vii : 654-655.

(To be continued.)

DISPLACEMENT OF UNSKILLED LABOR.

An instance of how machinery under the wage system displaces even the unskilled laborer is afforded in the work being done on the Panama Canal.

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 300 or 600 hand laborers.

Moreover, Lassele 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.

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.

Unskilled labor on the isthmus shows that approximately 200 workers are doing more efficient work in less time than 6,100 laborers would do under the old methods.

Persia is Getting Civilized.

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MORGAN'S POWER.

By Jos. E. Cohen.

When Congress meets a few days hence, it will be to consider the annual 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.

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 men".

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.

"When is this slump in prices going to stop?" asked Mr. Ream, Chicago capitalist.

"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."

Last week, when everything was supposed to be quieted down, the handbills put 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 one-third as much money as they have in the vaults of their banks.

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

The Death of Lassele.

Lassele 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 without any warning.

Moreover, Lassele 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 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 Attorney.

"If we consider also the well-known non-productiveness of the criminal classes generally," says Mr. Mosby, "this would bring the estimated burden of crime up to fully \$300,000,000 a year."

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

THE JEWISH AGITATION BUREAU QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Worker.—It has been decided to submit to referendum the question whether or not the branches 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 Feigenbaum, in a somewhat lengthy article appearing in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of Oct. 6 and again in The Worker of Nov. 16, makes a strong plea for the granting of such permission.

It is not my intention to take up each statement separately. The intent of the article, however, is as follows: The socialistic agitation among the Jewish speaking workmen is being neglected by the city, state, and national organizations.

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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?

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ance have been welcomed, and appreciation of it has been manifested in many ways. But the awakened proletarian mind is keenly alive to the evils of overlordship, and as soon as it seems danger from the delegation of some of its powers it becomes suspicious and resentful.

But in becoming sponsor for the new Socialist doctrine of the necessity of leaders and saviors—notwithstanding the virile slogan of the emancipated workman against leadership—has overplayed his mark. He has proven too much. He has unmasked the batteries of the so-called "intellectuals".

Perhaps indignation can be spared, however, against the use of the term "yawp" which is often used to designate a speech oratory when one realizes what an appropriate definition it is of the elemental expression of a working class not yet born into the full consciousness of its own existence, not yet come to a full realization of its powers, and still in its birth throes.

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THE CONFEDERATE FLAG.

To the Editor of The Worker.—It seems, according to your correspondent, "F. T. H.," that "three Southern gentlemen" who read The Worker, who had contributed to its sustaining fund and to the party's campaign funds, and who had promised to vote the Socialist ticket, voted instead the Tammany ticket, because of a reference to the Confederate flag in an article on "The Red Flag" which The Worker published.

It was I who wrote that part of the article in which the reference to the Confederate flag occurs. The reference was a plain historical allusion to illustrate a point 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 direct the votes of Socialist Southern gentlemen to Tammany Hall?

PRIVATION WAGES.

Lee F. Frankel, of the United Hebrew Charities of New York stated in an address at Albany last 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 month for recreation.

"From investigation recently completed," said Mr. Frankel, "it appears that the \$2-a-day man, who is the \$900-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 one-half cent more than the minimum necessity for nourishment fixed by Dr. Frank P. Underhill, Assistant Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Yale.

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THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The Chicago Federation of Labor has demonstrated more genuine statesmanship in the impending industrial crisis than can be expected of the coming session of Congress.

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 masons are on strike.

"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 tailoring circles, but through the trade union world.

Unemployed laborers from the reduced staffs of big industries throughout the United States are pouring over the Niagara frontier into Canada. They are drawn there by tales of great Canadian prosperity and of a strong demand for labor in the railway construction camps.

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 first state convention of trade unions in South Carolina was held at Columbia on Oct. 7-8, and a state federation 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 next strike is on.

In Russia, where in October, 1905, workmen were given the right to organize, the seamen have not been slow in forming unions. In the Caspian Sea the union boasts of a membership exceeding 4,000.

The strike of the coal miners in New South Wales, Australia, has been settled and the men returned to work this week. The strike has been a long and bitter one which involved all the collieries 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.

In the "labor market" so that wages may descend to the starvation point. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, with headquarters 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.

The Lithographic Artists, Engravers and Designers' League 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.

Strike in India. Traffic on the East Indian Railway, 2,165 miles long, the second largest line in India, is rapidly becoming paralyzed by a strike.

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

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 disfranchisement or to reduce their representation in Parliament and to consider educational, land, liquor and labor questions affecting the native races.

