VOL. XVII.-NO. 28.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 12, 1907

PRICE 2 CENTS.

GREAT MEETING IN COOPER UNION.

A Crowded House Listens to Socialist Speakers with Close Atten tion and Enthusiastic Applause.

Carl D. Thompson, State Senator in Wisconsin, Tells What Even a Few Socialists in Public Office Can Do --- Wanhope and Mrs. Lewis Show-How Capitalism Itself is Forcing Us to Socialism.

message from the Coat Tailors' Union,

in convention at the Labor Temple, pledging their support to the Socialist

Greetings to Pettibone.

Resolutions pledging the support of

the Socialists of New York City to

George A. Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners were also read

A collection was taken up amount

In every respect the meeting was a

great success and bodes well for the

results at the polls. Socialists went home inspired to work better than

ever for the cause; and those who

were not yet Socialists went away

without clearer knowledge and a more

friendly feeling for the party of the

Sunday morning, Oct. 13, was set aside by the General Committee as the

date for a general house-to-house dis-

tribution of literature by the comrades

in New York City. A special campaign edition of The Worker will be

issued, and the comrades of the va-

rious branches are urged to go to their

respective headquarters next Sunday

morning and participate in the work

The house-to-house distribution of The Worker is undoubtedly one of the most effective methods of propaganda.

The Worker will be delivered at the

various headquarters by Friday, so that the comrades will have ample op-

portunity to make arrangements for the distribution. This is a work which

should be joined in by every comrade,

as a success of this first attempt to distribute The Worker will mean that

Big Meeting in the Bronx.

The ratification meeting of the So

be held in Crotona Casino, One Hun-

dred and Sixty-ninth street, near Mc-

Kinley square, on Friday evening, Oct.

18. Among the speakers will be Jos. Wanhope, the well known lecturer and

writer; John M. Work, member of the

National Committee of the Socialist Party, and John C. Chase, its State

West Side Ratification Meeting.

The Socialists of the West Side dis

tricts of New York City will hold their

ratification meeting on Wednesday evening. Oct. 16, at Abington Square. National Organizer Lena Morrow

Lewis, State Secretary John C. Chase,

and Jos. Wanhope will speak from the

Rochester Mass Meeting.

The Socialists of Rochester, N. Y.,

have arranged a mass meeting at

14. The speaker will be James H.

Lapinski Returns Home.

Comrade St. Lapinski, who as a rep-

resentative of the Socialist Party of Poland has been in the United States

for a few weeks, writes The Worker

coner than expected and regrets be-

ing unable to see many friends and

comrades personally. He expresses his appreciation of the kindness of many

Peonage in the South.

At the Rand School, 112 East Nine

enth street, next Sunday morning

Alexander Irvine will speak on "Peon-age in the South." Mr. Irvine knows his subject at first hand, having

in one of the most notorious lumbe

camps in Florida. An account of his

experiences was recently published in

two successive issues of Appleton's

Magazine. The lecture begins prompt-ly at 11 o'clock. Admission is free.

Study Socialism.

It isn't too late to enroll for the fall

term at the Rand School. Economics,

lementary Socialism, history of So

cialism, biology, history, rhetoric, ele

cution and other studies. Evening

classes. Nominal charges. Send for bublietin to Secretary, 112 East Nine-

teenth street.

ades who assisted him in his

Brower, of Elgin, Ill.

organizations of the Bronx will

WORKER OCT. 13.

DISTRIBUTE THE

and adopted by a unanimous vote.

Over 8,000 people attended the ratifi- | address, Caairman Slobodin read a cation meeting of Local New York, held in Cooper Union Saturday evening, Oct. 5. Long before the meeting was called to order every seat was taken and hundreds were standing in the rear of the hall. Overflow meetings would have been necessary, but for the bad weather, which drove away those who could not get inside.

Henry L. Slobodin as chairman prefaced his introduction of the speakers by referring to the importance of judiciary elections. He called attention to the ridiculous position of the Inde-pendence League which was denounc-ing "corrupt judges," some of whom received the support of the League in past elections.

Time to "Get Busy".

