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too often the mere right to vote seconding to

The workingmen, the great army of a

wealth producers, ero dependent on the producing capitalist class for their de istence; their much vaunted liberty is, at most, the liberty to choose and change their masters, and their political sovereignty is but

VOL. XVII.-NO. 19.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 10. 1907

### PRICE 2 CENTS.

## HAYWOOD HOME AGAIN.

## Returns to Denver Free and Happy-Receives Hearty Reception—Govenor Buchtel's Hatred.

forced absence in Idaho jatts of eighteen months. He was received at the depot by a committee representing one hundred unions.

Several thousand persons greeted him outside the main entrance to the station. The great demonstration in his honor will come later.

A press dispatch reports the recep-tion to Haywood as follows:

"After receiving this greeting, Hay-wood took his invalid wife in his arms and left the car, followed by acting

secretary Kirwan and the others. "Two women, carrying a banner bearing on one side the inscription, "Fellow Worker, Welcome Home; Iujury to One is Injury to All", and you the reverse side a picture of Haywood. above an emblem of the Industrial Workers of the World, preceded the party. A number of men wearing the red badge of the Socialists followed.

### Cares for His Wife.

"As Haywood, wheeling his wife. appeared under the glare of an electric light directly opposite the main gate, the crowd broke into cheers.

"A rush for the gates was made and the police were compelled to use force to keep the crowd back so that the gates could be opened. A space less than three feet wide was opened. As Haywood walked up this file, hundreds of hands were streched toward him, but his care for his wife prevented him from grasping them.
"When he had seen his wife to

carriage, he stood on the rear seat and shouted cheer after cheer, as he waved his hat. The crowd joined with him. and for several minutes the roar of

Not Back in Pine Box. "Haif a hundred men started to un-hitch the horse and attach a rope so

William D. Haywood returned to that they could drag the conveyance Denver last Sunday night after an enup the street, but Haywood requested them to desist.

"At his hotel he responded to demands for a speech by saying that he would tell them all about it later. He referred to a prediction that he said mine owners had made, that he would come back to Colorado in a pine box.

"I am very much alive, you see," he said. "This great reception is the happlest moment of my life. My cup of happiness would be complete if Moyer and Pettibone were by my side.

"One thing I am convinced of, and which the last eighteen months have definitely taught me, and that is, when unions stand together you cannot break them.

"Haywood then shook hands with the people until exhaustion compelled him to quit."

The "Daily Socialist" also reports: "At the Union depot is a brilliantly lighted arch with the blazing words

Welcome' displayed to all travelers. "Governor Buchel, the Methodist preacher, who is absent in the east trying to convince strangers that the mine owners' did not plot murder. showed how hate fills the breast that is supposed to radiate the love of the carpenter of Nazareth.

### Filled With Hat.

"The governor wired to Mayor Speer to have the lights on the 'Welcome' arch turned out, and the mayor altho not compelled to obey such a despotic order from the governor, complied.

"It was one of the remarkable displays of the class war and the hate which fills the heart of mine owners and the Methodist preacher who has abandoned the teachings of his religion for that of the murderous mine own

## THE "WAR" IN MINNESOTA.

What of these stories of rioting that | ome from the mining region of northern Minnesota? What "red" mob is this that indulges in the primitive law of force and violence? Who is it that destroys property and terrorizes the peaceful citizens of a great state?

Why, dear reader, all these tales of terror and outrage are simply the pro-cess of "public opinion" in the making. Some violence has occurred but it has been confined to the small fleecers whose money tills do not swell with coin as they did when the strikers were able to patronize them.

Frenzied at the loss of profits the little business men refuse credit to those whose patronage gave them what incomes they have. They denounce the strikers in mass meetings and the capitalist press resorts to fiction to create a hostile sentiment against the men. With pen, ink and typewriter they create scenes of car-nage and ascribe them to the men on strike. This "news" is sent to all parts of the country and capitalist vengeance is called for in the name of 'law" to put down the "uprising."

But what have the workers to say of these tales? Isaac Cowen, National Organizer of the Socialist Party, is in the strike region and has visited the scenes where the "uprisings" are supposed to have occurred and writes as follows:

"I have had a stirring week in the Iron Range where the strike is on and I have seen the whole business at short range. The Duluth "Tribune" simply aps everything I ever saw or read. Lieing is a very mild term. There are no words that would give it its right name among the Annaniases of past and present generations. I never believed it was possible to print such stuff and that the people would gloat over and believe it. Its editor ought to be stuffed and put in a museum when he dies for future generations to look at as the man who gave Annanias one thousand points and beat him. Roosevelt ought to send him a crown for his services and knight him as the first "desirable citizen" of this

"Riot in Eveleth is a lie. I spoke on the street last Sunday night. One

tool butted in but the Chief of Police stopped him quick. I went on and fin ished. Comrade Kapels of Duluth spoke at the same place Monday night and roasted the local editor of the Evelth "Star" brown for his attacks on the Socialists. The coward was at the street meeting but dared not say mum.

"Ely was quiet, no disturbances and the men are quietly organizing. Virginia, where the 'great and bloody march' started from, I saw their quiet march thru the country and back; I saw them come and go headed by a Socialist, and I have not seen a drunk or an arrest. Chisholm, where men were deported, I was there that day. Nobody knows anything about it, not even Chief of Police who was supposed to do the deporting. At Hibbing, everything is quiet and men are leaving all these places by the hundred for the old country, which helps in stend of hinders the strikers.

"The Steel Trust is trying to cause trouble but will fail. The place is too easy reached. They cannot come Colorado up here. The Governor has been over the ground himself and he says there is no call for police or troops. It is soldiers the Steel Trust wants. The little business man has lost his head if he ever had one. They have held meetings, denounced the strikers and refused to give them credit. The miners have opened stores and will deal with wholesale houses. They will put some of the pin-heads out of business.

"This is going to be a bitter strug gle. It means millions to the Steel Trust:

"First, by reducing the stock or price of shares they can force out some more small fellows. Second, they can precipitate the long talked of panic and lay the blame on the workingmen. Third, they want to smash the union. This they cannot do. They may check it for a time but cannot stop it. It is bound to grow. The Finns are in the lead and are good leaders, trained and

cool. The class war is on for good, The struggle is intensified; every day the lines are being drawn tighter at every turn. People are taking sides as never before and the capitalist papers have helped instead of hindered us."

## POLICE vs. SOCIALISTS.

### Meetings Broken Up and Speakers Arrested-Interference Must Be Opposed and Stopped.

The police of New York, probably acting under instructions from their superior officers, seem determined to make trouble for the Socialist Party agitation this year. Already a num ber of unwarranted arrests, on petty pretexts, have been made and the party officials are kept busy keeping party speakers out of jail. "Last week The Worker reported the arrest of four comrades whose sentence was suspended, while no definite reason was given why they were arrested at all.

This incident was followed by the arrest on Friday, Aug. 2. of G. B. Staring, while acting as chairman of a meeting in the Bronx. The usual request for a permit preceded the arrest. Afterwards, at the station house when the policeman did not know what charge to make, the sergeant at the desk obligingly instructed him to make it "obstructing the streets and impeding traffic". Staring was taken to the night court at Jefferson Market Judge Barlow trying the case. The party was represented by Henry L. Slobodin.

The officer stated that the streets were blocked, when the fact was the meeting had just opened and few per sons were present. This was testified to by a witness. The judge refused to hear the other two witnesses for Staring. Slobodin arraigned the police officers for perjuring themselves, accused them of cowardice for changing the complaint when confronted in court. Judge Barlow fined Staring \$5. The fine was paid under protest and the case will be appealed to the higher

For years the Socialist Party has held successful meetings at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifthstreet and Seventh avenue. For the last three weeks the police forbid open-air meetings at any of the four corners of these sterets on the ground that "people in the neighborhood" objected to the meetings. The party officials attempted to get a written communication from the police forbidding the meetings but failed. Instead the police continued to break up meetings. It was decided, under these circumstances, to ignore, the police threat and hold meetings anyway. The police were notified two days in advance that meeting would be held at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Saturday, Aug. 3. Following the notice Or ganizer Solomon was requested to call

at police headquarters. There he was lectured by Chief Inspector Cortright on the right of people to object to the meetings, the right of the police to prohibit meetings, the noise of meetings, etc. He advised giving up that corner, then suggested the use of the darkest and least traveled corner. Solomon notified the inspector that the party would hold the meetings wherever it wanted and the police could arrest the speakers if they

On Saturday evening, when the cer informed them a meeting would not be allowed. Being told the meeting would be held anyway, he telephoned to the station house and two officers appeared. Thomas J. Lewis, J. O. Pierce and Alexander Rosen were each arrested in rapid succession. A Demilt spoke for twenty minutes and the meeting was closed as no other speakers were present.

Lewis and Pierce were charged with disorderly conduct and Rosen with 'violating a corporation ordinance' erecting a stand). Taken to the Jefferson Market night court Magistrate Corrigan was eager to find them guilty and fine them \$1 each without any evidence. When informed by Attorney Slobodin that the party desired a regular hearing the magistrate became in dignant and adjourned the case until Monday morning, placing the comrades under \$200 ball each, refusing also to remand them in the custody of their attorney, which is the custom in such trifling charges. He also insisted on "real estate bail", evidently believing the party would not be pre pared to furnish it, but such a move had been anticipated and real estate ball was furnished by Dr. Sterz.

On Monday morning, the case came up in the Harlem Police Court before Magistrate Wahle, who, after hearing the testimony of the speakers and Slobodin's explanation, discharged the speakers and claimed the party had a right to hold meetings. Rosen was also discharged, as the officer had to admit he only saw him on the stand.

The police have evidently determined to break up Socialist Party meetings, as permits are asked for or stands are not allowed to be put up. It is the advice of the party officials that comrades in charge of meetings ignore the threats of the police, hold meetings under all circumstances and if arrested

## THE "WAVE OF CRIME".

The "wave of crime" continues to be the occasion for much talk and for sensational headlines in the papers of New York. Ghastly details of as upon women and children are given with exquisite thoroness and disbolical luridness. Evidently the refined producers of the daily papers are having the time of their lives, literally wallowing in gore to their finger tips. Als the police are coming in for denunciation and abuse for not at once pr a stop to a disgraceful situation.

Admitting there is a "wave of crime" in New York-and the known character for mendacity which the New York press possesses justifies doubt as to whether the situation is as bad as reported—what does it indicate? That social conditions are any worse than usual? That the people themselves are any worse than usual? Not at all.

A "wave of crime" may be abnormal, BUT CRIME ITSELF IS NOR-MAL UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS. There are crimes and criminals at all times, only certain circumstances may tend to produce an erupi a certain kind of crime. Just as in times of extreme poverty and industrial distress petty crimes against property become more frequent, so at oti times other kinds of crime become prevalent. BUT CRIME IS EXISTENT ALWAYS UNDER THE PRESENT SYSTEM.

Deep down at the heart of society there is an ulcer eating its cancerous way, spreading disease and disintegration throut the whole social system. From time to time that ulcer manifests itself in certain unmistakable ways. Just now it is showing itself in the brutal and loathsome attacks upon young girls and children.

At both ends of the social scale there are the two classes of wasteful and deprayed rich and the idle, stunted, deprayed poor. One class is the complement of the other. The same cause produced them both. One class has so much money and so much time in which to spend its me that it has to resort to all sorts of strategems to satisfy its appetite for ser sation and variety in its pleasures. The other has so little means by which to satisfy its natural appetite, and it has been so degraded by poverty enforced self-denial, it has been so distorted and twisted by brutal and demoralizing conditions, that it expresses its desires brutally and savagely.

How much difference is there between the stories of lust and rapine told

of rich debauchees identified with scandals in high life and the tales being told during the present "wave of crime"? And if there is anything in suggestion, is it not possible that the continued repetition of the salacious details of the Thaw-White, Hartje and other scandals in the daily papers is findi expression among the social outcasts at the other end of the social scale In other words, the example of debauchety set by the world's elect is be logically followed by the world's damned.

Respectable Society is shocked by the "wave of crime". That is, He spectable Society is shocked because that which it knows to exist is exposed where all can see. The police are not doing their duty BECAUSE TREE DO NOT SUCCESSFULLY HIDE THE HORRORS WHICH RESPECTA BLE SOCIETY DESIRES HIDDEN. So long as crime is glossed over, cov ered up and not thrust under the eyes and noses of Respectable Society, all is well. It does not matter that crimes AND THE SOURCE OF CRIME, continue to exist. Rspectable Society only asks not to be disturbed, but to be allowed to go on its money-grubbing, self-satisfying way.

wave of crime" is a danger signal to Society. It is a warning that all is not so well with the world as capitalist economists and philosopher would have Society believe. It raises a question mark before every thought ful man and woman's eyes. It cries "halt" to a humanity too with the pursuit of material things to note the path along which its p

Crime is not a disease. It is but one symptom of a disease. Th of society is poisoned by private ownership. It is private ownership a control of the provid's industries that creates a spelal condition in whit there are classes: Classes of idlers and producers, of rich criminals and producers, of rich criminals and producers. criminals, of overfed, overdeveloped sensual parasites and of ur physically and spiritually starved and brutalized slum dwellers, of in despots and industrial wage-slaves.

A social wrong works its own revenge. Society must pay the price for its own error. Accept as right a system which creates criminals and rebution must come, and all the police and preaching and philosophizing in world cannot prevent its coming. Society must be prepared to acc fruits which come of its own planting.

Crush the helpless, strike down the weak, take from the as opportunity, thwart the craving of mankind for social intercourse, support the natural instincts and passions, make of brutes those who are too weal withstand the shock and stress of a mad and merciless ce and these things shall return with a thousandfold bitterness and agony to those who send them forth.

Only the Socialists can view the "wave of crime" with clear They are not dreamers who imagine they can stop crime by use of the p power or by long-winded editorials and dissertations upon the necessity morality, when morality is made impossible for countless thousands of p ple Neither do they how! for lynch law and other barbaric mean punishment. They had no part in choosing a city government cerns itself more with satisfying franchise hunting corporations and great grafters than in making life more endurable for the working class lation of the city. They are not responsible for the officials who protect encourage ice, gas and other trusts while they beat city employ

Socialists are free from blame for present conditions because they are working with all the power of their hearts and souls and brains to end the social system that produces those conditions, and to hasten the co Socialism, when mankind shall be free of private ownership and control of

## HAYWOOD AND MOYER HAVE NOT QUARRELLED

The daily papers are circulating a story that William D. Haywood and Charles H. Moyer have quarrelled. This statement by Comrade Haywood on the subject was made while travelling from Ogden to Salt Lake City on the return trip to Denver:

The story that I have had a quarrel with Moyer doubtless originated where other similar stories, equally false have started before. There is absolutely no truth in them. Moyer de-layed his departure from Boise chiefly because he wanted to stay near Pettilone as long as possible.

In answer to a request for a denial of the accused mine of the same report. Comrade Haywood in Ada County jail.

wired the New York "Volkszeitung": DENVER, Colo., Aug. 5.—In the future as in the past you will find Moyer and Haywood working shoulder shoulder in the interest of the working class.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD. Comrade Moyer and his wife have gone to Maniton, Colo., where they remain about ten days before going to Denver.

Steve Adams has been returned to Wallace, Idaho, to await his second trial for the alleged murder of Fred Tyler.

George F. Pettibone is the only one of the accused miners now remaining

### WHAT THE TRIAL COST THE STATE.

dispatch to the Denver "News",

dated Aug. 2, says:
"The State Board of Examiners has nearly completed the work of auditing the bills in connection with the Hay-wood trial, and it is found that all but \$9,000 of the \$104,000 appropriated by the legislature has been expended. To the present there has been actually there for paid out \$84,000. Bills presented and not yet passed on amount to \$4,600, and additional bills aggregating \$6,000 will be filed.

"How the state expects to meet the expenses in the trial of Pettibone is not known, as it is said to be doubtful if any bank will care to take a chance oring deficiency warrants. Prominent citizens have expressed a sentint against further prosecution of cases, and many bankers fear the next legislature will decline to take up the warrants.

"James H. Hawley, chief counsel for the prosecution, has drawn \$80,041.60 from the state, and has bills pending on, has drawn \$30,041.60 amounting to \$3,648.50 more. All o money has not been in fees, as it includes the expenses of a number of witnesses brought from Colorado and other states. It is understood that his fee is \$20,000. Senntor Bornh has id \$5,000 and has no bills pending. This is the smallest fee paid to any of the leading attorneys on either side. (It is not stated whether the nator got anything on the side or

"The total amount paid to the Pink-erton National Detective Agency is \$20,830.71. James McParland was allowed \$10 a day for his services, and it is said there were no strings to the amount he was permitted to spend for expenses and incidentals. The state was put to a heavy expense in bring-ing witnesses from other states. Not

ing witnesses from other states. Not nily was it necessary to pay all their xpenses, but in most instances wit-cesses charged for their time. "As an example of the lavish expen-iture the receipts show that \$588.70 has used to get the testimony of Mrs. Lowerd of San Francisco, who merely conflict that the found, a screw in the

door of the room occupied by Harry Orchard previous to the Bradley ex-

## NOT A "COMMON

MURDER TRIAL".

Australian Labor and Socialist papers bring news of the malicious dis-tortion of the facts connected with the there followed the same course as that same press here. Similar distortion was employed by the capitalist press in England and other countries. The European edition of the New York 'Herald", for instance, suppressed reports of the trial as soon as the defense began to shatter the Pinkerton confession recited by Orchard.

In face of the world wide importance given to this trial as seen in this equally world wide spreading of falsethis same press continually stated "this is only a common murder rial." The fact is that it was a trial of world-wide importance to the workers of all countries and the vicious attitude of the capitalist press of all lands confirms it.

## MINE OWNERS GETTING BUSY.

Following rapidly upon the acquittal of William D. Haywood comes the report that the Mine Owners' Associa tion is preparing to continue its war upon the Western Federation of Miners. At a meeting of the association held in Colorado Springs last Monday it was decided that the card system will be rigidly enforced in the Cripple Creek region.

It is stated that since the announce ment of the verdict in the Haywood case detectives in the employ of the Mine Owners' Association have been interviewing miners on labor issues and trying to learn whether they are for or against the Federation.

It is said that the lists of miners employed in Cripple Creek have been checked up in alphabetical order and that several men have been dis-

w. Worker Sustaining Fund"

AMERICANIZING CANADA. balt, Ontario, and in conducting the campaign against the miners, the owners seem to be following the methods employed in Idabo and Colorado. A writer in the "Western Clarion" of Vancouver, B. C. refers to these methods as "the Americanization of the mining industries," which would indicate that many Canadian workers take the American exploiter as the world's standard for brutality in labor struggles. There are 2,500 men out. The camp has produced a dozen or more millionaires in the last two or three years, besides enriching a large number of smaller adventurers.

The best claims have been pre-empted, but wild cat schemes are being floated and these absorb the small earnings of large numbers of gullible investors, which provides a further

source of revenue to rich grafters. The writer states the miners are liable to arrest and imprisonment, but as no troops or jails are available no attempt has been made yet to employ troops or to provide bull pens. their part in the strike and the "Clarion" correspondent has the following interesting comment to make on those worthles:

"One sure result of the trouble will be the complete establishment of modern American industrial methods in the camp, including the employment of Pinkerton thugs and armed guards bull pens and all the other means for keeping labor in absolute subjection, as employed in Colorado and Idaho. In this they have the approval and hearty co-operation of the Whitney govern-ment of Ontario, which has made such lofty professions of standing for the

A great strike is being waged in Co- | 'People' against the corporations. As a beginning of the new order of things Attorney-General Fox has sent a force in charge of Detective Greer to Cobalt to preserve order, consisting of 'seven or eight experienced men mostly selected from private detective agencies -in other words, Pinkerton thugs or other vermin of that class of slimy reptiles, who have left a trail of blood and perjury and blackmail behind them in every mining and industrial center of the United States.