The workmen of Germany have been enjoying the same kind of prosperity the workers here have had for ten years. From 18. to the close of 1906, food clothing and rents have increased in the German empire from ten to twenty per cent.

Contributions to the Russian Revolution.

Table listing contributions to the Russian Revolution from various countries including Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, etc.

These figures represent only the sums that have passed thru the International Bureau. The United States, for instance, has given about \$16,000 or \$0,000 francs to the Russian Social Democratic Party directly.

The New Zealand Government coal mines—there are two of them—have made profit for the year of \$8,461. Connected with the mines is a briquetting or brick coal plant in which plan which will turn out 1,000 tons per week.

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 of Germany and other countries along the lines laid down at the recent International Conference of Socialist women at Stuttgart.

Switzerland.

In a recent report of the school system of Switzerland it is shown that the result of the free 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.

Germany.

The Socialists in Berlin have succeeded in organizing the domestic servants into a union. This has aroused the ire of the bourgeois employers and their sentiments have been voiced by one Herr Kopeck, a director in the public schools and a member of the Liberal Party.

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, Saebarov; Caucasus, Gaidorov; Jekaterinawsk, Kusnezow; Wjatka, Astrachanzew; Kasronna, Surkow; Oronburg, Pokrowsky; Saratow, Rasanow; Perm, Jegarow; Ufa, Kassanow; Vladimir, Waronin; Charkow, Schurikonaw; Kutais, Dr. Giegetschkari; Tiflis, Dr. Tschelide.

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 plumes 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 conceptions as, for instance, the so-called "Copper-Templeism," "Birreligion" and the stale "New Religion" of Mr. Campbell, at such a time it is interesting and, indeed, refreshing to learn the "religious" views of one of the most original and subtle minds of our day.

—these 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 harmony existing between his spirit and the spirit of all life.

M. Jules Lemaitre, 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 role in the universe and life; then, evoking in him a joyous sensation of intrinsic freedom, it evolves into a feeling of pathos. Pathos is necessarily religious. The infinite variety of the phenomena of life, the beauty of man's endeavors to understand and solve its mysteries; the creative power of his yearnings for freedom, truth and justice; the slow but sure and ever-advancing march of humanity towards...

"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 aspire to set up a higher standard for the generations to come. "Then human life would become a process of creating, then man would not only feel his connections with the past, but also clearly conceive the influence of his spirit on the future. This fact should not be forgotten, our consciousness is capable of infinite expansion. "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 Russian 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 lapsed sweet platitudes to keep the indifferent victims asleep.

THERE WILL COME A TIME.

In your forward march it sometimes chances that you must go against your 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 are attainable. Then we shall live in 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 like 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 The busy throng sweeps on; I've strayed beyond the city lights, The twilight's gray has gone. My useless arms have failed to win A crust, a place to stay, Earth has 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 cutting steel, Your piercing, bitter blast. Rage howl and lash thy 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 whirls— To lure unhappy souls, Its slimy voice is whispering— Here, rest in peace for aye, O, God! the river is so near, And heaven so far away. —Pattern Makers' Journal.

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LABOR DIRECTORY

Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INTERNATIONAL No. 90-Office and Headquarters, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I (Bohemian)—331 E. 74th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. II (German)—85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. III—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7:30 p. m.; Dist. IV—2309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. V—2058 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—428 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

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

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 245 East 84th St., Cleveland, Wm. L. Draper, 432 W. Thirty-eighth street, N. Y. City, Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 224 East 131st street, Financial Secretary.

LABOR SECRETARIAT, Delegate meeting the last Saturday of the month, 4 p. m., at 616 E. Eighty-second street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 332 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 330 Broadway, Telephone 3517 or 3515 Work.

LOCAL TROY, N.Y., Socialist Party, meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Germania Hall, Secretary, W. Wolnik, 111 Hutton St. SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th st., New York City.

BROOKLYN, 226 A. D. Br. I (American), meets the second and fourth Friday at 675 Glenmore avenue, Br. II (German), meets the second Monday of the month at 675 Glenmore avenue.

LABOR SECRETARIAT, Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 52769; FRANKLIN 52677.

Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

Arbeiter-Kranken-Sterbe-Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present) consists of 233 local branches with 31,567 members and 4,408 female members. It rapidly increasing membership is rapidly increasing the number of workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 4 weeks and of \$14.00 for another 4 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. \$250 death benefit is guaranteed to the beneficiaries of any member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 for men and cents and cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 working men in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

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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.

National.