Jos. Wanhope was the first speaker, and he referred to the apparent lack of political triumphs by the Socialist Party as compared with the Socialists in other countries. This could not be due to any backward industrial development, as capitalism had reached a higher stage of development here than in any other country in the world. Neither could it be due to the "attacks" made on Socialism by Roosevelt and others. They could only help the Sochilist Party by the silly character of their criticisms. Van Cleave, Post. and other representatives of capitalist organizations that openly fight the working class, teach the working class that the material interests of both are at war. What good elements are attracted to the Hearst movement must gradually come to the Socialist Party, for no sincere man can accept the shifty politics and changing vagaries of that nondescript movement. William J. Bryan could only suggest the repeal of history as a cure for the evils of to-day. Even those that offered anything intelligent did so by making concessions to Social en. If Attorney General Bonaparte suggested povernment receivership of trusts, "the Socialist Party have only to add to it government receivership by the work ing class" to realize our aims. Com-rade Wanhope concluded by stating that the political and economic conditions were all favorable to the Socialist Party. His advice was to "get busy" and reap Lie harvest that awaits us. His speech was greeted with loud ap-

Socialist State Senator Speaks.

Carl D. Thompson, Socialist member of the State Senate of Wisconsin, was the next speaker. He showed how all measures introduced by the Socialists in the Milwaukee City Council and the Legislature were fought by Democrats and Republicans alike and low bill after bill, protecting working-class interests, were defeated. Yet, out of some seventy bills introduced by the Socialists in the Legislature, twelve were forced thru and became laws. Among these were a child labor-hill that reduced the hours for children employed in industrial establishments, and an eight hour bill for telegraphers in the state that will become a law on Jan. 1, 1908. Aside from the few bor measures passed, even opponents conceded that the Socialists had improved the moral standard of the city government of Milwaukee and the rtate government of Wisconsin. Po-litical jobbery and graft became less popular with the old-party politicians because of the vigilance of the Socialwho are ever on the alert to defeat them. Comrade Thompson's demonstration of the practicalness of demonstration of the advantages which accrue to the working people which accure to the working people which accounts the working people wh ere even a few Socialists are ed to office evoked hearty and repeated

Capitalism Is Doomed.

Lena Morrow Lewis, a National Organizer of the Socialist Party, in a clear and well worded speech declared that the capitalist class was bankrupt. so far as its ability and power to man-age industry was concerned. As the feudal aristocracy had to give up its rule to a more vigorous class a century or two ago, so the capitalist class must now give way to the wealth-producing class. The capitalists are now capable only of maiadministration, while the workers are growing in numbers, in intelligence and class consciousness,

and in capacity to deal with great pub problems. The Socialist Party is the agency thru which the overthrow of the present ruling class must be ef-fected and a new and better order built The tendency of capitalist soc is to develop the conditions that make for its own overthrow. The working for its own overthrow. The working class have the opportunity to free themselves by the Socialist ballot. They must and will seize the opportunity must and will seize the opportunity must be sometimes from exploitunity to free themselves from exploirs. Mrs. Lewis was enthusis

nctusion of Courade Lewis'

INVERTED PROSPERITY.

Workingmen.

While Rents and Prices Go Up, Opportunities to Earn A Living Are Being Cut Down-Time for a Political Strike Next Month.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 6.-The Pressed Steel Car Company, one of the greatest manufacturing concerns in the Pittsburg district, has, during the past week, dispensed with the services of 5,000 of their 12,000 employes. Part of the men were laid off Wednesday, and the remainder Saturday hight. The greatest number laid off were foreigners, yet a large number of skilled me-chanics were laid off as well.

Last week came reports that the three great electric manufacturing companies had discharged 10,200 out of their 73,400 men, that the Pullman Company had reduced its force from 10,500 to 8,000, and other news to the same effect, hesides the enormous reduction in the copper and other min-

ing industries. It seems that a wave of inverted prosperity is striking the working class. While railway and industrial corporations are distributing increased profits among their non-producing owners, and while rents and the price of food are steadily climbing skyward, the demand for labor is falling off and the standard of living of the working

people is seriously threatened.