"And Detective Greer is a worthy leader of such scum. He is capable of any meanness or dirty work in the interest of his capitalistic masters. He it was who a few months ago in order to gain a reputation as a sleuth used his best endeavors to hound an innocent woman, Mrs. Perkins of Cayuga, to the gallows on a trumped up charge of murdering her husband, which in spite of Greer's attempt to induce wit nesses to suppress or distort evidence so as to secure her conviction turned out to have no better foundation that

neighborhood gossip. Quite a number of papers are nov in trouble over libel suits brought by aggrieved parties for publishing the fairy tales told them by Greer in advance of the trial in order to prejudice public opinion against his victim-ar old trick of the detective fraternity and often successful. Cobalters had better look closely after their pocket books and their ore sacks, their wive and daughters, while this precious ers don't keep them too busy, they are liable to be up to any piece of deviltry on the side. They will probably, how ever, be a permanent infliction.

## NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following additional contributions to the defense fund of the Moyer-Haywood Conference: FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: Brickley-

cra' Union No. 11, \$100; Columbia Piensure Club, \$1,10; A. K. & S. K., Br. 160, \$50; Henry Rieth, \$4; 12th A. D., Socialist Party, \$10; do., Br. 114, \$5; do., Br. 210, \$10; do., Br. 13, Sonth Brooklyn, \$25; Bak-ers' Union No. 1, \$25; Brotherhood of Carpenters No. 375, \$150; A. K. & S. K., Br. 158, \$25; Bronx Labor Council, \$25; Inde-pendent Machinists' Union, \$5; Brothersendent Machinists' Union, \$5; Brothermood of Pninters No. 400, \$100; Bricklayers'
mion No. 35, \$25; Hungarian Branch, Sotalist Party, Trenton, N. J., \$4,50; John
hillp, \$1; H. Enders, \$1; J. Tulog, \$50e,
h. K. & S. K., Br. 24, \$100; Evergreen,
i., Branch Socialist Party, \$10; John
leichle, 50e, James River, Va., 50e, A. L.,
vewark, \$1; Schroth, Brooklyn, \$1; P.
schlesinger, \$4; E. Leibengut, Newark, \$2;
santiago iglesian, \$R25; F. Onasch, South
suntion, N. V., \$1,10; W. Lippelt, Boches,
er, N. Y., \$10; John Benk, \$50; X. N. \$2;
k. & S. K., Br. 28, Astoria, \$73; Heinteh Heine Lodge, No. 32, Order of True
riends, \$100; Loan Foirtchester, Socialist
rarty, \$10; Club Maikasten, \$10; total for
wa weeks, \$897,45; previously seknowldiged, \$18,485,10; total to date, \$10,742,35;
FOR THE AGITATION FUND: A. K. &
K., Br. 91, \$12; do, Br. 114, Stapleton,
\$5; total for the week, \$17; previously achowledged, \$1,722,55; total to date,
\$7,780,35.

## MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

A mass meeting will be held at the Labor Lyceum, 949-955 Willoughby avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Monday, Aug. 10, 8 p. m., to celebrate the great est and most effective victory working class has ever won. The speakers will be Luella Twining, or ganizer for the W. F. of M.: Chas. H Vanderporten, James T. Hunter and

## HUDSON COUNTY CELEBRATES.

The Hudson County Socialists held a celebration meeting over Haywood's acquittal at Liberty Hall, West Hoboken, last Sunday evening. The speakers were Luella Twining, Willian Mailly, and Fred. Krafft. James M Reilly acted as chairman. The hall was filled and the speakers were liber ally applauded. A collection for the fund was taken up and netted \$36.26. Besides this, a donation of \$67.50 was reported from Branch 19 Workmen's Sick and Death Benefi Fund, and also one of \$50 from the Hudson County Committee of the Socialist Party.

### It is rather unusual that any capitalist journal should state the tenden

cies of capitalist development and fortify its statements with an array of official figures. But that is what the organ of the Manufacturers' Association, "American Industries," attempts to do. This journal does not attempt to moralize or draw conclusions from these figures. Perhaps the story the figures tell is not to the liking of the class that "American Industries" represents. At any rate the conclusions drawn from these statistics are as follows:

LESS WORKERS.

FEWER PLANTS,

In the production of iron and steel the number of plants is decreasing. This is no doubt due to the fact that scattered plants are being merged into larger organizations of capital, smaller ones are being closed and the larger and most efficient plants are operated more steadily.

While fewer plants are operated less workmen are employed to-day than at any time during the past five years. This decrease in the number employed is due to the constant improvement in machines which displace labor without reducing the volume of wealth produced. On the contrary more iron and steel is produced to-day than ever and the surplus is not distributed to the remaining employees as some bour geols economists would have us beieve. The investments in building,

have headquarters notified by tele phone, 3586 Seventy-ninth street, and bondsmen and lawyer will be on hand. The right of the party to unmolested use of the streets must not be abridged

or taken away from us.

The conclusion is that there is a con stant increase in the production of

machinery, tools, etc., have incre

saving of the labor cost in pro-

fron and steel. The total wages

amounted to 18.1 per cent.

but these in the main make for the

have increased as well as the total

number of employees by about 10 per

seen in the increased tonnage which

cent but the saving to the owners

iron and steel with fewer plants and fewer employees and more wealth for the iron and steel kings. The same process takes place in other concentrated industries and capitalist owner ship permits the stockholders to abthe benefits of this mechan and industrial progress,

### FOR THE WORKER. The Sth A. D., Socialist Party, has,

arranged a grand musical and dramatic concert, to celebrate the second anniversary of the district, at the Kalish Theatre, Bowery, pear Canal street, on Friday evening, Aug. 9. Fifty per cent of the proceeds will be given to "The Worker Sustaining Fund" and the remaining 50 per cent will go to the district treasury. Tickets are 15, 25, 35 and 50 cents, and can be had at the 8th A. D. headquarters, 106 Ludlow street. Socialists and sympathizers are urged to give their support to this affair, as both The Worker and the district need money. The entertainment will be a fine one, very good talent having been engaged. The 8th A. D. comrades are anxious to make this occasion a success, socially as well as financially.

-Join your district party organigation.

## The Worker.

shed every Saturday by the Social-ev of the State of New York. C. CHASE. State Secretary OMON. State Treasure: R. Eighty-fourth St., New York.

TELEPHONE: 3586-79th Street. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 15 Spruce Street

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office on April 6, 1891. As The Worker goes to press on Wedness, correspondents sending news should if their communications in time to reach some by Monday, whenever possible, on mounications concerning the elitorial martinent of the paper should be adsead to the Editor of The Worker 15 race Street, New York. Inc. of the editors may be seen at the every Tuesday and Wednesday better 7 and 0 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

ha Socialist Party has passed thru its id general election. Its growing power ndicated by the increase of its vote: 



All communications, reports, annents, notices, etc., intended for publication in The Worker, or for the editorial department should be addressed: THE EDITOR, THE WORK-ER, 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW

### REPORTS FROM STUTTGART.

Algernon Lee, editor of The Worker, who will act as one of the two gates elected by the National Committee to represent the Socialist Party at the International Socialist Congress which meets at Stuttgart, on Aug. 18, Ill contribute special letters on the Congress to The Worker. As this Congress promises to be the most impor tant international gathering of Socialists yet held Comrade Lee's letters will of decided interest to readers of The Worker, and will give news of the Congress which will not be obtainable thru the daily press.

### A LABOR DAY ISSUE.

The issue of The Worker dated Aug. 31, will be prepared for Labor Day es. It will contain special articles by some of the most able Socialist writers and a variety of matter specially adapted for propaganda. ing those who have been requested to contribute to that issue are William D. Haywood, Eugene V. Debs, Franklin II. Wentworth, Max S. Hayes, Rose Pastor Stokes, Jos. Wanhope, W. J. Ghent and others.

Orders for bundles at the usual rates should be placed at once. The amount of orders received will determine whether the issue will consist of eight pages or not. Locals and branches should take action of their next meetings and place orders, with cash, with the business management at the earliest possible moment. Bundle rates are: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent each; 100 copies, 75 cents; 200 copies, \$1.20; 300 copies or more, 50 cents a hundred.

## SOCIALISM AND SCIENCE.

"Collier's" is of the opinion that Socialists are "trying to advance their cause on a system of reasoning which the world abandoned fifty years ago," and refers to the painstaking research and investigation of Charles Darwin as a contrast to the Socialist method of reasoning. The editor has also made the interesting discovery that "somewhere in the early twenties the typical Socialist leader seizes upon the old, fore Darwin and has held to it in spite of the great progress in science since that time.

This is certainly interesting, as it is seldom that a journal that looks with favor on capitalist society is willing to rest its fate with the theory of evolution. The "old abandoned theory of society as eternal and its defenders fought the evolutionary theory just because they knew to accept it would be to concede the extinction of capitalism some time.

The rich store of facts revealed by Darwin and his fellow pioneers and those who succeeded them, have established the truth that capitalist society is subject to laws of change and must pass away. Socialists hold to the view that capitalist society must change. that it must pass away as other systems have passed away. They established this position with the scientific labors of Darwin, Huxley, Marx and others. In accordance with its evolutionary perspective the Socialist movement meets in annual congresses and conventions in the various countries to discuss the various phases of capitalist development as they arise and they make such changes in their policy, organization and official utterances as the evolution of society warrants. No other movement of modern times has so unreservedly accepted the historical and evolutionary perspective of science

other movement is as careful to modify and make changes in its organization and program in adaptation to new conditions as the Socialist movement. On the other hand "Collier's" affects to believe that "all large modern statecraft" is inspired by the evolutionary view. Nothing is farther from the truth. Modern statecraft has become in large measure modern stategraft. Aside from the men who are given diplomatic missions and some who are placed at the heads of federal departments, the average politician entrusted with power is often illiterate so far as any conception of science is concerned. And as for capitalist parties no such consideration enters into their deliberations when they meet to frame their official declarations. If the editor of "Collier's" wished to attend a political convention where the scientists and philosophers, past and present, were mentioned and their works discussed, he would have to attend a Socialist convention or forego the pleasure. If he desired to hear men discuss how best to square themselves with popular ignorance and prejudice in order to win, he would have to go to the conventions of the two great parties and listen to the 'statesmen" who elicit his admiration. There the bar-room heeler, the successful grafter, the professional politiclans, predominate and no "issue" is considered unless it has the merit of catching votes or of conserving or endangering capitalist interests. This constitutes the "statecraft" of the

The working class is the heir to the intellectual achievements of mankind. It has no sinister interests in conflict with the progress of society to a nobler and higher civilization. Only the capitalist class has a desire to check the futher evolution of society or refeet the evolutionary philosophy which justifies a change in our social system. The working class can afford to concede nothing to its exploiters. Neither mental, philosophic or scientific supe riority belongs to the ruling class or its spokesmen. The workers will triumph thru the philosophy of evolution; the capitalist class can only fail by its recognition and so will continue to exclude from the councils of their political retainers the names and works of the real men of science.

Father Curry of New York is sorely perplexed at the "spread of Socialistic doctrines" and offers a rebuke to the moneyed set who recently gave a dinner to an ape at Newport. As it is conceded to be the privilege of all men to associate with their kind if they want to, it is hardly fair for men of the cloth to attempt to deprive the "best people" of their pleasures. If such exhibitions stimulate envy among the poor let it not be forgotten that these jaded parasites must have something to occupy their useless and wasted lives. If they do not dine with apes or spend their time in other ways that distinguish "men of ability" they might have to take up useful work and where is the reverend gentleman who would recommend that dreadful alternative?

## THAT FINE

The Standard Oil Company has been fined \$29,240,000 for acts committed in violation of federal laws. The fine has not been collected and Mr. Rockefeller smiled a sweet smile when informed of the action-and continued his pleasant game of golf. Mr. Rockefeller is not concerned. He knows the devious methods of appeal to higher courts, and if necessary can collect the fine from those who must purchase oil or the early twenties" regarded capitalist | go without light. Then why should he. not smile? There is not a capitalist journal of whatever political pursuasion but knows this to be true. But even with this knowledge some are protesting that such fines might be used to confiscate the business of some great corporations.

> What a contrast is this grave con cern for the big property interests when it is remembered that the fine of a starving workingman for taking a crust of bread confiscates his earning power and reduces to beggary those who are dependent on him. No anxiety is exhibited for the welfare of these unfortunates who produce wealth but have none, and then have their wage earning power confiscated to satisfy outraged justice.

This commiseration for Mr. Rocke feller's plight is truly pathetic, but its sting is removed when we remember that Mr. Rockefeller himself smiles at the antics of those who temporarily annoy him.

A "labor expert" in the government service is quoted as saying that the sa the Socialist movement has. No world's supply of labor is short of the that worthy rising out of his criminal

actual demand and asserts that increasing prosperity is responsible for it. As an example of the kind of "facts" he uses to prove his assertion he states that the Panama canal requires a steady force of 40,000 men. These do not stay very long and the places of deserters have to be constantly filled. It does not occur to him that those who desert the canal replace in the long run those who leave other countries for work on the canal and the two movements instead of demonstrating increase of employment merely cancel each other. As well say that employment is increasing in building trades because men having completed one building start work on another. The bourgeois method of reasoning is certainly a strange and wonderful thing.

### CULTURED SAVAGES.

The statement of Clarence Darrow at the Haywood trial that the culture received in modern universities takes the humanity out of men, "shocks" some of the dally and weekly press Experience proves Darrow's assertion correct and the trial itself can be cited as an example sustaining the state-

Unquestionably malicious and lying correspondents. like Thomas of the New York 'Sun" and Davis of the New York "Times", are the recipients of some degree of modern culture and refinement and understand the sacredness of human life if they do not appreclate it. Trained men with some intellectual endowment are generally engaged for such services. But that this should necessarily include feelings of sympathy, pity, humanity or a sacred regard for the truth is disproven by the performance of these correspondents at the Boise trial.

The lives of four or five fellow be ings have hung in the balance and whether they should be returned to their families or be given to the executioner, the plain, simple facts alone could determine. In the face of the sacred responsibility these correspondents owed to their reading constituency to report the facts, what did they do? Fired with a blood lust and blased with preconceived views as to the guilt of the accused, they proceeded to inflame a lynch spirit among the millions of their readers. All feelings pity and humanity were lost to them and no falsehood was too glaring for their purpose. One went so far as to assert that the unspeakable scoundrel Orchard was the "moral su-

perior" of Richardson. Even when the stricken wife and mother and daughters of Haywood were convulsed with grief at the awful possibility of hearing the doom of their loved one pronounced, these products of modern "culture", unmoved by the suffering of these women, could write their lying and venomous reports. They could find plenty of reason for believing the statements of a man whose career was written in the blood of scores of fellow beings, but could not find it possible to believe scores of honest men whose testimony was in conflict with the multi-murderer. Every device known to the ingenuity of these reporters was employ ed to suppress facts favoring the defense and magnifying those that favorder the prosecution. The malicious character of these reports was so apparent that many papers not committed to the cause of Haywood felt it necessary to protest.

In the face of this work one is forced to the conclusion that what was once buman in these creatures has been educated out of them. It is not unfair to say that Orchard is their "moral superior". Orchard at least risked his fife continually in blazing his bloody trail. These correspondents did not and so added cowardice to their infamy.

The cultured savage who is lost to all sentiments of fairness when the stake is the life of a fellow being, is at heart a reversion to the primitive type of man who satisfied his blood hunger with the life of his antagonist. This was the law of the primitive world as competition was the law in the world of fifty years ago. The time that has passed since primitive savagery passed away is a measure of the progress that has been lost on men of this kind. So far as they are concerned twenty centuries of progress in taming the brute in man have left no impress on them.

The New York "Mail" suggests that if Haywood should be nominated as Socialist candidate for President, Harry Orchard should be made his running mate. But the "Mail" has already preempted all claims on Orchard. Its cartoonist, Homer Davenport, already vouched for Orchard when he pictured

self, regenerated and bathed in the sunbeams that served as a symbol of truth. Orchard was the "Mail's" hero before the verdict; why does it desert him now?

A writer in the New York "Times' of August 3, signing himself "semi-Socialist," expresses his appreciation of Oscar King Davis' reports of the Haywood trial, believes Haywood guilty and thanks Roosevelt for his shameless reference to Haywood and others as "undesirable citizens."

The writer gives his address as Port Richmond and it would not surprise us if he proved to be a "semi-Socialist", who has on a number of occasion spoken with careful regard for bourgeols opinion and an equal disregard for those whom he claims to be tu semi-agreement with. The only comment we have to make on his latest confession of faith is that he belongs to the other camp, has belonged there and will no doubt be there so long as respectable capitalist circles demand their tribute from those who hang to its ragged fringe. As the manufacturer of a non-union food product would say, "There's a reason!"

### NOTE. COMMENT AND ANSWER.

The Worker desires to make grate-'ul acknowledgement of the voluntary services rendered during the Haywoo trial by Comrade John Szako who kindly sent us from Bolse newspapers con taining reports, and in other ways a sisted as in following the proceedings

H. C. CORDREY, Prairie Depot, 6.-President Van Cleave at the recent aunual convention of the National Asso ciation of Manufactureres recommend ed that \$500,000 be raised to fight the labor unions, and especially to estab lish the "open shop."

Now that the Haywood trial has turned out right there is no particular damage done by Bebel and Kautsky eing drawn into sending letters on the case, but it was mighty reckless headwork on the part of those who engineered the thing, nevertheless. These distinguished foreign comrades could know nothing about the merits of the case, and to draw them into it for circulation-booming reasons is not at all creditable.-Social Democratic Herald. We know no reason why Comrades

Bebel and Kautsky or any others any

where should not have raised their voice in protest against the mine owners' conspiracy—unless it be the bour geois tradition which condemns as "un-diplomatic" utterances by public men of one nation upon question concern to the people of another nadon. But Socialists are not governed by bourgeois traditions and antiquated ideas of national etiquette and especially where the working class or any of its leaders are in peril because o capitalist persecution. Bourgeois diplo nats may be bound by such a code just because they owe allegiance to and represent the ruling class who culivate it to guard the interests of international exploitation. The French and German workers and those of other countries rightly disregard this code in lending assistance and sending words of encouragement to the workneeded for those suffering from some capitalist injustice. To say also that informed on the Haywood affair is to take a great deal for granted. It is as other European comrades, took as much and, perhaps more, interest in the persecution of the Federation of dcials than they did in the Drevfus case. And who will say that the Haywood trial was not of much greater importance to the Socialists of the world than the persecution of the French army officer? If the Socialists of Europe followed the latter case with keen interest is is certain they kept informed on the Haywood persecution and were qualified to pass an opinion upon the mine owners' conspiracy. But, now that Haywood is acquitted and "no particular damage" has followed the action of Bebel and Kaut sky, what "particular damage" could have been ascribed to their words had the verdict been otherwise?

## BUSINESS "HONESTY."

Some people may be shocked to learn that in the state of New York the pur chasers of goods from business men and chiefly from grocers, are defrauded out of \$20,000,000 annually thru short weighting of scales. Fritz Reichmann State Sealer of Weight and Measures has been conducting an investigation

and makes the charge.