Hungarian societies, either avowedly socialist or with strong socialist leanings, are scattered throughout the United States.

Connecticut.

State Committee met in Hartford Sunday, Nov. 24. Credentials of P. M. Christensen and M. Solow of Hartford were accepted.

New Jersey.

Br. S. Paterson, has started a Sunday School and has over 125 children in regular attendance.

Pennsylvania.

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

Philadelphia.

John M. Work will lecture at Southwark Labor Lyceum Hall, Twelfth and Tasker streets, Sunday, Dec. 8, at 2:30 p. m.

Massachusetts.

Martin Hendricksen (Finnish) Dec. 1-2, Fredricks, D. C., Dec. 5, 6, Colorado, at large.

of drawing a crowd, fairly filling the rooms and enthusiasm in the increase. Next Sunday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. Mr. Elmer E. Tamplin 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.

Walpole reorganized last week with 12 members and the State Secretary is in communication with comrades in other unorganized towns looking for the formation of clubs.

James F. Carey will speak in ward room, Dorchester and Fourth streets, Ward 15, South Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 3, at 8 p. m.

The class in Civil Government meets every Saturday at 3 p. m.; grammar class every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock; the class in the study of capital every Sunday at 2 p. m.

All comrades should be present at the next meeting of Local Philadelphia, which will be held at headquarters, 1305 Arch street, Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2 p. m.

Martin Hendricksen (Finnish) Dec. 1-2, Fredricks, D. C., Dec. 5, 6, Colorado, at large.

quantity of four tons or less shall be delivered in packages, bags, or baskets containing 100 pounds each.

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 Seattle.

The State Committee met Tuesday, Nov. 19. Members present were Lichtschenk, Malkiel, Lewis, Solomon, Butcher, Koenig, Pauly, Schief, Manager Crimmins and State Secretary Chase.

The official general committee elected at the recent primaries will hold its first meeting Saturday, Dec. 7, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 248 E. Eighty-fourth street.

The Central Committee met Nov. 23. Kerr & Company asked for renewal of subscriptions to the "International Socialist Review", which was granted, and \$5 was donated to the W. S. & D. B. Branch.

The General Committee met Saturday, Nov. 23, at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Comrade Oneal was elected chairman.

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. Schmidt, St. Louis, Mo., \$6; Workmen's S. & D. B. F. Br. 108, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., \$5; Local Washington, D. C., \$2; total, \$30.25; previously reported, \$1,111.88; total, \$1,142.13.

rade 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 statement before the committee.

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

Br. 1. 224 A. D., has sent a letter to its members who have not yet responded to the Worker Sustaining Fund urging them to do so, and also that they push the circulation of The Worker.

The official general committee elected at the recent primaries will hold its first meeting Saturday, Dec. 7, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 248 E. Eighty-fourth street.

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LOCAL NEW YORK SOCIALIST PARTY. ADJOURNED GENERAL PARTY MEETING SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 1st, AT 2:30 P. M. LABOR TEMPLE, 243 EAST 84TH STREET. GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE WORKER.

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

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions to the Campaign Fund: Bricklayers' Union No. 35, List 155, \$1; Independent Machinists' Union, List 297, \$2.19; do, List 290, \$1.05; Mrs. Mary Arnold, \$1.75; David Baumert, List 622, \$1.50; Julius Bertram, List 682, \$1; George Finkels, List 1039, \$1; Reinh. Fischer, List 1094, \$1; Charles L. Fromer, List 1115, \$1; Jos. Gable, List 1138, \$2; Nathan Brandliger, List 757, \$2.25; E. Gertzell, List 1221, \$1; Simon Grubler, List 1270, \$2; J. Gramling, List 1274, \$2; Fritz Haendler, List 1341, \$1; Max Hagen, List 1343, \$1.50; Alex. Hansel, List 1361, \$1; Jacob Hertel, List 1436, \$2; A. B. Hoch, List 1476, \$1; Karl Horn, List 1498, \$2; Carl Kappeler, List 1601, \$1; W. B. Kendall, List 1642, \$1; Jos. F. King, List 1653, \$1; P. Knorr, balance on List 1882, \$1; Mrs. W. H. Laling, balance on B. B. Wagner, List 1828, \$1.50; J. Laubach, List 1795, \$1.50; G. Leist, List 1828, \$1.50; A. Leisner, List 1829, \$3.90; Wm. Malby, List 1909, \$2; Martin Marquardt, List 1914, \$3.30; Richard Meade, List 1967, \$6; N. Nicklesberg, List 2106, \$1.50; J. O. List 2142, \$1; Georg Perl, List 2290, \$1.07; Frank Pracht, List 2241, \$8.75; Jos. Reiser, List 2241, \$2.25; Adam Reubold, List 2321, \$1; Adolf Scheep, List 2463, \$2; Jos. Schieleb, List 2483, \$5.50; J. P. Friedberg, List 2488, \$6; Jos. Schmitt, List 2502, \$1; Julius Schmidt, List 2509, \$1; John Senn, List 2584, \$3.50; Henry Surber, List 2751, \$1; I. Swartz, List 2764, \$2; August List 2818, \$1; Henry Wagner, List 2858, \$1; John Wunderli, List 2983, \$1; M. Bumpart, List 3234, \$2; Geo. Koerling, List 3359, \$1; Miss B. Nachim, List 3376, \$2; B. Meyer, List 3381, \$1; Joseph Moreng, List 3381, \$1; A. Richtson, List 3780, \$2; J. Sax, List 3827, \$1; C. C. Sprague, List 3909, \$5; W. J. H. Westcott, List 4018, \$1; Morris Dreifuss, List 4046, \$2.50; J. Youchnow, List 4047, \$2; donation, B. F. Mastipin, \$2; H. Dulat, \$1; J. Friedberg, \$1; total for week, \$29.29; previously acknowledged, \$3,305.28; total to date, \$3,334.57.