This is merely an addition to the mass of evidence which shows what value is to be placed on the assertion that "honesty" is the first requisite of success in business. Business honesty in the capitalist world is as unbalance ed as the scales which are employed to weigh the adulterated goods the workers are forced to purchase.

## AN APPROPRIATE MOUTHPIECE.

Cleveland Citizen.

-Subscribe for The Worker.

## CURRENT LITERATURE.

All books noticed in this department can the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, New York. The word "net" in the statement of price, indicates that postage or expressage will be charg

H. Allen. Dodd, Mead & Co

The author of "Efficient Democ racy", who is General Agent of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and Secretary of the Committee on Physical Welfare of School Children, describes his book as "an attempt to stimulate desire on the part of the reader to apply efficiency tests to himself as governor and governed. To be efficient," he continues, "is more difficult than to be good. The average citizen honestly in favor of what he calls good government does not yet understand that there are an intelligence and an efficiency as far beyond the reach of mere goodness as is business efficiency beyond the reach of mere good intention. . . Given 100 so-called best citizens in church parlor and 100 frequenters of a Bowery saloon, it would be a rash man who would feel sure that the average intelligence as to government, its needs, its justice, its methods, was higher in the parlor than in the saloon. Without intelligent control

In his first chapter Mr. Allen examines and exposes the fallacy that "good men will administer well", and shows that men actuated by the no-

by the public, no efficient, progressive,

triumphant democracy is possible."

blest of intentions are often guilty of disastrous maladministration, while system and method may as often utilize the energy of "bad men" in real public service. Education in itself gives no guaranty against misgovernment; religion and what is known as respectability are as often enlisted on the side of public corruption as on that of honest government; and mere publicity that reveals evils without explaining the disease whose symptoms they are does more harm than good, in that it creates a cynical disbellef in the possibility of honesty in public affairs. He is of the opinlon, however, that there is a real rem edy, not a palliative, in the application of what he calls "efficiency tests", by an intelligent use of the statistica method to results achieved. He elab orates his idea, with abundant comment and illustration, thru chapters dealing with the administration of hospitals, of schools, of charity, the prevention of crime, religious

government, and so forth. The whole work is a plea—and in many respects a forcible one-for the treatment of public administration as a matter of business, judging administrators by their efficiency and fostering their efficiency just as is done in administra-

tion of a railway or a manufacturing industry. is a strong one. It seems to us, how ever, that Mr. Allen, while going much deeper than the ordinary good-govern ment advocate, is yet far from going deep enough, and signally fails to locate and explain the fundamental cause for the dishonesty and inefficleny in public and, we may add, to an often unrealized degree in private) business which is so characteristic of this age and of this coun try. If government is notoriously disonest and inefficient, is it safe for us to assume that this is simply because most of the people do not know the Is it not more probably because ther is no considerable portion of the people who really desire honesty and efficlency in such matters, who have, inno good reason for desiring them? Ine probability, as it seems to us, is strongly in favor of this explanation; and observation of facts confirms us in the belief. It is now pretty generally recognized that the great capitalists, as a class, do not desire that government should be very efficlent or very honest, except in certain departments of its activity, which ren der them special service; in general, they are strong enough not greatly to need its legitimate services and have varied and lively interest in abusing its functions. But this is equally true of a large section of the so-called middle class-of that section composed of

small business men of all sorts. Engaged in strenuous competition with each other and with more powerful rivals on the economic field, feeling themselves gradually going to the wa in this struggle, they are forced to practise economies which conflict with their social duties. Tacit permission to dodge taxes, to violate the building code, the ordinances, the sanitary code, the factory laws, and other public regulations which modern indus trial methods have made necessary for the protection of human life and health, and which restrict their act ions and their opportunities in busi--tacit permission to violate these

class interest, in regarding good gov

with respect and actually treated with

contempt. The vastly more numerou

wage-working class has a considerable interest, indeed, in honest and efficient administration of even such government as we now have—that is, of a government nine-tenths of whose func-

laws is often necessary to their very life as business men; and, bitterly as they may resent the blackmail which must pay and the bad service which they get, they generally prefer corrupt to houest public officials. They know their business; they are quite right, from the standpoint of thei

The New York "Volkszeitung"

nakes the appropriate suggestion tha Harry Orchard, since he got religion and won the praise of some eminent clergymen, might father a new cult of healers. To which we might add that the rat "McClure's Magazine" could be utilized as a propaganda organ.-

tions is the protection of capitalist property and only one-tenth the promotion of human welfare; but post tively, considerable as this interest is, it is relatively small beside the other desiderata which command the attention of the active and intelligent portions of the proletariat; these are First, success in the daily battle for better wages, hours, and conditions of labor-a battle in which the powers of government are generally used against them, especially by honest and efficient administrators; and, second, the ultimate (gradual or rapid) and radical transformation of government from being chiefly a defender of profit-making property to be chiefly an administrator of collective industry. The wage-working class, therefore, while disapproving inefficiency and dishonesty in government, has no powerful motive for vigorously and persistently opposing it. To sum it all up, the fact that popular public policy is necessarily, while the existing economic system prevails, a makeshift compromise among various conflicting class interests and individual interests estab lishes a heavy if not an insurmount-

> Nevertheless, tho Mr. Allen's book seems to us essentially superficial, it has much to commend it to those who seek and hope to take part in the transformation of government and its administration in the interest of the working class and of humanity. To indicate his style and manner we must make some brief extracts from "A Chapter on False Syntax", with which he closes his work:

able handicap against honesty and

against efficiency in its administra-

AVERAGE: To be inspected before using. Prolific source of miseducation. Average income nobody ever has; average man nobody ever sees; average price no body ever pays. Average is helpful when it means "safe to count on." . . . "Strike an average" should be avoided beyond the point where analysis of experience shows what in all likelihood will happen, what may be counted upon if conditions do not

CONSERVATIVE: A shut sesame, awefully pronounced to prevent candid analysis of past experience. Should frighten no one and allure no one. The conservative of resterday becomes to-morrow's reactionary unless willing to be radical to-day.

EVOLUTIONARY: Doing in Rome as the Romans do. Sometimes up and sometim down; sometimes toward efficiency a sometimes toward insufficiency. Man's kind of evolution may be made m efficient than nature's, because more direct

LAWYER FALLACY: That lawyers make efficient law makers; that a knowledge of law requisite for admission to the bar or for successful evasion of lawqualifies a man to see what laws are needed by the com-

munity.

MAN-OF-AFFAIRS FALLACY: That suc cess in amassing a fortune or in conducting a business enterprise fits a man to legislate or administer for other men's busin for public protection against his own busi-

RIGHTS: Most of the rights we call inallenable are political rights, seldom asso-ciated with every-day comforts, necessities, and pleasures. How can a child who talks thru his nose be enthusiastic over the right of free speech? Of what good is freedom of the press to those for whom reading is harder than sweatshop tol? How futile the right to trial by jury, if physical defects make a child unable to do what the

law expects!
THEORETICAL: Mistakenly used to characterize bad theory. Theory may be good or bad. There is nothing more impraccal man who abhors underlying prin and refuses ot study experience. He stantly making false judgments and blocking progress. The only means of being practical is to be efficiently theoretical.

THE VOICE OF THE STREET. By Ernest Poole. A. S. Barnes & Co., 1906. Price, \$1.50. "The Street"-be it Wall Street or Newspaper Row or the Bowery or fusion, headlong haste; it means impatient jostling and grabbing, thoughtless, fearless, ruthless, relentless but remorseless; it means chance, "nerve", eagernes so intense that it cannot see beyond the moment and continually defeats its own purposes. Jim is a child of "the Street" and its voice calls insistently when he would turn away and live a life slower and surer. As a newsboy, he was "lucky with the dice; and the superstitious belief in luck, the mability to work steadily and wait, the ever fresh assur ance that, after all the failures, this time fortune will surely favor wishes—this gambling mania which permeates almost every field and stratum of New York life clings to him and dominates his career and is at last exorcised only when it has wrought incalculable disaster, not to him alone, but still more to those to whom he owes the most. Jim is the pawn-and the prize-in a desperate struggle between "the Street sonified by "the Skinner", at first head of the street gang, later one of the myriad petty free lances of Wall Street—and Art, embodied in old Fritz, the gentle, simple, carnest mus and his daughter Gretchen. And then there is one other important figure, Dago Joe, who loves Jim with Italian devotion and whose blind love curious ly abets the forces that work for his destruction and those that work to save him.

To tell the story in outline would be to spoil it for the reader. It is a be to spoil it for the reader. It is a simple and not an improbable story, so far as that goes; stranger things happen daily in our crasy New York than happened to Jim and his friends. There is no very strong character drawing; impersonal forces, stronger than men's and women's wills, abaping and directing their wills, prepare

and develop the tragedy; and in this lies the truth and strength of the book for, spite of all individualistic m alizing, such are the facts of life. And if the tragedy has a happy ending, after all—as happens, so in fact-its significance is not only individual, but social. It is told in the ong which said to Gretchen at the

"Be glad-for the Street is forever ehind us; the fight, the race, the lie, the gamble-are only parts of death, Deep under the glare and the roar of street-life-real life-is silently waiting for the time when men shall no longer be blind and deaf. Be glad for the Age of the Street will forever pass to make way for the Age of the Song. Be glad-for life-real life-is not murder of the weak by the mighty. Be glad-for life is creation-the race where each helps his brother, that Big Beauty may come first ahead. Be glad-for life is the birth and the growth of beauty and joy for all. Be

glad-for life is love."

Longmans, Green & Co. publish as a 48-page pamphlet an article (somewhat revised and extended by Harold Cox in the "Edinburgh Review", entitled "Socialism in the House of Commons". Mr. Cox is Member of Parliament for Preston, a Liberal, and a determined (we can hardly say "a strong") opponent of Socialism. He has made the astonishing discovery that the Labor Party in the House is strongly inclined to Socialism and that there are socialistic tendencies even imong the Liberals—and, he might have added, among the Tories as well, This is, of course, quite opposed to "the spirit of British institutions", and Mr. Cox has set himself to correct the evil. We cannot congratulate him on his success. His arguments are as original and as cogent as those so tire-lessly repeated by Mr. Mallock, and that is the most that can be said for them.

"The Arena" contains a striking article by Rev. Thomas McGrady on "The Catholic Church and Socialism", which is of special interest to Socialists. Father McGrady reviews the points of antagonism between the Socialist movement and the Catholic Church, and predicts that the church will be one of the bulwarks of capitalism in the fight to maintain the existing order. The article is written in Comrade McGrady's usual vigorous style. An article by William Mailly on "The Season's Social Drama" reviews the plays of a social and economic character produced in New York during the past season, of which there was a larger number than ever before in the history of the American stage. The article is illustrated with photographs of scenes from some of the plays. Other articles bear upon important social questions and tendencies, and magazine at its usual high standard. An announcement states that "The Arena" is making steady progress in a brighter than ever. On account of its progressive character it meets with difficulties in reaching the public thru the newsstands and other avenues of circulation, and this retards its advance. It is published at Trenton, N. J., where subscriptions and orders for copies can be sent.

The works of Walt Whitman have been translated into Russian by K. Tchukovsky under the title of Poet-Anarchist Walt Whitman." Another American work that has been translated into Russian is Morris Hillquit's "History of Socialism in the United States.

## IN DAYS OF OLD.

Individual property is represented to as by the past as the guarantee of ndividual liberty and the most powerful stimulant to production, because the man who worked the field which belonged to him, he who wielded the tool which he owned, he who distribu-ted commodities in his own shop, were all interested in making the best possible use of the instrument of production or distribution which they posessed and personally wielded. the protection of humanity, and gave; men the maximum of liberty at th time possible; but are we responsible for its disappearance.

No; the change is due to economic phenomena. On the day when the ma-chine worked by steam supplanted the hand-tool wielded by its owner, private property was displaced by another form of property with which, the the forms are totally distinct, your eco omists habitually confound it. Canitalist property established itself upon

the ruins of private property. The private property of the hand-com worker has been suppressed by capitalist property in mechanical weaving works; the private property of the hand-spinner has been replaced by capitalist property in steam spinning nills: the little forge of the form days has given way to the great capitalist furnaces of present times. Wherein lies the distinction between apitalist property and private property? The difference is here: that co italist property does not belong to ized in a steadily-growing degree the non-worker.—Jules Guesde.

## DRAWING THE LINE

A correspondent sends "Life" the following advertisement appearing in a San Francisco paper:

WANTED—Washing and housecleaning the day, \$1.75 per day. Lydia E. 7.248 Boutwell st., near Silver and Bruno area; will not work for paths ride on care can by strikeholes.

By Leroy Scott:

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CHAPTER XIX.

FOLEY TASTES REVENGE.

Foley's threat that, under cover of the strike, he was going to make Mr. Baxter suffer, was anything save empty bluster. But twenty years of fighting had made him something of a seur of vengeance. He knew, for instance, that a moment usually inted itself when revenge was nost effective and when it tasted test. So he now waited for time ing him that moment; and he waited all the more patiently because month must elapse ere the beginning of the strike would afford him his

The month passed dully. Buck had n from certain knowledge when be had remarked to Mr. Baxter that the contractors would not yield without a fight. During April there were than half a dozen meetings be tween the union's committee and the tive Committee of the employers' association in a formal attempt at peaceful settlement. The public atof Foley and Baxter toward each other for the past two years had been mly hostile. That attitude was not d, but it was now sincere. In meetings the unionists presented their case: the employers gave their ide; every point, pro and con, over again and again. On the thirtieth of April the situation was just as it had been on the first: "We're in' to get all we're askin' for," said We can concede nothing." id Mr. Baxter. On the first of May man was at work on an fron job in New York City.

During these four weeks Foley re-gained popularity with an astounding rapidity. He was again the Foley of er or five years ago, the Foley that had won the enthusiastic admiration of the union fierce-tongued in his denunciation of the employers at union etings, grimly impudent to members of the employers' Executive Committee and matching their every argumentall times witty, resourceful, terribly determined, fairly hurling into others fidence in himself. He was feeling with almost its first freshness the joy of being in, and master of, a great fight. Men that for years had spoken of him only in hate, now cheered him. And even Tom himself had to yield ht. Men that for years had sp to this new Foley a reluctant admiration, he was so tireless, so aggressive, so equal to the occasion.

I'om had become, by the first of May, a figure of no importance. True, le was a member of the strike committee, but Foley gave him no chance egrak; and, anyhow, the walking raid so pointedly, albeit with a virulence that antagonized the employers all the mere, that there was no reason for his saying aught. And as for his losition as president, that had become pathetically ludicrous. As the in opl'cley went in the union's estimation, lower went he. Even his own friends, while not abandoning him, fell in behind Foley. He was that pitiable anomaly, a leader without a following and without a cause. Foley had stolen both. He tried to console himself with the knowledge that the walking delegate was managing the strike for the union's good; but only the millionth man has so little personal ambition that he is content to see the work he eing well done by another. And yet, the fallen, he hung obstinately on and waited-blindly.

Tom was now in little danger m the entertainment committee, for ley's disquiet over his influence had dissipated by his rapid decline. and after the first of May Tom gave Foley even less concern, for he had inally secured work in the shipping at of a wholesale grocer, so

among the union men.

During April the contractors had prepared for the coming fight by locating non-union fromworkers, and during the first part of May they rushed these into-the city and set them to work. union ironworkers, and during guarded by Pinkerton detectives, upon the most pressing jobs. The union, in its turn, picketed every building on re was an attempt to conwork, and against the scabs the kets waged a more or less pacific rfare. Foley was of himself as ch as all the pickets. He talked to the non-union men as they came up to their work, as they left their ion men as they came , as they rode away on street ers, as they sat in saloous.

ached by his preachment of the rinciples of trade unionism. And some he reached by such brief speech as this: "This strike 'Il be settled soon. Our men 'll all go back to work. What ppen to youse about then? The bosses 'll kick youse out. If youse 're wise youse 'll join the union and help us in the strike." This argument was made more effective by the temporary lifting of the initiation fee of twenty-five dollars, by which act scabs were rade union men without price. There called "transmittin' unionism to the brain by the fist," and he reached way, for his fist was heavy

and had a strong arm behind it.

The contractors, in order to retain the non-union men, raised their wages its a day more than the union but even then they were ble to hold only enough workers to eep a few jobs going in half-hearted ashion. There were many accidents and selays on these buildings, for the very were boilermakers, and men the that half knew the trade, and men he that half knew the trade at all. As Pete remarked, after watching, from a neighboring roof, the gang finishing up the work on the St. Etlenue Hotel The shadder of an ironworker would do more'n three o' them snakes." The contractors themselves realized perfect ly what poor work they were getting for so extravagant a price, and would have discharged their non-union gange had this not been a tacit admission of partial defeat

From the first of May there of course had been several hot-heads who fav-ored violent handling of the scabs. Tom opposed these with the remnant of his influence, for he knew the sympathy of the public has its part in the settlement of strikes, and public sympathy goes not to the side guilty of outrage. The most rabid of all these advocates of violence was Johnson who, after being summoned to Mr. Baxter's office, began diligently to preach this substance: "If we put a dozen or two o' them snakes out o' business, an' fix a job or two, the bosses 'll come right to time.'

"It strikes me, Johnson, that you change your ideas about as often as you ought to change your shirt," Pete remarked one day, after listening to Johnson's inflammatory words.

long ago you were all against a strike.' For a moment Johnson was disconcerted. Then he said: "But since there is a strike I'm for measures that '! settle it quick. What you got against smashin' a few scabs?"

"Oh, it's always right to smash scab," Pete agreed. "But you ought to know that just now there's nothin' the bosses'd rather have us do. They'd pay good money to get us to give the hospitals a chance to practise up on a few snakes."

Johnson looked at Pete searchingly. fearing that Pete suspected. But Pete guessed nothing, and Johnson about his duty.

There were a number of encounters between the strikers and the strikebreakers, and several of these set-tos had an oral repetition in the police courts; but nothing occurred so serious as to estrange public sympathy till the explosion in the Avon, a small apartment house Mr. Baxter was erecting as a private investment. And with this neither Johnson nor the rank and file, on whose excitable feelings he tried to play, had anything to do.

Foley's patience mastered his desire for vengeance easily enough during April, but when May had reached its middle without offering the chance he wanted, his patience weakened and desire demanded its rights. At an utterly futile meeting between the committees of the union and the employers, toward the end of the month, arranged by the Civic Federation, the desire for vengeance suddenly became the master. This was the first meeting since the strike began, and was the first time Foley had seen Mr. Baxter since then. The contractor did not once look at Foley, and did not once address speech to him; he sat with his back to the walking delegate, and put all his remarks to Brown, the least important member of the strikers committee. Foley gave as good as he received, for he selected Isancs, who was nothing more than a fifth man, and addressed him as head of the emplovers' committee: and rather better. for be made Mr. Baxter the object of a condescending affability that must have been as grateful as salt to raw

But Foley was not appeased. When he and Connelly were clear of the meeting he swore flercely. "He won't be so cool to-morrow!" he said, and swore again. "An' the same trick 'll help bring 'em all to time," he added.

Foley had already had vengeful eyes upon the Avon, which stood on a cor per with a vacant lot on one side and the next building. Jake had carefully reconnoitered its premises, with the discovery that one of the two Pinkerton guards was an acquaintance be longing to the days when he himself had been in the service of the Pinkerton agency. That night, Jake sauntered by the Avon, chatted awhile with the two guards, and suggested a visit to a nearby saloon. As soon as the three were safely around the corner Kaffir Bill and Arkansas Number Two slipped into the doorway of the Avon leaving Smoky on watch without. Bill and Arkansas had their trouble: to find their way about in the darkness to light the fuse-and then they had to cut an unignitable portion of the fuse; and then in their nervous eageress to get away their legs met a barrel of cement and they went sprawling behind a partition. Several moments passed ere they found the doorway, the while they could hear the sputtering of the shortened fuse, and during which they heard Smoky cry out, "Come on!" When they did come into the street it was to see the two Pinkertons not twenty paces away. Before their haste could take them to the opposite sidewalk the pavement jumped under their feet, and the building at their backs roared heavily. The guards, guessing the whole trick, beting at the two. A policeman appeared from around the corner with drawn pistol-and that night Jake,

The next morning, after getting on the car that carried him to his work Yom took up his paper with a leisure that straightway left him, for his eyes were instantly caught by the big bead-lines sketching the explosion in the Avon. He raced thru the three col-umns. He could see Folcy behind the whole outrags, and he thrilled with

Bill, and Arkansas slept in a cell.

satisfaction as he foresaw the begind ning of Foley's undoing in the police rt. There was no work for him that morning. He leaped off the car and took another that brought him near the court where the three men were to have their preliminary hear-

It was half-past eight when he reach ed the court. As he entered the almost empty court-room he saw Foley and a black-maned man of lego-theatric appearance standing before a police ser geant, and he heard Foley say: "This is their lawyer; we want to see 'em straight off." Tom preferred to avoid meeting Foley, so he turned quickly back and walked about for half an hour. When he returned the small court-room was crowded, the clerks were in place, the policemen and their prisoners stood in a long queue having ts head at the judge's desk and its tail without the iron railing that fenced off the spectators.

Tom had been in the court-room but a few minutes when an officer motioned him within the railing. The court attorney stepped to his side. "You were pointed out to me as the president of the Iron Workers' Union," said the attorney.

"And I was told you didn't care particularly for the prisoners in this explosion case."

Well? "Would you be willing to testify against them—not upon the explosion which you didn't see, but upon their character?"

Tom looked at Jake, Arkansas, and Bill, standing at the head of the queue in charge of the two Pinkertons and a couple of policemen, and struggled moment with his thoughts. Ordinarily it was a point of honor with a union man not to aid the law against a fellow member: but this was not an ordinary case. The papers had thrown the whole blame for the outrage upor the union. The union's innocence could be proved only by fastening the blame upon Foley and the three prisoners.

"I will," he consented. There was a tiresome wait for the judge. About ten o'clock he emerged from his chambers and took his place upon the platform. He was a coldlooking man, with an aristocratic face, deeply marked with lines of hard justice, and with a time-tonsured pate His enemies, and they were many, declared his judgments ignored the law his answer was that he administered the law according to common sense, and not according to its sometimes stupid letter.

The bailiff opened the court, and the case of Jake, Arkansas, and Bill was called. The two Pinkertons recited the details of the explosion and the two policemen added details of the arrest. Then Mr. Baxter, looking pale, but as much the self-controlled gentleman as ever, testified to the damage done by the dynamite. The Avon still stood, but its steel frame was so wrenched at the base that it was liable to fall at any moment. The building would have to be reconstructed entirely. The much of the material could be used again, the loss, at a conservative estimate, would be seventy-five thousand dollars

Tom came next before the judge's Exclamations of surprise ran among the union men in the room when it was seen Tom was to be a witness, and the balliff had to pound with his gavel and shout for order. Tom testified that the three were known in the union as men ready for any villainy; and he managed to introduce in his answers to the questions enough to make it plain that the union was in no degree responsible for the outrage; that it abborred such acts, that responsibility rested upon the three—"And someone else," he added

meaningly. "Who's that?" quickly demanded the court attorney.

"Buck Foley." "I object!" shouted the prisoner's attorney. Foley, who sat back in the crowd with crossed legs, did not alter his half-interested expression by a

wrinkle. "Objection over-ruled." said

Will you please tell what you know about Mr. Foley's connection with the case," continued the court attorney. "I object, your Honor! Mr. Foley is not on trial.'

"It's the duty of this court to get at all the facts," returned the judge Does the witness speak from his own knowledge, or what he surmises?"

"I'm absolutely certain he's at the bottom of this." "But is your evidence first-hand in-

formation?" "It is not," Tom had to confess.

"But I couldn't be more certain if I had seen him-" "Guess-work isn't evidence." cut in

the judge. Tom, however, had attached Foley to the case-he had seen the reporters start at his words as at a fresh sensation-and he gave a -ook of satisfaction at Foley as he stepped away from the judge's desk. Foley gave back a

half-covered sneer, as if to say, "Just

youse wait!" Arkansas was the first of the prisoners to be called—the reason for which priority, as Tom afterwards guessed, being his anomalous face that would not have ill-suited a vest that buttoned to the chin and a collar that buttoned at the back. Arkansas, replying to the questions of his longhaired attorney, corroborated the testimony of the policeman and the Pinkertons in every detail. When Arkaneas had answered the last query the lawyer allowed several second pass, his figure drawn up impressively, his right hand in the breast of his

frock coat.

The judge bent over his docket and began to write. "This seems a per-

fectly plain case. I hold the three prisoners for the grand jury, each in ten thousand-"

The attorney's right hand raised tself theatrically. "Hold!" he cried. The judge looked up with a start. Tom's eyes, wandering to Foley's face, met there a malign grin.

"The case is not ended, your Honor. The case is just begun." The attorney brushed back his mane with a stagy movement of his hand, and turned upon Arkansas. "You and the other prisoners did this. You do not deny it. But now tell his Honor why you did it."

. Arkansas, with honesty fairly ob truding from his every feature, looked nervously at Tom, and then said besiantly: "Because we had to."

"And why did you have to?"

Again Arkansas showed hesitation "Speak out," encouraged the attor "You're in no danger. The court will protect you."

"We was ordered to. If he hadn't done it we'd been thrown out o' the

union, an' been done up." "Explain to the court what you mean by done up."

"Slugged an' kicked-half killed." "In other words, what you did was done in fear of your life. Now who ordered you to blow up the Avon, and threatened to have you 'done up' if you didn't?"

"Mr. Kesting, the president o' the union."

The judge, who had been leaning forward with kindling eyes, breathed prolonged "A-a-ah!"

For a moment Tom was astounded. Then he sprang to Arkansas' side. "You infernal liar!" he shouted, his eyes blazing.

The judge's hammer thundered "Silence!" he roared. down.

"But, your Honor, he's lying!" "Five dollars for contempt of court Another word and I'll give you the full penalty.

Two officers jerked Tom back, and surging with indignant wrath he had to listen in silence to the romance that had been spun for Arkansas' lips and which he was now respinning for the court's ears: and he quickly became aware that newspaper artists had set their pencils busy over his face. Once glaucing at Jake, he was treated with leer of triumph.

Arkansas plausibly related what had passed between Tom and himself and his two companions; and then Bill took the stand, and then Jake. Each repeated the story Arkansas, with the help of his face, had made so convincing.

"And now, your Honor," the prisoners' attorney began when his evidence was all in, "I think I have made plain my clients' part in this most nefarious outrage. They are guilty-yes. But they were but the all too weak instruments of another's will, who galvanized them by mortal Cear to do his dastardly bidding. He, he alone-

"Save your eloquence, councillor," the judge broke in. "The case speaks for itself. You here." He crooked his forefinger at Tom.

(Continued next week.) [This novel began in The Worker of April 6, 1907. Back numbers can always be had 1

## THE HIRELING'S REWARD.

The professional strike breaker has become as important to the employing class as the Pinkerton spies who are hired to instigate crime among union men. James Fariev, the notorious strike breaker, has accumulated a fortune the past few years in this business. He maintains a suite of rooms at the Hotel Astor and a summer home near Plattsburg, N. Y. It is claimed that his check is good at any time in Wall Street for \$100,000.

Harry H. Bowen, another profes-sional strike breaker, has also accunulated considerable wealth in break ing strikes and acted in this canacity in the recent longshoremen's strike Like Farley, he has a beautiful country home. It is located on the Jersey Highlands, and his city apartments on Central Park West are as luxuriously fitted out as those of a millionaire

The profits of Farley and Bowen come mainly from the increased wage paid per man furnished to break the strike. , For instance, when the subway tie-up began twenty months ago the motorman's pay was \$3.25 a day, and the guards and train hands got from \$1.75 to \$2.25 a day. While breaking the strike Farley received \$5 a day for each man he furnished, it addition to \$1,000 a day for personally supervising and commanding the strike-breaking force. He pays his men \$2.50 a day. In less than twenty-four hours after the strike had been declared Farley had 500 men at v at an average pay of \$5, a day. The company fed and lodged the strike

Bowen boasts of his success in breaking strikes of women, and claims to have a large list of women strike breakers he can employ when needed It seems incredible that there liver anything human or called human whose chief claim is that he fights the battles of sweaters of women labor. The wages of women are low enough, as a multitude of official reports show. To assist in sending them lower for a cash reward is about the lowest depths of meanness and brutal ity that a professional hireling can sink to. however, it does not specify WHAT children or WHAT family. But, of

Bowen and Farley should receive recognition for distinguished services in the class struggle by receiving appointments from the administration at Washington.

-The working class can only buy the poorest grades of food and clothing; the capitalists only buy the highest grades.-Peoria Socialist

## MENTAL BURGLARS AND OTHERS.

By Peter E. Burrowes.

This is burglary by the square foot.

"Look at me, Mr. Mallock, a great

authority. I have found out, and

know that Socialism is wrong. I, from

the illuminated island of Great Britain,

know that. And yet you doubt! I

have even undertaken to prove it, and

yet you smile! The elegant art of

burglary never met with such an im-

Genteel burglars have this advan-

tage over us; they go to college as

adults and get things told them by

their equals, but we learn as children

on our knees, as it were, our attitude

towards learning and its stewards is

one of awe and abasement. To us the

things to be known appear as tasks

Those of us who have acquired a

little taste for shiring wit sometimes

find ourselves up against a "Sun'

editorial; that smart-guy-peppery sent of English with which the weak sed

are so easily dazzled, we sigh, we are

puzzled. "Wouldn't he be fine as a

base ball player?" These are burglars

There are some semi-reform burglar-

ies conducted by committees of ladies

re-enforced by strawberries and cream.

'My dear, sir, won't you help on the

good work?" "But you have not dem-

onstrated it, madame, "Demonstrate

it; why you vulgar old bunks cad, do

you want us to discuss it with you?

Is it not enough that we are a com-

mittee of ladies!" This is burglary by

A man with nicely starched (waxed.

I mean), moustache and whiskers named Orison Swett Marsden, started

a series of devotional articles, as the

name Orison would imply, in the pages

With the whites of his eyes

of a New York magazine called "Suc

turned up he told us what things of light and beauty our great money

Homestead steel works, for instance

sufficed to increase the output of the

furnaces. Such was the magic of

Schwab. This is burgiary if you be-

On the supposition that each possi

ble victim among us has an immorta

his hat to be exploited, there have

Spiritualism, Buddhism, Christian sci-

ence, mental bealing, hypotism, tele-

pathy, astrology, palmistry. Who can

We are told that the wickedness of

human nature is so very great that all

these varieties of benevolent tinker

and burglars are necessary to amend

will be looking for you gentlemen to

In sending you out, my dear pupil

to the burglary business I would not

recommend to crack any safes with

view to enriching yourself on the mor

als of your victims, for really the pri-

vate morals of the people in genera

I know of nothing funnier than peo-

ple's morality and a man shouldn

commit burglary for fun.

after its Socialism.

are barely worth cracking a joke for.

I am hopefully looking forward to

the time when those who possess the

new ideas of Socialism won't have to

commit burglary to get them into the

heads of their neighbors. As an evolu-

tionary fact the day cannot be far off

when workmen's houses will prove to

he too small to accommodate them

and their masters' interests; then the

world will come out of doors and run

Of all the implements of burglary

rnown to human use there is none so

great as money. Curious, Isn't it, that

wherever there are a few people in a country having the bulk of the money,

nearly every one is of their way of

thinking! No matter how one fangled

your system of psychology may be, my

weet America, that is where you are

Money buys your children into its

own schools, your youth into its col-

eges, your priests to its principles of

business, your politicians to its pay

tables, your laws and lawyers to its

hair splitting; it buys your printing presses, presents you with its libraries,

weighs out your leisure by the hour,

crams that hour with its own newspa-

pers, sends you home to dinner to par-

take of its own special brand of mi-

crobes and sends you to your final rest

their families to go "away from town"

it. Well, when Socialism comes

give you the old pot.

petticont.

treatment!

by flashlight-more flash than light.

baving a cane behind them.

pertinent and obstinate householder."

Under the influence of competitive | a big club with whose buried love they life every man's house has become his castle. That is his rathole with antiburglar devices to save the stolen cheese, and the mind is of course a reflex of the economic rathole. Everybody outside would like to peek around or get in to see about the place and what's portable.

Now everything else being equal I ee no reason why civilization by burglary should not be as good as civ ilization by exchange, at a profit One of the very fine arts of the virtuous is to burglarize the minds of the laboring people with a catechism, to plant some delusion there that will consume their useful thoughts, to deposit something dead there that will putrify and stink them out of their mental habitations or to stick some gospel pasters on the walls of the "Are you a sheep or a goat? Shall I meet you on the right hand Do you love Jupiter?" If you cannot answer these questions you are damned.

But as sentence is suspended until death and as all of life turns out to be too brief to answer, in the long rur the poor wretches are only scared by this species of burglary, but they use up all their lives on riddles. leaving other questions unconsidered and this neglect turns into their master's pockets the whole actual product of only life they have been qualified for.

Some things carefully concealed and guarded in our minds now and which it requires a burglary to get at ough to be outside. We are so degenerated from, and suspicolus of, one other that the field of burglary is now very extensive. If we were not, thru class struggle, forced to lead dual and lying lives, we might be good naturedly frank and throw the doors oper hospitably to one another. Force and fear are the father and mother of lies One time in a country town I was at tending a religious rite and when all parts of it were solemnized and the folk there sweet and lowly before what they deemed the most sacred of mysteries; the celebrant still standing on the sacred place with the vesture of his divine function yet upon him turned to the congregation and burled upon them a tornado sermon telling them how to vote and how to dispose of their labor. This was ecclesiastical burglary.

After the clergy themselves I suppose the Pinkertons lead all America in mental burglary. There is not a bishop in the land who could have go into and made a saint of Orchard in so short a time, and I question if all the clergy in the world will be able to keep him one when McParland is done with him.

In the extensive practise of burglary it happens often that good things are brought about. Some somnolent folks would never know they were alive but for the visits of the gifted house breaker. When Bernard Shaw breaks into a slumbering mind, for instance. he hits the hermatic sleeper on the head with an alarm clock and pocks his face with powder, the shot is fired an unforgettable truth fills the house the word has been spoken forever. He has wakened his sleeper, shot, perhaps the nose off his Madonna, and, even if he would, he cannot, apologize it on

Perhaps it is rather a good thing for ns that there never yet has been discovered one way of making even one see the same truth at the same time and just so, perhaps, it will be better still for us when just that thing shall happen. But at present, and so long as the whole mind world suffers from the same sort of class confusion as the world about us, the jimmy will remain instrument of public necessity.

The more thievish a class interest is the more difficult it is to penetrate the thickening skull. In Russia it will take a long course of artillery to inform the nobles that the people have rights; but as that medicine is too expensive for the people to administer, rights must keep out of Russia. In America the working class itself only needs trepanning, for our politicians are ready to concede anything that has enough force behind it. Even the constitution would be conceded to sufficient votes. They have elaborated certain laws of evidence for juries and courts of fustice; but it is to be feared the individuals comprising these august units are too complex to be convinced by law, tho they may be compelled to say "yea" when such laws have been complied with. Oh, if these were only real laws of evidence, if we not only knew when the pot should. but when it does boil to conviction; how easy it would be to convict Hay wood if he were guilty.

It is a very solemn thing to look thru the door of a great library. It is

THE "PRESS" IS RIGHT.

course, it means the thousands upon

thousands of children who are "out of

school" year in and year out, and do-

ing work in the factories that would

cost double or treble what it does if

done by adults. It is this added profit

producing, parasitic class that enables

pouring into the pockets of the

in summer. But how about these children who are "out of school" all the year? When do THEIR families go "Out of school for the children means eway from town for the family."-New 'away from town?" The "Press" is right. Unfortunately,

at a profit.

stuck.

EDWIN W. WHEAT.

HAS A BIG MOUTH. It is feared by Roosevelt's friends

that the next eruption will be a territic one as the president has not made a bad break during the past two weeks. He is expected to get both feet in his mouth the next time .-Western Clarion.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER

AMERICA LEADS IN

When a few months ago a writer in an American magazine made the assertion that more people were killed on American railroads than are killed hit you on the head, saying: "Lie by railroads in any other country, atdown, you little ignoramus; that one shelf alone proves that Socialism is tention was called to the fact that alimpossible, and yet you, who have not lowance was not made for the greater read the shelf at all, say it is possible." mileage and larger traffic of American railways.

Now Herr Guillery, an official of the archives bureau of the Prussian railway administration, has prepared a comparative table of statistics of those killed and injured by railways in various countries. He finds that both absolutely and relatively the railroads in the United States are the most dendly. The United States has more mileage than all Europe, but, taking that into consideration, the United States holds first place in pro-portional figures. Out of every thousand ratiway employees the ratio of the number injured each year is as follows. United States, 48.5; Switzerland, 25.3; England, 11.8; Belgium, 11; Germany, 2.4. Out of every 10,000 employees the relative figures of killed are: United States, 26.1; England, 12.3; Switzerland, 8.2; Russia, 7.8; British India, 6.7; Belgium, 4.1.

Herr Guillery finds that in a single year—the fiscal year of 1902-'03-78,500 persons were injured in the United States, of whom 60,000 were employees and 9,800 were killed, of whom 3,600 were employees.

In the matter of travellers injured France bolds the lowest record in the world. United States shows propor-tionately forty times as many injured as Russia, twenty-two times as many as Italy and twenty times as many as England, eight times as many as Bel-gium, four times as many as Switzerand and twice as many as Germany

The American capitalist class see determined to win pre-eminence in industrial slaughter as well as in other

A BIG HARVEST MACHINE.

This season in the great wheatgrowing ection of the San Joaquin Valley in Callfornia a giant harvester will be in use which will cut, thresh and sack the wheat growing on 100 acres daily, says the Denver Field and Farm. The machine, when all its sickles are in use, cuts the enormous swath of fifty-two feet. Eight or teu men are able to handle it easily, and it turns out from 1,400 to 1,800 meks of wheat in a ten-hour day. The machines arranged with a central body which is arranged to the state of the rest of the regulation twenty-six-foot harves On each side of this main sickle is a teen-foot sickle. The traction engine is especially for it pushes this enormo team of horses would draw a ware the road.--Exchange.

Altho this machine, like all others and invaluable soul hid away under is the product of labor, and working men alone will operate it, it is well to note that neither the workmen who arisen a number of special ladder burglars to get at us. Theosophy, made it nor those who operate it will derive any benefit from it. In el case they will work for wages and ge no better returns than did the worker tell what is flying thru the air at us before such machines were even thought of. The the power to presince some of these are done by absent duce wealth be increased a thousan fold thru the introduction of machin therefrom so long as the resource ery, the workers can derive no be of the earth and machinery duction remain as capital. The ca talist class will reap the benefits a rightfully so. Being the owner of the means of production this class is titled to all the accruing benefits. should be entitled if it be not the owners? That is the very test and on of ownership. When the workers gal a little collective wisdom to go alon with their collective might, they will, as a class, assume ownership and control of all that now functions as capi tal and thus secure to themselves the benefits arising from the operation of industries. To bring this about is the

## THE COMPLETE LETTER WRITER

mission of the Socialist mov

Western Clarion.