KINGS COUNTY CAMPAIGN FUND.

Organizer Wm. Mackenzie acknowledges receipt of the following contributions to the Kings County Campaign Fund: A. K. & K., Br. 103, \$10; do, Br. 153, \$10; do, Br. 13, List 1290, \$25; I. A. of M. No. 449, List 1352, \$1.20; B. Puchland, \$5; E. B. Butler, List 517, \$5; Max Schreiber, List 525, \$5; H. W. Schreiber, List 543, \$3; J. A. Behringer, List 1571, \$6; A. Kautus, List 599, \$2; Beer Drivers' Union No. 24, List 1492, \$5; do, List 1310, \$2; do, No. 24, List 1492, \$1.55; J. Rausch, List 1113, \$3.25; S. Turansky, List 1220, \$1; Wm. Diner, Jr., List 170, \$2; Carl Merkle, \$1; M. Jargstorf, List 1329, \$1.45; total for week, \$68.29; previously acknowledged, \$3,305.28; total to date, \$3,393.57.

THE DAILY CALL FAIR CONFERENCE.

The Daily Call Fair Conference held its second meeting Sunday, Nov. 24, and decided to meet hereafter on every Friday night at 8 p. m. in the Organizer's office, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street.

FOR THE "CALL" AND THE WORKER.

The Workers' Co-operative Publishing 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.

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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.

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 State Committee ought to issue an open letter to the people of the state.

NEGLECTFUL COMMITTEEMEN.

To the Editor of The Worker.—The last issue of the party bulletin just received reports the failure of the motion to move the national headquarters to the "Daily Socialist" building in Chicago thru the inaction of the majority of members of the National Executive Committee.

Other things being equal, it is not for the interests of the party and its propaganda seriously to consider an advantageous offer for buying the ballot Comrade Simon, Kerr, Berger and Hillquit. As is the case so frequently, apathy defeats an apparently meritorious proposition.

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THE TAFT RECEPTION.

Secretary of War Gets Cold Reception in Philippines.

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 Secretary of War Taft by the Filipinos on the occasion of opening the Philippine Assembly.

From a correspondent at Manila to The Worker it is known that the welcome Mr. Taft received was the biggest "frost" ever accorded any American.

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

The correspondent states that Dominguez Gomez would get a bigger and better reception if he were to absent himself for one day and return.

Writing of Socialists in the Philippines our correspondent says:

"We are several here, and among our number is Dr. Lankowsky elected to the first Duma in Russia, failed twice 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 for the cause.

GENERAL MEETINGS OF PARTY MEMBERS.

On Sunday Afternoon, Dec. 1, Meetings Will Be Held in Brooklyn and New York to Consider The Worker.

The Kings County Committee at its last meeting took into consideration the condition of The Worker, and in order to elicit the opinions of the whole party membership, decided to call a borough meeting to discuss the condition of the paper, plans for its future maintenance and credit, etc.

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 special business to be present.

The general meetings of members of Local New York, adjourned from Nov. 14, will reassemble in the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-sixth street, on Sunday, Dec. 1, at 2:30 p. m. 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 concerning The Worker, after which the Manager's report and the question of editorial conduct will be taken up.