The following formula for White in Washington the other day. By running the eye over it one may see re ly how it could be filled in to suit any exigency, from calling men on trial "undesirable citizens," giving counsel to mothers' congresses, assailing muck-rakers, or calling a Governor or a Senator a liar, to decuncing as an imbecile some prowling nature-fakir. The formula runs: "I have .: . I congratulate (or, I might use a shorter and an uglier word) . . . our greatest national . . . prevent any deterioration of American stock . . . We cannot too vigorously insist . . . national vigor ... strenuous (use this ad libitum) ...

obsolete state lines, so-called . . . . . . Federal activity child labor . . . the home (to be stressed) . . . un-alterably opposed . . the muck-raker and the universal fakir . . . We bold this truth to be self-evident, that all mollycoddles are undestrable citizens (to be varied as found desirable) . . . no hand, if stained by honest toll (with emphasis on the honest) is too dirty for me to shake it . . . Millions for campaign funds, but not one cent to be returned to the rightful owners at the whimpering demands of mollycoddles, muck-rakers, and nature fakirs. My country, right or wrong, mine." With this formula before him, William Loeb or his successor-we trust a perfect survival of "the type"-could have no difficulty in writing a letter to any one-except a missive withdrawing or modifying a hasty and unjust accusation. No formula for this sort of correspondence has yet been found.-Columbia (S. C.)

-The class that rules is the class that fools the working class. Are you ruled or fooled or both?

inform you that while the strike is in

progress a portion of the work is being

done in the state prison of New Jersey.

It is a fact that the contractors of the

shirt shop in the prison are violating

A general strike of hatters has been

averted by the United Hatters of

America and the manufacturers reach-

New York butter and egg wagon

drivers won a strike last week for a

PRINTERS AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The special committee on tuberculo-

sis of Typographical Union No. 6 of

New York City has submitted a report

which states that nearly one-fourth of

the deaths among printers in New York during 1901-1905 was caused by

consumption and the official death roll

of 1906 increases this percentage to

nearly one-third. In the entire city of

New York the registration of deaths

from tuberculosis was 11 per cent in

The committee concludes its report

"The frightful impairment we suf-

fer thru the ravages of tuberculosis

has convinced us that instant action

is demanded. That printers have for

generations furnished the highest mor-

tallty from this disease is in large part

due to unhygienic workshops, and if a

genuine effort is made to improve

them, in chapels and thru co-operation

of this organization with others simi-

larly affected, a tremendous saving in

life and money may be accomplished."

A strike order was issued last Sat-

orday calling out all the members of

the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen

employed by the Colorado Southern

the road protests that thirty days no-

tice was not given him. About one

minute notice is all the corporation

gives when it discharges an employee

The Bell Telephone Company

Helena, Mont., has filed suit in the

Federal Court to restrain the Montana

Trade and Labor Council and the

Telephone Operators' Union from en-

forcing a boycott declared by these or-

Disgusted at their recent exposure

and their utter failure to provoke the law abiding union men of the district

to commit some overt act, all but eight

of the 180 Pinkertons and professional

strike-breakers imported from New

York left Fair Haven, Vt., where a

pard fight is being made by the

quarrymen. The plutes have decided

TROUBLE IN ANTHRACITE

There will be doings next year, ac

cording to sentiments expressed at the

Wilkes-Barre district convention of an-

thracite miners last week. It appears

that an extraordinary condition exists

in the mining regions. Under the open

shop agreement that the operators ob-

tained, thanks to Roosevelt, the savior

of the working class, the unions are

getting a dirty deal. The delegates

complained that good union workers

are being constantly discharged and

blacklisted, while the non-unionists are favored, openly and deliberately, in or-

der to win the lukewarm members

away from the U. M. W. An effort

was made to secure the adoption of a

plan whereby members would refuse

to work with those in arrears for dues

until they became square on the books.

But it was shown that such action

would violate the open shop agree-

ment, and as a consequence the plan

was dropped. "Our hands are tied,"

said one delegate. .. "The operators can victimize our members and put a pre-

mium on scabbing it, and we can do

next year the fight will be to a finish

and that no more open shop agree

ments will be made.-Cleveland Citi

REGION.

o starve the men into submission.

Railway Company.

ganizations March 14.

ing an agreement last week.

## INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

\*

Term is a town in the Province of ministered only by policemen. And gun works are situated. A few months

to strike for day work only, as found that night work was detrital to health. These men were out out three months, and were getting very low water, when the Socialists of Florence, emulating a French example, offered to take fifty of their children to feed and clothe. A red jersey and a red cap were sent to each child before they left Terni, and the local Socialists paid their train fare from Terni to Florence.

The children were timed to reach Florence at 9.30 one night, and I went to the station to see their arrival. Bed what a sight it was! In the station square, banners were flying (of the red banner) and bands laying, all tramcars at a standstill; loud cheers rose up as the train ed in, and the procession comced thru the town, accompanied by three bands and all trade union ban-What a sight it was! And to think that it was all being done by

We advanced to the Cathedral are, where a short speech was ade by one of the deputies chosen by the workers of Terni. The Cathe al Square was packed with syma. An Italian friend took me to the cart where the speaker stood d I asked him to let us have three good cheers for the Socialists of Eng-and, when, behold! I thought they fetch the Tower of Glotto down with their cheers. Then they advancto the Socialist headquarters, where children were fed, afterwards diss.-Correspondent in London Clar-

rico Ferri met with a severe accident recently which came near costsea at Taranto, and suddenly losconsciousness he began to sink.
was rescued by some fishermen, with great difficulty. His condition was grave for awhile but he has recovered with good nursing.

The results of the Communal elections are favorable to the Socialists ng the line. Since 1904 the Torles and the Ciericals have done what they liked. The Christian Socialists received some gentle suubs from the Vatican, and great offices of State were ight and sold. Now at Reggio, Emilal, every man on the Socialist list has been returned at the municipal elections. At Florence there is a small Socialist majority, and at Verona, Brescia, and Genoa many seats have been

## GREAT BRITAIN.

A new Unemployed bill has been troduced in the House of Common by the Labor Party. The bill is in-tended to definitely provide means and inery for dealing on constructive lines with unemployment. Under its provisions unemployment is henceforth not to be treated as an exceptional, but as an inevitable and constant result of the capitalist system.

Local authorities are to be empowered and provided with funds to establish temporary and permanent means of productive employment at fair wages and without political disqualification, and a Central State Advisory Committee is to be created for the purpose of co-ordinating and securing the full working of the scheme. The La-bor Party believes that it has succeeded in framing a measure which, if carried, will once and for all inaugurate a national system of State employment for the unemployed. If this is accomplished the Bill will prove one of the most beneficent social measures that can be adopted for the amelioration. if not the remedy, of the bitter and degrading suffering inflicted by modern capitalism.

Recently a debate took place in the London "Labor Leader" on the meth-ods pursued by the Labor group in Parliament in which the Labor members were criticized for giving too much attention to administrative detalls and not enough to questions of direct and pressing interest to the working class of the country. A bolder and more aggressive policy was arged and a fight for a "Hight to Work" bill was especially insisted upon, as the unemployed question is the most acute affecting the British workers.

A cable dispatch reports that M. Toropoff, leader of the Monarchist party in Moscow, on July 29, shot and killed M. Ermouse, a member of the Social Democratic Party, during a heated political argument. Toroport has been arrested.

The government of Nicholas II has taken another step in making the censorship of the press more rigorous. Press dispatches state: "The former censorate was administered by a committee of censors and a department of THE CROWNING WRONG.

The labor conditions of men and

women carry man; wrongs. But the

crowning wrong is to allow defense-

less little ones to be wasted and work-

the press; the present censorship is adin, Italy, where the Government | naturally the present censorship deals out severer punishments than did the

"Formerly the censor could only obliterate an article or seize one edition of a paper. Now he can fine the writer and the editor 3,000 rubles each. Formerly an editor could complain to the Department of the Press of a censor's action. Now there is no appear against the policeman's fiat. This means that in the days when it was impossible to use the word "constitu-tion" the liberty of the press was nevertheless greater than it is now."

Everywhere the police censor and suppress papers on the slightest pretext. In thirteen days after the issue of the new regulation twenty-six papers were fined 26,400 rubles in all and twenty-two papers were suppressed. Editors unable to pay fines are thrown in tail. Books and pamphlets meeting the disapproval of ignorant police are also confiscated and their authors imprisoned.

#### AUSTRIA.

A national congress of the German Socialist Party of Austria, has been called to meet at Vienna for Sept. 29 and many interesting questions will come up for discussion. The growth of labor societies thruout the country is indeed wonderful. The latest statistics of the Austrian trade unions show that in the course of last year no fewer than 125,000 workmen, including 13,788 women, joined their ranks They possess 94 journals and newspapers, of which 46 are German, 40 in the language of Bohemia, and I in Italian. Two of these appear thrice a week, and one is a daily newspaper. It is this untiring work of daily propaganda which makes Austriau So ism great.

#### GERMANY

The government is doing its utmost to weaken the enthusiasm of the Socialists by a course of petty persecution. A doctor at Wiesbaden has been relieved of his duties in connection with the post office simply because he professes So cialist opinions. At Carlsruhe a railwayman, who had been returned to the municipal body by Socialist votes, has been given the alternative either to resign from public office or lose his sit

### SPAIN.

Senor Ferrer, the director of the Modern School at Barcelona, whose re cent escape from the colls of his cierical foes has aroused deep exultation in the breasts of all lovers of justice and social advance, has undertaken a tour to France, Belgium, and England, with the dual object of seeking recuperation from the hardships of his year's incarceration, and visiting a number of the influential supporters who have defended his life and his work. After visiting England and Belgium, . errer will return by way of Paris, in which city a demonstration will be held in his honor. On his return to Barcelona be will endeavor to obtain restitution of the £10,000 seized by the Spanish authorities to re-oper the Modern School, and to continue his great educational work.-London La-

## SOUTH AMERICA.

The Socialist Party of the Argentine Republic publishes a daily paper at Buenos Ayres. In its issue of June 26 a large part of the front page is de voted to the trial of Haywood. The article is illustrated with the pictures of Haywood, Moyer and the latter's

## AUSTRALIA.

The Socialist Conference held at Melbourne in June resulted in the amalgamation of the different Socialist groups under the name of "The Federation of Australasia H. E. Holland of Sydney was elected general secretary and August Borny was elected treasurer. A strong and clear statement of principles were adopted and the preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World was endorsed. The following important resolution was adopted: "That no member of the Socialists' Federation of Australasia shall seek election as a candidate of either the Australian Labor Party or any other non-Socialist Party, for either Parliamentary or municipial positions." The conference pronounced compulsory arbitration a failure and adopted resolutions congratulating our Russian comrades for the brave struggle they are making. Resolutions were also adopted sending fraternal greetings to the Socialists of America and expressing sympathy with the workers in their struggle to prevent the "judicial murder of Mover Haywood and Pettibone." The conference will meet again at Sydney next

## "BEAUTIFULLY BOUND".

President Roosefelt has given a set of his works, "beautifully bound", as the dispatch states, to a Berlin university. He also handed Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, "beautifully bound", over to the Supreme Court. but the act is not included in his works. The historians of the Socialist age will not overlook that incident when they write of the age in which Roosevelt ruled.

--- Have you sent the State Comembroldered blanket of my lady's mittee your contribution pampered dog.—Edwin Markham. Worker Sustaining Fund?"

## ORGANIZED LABOR MOVEMENT.

the law."

wage increase.

the same period.

as follows:

and the second of the second o FIFTY CENTS A WEEK!

The chief factory inspector of Engand officially reports that women in Birmingham engaged in carding hooks and eyes work ten hours a day and earn only from 50 cents to \$1 a week! One woman with five children together earned 45 cents per week! About 1,100 women are employed in this way, and nearly 20,000 in similar industries in Birmingham alone. And this is in Joe Chamberlain's "model city" where municipal ownership largely prevails!

The French Chamber of Deputies has enacted a law establishing eight hours as the maximum workingday in mines. The measure was pushed by the Socialists and it is acclaimed as a great victory for them.

"The Painter and Decorator," official journal of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, is one of the ablest edited trade union journals in America. It is a credit to the editor and the organiza-

The "American Federationist" for August, urges that all workingmen be not deceived by the advertisement for men to go to San Francisco as the street-car strike for eight hours is still

### IT BROKE THE STRIKE.

The ruling of Attorney-General Bonaparte a few days ago that lithographers may be engaged in Europe and brought to this country without violating the alien contract labor law, should be considered of the utmost im portance not only to the American Lithographic Company in whose favor the decision was given, and to all employing lithographers, but to manufacturers in general thruout the country. the back of the lithographers' strike which has been in progress for nearly a year, and possibly it is true the the American Lithographic Company would not have imported German lithographers into the country and made a test case if it had not been for the strike.—American Industries, Official Organ of National Association of Manufacturers

Richard Kitchelt, president of the Lithographic Artists', Engravers' and Designers' League, has announced that the struggle with the National Association of Employing Lithographers is over. The men have been out a year, striking against an open shop proposal and reeently voted to return to work

National conventions to be held August 12, are Stereotypers and Electrotypers at Philadelphia and Interna tional Typographical Union at Hot

Machinists at the mines in Butte, Mont., have struck for 50 cents a day increase. If the strike lasts, the mines will have to be shut down.

#### BRITISH RAILROAD STRUGGLE IMPENDING.

A struggle seems inpending between the railroad companies and railroad workers of England. Cable dispatches state:

"Lord Claud John Hamilton, Chairman of the Great Eastern Railway. and Henry Cosmo Bonson, Chairman of the Southeastern Railway have both emphatically refused to recognize the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, the Executive Committee of which had demanded the right to represent the railroad employees in an ef-fort to settle their grievances. Lord Claud said that he intended at all costs to preserve for the directors of his company the right to continue to enjoy the privileges of free citizens, untramelled by the coercion or tyranny of an outside, irresponsible body of agements of all the railroads in the United Kingdom have similarly agreed to refuse to recognize the Amalgamated Society.'

The railroad workers have been preparing to enforce their demands to remedy conditions which have beunendurable. A strike may be

Officials of the Shirtmakers' Union of New York, which has 1,200 members on strike, will make a complaint to the authorities concerning violations of the prison labor law. The charge of violation was contained in a letter from a shirtmaker in Trenton, N. J.

"Inasmuch as the shirtmakers' strike is now in progress, I deem it my duty as a workman at the same trade to

ANOTHER SPY CAUGHT.

## Bollermakers' Union, No. 5, of Cleve-

land, O., has trapped a spy in the employ of Turner's Manufacturers' Information Bureau

A person formerly connected with the Turner agency volunteered to supply Business Agent Jamison with certain information and also to produce the spy where he could be seen and heard.

An appointment was made and on Thursday evening, July 9, Jamison and Business Agent Murtha, of the Shipbuilders, repaired to the meeting place and were concealed. In a few minutes the spy, fulfilling an engagement previously made with the informant, appeared on the scene. The "informer" then questioned the spy regarding conditions in the shop where he was employed and was told by the spy that he had things going his way. The conversation which followed

proved the spy was receiving \$100 per month from the Turner agency and was making regular reports to that office. He obtained possession of the books of the local and the Turner officials made a thoro examination of

Northern Pacific Rallway got 5 per cent increase and better shop condi-

tions, and a strike was averted.

## GIVE THEM A CHANCE!

Lift a man, give him life, let him work eight hours a day, give him beautiful things to see and good books to read, and you will starve out the low appetite. Give a man a chance to earn a good living and you will save his life. So it is with the women in prostitution. Give a hundred men in this country good wages and eight hours work, and ninety-nine will distain to steal. Give unto all women a ty per cept of them will distain to barter their virtue for gold.—Wendell Phillips.

# BIG SHOWIN

Franklin H. Wentworth's "FORGINGS OF THE NEW" are going like hot cakes. OVER THREE HUNDRED SOLD IN ONE WEEK! How's that for going it some? Did you buy a copy? Are you going to? Better hustle!

## PRICE, \$1, POSTPAID.

Here is what the Springfield "Sunday Republican" of July 7, 1907, says of it:

"FORGINGS OF THE NEW." Studies in Socialism by Franklin H. Wentworth.

A little book of especial interest to Socialists is "Forgings of the New," being studies in Socialism by Franklin H. Wentworth. Mr. Wentworth has been for some years a member of the National Committee of the Socialist Party and before that edited for a year a readable little monthly called the "Socialist Spirit." Each month of its publication he contributed an editorial from a text found in the current news or in the writings of a well-known philosopher. The little sketches in the present volume are in the Whitmanesque style of the "Spirit" editorials and perhaps were selected from them. The book is published by the Socialist Literature Company, New York, and is one of the most artistic productions of the Ariel Press, Westwood, which was established by Rev. Geo. A. Littlefield, soon after he gave up the Unitarian ministry at Haverhill to devote himself to the propaganda of Socialism. A characteristic page from "Forgings of the New" is the following, from the chapter on "Renunciation":

"To serve the social whole; to try to understand its needs and its crises; to do the thing from day to day which will most make for the uplifting of the entire race; that is the problem of the individual life than which there is no greater.

For the foremost man is held back by the hindmost; the universe is run by block signals; any human wreck, anywhere, closes the line.

Individual salvation is a lie born of a selfish beart, and when we most think we are out of the mire, the arm of the most neglected reaches up from the abyss and drags us back into the dark.

Individual growth can only be attained by striking to perfect the social whole. When we address ourselves collectively to perfecting the lowlest life; when equality of opportunity shall at last allow one man to attain to what he would be without crushing another in the process: then and then only will latent individual powers become manifest; powers with which, who knows we may read the story of the stars. We can never really build ourselves at another's cost. This is the law

We cannot evade the duty of the individual to the mass; nor the duty of the mass to the individual. Life is one.

To renounce life is to betray life. We shall stay with our fellow, and struggle beside him, and suffer with him; and if need be, die with him, until at last the dawn shall come.

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Executive Committee meets every Monday, 8 p. m., at Headquarters. AGITATION COMMITTEES.

AGITATION COMMITTEES.
First Agitation Committee, composed of 2d, 4th, 6th and 8th A. D. meets every Tuesday evening at Headquarters of 8th A. D. 106 Ludlow St.
Second, composed of 3d, 10th, 12th, 14th, 18th, 18

BRANCHES.

BRANCHES.

1st. 3d, and 25th A. D., English, meets first Tuesday in the month at the residence of E. Eberlein, 237 W. 15th St. Sec., F. F. Bockwell, 160 Waverly Pl.

1st 3d, and 25th A. D., German, meets second and fourth Fridays at 111 7th Ave. Sec., Chas. Moltman, 20 Jane St.

2d A. D., meets every Thursday at 165 Henry St. Sec., E. R. Kantrowitz, care Literary Society, 165 Henry St.

3d and 10th A. D., meets first and third Thursdays at 85 E. 4th St. Sec., S. Solomon, 316 E. 13th St.

4th A. D. meets first and third Tuesdays at 106 Ludlow St.

5th and 7th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 255 W. 27th St. Org., Slebard Mead, 421 W. 18th St.

4th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 235 E. 3d St. Org., A. Chess, 250 E. 8th St. Sth A. D. meets every Friday at 106 Ludlow St. Org., I. Newman, 106 Ludlow St. Oth A. D. meets second and fourth Fri

Jun A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 585 8th Ave. Sec., E. J. Dutton, 317 W. 33d St.

11th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 585 8th Ave. Sec., Wm. Meler, 437 W. 50th St.

12th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 246 First Ave. Sec., Fred. Meyer, 200 Ave. A. 55th A. D. meets Sec. at 245 12th A. D. meets Sec. Over five thousand silk workers struck in Scranton, Pa., for reduction of hours from ten and one-half to eight a day. They have no organization. 300 Are. A.
13th and 15th A. D. meets first and third needays at 917 8th Ave. Sec., J. Flanagan, W. 63d St. Twenty-six mills are involved. The mill owners say an eight hour day 13th and 15th A. D. meets first and third Tuesdays at 917 8th Ave. Sec., J. Flanagan, T. W. 63d St.

14th A. D. meets 1st and 3d Thursdays at 241 E. 42d St. Org., John Herold, 61 Prospect Place.

15th and 15th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 1032 First Ave. Org., Louis C. Egerter, 416 E. 58th St.

17th A. D. meets first and third Wednesdays at 832 Columbus Ave. Sec., A. Rodman, 852 Columbus Ave.

18th A. D., Boueman Br. 1, meets first and third Saturdays at 312 E. 71st St. Sec., John Douda, 429 E. 69th St.

18th A. D., Bohemian Br. 2, (Ladles), meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 312 E. 71st St. Sec., Mrs. Duba, 364 E. 72d St. would be ruinous to the industry. For years the conditions in the Lackawanna Valley sifk mills have been ruinous to thousands of young girls, but of course they don't count beside the ex-Nine thousand union carmen on

meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 312 E, Tist St. Sec., Mrs. Duba, 364 E. 724 St.

10th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays et 250 W. 125th St. Sec. W. S. Groesbeck, 193 St. Nicholas Ave.

20th A. D., Br. I, meets first and third Thursdays at 1574 2d Ave. Org., Wm. Kohn, 415 E, 75th St.

20th A. D., Br. 2, Bohemian, meets second and fourth Fridays at 312 E Tist St. Sec., Frink Skrisaneck, 537 E, 72d St.

21st A. D. meets second and fourth Mondays at 250 W. 125th St. Org., W. A. Paterson, 250 W. 125th St.

21st and 23d A. D., German, meets first and third Fridays at Morris Hall, 19 Mannatum St. Sec., John Beiselnger, ST E. 22d A. D., Br. 2, meets second and fourth Harris, 511 E, Stih St.

25d A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 250 W. 125th St. Sec., John Sinniger, 1848 Amsterdam Ave.

24th and 29th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 248 E, Stih St. Sec., 28th And 19th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 248 E, Stih St. Sec., Scr. Sch. A. D. Ster, 185th Andison Ave.

25th and 30th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 133 Madison Ave.

25th and 30th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 250 W. 125th St. Sec., John Still, 18th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 250 W. 125th St. Sec., John Wilkins, 2685 th Ave.

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### THEFT AND THRIFT. According to a writer in the "Con-

temporary Review" the greatest enemy of the British race is extravagance. We should encourage thrift," he says. We don't agree with him. Under the wage system the less we learn to live on, the less they'll give us to live on. Encouraging thrift in the masses en-Encouraging thrift in the masses en-courages theft in the classes. If only the workers would take thought it would soon be perceived that with labor so amazingly proffic there is no necessity to stint and save at all. It is not extravagance of living we suffer from, but too much economy of brains.—Brisbane Worker.

### LABOR DIRECTORY.

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

LABOR SECRETARIAT Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY.

TELEPHONE: 50769 FRANKLIN

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mitte 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

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Seveni Fund of Workmen's the United States of Asseries. The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought, its numerical strength (at present composed of 235 local branches with 31,597 male and 6,408 female members is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor, movement. Workingmen between 18 and 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 \$5.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for \$9 weeks and of \$4.50 for knother 30 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.30 respectively. \$250 death benefits guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.50 cents and 25 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 workingmen 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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#### worn before they are hardened, to allow them to be robbed of the opportunities of this earthly life that means so mightily for the eternities, to allow them to be quenched and trampled for

a few pitiful pennies that would not

keep a child-of the rich in money for bonbons, nor pay for the fringe on the

MATIONAL

E. E. Carr, Chicago, was granted a credential to the International Congress at Stuttgart by vote of the National Executive Committee.

National Organizer Isuac Cowen was in the fron mining district of Minneta when the strike began, and ren dered valuable assistance to the minbesides giving wide circulation, thru the labor press, to the scheme planned and outrages perpetrated by the mine owners. Comrade Cowen states citizens' alliances were forme and that they boasted that they would settle the matter in Colorado style.

Additional applications for the Win ter Lecture Course have been received from Locals New York City; Cleve-land, O.; Camden, N. J.; Toledo, O. and St. Paul, Minn. Seventeen locals are now in line. About eight more are required to assure a success.

The Socialist Plate Matter Service has been established. A contract for one year was signed with the American Press Association July 26. The company has promised to ship the first page plate about Aug. 15. The presen list contains seventy-four subscribers it should be vastly increased. Proof sheets will be supplied from the Na tional Office on application.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MOTION. National Committeeman Guy Williams of Minnesota has proposed the following motion, with comment:

That the National Secretary, when sub-mitting the Monthly Floancial Report, in-clude a statement of the assets and liabili-tics, in addition to the receipts and ex-COMMENT:—My object in making this motion is to keep the officers of the party informed on the condition of the party informed in the condition of the party officers.

sponsibility which rests upon the National Feeterary among a larger number of the party officers.

Members of the National Executive Committee and National Committee in voting on any motion which directly affects the fuances of the organization should have upsto-date data on hand for reference, enabling them to act intelligently. At present we do not know what the assets and liabilities are. May instruct the National Secretary to diagnee organizers or to undertake some other work entailing expense, which places him in a very awkward position, unless the money is on hand to defray the expense. He cannot avoid feeling that its reflects to his disadvantage should his report for the year show an increase in the liabilities. National Office was in debt.

in reflects to his disadvantage should his report for the year show an increase in the limbilities.

On Jan. I the National Office was in debt to National Organizers \$1,291.9), and it is important that this shall not increase. Taking up the financial reports we find that one organizer, working in Pennsylvania throe menths, beginning April I, drew no salary in April, \$70 in May and none in June, leaving the National Office indebted to him to the extent of about \$200 in three mouths. Another organizer working, I understand continuously during March. April, May, and June, drew \$119.63 out of salary in the neighborhood of \$400 in those months; another drew \$202 in the same time. I think we should try and avoid getting behind. A presidential campaign is coming on and, we will be seriously landicapped if we have a debt on our bands.

There is another reason why I offer this notion, and that is, that the more the state of the party know of its affairs the more interest they will take in its PROPOSED PARTY REFEREN-

DUM. Local Grand Rapids, Mich., has proposed the following, to be submitted to a national party referendum:

Sec. 9. In case of controversy in any state as to the validity of the title of its officers and the question of recognition by the national organization, a referendum of the membership of said state to determine the question may be taken in the following

the question may be taken in the following manner:

A call signed by not less than one-third of the total membership of the state in good standing at the time the controversy arose, asking the National Executive Committee to conduct a referendum of the said state membership for the election of officers for the positions in dispute shall be fired with the National Secretary.

I pon receiving such call the National Executive Committee shall conduct a referendum of the membership of said state for the election of officers for the positions in dispute. All locals appearing on the state list at the national headquarters in good standing at the time the controversy arose shall be privileged to make nominations, and all members in good standing at that time shall be entitled to vote. NATIONAL LECTURERS AND OR-

GANIZERS. .

Dates for National Lecturers and Or ganizers for week ending Aug. 17 are Isaac Cowen; Address at Fargo, N. Dak. Geo. H. Goebel; Aug. 11, San Diego, Cal.; Aug. 12, Santa Anna; Aug. 13, Los Angeles; Ang 14. Paso Robles: Aug. 15. Obispo: Aug. 16, Arreyo Grande: Aug. 17, Los Augeles. Martin Hendricksen (Finnish): Aug. 11-

12. Marquette, Mich.; Aug. 13, Rumley Aug. 14, Chatham; Aug. 15-16, Munising. de Breslau Hunt: Aug. 11-16, Ft

Wayne, Ind.: Aug. 17, South Bend.
Arthur Morrow Lewis: Aug. 11-12, Davenport, Ia.; Aug. 18-17, Rock Island, Ill..
Lens Morrow Lewis: Aug. 12-17, New-

Guy E. Miller: Aug. 11-12, Sherman, Tex.; Aug. 13, Port Worth: Aug. 14-15, Dallas: Aug. 16-17, Grand Saline. M. W. Wilkins: New Hampshire, under direction of the State Committee.

FINANCIAL REPORT FOR JULY.

National Secretary Barnes' financial report for July shows total receipts of \$3,424.05 and expenditures of \$3,289.97. with a balance on Aug. 1 of \$254.45.
Of the receipts \$1,868.35 was for dues;
supplies, \$90; literature, \$40.71; buttons, \$97.84; W. F. of M. Defense
Fund, \$1,761.45; National Organizing

Fund, \$11; Russian S. D. L. P. Fund, \$22.29; miscellaneous, \$30. Dues were From State Committees; Arisona, \$15; Arkansas, \$40; California, \$75; Colorado, \$31.50; Florida, \$20; Idaho, \$5,50; Illinois, \$104; Indiana, \$1, Iowa, \$30; Kansas, \$20; Louisiana, \$1.50; Maine, \$11; Maryland, \$10; Manachmesta, \$78.50; Michigan, \$48.50; Minnesota, \$94.05; Missouri, \$40; Montana, \$20.25; New Jersey, \$50; New Hampshire, \$10; New Jersey, \$50; New Hampshire, \$10; New Jersey, \$50; New July, \$100; Olfio, \$50; Oklahoma, \$125; Oregon, \$34; Pennsylvania, \$79; Rhode Island, \$6; South Dakota, \$14.50; Tennessee, \$5; Texas, \$26.50; Utah. \$5; Washington, \$55.60; West Virginia, \$3; Wisconnin, \$79.70; Wyoming, \$10.50; unorganized states; Delaware, \$10; Georgia, \$10; Hampshire, \$10, Georgia, \$10; Hampshire, \$10, Georgia, \$10; Hampshire, \$10; Georgia, \$20; Hampshire, \$20;

rolls, \$1.70; hembers at many.
The largest items of expense were:
ostage, \$100.00; wages, \$418; printing
ulicin, \$107.50; literature and suplice, \$26; speakers, \$840.05; Ida 0.

CONSECTIOUT.

State Committee met July 28 at belton. E. D. Hull of Naugatuck presided. Delegates present: Hummel, Ansonia; Hull, Naugatuck; Klapprota, Hamden; Grinert, Waterbury; Rellly and Beardsley, Shelton, and Ella Reeve Bloor of Eddington, Pa. Resignation of Alex, Milway as State Treas urer was accepted and John F. Reilly of Shelton was elected to fill the va-

cancy. A lecture tour is being arranged to commence Oct. 1 and close April 1. 1908. All locals and branches are orged to take part in this. It is proposed to book a speaker for each loca! joining the lecture course once a month, thereby giving ample time to advertise the speakers. All speakers and lecturers wishing dates in Connecticut will please correspond with S. E. Beardsley, corner Coram and Connecticut avenues, Shelton, Conn. All local desiring Henry Laurens Call, Boston, for dates in October will notify State Secretary, who will furnish all information regarding Comrade Call's lec

Ella Reeve Bloor is having great suc ess with her meetings, large and attentive audiences and also large sales of literature. Such audiences have ever been seen in this state before, all seeming eager to absorb the principles of Socialism.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

J. D. MacLean met with such suc selling literature for the Worces ter County Federation of Socialist Clubs that the County Committee has lecided that Thomas P. Abbott will take up the work when Comrade Mac-Lean leaves, beginning at Webster week of Aug. 12, at Soubbridge the week of Aug. 19 and Leominster the week of Aug. 26 and then to Fitchburg for an indefinite time.

The basket picule and business meeting of Essex County Socialist Federation will be held at Lily Pond Grove, Saugus Center, Sunday, Aug. 11. Postponed from last Sunday on account of rain.

A well attended meeting of Middlesex County Federation of Socialist Clubs was held at Newton Upper Falls on Aug. 4. Arrangements were made to spread Socialism by circulating papers and leaflets. Each local is also required to hold at least two mass meetings before election, one political and the other educational.

BOSTON.

The City Central Committee meets Tuesday, Aug. 13.

John W. Brown was the principa speaker on Boston Common on Sunday afternoon, July 28. The news of Haywood's acquittal arrived in time to be made use of and Comrade Brown held a crowd of 1,000 people for over an hour on the subject. At night Com rade Lawler was the principal speaker at Pfigrim Hall.

### NEW JERSEY.

Open-air meetings in Hudson County are arranged as follows: Friday, Aug. 9. Third and Harrison streets, Harrion, James M. Reilly; Saturday, Aug. 10. Newark and Jersey avenues, Jersey City, J. T. Britt Gearlety; Thurs day, Aug. 15, First and Garden sterets, Hoboken, W. L. Oswald; Friday, Aug. 16, Third and Harrison streets, Harri son, W. L. Oswald; Saturday, Aug. 17. Newark and Jersey avenues, Jersey City, Morris Korshet; Third and Washington streets, Hoboken, Henry R. Kearns.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

FROM STATE HEADQUARTERS. J. L. Fitts started work in this state Aug. 1, and successful meetings have been held at Rochester, Allegheny and New Kensington.

Samuel Clark, candidate for State freasurer, begins his tour with a meeting Aug. 3 at Philadelphia, where he will speak for one week and then take up his trip thruout the state. Dates will be given in next week's issue of The Worker.

Monthly reports are coming in slowly. Branches should be prompt in sending in their reports to the local secretary, so that more complete reports can be made to the State Secretary.

The response to the appeal for funds for organization work in this state is very small. If we want an organizer in the field we must have the funds

to do it with.
Fred L. Schwartz started his work in the western part of the state, and where he will work unorganized places as well as organized. Comrades should assist him as much as possible so that the best results can be obtained. PHILADELPHIA.

Since the last report twenty street meetings have been with a literature sale of \$16.50; collections, \$21.26. About 3,000 people listened to our speakers.

W. V. Holloway, National Commit teeman from California, has been engaged for two weeks commencing Aug. 5, with the option of a further engagement should this one prove satisfac-

The Campaign Committee is in need of speakers. Any capable speaker seek-ing engagements will probably receive a favorable reply by communicating with T. A. Flood, Room 10, 1305 Arch street.

About June 1 seven hundred subscription lists were sent out to the membership. So far only a few have been heard from. The Campaign Committee will send out a letter to all those who have not yet responded calling upon them to do so at once.

No definite arrangements have yet been made in regards to the speaker for our picnic which will be held at Mapie Grove, Second street Pike, Saturday, Aug. 81. It will be announced in the next bulletin.

The Financial Secretary's report for July showed receipts of \$84.30, in ad-

dition to \$50 borrowed from the Free ch Defense Fund, making a total of \$134.30. Of this \$51 was for dues, representing a sale of \$40 stamps, as against 353 for the same month last year. The Treasurer's report showed expenses of \$113.34, leaving a balance of \$20.96. The principal items of expense were \$50 for dues and \$35 for rent of headquarters for the month.

Eleven applications were accepted at the local meeting Sunday, Aug. 3. A committee of three was elected to draft a new constitution and submit same at the next meeting of the local. The literature sales for July amount-

ed to \$90.61; expenses, \$63.11; same month last year, \$120; expenses, \$83.54. Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are as follows:

SUNDAY, AUG. 11.-North Plaza City Hall: W. T. Kelly, W. V. Hollo-MONDAY, AUG. 12.-Broad and Columia: W. T. Kelly, M. Wait; Twen-

ty-second and Columbia: W. Fletcher, W. V. Holloway.
TUESDAY, AUG. 13.—East Plaza City Hall: J. J. McKelvey, W. V. Hol-

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.-Broad and Fairmount: I. Levitsky, W. V. Holway; Germantown and Diamond; J. J. McKelvey, W. V. Holloway.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15 .- Broad and South: G. Bowersox, W. V. Holloway. FRIDAY, AUG. 16.—Front and Dauphin: P. Hemmeter, W. V. Holloway; Kensington and Clearfield: W. Fletcher. M. Wait: Thirtieth and Diamond: W. H. Connerton, C. Sehl.

SATURDAY, AUG. 17.-Kensington and Lehigh: M. Rentz, John P. Clark: Germantown and Lehigh: R. Satin, C. Sehl; Germantown and Bristol: J. J. McKelvey, W. V. Holloway; Germantown and Chelton: Jas. McDermott, D. K. Young; Forty-second and Lancaster: W. Fletcher, S. Knebel; Frankford and Unity: S. Young, I. Levitsky Eighth and Spring Garden: V. L. Gulbert, M. Wait; Richmond and William; H. Russell, S. Libros; Twentieth and Federal: W. T. Kelly, Ed. Moore.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Arrangements for the picnic to

Coney Island on Sunday, Aug. 24, are complete. A meeting to celebrate the Haywoo equittal will be held at an early date.

Comrade Schwartz has begun work for the State Committee. He will put in one week in Carnegie, Homestead, Tarentum, and Braddock. Street meetings arranged are: Aug

12, Meng and Kaine, at Homewood and Kelley; P. A. Davis, at Allegheny; Aug. 14, Adams at Allegheny; Holmes and Wright at Second and Flowers; Aug. 16, Adams at Turtle Creek Holmes and Wright at Clark and Fulton; Aug. 18, Eben Morris at Al-legheny; Holmes and Wright at Millvale; Kennedy at Stanton and Butler.

BERKS COUNTY.

Local Berks County's monthly meet ing Sunday, Aug. 4, was fairly attended. Organizer made his report showthe standing of the different branches

Organization work as being planned by organizer has already shown good results, also the work of keeping the party members in paying their dues

On account of the many applications for J. L. Fitts, Local Berks County will have him for six days only, Aug. 22 to 28.

Local Berks will co-operate in the near future with Local Lehigh in placing speakers between the two points. The work cannot be taken up at once n account of the organization work that is now going on.

Beginning Saturday, Aug. 10, the Campaign Committee will hold meetings thruout the county. Successful meetings have been held last year and by good work organizations are hoped for in some towns.

## ERIE COUNTY.

Comrade John W. Slayton will be the Labor Day orator at Four Mile Creek.

George R. Kirkpatrick and Samuel Clark, candidate for State Treasurer, will speak in Erie during September Eugene V. Debs lectured at Findley's Lake on Sunday, Aug. 4. A large delegation of Socialists from Corry

#### and Erie attended. NEW YORK STATE.

State Secretary Chase has completed the speaking tour of Comrade Carey and has returned to the city. He re ports good meetings in Rochester Jamestown, Salamanca, Olean, Addi son and Corning. Two open-air meetings were held in Rochester, both of which were well attended. The Rochester comrades are preparing for an active campaign in the fall city election. Comrade J. H. Brower has been engaged for a like period. Rain prevented meeting being held in Dunkirk on the second visit of the organizer. The few comrades there hope to build up the organization this fall so that more active work can be done. In Jamestown a good open-air meeting was held. Considerable literature was sold. The local will carry on an active campaign and endeavour to instill new life into the movement there. A good street meeting was held in Salamanca where a small local exists. Considerable interest was manifested and two new members were secured for the local In Olean a very well attended meeting was held which has been previous ly reported. In Addison there was one of the largest meetings ever held tuere by the Socialists. Addison is a small place and it is next to impossible to hold an organization together In Corning a successful meeting was held on the public square. Several questions were asked the speaker, con-siderable literature was sold and al-together much interest was shown. Comrade Chase has resumed charge

of the state office this week. John M. Work has been engaged to make a tour of the state in September. His route will be made up soon and dates assigned. Comrade Work is a man of large experience as a speaker and should have a successful tour in this state. Full particulars regarding his work will be submitted to the locals 80011.