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 \$200 and \$400 will be cleared for the Sustaining Fund.

Pressmen Are Winning.

The pressmen are winning their fight for the eight-hour day. At last Sunday's meeting of the Central Federation Union Delegate Abrahams reported that 198 shops in the city had granted the demand and only 15 still held out.

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 explanation will not be out of place.

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 same 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.

From a correspondent at Manila to The Worker it is known that the welcome Mr. Taft received was the biggest "frost" ever accorded any American.

So far there seems to be no profit in the undertaking, but we know the capitalist class too well to expect that they will go into any deal where there is no profit—that is what they are in business for.

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."

THE LIBERATORS.

John D. Rockefeller, the Israel of Westchester County, was playing golf. Little did he care that day what the price of oil was, as he blithely raised his brassie, and the bright sunlight glanced off surprisedly from his august head.

Suddenly a messenger was seen darting across the links. A paper was presented to him. "Dear John," it read, "here is a lovely chance to square yourself with the American people. God and the Clearing-House need you at once."

Throwing down his club hastily on the field, and instructing his caddy to place it at once in the safe deposit vault, John D. obeyed his country's call.

One hour later he entered J. P. Morgan's library, just as that gentleman was passing the hat. "What are you doing?" he demanded.

"Saving the country," said J. P. Morgan, curtly. "And I might add, also ourselves. How much will you give to shine as a liberator?"

How It Might Have Been.

The Manhattan Railway Company this year appropriated "net earnings" of \$5,502,000—an increase of \$732,000 over last year.

Brandenburg is a literary hack, 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 assailed for shady transactions.

To sustain the capitalist class.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to THE WORKER, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York. Telephone, 3586-70th St. Advertising rates furnished on application.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Table with columns for subscription duration (One year, Six months, Three months) and price per copy. Includes rates for Canada and weekly bundles.

The Old Sub Cards.

All subscription cards issued by the former management of The Worker previous to Aug. 1 must be in by Dec. 20. None of these cards will be recognized after that date.

Our Workers.

Joseph Steiner of Tennessee, an old Civil War veteran, sends a dollar to renew his sub. Comrade Solon of Hartford sent in a dollar for two subs.

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.

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English Suffragist to Speak.

The Worker is requested to announce that Mrs. Cobden Sanderson, leader of the suffragists in Great Britain, will lecture under the auspices of the "League of Self-Supporting Women" in Cooper Union, Thursday, Dec. 12, at 8 p. m.

GRAY'S ELEGY—MODERNIZED.

By A. J. Carey. THE PANIC tolls the knell of parting day, THE JOBLESS men tramp slowly o'er the lea; THE MONEY KING to Europe sails away And leaves HIS SLAVES to face grim poverty.

THE STATE BANK

376-378 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK. Entrance 52-54 Norfolk Street. Sound, Conservative, Accommodating. The oldest and largest banking institution on the East Side. RESOURCES—\$18,000,000.00. Accounts of Individuals, Societies and Unions Solicited.

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Pressmen Win Injunction Suit.

Justice McCall in the Supreme Court Monday denied the application of the United Typothetae of America for a continuance of the temporary injunction obtained by the Typothetae restraining the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, the New York Printing Pressmen's Union No. 51, the Franklin Association No. 23 and the Job Press Feeders' Union No. 1 and all the members and officers of each of these unions from refusing to carry out the agreement made between the unions and the Typothetae on Jan. 8, 1907.

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29. 26TH A. D., 1533 Madison avenue (near One Hundred and Fourth street), 8:30 p. m.—James Oneal. "The Capitalist Press." LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—W. W. Passage. "Is Socialism Practical?" SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1. RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth street, 11 a. m.—Charles Beard. "The Great Revolt of the English Peasants." M'KINLEY HALL, Bronx, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and Boston Road, 10:30 a. m.—Eugene Wood. "Consumption, the Great White Plague." HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 8 p. m.—Eugene Wood. "Consumption, the Great White Plague." WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 585 Eighth avenue, 8 p. m.—James Oneal. "The Capitalist Press." COSMOPOLITAN HALL, Second avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, 8 p. m.—Henry L. Slobodin. CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, 8 p. m.—Alexander Irvine. "Fantine, a Woman in the Merciless Clutch of Civilized Society." Brooklyn. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1. PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—Eltwood Pomeroy. "Government by the People." SILVER HALL, Washington street, near Myrtle avenue, 8 p. m.—Moses Oppenheimer. "Origin and Evolution of the State." FLATBUSH FREE FORUM, 1119 Flatbush avenue, 8 p. m.—Adolph Benay. "School and Parental Education." Passaic, N. J. SUNDAY, DECEMBER 1. POST OFFICE HALL, at 2:30 p. m.—John Spargo. "The Spiritual Significance of Modern Socialism."