Five members of local Rome visited Utica on Thursday, July 25, and street speeches were made by A. L. Ryron-Curtiss, Byron S. Dunne and Edward Perkins Clarke. The crowd, for the most part, listened attentively. As the outcome of the monthly debates carded on by the Rome Local seven or eight more or less capable speakers have been developed from a small membership and it is hoped, they can be used to advantage in other towns in Oneida County.

Local Rome has elected the following officers: Byron S. Danne, Organizer: W. C. Dorn, Recording Secretary; Edward Perkins Clarke, Financial Secretary and Treasurer; A. L. Byron-Curtiss, Literature Agent. A debate was held on the subject: "Resolved, That the Rome local should put up a ticket in the coming municipal campaign." Affirmative, Comrades Florenino and Wilson, negative, Comrades Curtiss and Dunne. The judges decided the debate in favor of the negative. Thereupon the local immediately voted to nominate a full ticket in the coming campaign. The Labor Day committee of the Trades Assembly acepted the local's invitation to listen o the debate and some members of the committee made remarks at its close. The dues have been raised to 25 cents with an admission fee of 25 cents.

A local with 14 members was organized in Sandy Hill, N. Y. Comrade J. S. MacMasters of South Glens Falls attended the first meeting and together with Comrade Hooper of Sandy Hill, were instrumental in bringing about the organization of the local.

#### NEW YORK CITY.

The General Committee will meet on Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 p. m. at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Business of importance will be transacted at this meeting and every delegate is urged to be present.

The Assembly District organizations are reminded that the General Committee must pass on all candidates for public offices suggested at the various party caucuses. The secretaries will please send the Organizer the names of the candidates suggested by the districts, so that the names may be submitted to the Board of Elections for the official primary ballot.

The new City Executive Committee held its first meeting on Monday, July 20. Comrade Kohn presided. Annie Berman was elected secretary of the committee. Otto Altenberg and H. Lippe were scated as delegates from the Bronx and Yorkville Agitation Committees respectively. The Ferst Agitation District reported that two lewish leaflets are in preparation. Second District made no report. Yorkville and West Side District reported no meetings. Bronx reported that new Agitation Committee had elected Elizabeth Hansen, Secretary; Comrade Langbein, Literature Agent and Comrade Staring. Organizer; that there would be an outing on Sept. 8 at Baychester. That a caucus of the mempers of the Bronx Districts for the purpose of making nominations in conformity with the new primary law will be held third Saturday in August, The Organizer was empowered to take steps to send out subscription lists at Comrade Obrist was again engaged to assist the Organizer at \$12 per week. Decided that 5,000 small red buttons be ordered, with advertise ment of The Worker. Organizer was instructed to make arrangements for new leastet entitled "The Red Flag". Motion adopted that the action of the last Executive Committee in regard to plan for re-organization, which was accompanied by the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee then adopted that this committee considers the question of reorganization of too great importance to be passed upon by this committee, and it therefore recommends that it be referred to the General Committee for full discus-

At the last meeting of the 8th A. D. 12 applications for membership were referred to the General Committee. Organization Committee reported having arranged a banquet and meeting when the news of Comrade Hay-

wood's acquittal were received. At the regular meeting of the 20th A. D. on Aug. 1. William Kohn, for Assembly, and Elias Wolf, for Alderman, were the names suggested for nominations in the primaries. A com mittee was appointed to look up meeting rooms. At the next meeting on Aug. 15, M. Oppenhelmer will lecture "The Origin and Evolution of the State".

## KINGS COUNTY.

Some of the Asembly Districts have not sent in their reports and they should do so as soon as possible. Delegates in the County Committee are liable to suspension in Districts not complying with this rule.

For the present Assembly Districts should hold their street meetings during the middle of the week so as to make sure of getting speakers. Only a few speakers are out as yet. At excellent chance is offered new speak ers to take the stump and should be taken advantage of by the younger comrades. Every facility will be offer ed to make the work agreeable. The County Committee meets of

Saturday, Aug. 10. The campaign is opening up and a large delegation should be hand to transact business.

were elected: Goldberg, Trembitsky, Recording Secretary Efross, Financial Secretary and Treas nrer; Rivkin and Trembitsky, Audit ing Committee: Wolff, Goldberg, Turansky and Rivkin, delegates to County Committee. Comradés Effross, Wolff, and Trembitsky were elected delegates to the convention of Jewish Socialist Party branches to be held in West Hoboken. It was resolved to have a lecture on the first day of the coming Jewish new year, to form classes instructing how to become a citizen, to have a ball in the beginning of the coming winter season, to purchase \$6 worth of subscription cards for The Worker. Next regular meeting will take place on Monday, Aug. 12, 8 p. m., at 157 Christopher avenue,

#### QUEENS COUNTY.

At its last meeting, the Socialist club of Queens County, voted to attend in a body, the piente and summer-night's festival given by Butchers' Union, No. 211, Sunday, Aug. 11, held in Ibert's Union Park, Metropolitan avenue and Helen street.

Before adjournment the secretary was instructed to send congratulations to Comrade Haywood at Denver, Colo

### OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN NEW YORK CITY.

FRIDAY, AUG. 9.

2d A. D.—S. W. cor. Henry and Montgomery Sts. J. C. Prost, J. T. B. Gearlety, 19th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Av. Sol Fleidman, 20th A. D.—N. E. cor. Seventy sixth St. 20th A. D.-N. E. cor. Seventy-sixth St. and First Av. Chas. Lavin, P. H. Dono-

hue.

22d A. D.—N. W. cor. Eighty-fourth St.
and Flrst Av. Alex. Rosen, Alb. Abrahams,
23d A. B.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and
Fifty-stath St. and Jackson Av. Thos. J.
Lewis, Wm. Karlin. SATURDAY, AUG. 10.

17th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and First St. and Amsterdam Av. J. C. Frost, J. T. B. Gearlety. 31st A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Chas. S. Yanderporten. 32d A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Sol. Fleidman. MONDAY, AUG. 12.

4th A. D.—N. E. cor. Stanton and Columbia Sts. Sol Fieldman.
4th A. D.—N. W. cor. Eighth St. and
Avenus C. J. C. Frost, J. T. B. Gearlety.
7th A. D.—N. W. cor. Twenty-4th St.
and Eighth Av. E. M. Martin, Fred Pauland Eighth Av. E. M. Massey, tisch.
sth A. D.—S. E. cor. Hivington and Chrystle Sts. F. Urban, Thos. J. Lewis, 15th A. D.—N. E. cor. Pifty-fourth St. and Eighth Av. Alex Rosen, Tim Murphy, 26th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Twelfth St. and Madlson Av. F. W. Harwood, Chas. Lavin.

TUESDAY, AUG. 13.

24 A. D.—S. E. cor. Clinton and Madison Sts. Chas. Lavin, J. T. B. Genricty.
24 A. D.—N. W. cor. Spring and Hudson Sts. J. C. Frost. Tim Murphy.
6th A. D.—N. F. cor. Third St. and Avenue C. Wm. Mendelson, Thos. J. Lewis.
9th A. D.—N. W. cor. Thirty-ninth St. and Eighth Av. Jas. Oneal, Edward F. Cassidy. Cassidy.

23d A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Forty-sixth St. and Amsterdam Av. Alb Abrahams, Frank Poree.

35th A. D.—N. W. cor. Washington and Wendover Av. Sol Fieldman.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14. 2d A. D.—S. E. cor. Montgomery and East Broadway. F. Urban, Tim Marphy. Sth A. D.—S. E. cor. Orchard and Grand Sts. Warren Atkinson, Chas. Lavin. 25th A. D.—S. W. cor. Tweaty-seventh St. and Broadway. Chas. Dobsevage, J. C.

St. and Frontag.

St. and Madison Av. Fred Paulitsch, A. B. Demlit.

27th A. D. - N. E. cor. Thirty-eighth St. and Isondway. Sol Fieldman.

31st A. D. - N. W. cop. One Hundred and Sixteenth St. and Lenox Av. Atex. Rosen, Thos. J. Lewis.

THURSDAY, AUG. 15. 11th A. D.—S. E. cor. Forty-sixth St. and Eighth Av. J. C. Frost, Alb. Abrahams. 15th A. D.—N. W. cor. Sixty-sixth St. and Broadway. Tim Murphy, Thos. J.

and Broadway. This Sauper,
Lewis.

18th A. D.—N. E. cor. Seventy-second St.
and First Av. Wm. Mendelson, Chas.
Levin.
21st A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and
Thirty-fifth St. and Lebox Av. Edward F.
Cassidy, J. T. B. Gearlety,
34th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and
Sixty-ninth St. and Boston Boad. Sol
Fieldman.
FRIDAY, AUG. 16.

FRIDAY, AUG. 16.

2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Pike and East Brondway. Wm. Karlin, Frank Porce, 10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Av. Fred Paulitsch, J. T. H. Both A. D.—S. W. cor. Seventy-eighth St. and First Av. Alex. Rosen, Chas. Lavin. 22d A. D.—N. W. cor. Seventy-eighth St. and Second Av. Sol Fieldman. 39th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Lexington Av. F. W. Harwood, J. C. Frost. 33d A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Porty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Tim Murphy, Thos. J. Lewis.

SATURDAY, AUG. 17. 17th A. D.-S. E. cor. One Hu Seventh St. and Amsterdam Av. man.
Alst A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Wm. All A. D.—S. W. COT. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Wm. Mailly, Chas. Lavin, Chas. Dobsevage. 32d A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Chas. S. Vanderporten, Alb. Abrahams. 32d A. D. (Williamsbridge)—J. C. Frost, Thos. J. Lewis.

### OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN KINGS COUNTY

Open-air meetings are arranged in Kings County as follows: TUESDAY, AUG. 6

21st A. D.-Varet and Morrell Sts. Com-ades Gold and Cohen. THURSDAY, AUG. 8. 14th and 15th A. D.—Manbattan and Nor

FRIDAY, AUG. 9.

FRIDAY, AVG. 9.

21st A. D.—Siegal and Leonard Sts.
Comrades Poisky and Shaftel.
SATURDAY, AVG. 10.

12th A. D.—Seventh Av. and Fourteenth
St. Comrades Marr. Smith and Behringer.
16th A. D.—Coney Island Avenue and
Avenue D. Comrades Dawson and Geffer.
21st A. D.—Stag and Manhattan Av.
Comrades Poisky and Shaftel.
TUSSIAN AVG. 13

TUESDAY, AUG. 13.

21st A. D.—Cook and Graham Av., ades Gold and Schick. THURSDAY, AUG. 15. 14th and 15th A. D.—Manhattan and Norman Av. Speakers announced later. Av. Speakers announced FRIDAY, AUG. 16.

Arrangements are well under way

21st A. D.-Moore and Humboldt Sts. **OUEENS COUNTY FAIR.** 

for the fair to be given by the Socialist Club of Queens County, Aug. 31, Sept. 1 and 2 (Labor Day), at Kreuscher's Hall, Evergreen, L. 1. At the last meeting Henry Froelig, resided, and voice and vote being given to delegates from the Ridgewood Socialist Damen Chor, the Evergreen Socialist Franen Verein, Branches Evergreen and Glendale, Socialist Party, and

## PROGRESS OF THE RAND SCHOOL

The American Socialist Society, which | completed its first eighteen months July 31. The School itself has been in existence thirteen months.

The receipts of the school for the eighteen months have been as follows: Rand fund for the year ended July 31, 1906, \$6,080.74; for the half-year ended Jan. 31, 1907, \$3,582.08, a total of \$9.662.82. Other receipts: Lodgings and hall rents, \$1,734.38; tuition. \$964.40; sales, \$563.65; Rand School Society, \$364; miscellaneous, \$74.07, a grand total of \$13,363.32.

The expenditures have been: For equipment, repairs and preliminary expenses, \$2,805:15; stock (for sale), \$495.42; operating expenses, \$9,765.75, a grand total of \$13,060.32. There is no outstanding indebtedness other than for a small account (about \$15). for which the secretary has so far been unable to obtain a bill, and the total of cash on hand with collectible accounts is \$600.85.

The school building was occupied on June 27, 1906, and the library was opened to the public about ten days

### Classes and Students.

Classes began on Oct.1, continuing for a period of twelve weeks. After a two weeks vacation, they were resumed on Jan. 7, continuing for a period of sixteen weeks, or a total of twentyeight weeks, and closing on April 28. An average of ten classes a week was given for the greater part of the school year.' In addition, a course of free Sunday lectures was given from Jan. 7 to April 28. The attendance in the regular classes ranged from 2 to 125, and at the Sunday lectures from 25 to 140. The number of students who attend-

ed one dr'more courses (exclusive of the Sanday lectures) was 221, and the total of attendances (including the Sunday lectures) was 6.819. Of the 221 enrolled students, 128 were men and 93 were women. Of the men, 74. were members of the Socialist Party, 4 of the Socialist Labor Party and 50 were non-members. Of the women, 32 were members, or the wives or daughters of members of the Socialist Party, and 61 were non-members. A number of persons who enrolled as non-members have since joined the party.

interesting attempt has been made to classify these 221 students by race and nativity. As far as can be ascertained, the figures are as follows: Anglo-Saxon and Keltic, 66, of which: American-born, 60; British or Colonial, 6. Jewish, 121, of which: Russian-born, 95; German or Austrian, 15; American, 9; Roumanian, 2. German, 22, of which: American-born, 13; German or Austrian, 9. Of the remainder, 3 were Lettish, 3 Scandinavian, 2 Franco-American, 2 Japanese, 1 Cuban and 1 colored.

## Instructors and Lecturers.

The instructors in the regular courses were Morris Hillquit, W. J. Gbent, Dr. David Saville Mussey, Prof. Charles A. Beard, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings, Tilden Sempers, Lucien Sanial, Algernon Lee, Joseph Adelman, Frederick C. Patterson, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Edward King, and Charles Aronovici. Prof. John Ward Stimson and John H. Fry gave three lectures each, also in the regular instructional

The lecturers in the Sunday morning | E. Nineteenth street.

courses were Prof. Franklin H. Gidowns and operates the Rand School, dings, John Martin, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mr. and Mrs. William English Walling, Mrs. Meta L. Stern. Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth, Prof. Vida D. Scudder, Prof. Charles A. Beard, Dr. E. E. Slosson, Morris Hillquit, Miss Mary Macarthur, Algernon Lee, Miss Elizabeth B. Butler, W. J. Ghent, and George Willis Cooke.

### Rand School Society.

For the purposes of aiding in the work of the school, an auxiliary or-ganization known as the Rand School Society has been fermed. The formal organization was made on May 6, 1907. This body co-operates with the American Socialist Society in the School's practical management; aids in spreading a knowledge of the School and its work; enlists the support of persons not connected with the Socialist movement, but willing to promote the thore teaching of social science from a Socialist standpoint and has charge of the social side of the School, arranging entertainments and social gatherings.

Membership is open to all perso who wish to contribute, by service of gifts, to the School's welfare. The dues for active membership are \$1 a year. In addition there are three special grades of membership: Sustaining Members, \$5; Contributing Members, \$10; Subscription Members, \$20 or more yearly. Members in these special grades are entitled to tultion to the value of their yearly contribution.
The membership is at present 73.

The officers for the year 1907-1908 are: Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Glimon. President; F. E. Breithnt, Vice- President; W. J. Ghent, Secretary-Treasurer: Mrs. Charles A. Beard; Miss Judith Bernnys: Miss Elizabeth B. Butler: H.: J. Jantzer: Tilden Sempers: Mrs. Meta L. Stern.

The School has also taken over this summer the work of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, an organization formed two years ago for the purpose of propagating Socialism in the colleges. The officers of this Society are J. G. Phelps Stokes, president; Upton Sinclair, first vice-president: Harry W. Laidler, second vice-president; W. J. Ghent, Secretary and Paul Kennaday. treasurer.

### The Coming Season.

The bulletin containing the program, for the forthcoming year of the school will be issued about Sept. 1. Many of the courses given last year will be repeated. In addition there: will be a course on biology, one on American history, on Socialist theory, (for advanced students) and on civil government. There will also be a class on special research work in various lines and one for training of teachers for the Socialist Sunday School. Prof. Giddings will repeat, at the second

term, his Seciology Course. The officers of the American Socialist Society for the year 1907-1908 are; Algernon Lec. president; Morris Hillquit, Treasurer: W. J. Ghent, Secretary; and Leonard D. Abbott, Prof. Charles. A. Beard, John H. Fry, Benjamin C. Gruenberg, P. A. Levene and Herman Schleuter, members of the Board of

Directors. Full information about the school and its course will be given by applying to the Secretary at the school, 112.

## THE VALUE OF A JOB PLANT.

## By Arthur Morrow Lewis.

No greater disaster could overtake to build up a business by slow and exthe Socialist movement of America than the suspension of the Chicago 'Daily Socialist". There is no need to argue this point; it is generally con-

problem and I am persuaded their method would emancipate "the Daily" A bourgeois government is obliged

to spend large sums of money in its various undertakings and it must herefore have a large income. Wherever there are "spending" departments, there must be "revenue" departments. In England municipal

governments increased their revenue

by 'municipal trading" and the Social-

ist Party of continental Europe raises

immense sums by its "Co-operatives" The publication of a Socialist paper is mainly a spending department—at least for some time. Is it possible to connect with it some revenue department that will meet the loss. I believe it is. The Los Angeles "Common Sense" was always in deep water and on the verge of suspension UNTIL IT-PUT IT A JOB PLANT. The Oakland "Daily". I believe, is made possible largely by income from A JOB

PLANT.
The Chicago "Daily Socialist" will see the end of its troubles when it gets working with a good job plant. The average business man makes money job printing, and he is obliged

pensive methods, which would not be the case with "the Daily". Look at the volume of fine business

waiting at our doors. The national office and the Illinois The one obstacle in its path is the state office are both in Chicago and problem of finances. Two or three of spend much money on job printing.

Our western weeklies have solved this There are over thirty ward organizations and there are always so them spending money for printing. The daily itself is now obliged to send out some job printing. There are many unions favorable to us who would be

glad to give us their work. There are Socialist locals all around Chicago that would have their work. done and sent by express.

In fact, we have lying at our very doors, anxious to come to us, a ve of the business that would make a

small capitalist's mouth water. And here is also the final solution of the financial problem.

Many Socialist papers have suffered heavily because they had managers. editors and the rest of the staff selected because they were good Socialists and without regard to their qualifications for their particular work on the paper. "The Daily" has escaped this handicap.

It has become an integral and indispensable part of the Socialist movement of America. It MUST go on. All it needs is a steady revenue to meet its DECREASING deficit. And that we can get by PUTTING IN A JOB PLANT.—Chicago Delly Socialist.

men's Sick and Death Benefit Associa-, stand with choice food, with a comtion.

It was announced that money tiad been received from the following organizations: Brewer Drivers' Union, Carpenters' Union No. 32. Brewers' Union No. 69, Children's Branch of No. 50, Ridgewood Socialist Damen Chor, Branch 103, Evergreen Franen Verein. It was also reported that Branch 59 had voted to purchase 750 tickets, one for each member, in a fdltion to roung \$10 for a prize Returns from sale of tickets were very satisfactory. Butchers' Union No. 211 Br. 2, 23d A. D., held a special meet-ing on July 22. The following officers Branches 59, 90, 103, and 106, Work-promised to erect and provision a admirsion, 10 cents-

mittee to supervise the same. Altogether the fair promises to be a

financial success. As to being a success in entertaining the visitors there is no doubt whatever. Enough invitations have been accepted from a large number of singing societies to please those who love good music. Opportunity to witness fine performances of young athletes will be given. The best moving pictures obtainable have been engaged, which with fine professional talent in vaudeville will fill out a pro-

## THE LABOR PRESS AND THE VERDICT.

The verdict of the jury means the ! glorious battle that has ever been by the Western Federation of and puts a sparkling gem in the crown of organized labor of this

The verdict means another mile-post named in the march toward economic

The verdict of acquittal means that Teddy Roosevelt's "Undesirable as" will be recognized as the Patrick Henrys of the Twentieth Century who will now do more valiant service the greatest battle of all the ages for the liberty of man, woman and child.—Miners' Magazine.

What We ve Learned. Haywood and his organization, the rn Federation of Miners, stand to-day fully exonerated before the All intrigues to deal the progressive labor movement a deadly were unsuccessful; this achievent was only made possible thru the solidarity of the masses of workingen and solidarity in the highest sense Much is taught us by the trial.

ong other things we have learned t in the fight against laber no method is low enough for capitalism to at-tain its ends; but we have learned also that by standing together and acting in perfect solidarity the workingmen can ward off the attacks of their outer mies.-Brewers' Journal.

### McParland.

Thus ends one of the most disgracedes that ever took place in the ted States, and it is to be hoped et the Mine Owners' Association will profit by it and use justice instead of dealing with their employees. But for Mcl'arland there should be no mercy. His miserable tool will doubtless pay the penalty for his foolish on the gallows, and justice will not be done unless Mcl'arland stands beside him there.—United Mine Work-

### Organized Labor Rejoices.

To the organized workers of the intry and the whole civilized world the verdict was a message of lov, for it was instinctively felt that the interest and honor of the whole cause for which labor unions stand was insepar-ably linked with this trial. Organized labor appreciated the situation it was placed in by the kidnapping of these leaders, and showed its interest in no unmistakable manner, and it is justified in manifesting satisfaction and joy in the liberation of Haywood. -Amalgamated Journal of Iron and Steel and Tin Workers of America.

### The Conspirators.

our judgment the splendid support, moral and financial, that was given Moyer, Haywood at a Pettibone by the organized workers of the country had much to do with the final resuit. For once, at least, the labor forces were unified and determined that justice must be done, as the opposition-from the erratic Mr. Roosevelt to the most obscure gun man in West-learned, perhaps to their

This trial will unquestionably stand out as the largest legal battle in the country's history when all the interests involved are taken into consideration. and the tremendous obstacles that the miners and their attorneys were compelled to face from the beginning were American jurisprudence.

One thing certain is that Gooding will follow Peabody into an infamous obscurity, while Borah can now turn his attention to the land graft charges that hang over him and fight for his political life. We are only firmly convinced that our prediction made several months ago that Roosevelt will go out of office the most despised man who ever held the Presidency, not excepting Grover Cleveland, will be fulfilled. Roosevelt's name is no longer greeted with that joyous acclaim with which it was received no longer than a year ago.

The Pinkerton Detective Agency, always a stench in the nostrils of all honorable men who are naturally op- Union Labor Journal, Eric, Pa.

haps continue its criminal career in secret for some time longer. The Homestend strike resulted in that notorious aggregation of crooks being outlawed in a sense by many states and forced to adopt secret methods to exist. It will ply its shameless vocation in a manner until the working people capture the various state governments, and thereafter some of the principals will probably stretch hemp or land in penitentiaries, where they should have been long ago. -Cleveland Citizen.

### The Dawn of Justice.

In the acquittal of Wm. D. Haywood three million organized work men of the United States see the first light of hope in the dawn of justice. . . . From the Atlantic to the Pacific the attacks of the capitalist interests have been met by argument of the working class and this ceaseless agitation on the part of the tolling class kept the world informed as to the intentions of the criminal band of conspirators of the Rocky Mountains who would stifle speech and suppress freedom in an effort to crush organized labor.

This agitation has crystallized into a movement which portends the early overthrow of the capitalist class and the substitution of a more sensible and modern form of government. Tollers' Defense, Coaldale, Pa.

#### "A Clean Bill of Health."

Practically speaking, Hoywood's acquittal disposes of the state's case against Moyer and Pettibone, as shown by the former's release on ball, and these men should now be given a speedy trial, or what is more fitting, the charges not prossed. It is expected that the state of Colorado will take some definite action regarding alleged crimes that the Pinkertons have tried to folst upon the miner's executive committee, and trade unionists the country over will be eager to have that investigation held as was the case with the trial just ended; feeling confident that McParland and his gun men masquerading under the guise of private detectives will be shown up as the real instigators of said crimes, and the Western Federation of Miners be given a clean bill of health despite the sinrring references made against that union by men who still cling to the "undesirable citizen" theory so freely promulgated by Roosevelt.—Vermont Union Signal.

## Not Found Wanting.

Men and women in Buffalo who have known what it means to go hungry in the struggle against unjust conditions, did "reverently bow their heads" when they read those words, and mingled their tears with their thanks to God for this champion of the oppressed, who dared to do his duty in telling the truth and entreating the jury to do their duty. The have now been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. They are twelve men who dared "to do their duty".-Progress, Buffalo.

## Means Much.

The verdict means much to Havwood, more to the Western Federation of Miners, more to all workingmen. union or non-union. It means also that the day when a man can be hung or shot down in this country because unparalelled in any case on record in he is fighting for labor is gone forever.

The working class fought this battle alone. Not one of the great papers dared to tell the truth about that buttle. Church and state, press and platform all cried out for the death of those who sought to stay the greed of exploitation. Or, if they did not cry out boldly, the same powers kept silent.

And who manipulated the machinery of justice that an indicted land thief might hound a workingman to his death? Furthermore, the acquittal proves the unfairness and injustice of the term "Undesirable citizens", Applied to Haywood by the country's great exponent of the "square deal".

## WHEN THE BLIND SEE.

"He listened to the workmen's footfalls. The solltary sound and steady motion of their feet were eloquent of early morning in a city, not less than the changes of light in heaven above the roofs. With the golden light came numbers, workmen still. Their tread on the stones roused some of his working thoughts, like an old tune in his head, and he watched the scattered files passing on, disciplined by their daily necessities, easily manageable if their necessities are but justly considered. These numbers are the brute force of earth, which must have the earth in time, as they had it in the dawn of the world, and then they entered in bondage for not knowing how They will have it again; they have it partially, at times, in the despot, who is only the reflex of their brute force, and can give them only a shadow of their claim. They will have it all, when they have illumination to see and trust to the leadership of a greater force than they in force of brain, in the spiritual force of ideas; ideas founded on justice; and not the justice of these days of the govern ing few whose wits are bent to steady our columns of civilized humanity by a combination of props and jugglers' arts, but a justice coming of the recog-

for safety-broad as the base of yonder mountain's towering white immensity and will be the guarantee for the solid uplifting of our civilization at last." George Meredith in the "Tragic

#### INCANDESCENT LIGHT WORKERS WILL ORGANIZE

Efforts are being made to organize the incandescent light employees in New York shops. The employees are practically all young girls and the hours average eight per day. Wages average \$4 and \$5 per week for begin ners, and increased to \$7 or \$8 if they continue work for four or five years The girls are forced to work under gas light during the day and suffer much from excessive heat, as they are not allowed to keep windows open. The treatment of the girls is getting worse, and the more intelligent are determined to organize to improve conditions.

## "SILENCE IS GOLDEN."

An Oyster Baydispatch says: "President koosevelt made no comment when informed of the Haywood acquittal." We cannot recall an instance when shence more deserved the appellation, "golden."-Progress, Buffalo.

-Workingmen who get no vacanized needs of majorities, which will tions at least have the pleasure of base the column on a broad plinth reading that the capitalists do-

### THE ART OF FLIMFLAM.

If there is one thing more than another that capitalist civilization cultivates to the limit it is the art of hocuspocus and flimfiam. The foundation upon which it rests-the enslavement and robbery of labor-is, in itself, a crime so rank, coarse and brutal that it could not be tolerated by any decent minded person once its viciousness was exposed. It, therefore, becomes necessary to cover its nakedness with something that will pass muster for righteousness in order that its infernal stench may not turn the stomach of

The garb beneath which present capitalist civilization masks its hideousness is termed the "law", "Law and order" is the slogan of every capitalist pirate who ventures forth in search of plunder. If his victims dare to raise their hands to stay his ravages the law is invoked on behalf of the plunderer and the victims are awed into submission to his thieving practises. Theris not a crime in the calendar that caunot be safely committed under the guise of the law, it the perpetrator thereof knows how to go about it. Millions of people are murdered by slow starvation and heart-breaking toll under its benign dispensation. Countless thousands 'experience life from the cradle to the grave merely as a torture and an agony, while at all times the law interposes between themselves and the alleviation of their misery. And what is the law? It is merely the dictum of the dominant economic class lu human society, calculated to safeguard their dominion over others and perpetuate their power and privilege

The law is purely the creation of rulers. It is but a clumsy pretext whereby they seek to justify their right to rule and rob. Itself but a filmsy pretense, a make-believe, the art of administering it so as to make it effective for its purpose becomes the art of filmflam par excellence.

It is not by accident that the making of law and the administration thereof has been surrounded by all of the ridiculous pomp, ceremony and tomfoolery that is indulged in by socalled civilized nations. All of this monkey business is indulged in for the purpose of impressing susceptible nincompoors with the majesty of the law. To a sane man who could properly lay claim to possession of as much sense as the average goose nothing could more completely disclose the ridiculously farcical nature of the law than to witness the ceremonial nonsense induiged in upon what are termed state occasions. The ceremony of conducting even a one-horse parliament or a small debts court is ridiculous enough to make a monkey throw

The entire visible stock trade of capitalist law is hocus pocus flimflam and bluff. Behind it all is the club and bayonet of class rule. When hocus pocus, filmfiam and bluff fail to accomplish the purpose the club and bayonet are called into requisition. In either case the result is the same. The slaves are held in subjection and the rotten civilization that is builded upon their backs maintains its baneful sway. The slaves stagger along under the fearful load, the most of them oblivious to the fact that they are held to their task chiefly thru the exercise of the art of filmflam. The lies that are poured into their ears by the agencles of their rulers they accept as gospel truth, and look upon the flubdub and the pretense of the law with a superstitious reverence that is sublime. They are great stuff, these workers They are the original easy marks. They were evidently designed by the creator to be flimflammed. He did a good job.-Western Clarion.

## BR. OKLYN CONFERENCE.

Brooklyn met Friday, Aug. 2. While rejoicing over our victory in the Haywood trial the comrades will not over look our other innocent brothers. The following contributions are acknowledged: Brewers' Union No. 69, \$100; Carpenters' Union No. 291, \$111.50; Garment Workers No. 43, \$10; W. S. N. D. B. F., Br. 224, \$5; Br. 166, \$25; Br. 4, \$25; Industrial Textile Workers, \$68; Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Store Tenders', Local Union No. 342, \$10; Gottscher K. U. Ver., \$10; Br. 89, \$15; Br. 135, \$10; Br. 87, \$15; Br. 68, \$15; German Masch., \$20; Br. 47, \$10; Br. 5, Socialist Franen Verein, 89; Carriage and Wagon Workers, No. 135. \$15; Br. 155, \$25; Butchers' Union No. 21. \$25. This makes a total of \$523.50. of which we have sent \$500 to the Defense Fund, \$200 at last meeting and \$300 at this one.

The secretary was instructed to send a congratulatory letter to William D.

## VISITORS TO THE WORKER.

During the past week The Worker editorial office has been favored with a number of visitors from outside the city, among them being Comrade Mrs. J. H. Steele of Seattle, Wash., Dr. Geo. W. Galvin and J. Harry Page of Boston, Edmond Kelly, recently returned from a long residence in Paris, and A. M. Simons, editor of the Chicago "Daily Socialist". Comrade Simons was on his way to the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, where he will represent the national party.

## "LAW AND ORDER".

The Haywood trial has given us some points on the Parry-Post conception of law and order. According to one witness he was told as law-andorder deputy to shoot any union man who spoke to him.—Painter and Decor-

## BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

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

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1.00

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week following receipt of money.

Comrades sending in new subscriptions for The Worker should inform the subscribers not to expect the paper for at least two weeks from the date that subscriptions are sent in. Several days are required for names to get onto the mailing lists.

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the State Committee, 233 E. 84th street, New York. The comrades should remember that the club rate of 10 cents for three months is good only for this month. No subscriptions at this rate will be taken after Aug. 31. If locals and branches desire to avail themselves of this offer they will have to get busy. There is no better way of reaching the unconverted than by sending this paper to them for three months. Send in a club of ten at once. Be sure and keep a list of the names you send; you can canvass the readers at the close of the camapign and make them permanent readers.

> The comrades in Schenectady head the list of active workers in the state. They sent in 89 new subscriptions since last week.

Paul Lambert of Brooklyn went out running on Saturday and brought in five yearly subscribers. With a few such workers as Comrade Lambert the readers of The Workers would number 100,000.

### WANTS HIS PAPER.

14th-15th A. D., Brooklyn ...... 15.00 Edmond Kelley, the noted criminal awyer, who has just arrived from 1.00 Paris on his way to Pagoda, Colo., called at the office the other day. He missed a few numbers of The Worker and to avoid this in the future subscribed for twenty years.

### PARTY DIRECTORY

FOR KINGS COUNTY

1.00

Organizer, Wm. Mackenzie, Labor 949 Willoughby Ave. Il Compiltee meets second and Safffidars. Executive Committee call of County Organizer at Labor

THE SUSTAINING FUND.

The response to the call of the State

Committee for a \$2,000 Sustaining

Fund is not as liberal as it should be

The comrades upstate, in particular,

are not doing their share in the work

of raising the necessary funds. We

need \$2,000, and after the unanimous

vote by the members of the party in

favor of party ownership we have a

right to expect that they will sustain

the management in the effort to place

Previously acknowledged ......\$512.50

Jacob Klein, Panghkeepsle.....

5th-7th A. D., New York .......

Mr. Randall, Brooklyn .....

H. Jacobson, New York ......

it on a paying basis. These donations

were made up to Aug. 3:

Lyceum.

St and 2d A. D. meets fourth Tuesday at residence of Org. Jos. Markwalter, 441 Goldst. Sec., Ellzabeth B. Butler, 65 Livingston St.

3d A. D. meets first and Third Thusdays at 550 Hicks St. Org., Gus Petrit, 152

at 550 Hicks St. Org., Gus Petrit, 132 Dykeman St.
4th A. D. meets at home of J. C. Lipes,
Sto Bedford Av. Org., J. C. Lipes,
Sto Bedford Av. Org., J. C. Lipes,
Sth A. D. meets at 1808 Fulton St., second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m. Org.,
Henry itarim, 257a Sumpter St.; Rec. Sec.,
W. Diager, Jr., 190 Rockaway Ave.
Cth A. D. meets at 222 Stockston St.
second and fourth Thursdays. Org., Ernest
Reichart, 427 Hart St.; Rec. Sec., George
Rumpler, 383 Willoughby Ave.
7th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 12th St. and 3d Ave. Org., Frank
Fisk, 120 14th St. Fin. Sec., John Hemulle,
280 19th St.
Sth A. D. meets third Friday at home of

Fisk, 120 Htt. S.; Fill. Sec., John Hemmly, 280 19th St.
Sth A. D. meets third Friday at home of P. Kennel, 356 Baltic St. Org., Ed. Martin. 256 Court St.
3th A. D. meets at 1072 25th St. second and fourth Mondays, Org., F. L. Lackemacher, 1145 41st St. Rec. Sec., Henry L. Hosenthal, 323 77th St.
9th A. D., Er. Z. meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 441 55th St. Org., Sammel Hartelins, 519 524 St.; Rec. Sec., Alex. Underwood, 471 45th St.
19th A. D. meets last Thursday 107 Vanderholt Ave. Org., W. W. Passage, 411 Adelphi St.
12t 1 A. B. meets first and third Friday at 255 Prospect Av. Org., Art. Cheatle, 17 Sterling Pl.; Rec. Sec., H. A. Crygler, 374 18th St.
13th A. D. meets second and fourth Fri-

The Moyer-Haywood Conference of Grooklyn met Friday, Aug. 2. While ejoicing over our victory in the Haywood trial the comrades will not over-

Hall, corner Eckford and Calyer Sta., second and fourth Wednesdays. Org., Wm. Fauly, 399 Metropolitan Ave.; Rec. Sec., Schweitzer, 140 Nassua Ave.

16th A. D. meers first and third Friday at 1072 Thirty-night St. Org., N. T. Herbst, 2806 Twelfth Ave.; Rec. Sec., A. H. Dodge, 1787 The St. Org.

at 1072 Thirty-alath St. Org., N. T. Herbst, 2896 Twelfth Ave.; Rec. Sec., A. H. Dodge, 1423 7181 St.

18th A. D. meets first and third-Friday at residence of C. A. Young, 65 Reeve Pl. Org., J. A. Beringer, 272 E. Fiftreath St.

19th A. D. meets at Labor Lyceum second and fourth Thursdays. Org., A. Thieme, 1225 Myrtic Ave., Rec. Sec., Ch. Fahl, 1363 Ple Kalb Ave.

20th A. D. meets at 257 Hamburg Ave. first and third Wednesdays. Org., J. Well, 89 Himnol St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Margaret O. Neal, 298 Harmon St.

21st A. D. meets acond and fourth Fridays at 187 Mentrose Ave. Org., Wm. C. Harting, 137 Lorimer St.; Rec. Sec., F. L. Walser, 97 Knickerbocker Ave.

22d A. D. meets at Wohlrab's Hall, corner Glemmere and Ashford Sts. Org., Wm. Harbers, 181 Richmond St.

23d A. D. meets at 1808 Fulton St. second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m. Org., Henry Barna, 237a Sampter St.; Rec. Sec., V. Dinger, Jr., 190 Rockaway Av.

23d A. D., Br. 2. meets at 3 Thatford Ave. first and third Saturday, Org., Barnett Wolf, 431 Howard Ave.

## PENNS YLVANIA MINE SLAUGHTER.

More than 1,000 persons were killed ast year in the coal mines of Pennsylvania, according to the annual report just issued by James Roderick, chief of the Department of Mines. The accidents left nearly 1,000 widows with 3,410 children under fourteen years of age. A great deal could be done to alleviate the distress, the chief says, if the age limit for the employment of boys inside the mines was lowered from sixteen to fourteen years. But as the capitalists control the political power of Pennsylvania it is not likely that the age limit will be restricted. That would mean profit restriction and profits are more important than human beings.

-President Roosevelt's attempt to "drive a wedge in the labor move-ment" only united workingmen closer together. Try again, Theodore.

## opinion in the second of the s CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.

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The complete collapse of the Hay-wood case will undoubtedly result in the quashing of the indictments against Moyer and Petilbone, for the chances to convict these men have yau-lahed with the jury's refusal to be-lieve the McParland Orchard fairy-tale—Register, Lead, B. Dah.