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THEATICAL PERFORMANCE Given by the Organization Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Circles of New York for the benefit of their party organ "Elfre" (Forward), on 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 Pet6r S6ndor, will be produced. This play has been forbidden in Hungary. Help your Hungarian comrades. Attend and get others to attend. Tickets, 25 Cents Hat Check 15 Cents Dancing after the performance. CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING. 10 cents a line, cash with order. AGENTS. AGENTS—2,000 different novelties for fairs, carnivals, celebrations; skidoo hats and buttons, campaign buttons, confetti, ticklers, Japanese cases, ribbons, apiques, paper bells, flower pots, fans, wreaths, garlands, postal cards of all kinds, Christmas and holiday goods; catalog free. Miller, 124 Park Row, New York. FOR SALE. BISHOP CREEK. I have 700 shares for sale at a bargain. Inquire of F. J. Mowry, 80 Broad street, city. HEY-A-HOME PUT YOUR MONEY IN THE GROUND. A run will break the strongest bank, but a run on lots will double their value. We have lots for sale at Williamsburgh, New York City; 5 cents fare by subway or "L" to the heart of the city. Within an hour of the City Hall, level land; good high ground, ready for building. Neighborhood well built up with all conveniences. Near car, terms, cash or easy payments. Inquire or call LEON A. MALKIEL, 116 Nassau street, New York. BEFORE YOU BUY, sell or exchange real estate see H. J. Riley, 1197 Flatbush ave., Brooklyn. SITUATION. YOUNG WOMAN desires position as bookkeeper or stenographer. Address P. K., 239 E. Eighty-fourth street. WANTED. MEN to make money selling HARBROOK TERRACE real estate. We show you how to do it if you don't know. Write or see (mornings), A. F. Wegener, manager of Int. Butcher & Ross, Room 503, 122 Nassau St., New York City. AMATEUR MUSICIANS WANTED—Young men to join Socialist Band and Orchestra; 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 Bedford, Ind., had their wages cut from 15 to 12 1/2 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 motto is: "Short money, short shovels."

GREAT SALE IN BOOKS LOWEST PRICES CAN'T BE BEAT ON THE EVE. This work deals with the most stirring scenes of the Russian revolutionary crisis. When this drama is staged in New York it will create a tremendous sensation. The doors of every German theater has been closed to its performance. Of the one performance in Berlin the public report says: "Already after the end of the first two acts the applause would not end, but at the conclusion—these queer enthusiasts were literally furious." You need a copy of this remarkable drama. Send 20 cents and we will mail you one. One dozen for \$2.00. THE PEOPLE'S MARX. A popular epitome of "Capital." Cloth bound, 290 pages. By Gabriel Deville. Original price, \$1.00. Now 60 cents, postpaid. A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. This book contains the classic formulation of Marx's historic-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 90 cents. SOCIALISM AND MODERN SCIENCE. Send 90 cents and you will receive by next mail this 210-page, cloth bound book by Enrico Ferri. Original price, \$1.50. Now 90 cents. MASS AND CLASS. A Survey of Social Divisions, by W. J. Ghent. 250 pages. Paper, 20 cents. Original price, 25 cents. THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY. This book deserves a wide circulation among trade unionists, as it exposes the system used by employers to break up labor organizations. 20 cents. \$2.50 per dozen. UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM. This excellent pamphlet by Comrade Eugene Debs has had a tremendous circulation at 10 cents a copy. We would like to circulate a few more thousands among trade unionists, and for that reason have reduced the price. \$2.00 per 100 for the next three weeks. 90 cents per dozen. 5 cents each. INTRODUCTION TO SOCIALISM. This book states briefly the fundamental teachings of Socialism. It should be widely circulated. Only 5 cents a copy; 50c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100. MERRIE ENGLAND. Robert Blatchford's creation has 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. Wear a button. Show your colors. 5 cents each. 90 cents per 100. CONFESSIONS OF A DRONE. Also contains "Marshall Field's Will and 'The Socialist Machine.'" \$1.00 per 100. 5 cents each. 23 cents per dozen. BUY YOUR BOOKS FROM US. THE WORKER, 239 E. 84th St., New York