The latest report of the New York State Bureau of Labor Statistics gives the same indications. The statement issued by this bureau, issued last week, based on returns from 93,000 organized working people in 85 trades, shows average number of unemployed during the first half of the present year was 147 per thousand, as compared with 104 per thousand last year. The only hope for immediate protection against this combination of enemployment and reduced wages with higher prices, is in a strong movement to reduce the hours of labor. But success in this effort cannot be expected unless the workingmen back up the action of their trade unions by classconscious action at the polls. The return of an increased number of Socialists to the legislatures and city councils and to various judicial and other offices at next month's elections would do much to encourage and inspire the labor movement and to check the capitalists in their schemes to increase profits by cutting down "labor's

share." The fourth of November is the opportunity for a great and effective political strike against capitalism which will strengthen every industrial strike thru all the coming year.

Big Transportation Combine.

The fact that the New York, New Haven & Hartford has gone further than any other system in controlling electric lines which compete with its steam lines adds interest to the report of the earnings of its electric lines which it submitted to stockholders last week. The New Haven's electric lines last year realized a profit of \$3,615,899, which was more than one-third of their

The New Haven's policy has been to intrench itself in its teritory, not Kaufmann's Hall, corner Platt and St. only by the purchase of steam and Paul streets, for Monday evening, Oct. control of the water lines which serve points reached by it. How extensive its interests in water lines has become is indicated by the fact that their "net earnings" amounted to \$635,127.

Steel Trust Still Expands.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 3.—The H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Company, the fuel end of the United States Steel Corporation, this afternoon closed a deal whereby the Frick Company will take over its greatest competitor and the biggest independent coal and coke company in the country, the Hostetter Connellsville Coke Company. The deal involves about \$7,000,000. The coal lands owned by the Hostetter Company are situated in Westmoreland County and are among the richest in the country. Much of the land was bought at \$250 an acre, and is now worth \$3,000 an acre.

Steel and Wire Corporation of New Haven, Conn., has been purchased by the United States Steel Corporation.

For Plutocracy's Pleasure.

A Scotch doctor has been appealing for help for his countrymen. The land of Scotland, that had never been yielded to the sword, he cries, has now been yielded to the gold of American and English millionaires. To-day there are vast tracts of private pleasure land which ought to be feeding tens of thousands of Scotch men and women. In the most beautiful country in the world there were the worst slums in Europe.—London Labor Leader.

—It is a poor Socialist who lets others do the work and pay the bills while he contributes only a vote and a few kind words. If not convenient to send a money order enclose 50 cents in stamps when you subscribe for The Worker-

AID REFUGEES FROM MEXICO.

More Wholesale Discharging of Los Angeles Defense Committee on the Alert.

> American Officers of the Law Acting Without Warrant on Instigation from Mexico-Always Ready With New Accusations-Diaz and the Copper Kings.

> The Defense Committee organized by Socialists and union men of Los Angeles, Cal., to resist the persecution of Mexican labor organizers who have taken refuge in this country inform us that the fight is by no means ended

> The three men in question-Mangon, Villareal and Rivera-were arrested on Aug. 23 by American officers acting on the instigation of the Mexican government. The arrests were made without warrants.

Chameleon Charges.

Criminal charges were then made but were dismissed by the court because unsupported by the evidence, Then they were charged with having committed criminal libel in Missouri the basis being certain articles about "Col." A. H. Green, the Cananea copper magnate, published in "La Regeneracion," a Mexican revolutionist pa per in St. Louis. The defense showed that the men were not in Missouri at the time, and so extradition was refused. Next came charges of having committed murder and thef; in Mexico. The defense says it can and will prove that the men were in Mexico when the crimes are alleged to have been committed. But they understand that the prosecution will then try another task, charging the prisoners with having organized in the United States armed insurrection against the government of Mexico, "a friendly power."

Dictator Diaz.

It is and long has been notorious that the government of Mexico, headed by President Portirio Diaz, is a repub lie only in name. Diaz is an iron handed dictator, who has used the army and the gallows ruthlessly to maintain his autocratic power. He is the trusted agent of the Mexican and American capitalists who are looting the country, getting railways, mines factories, and plantations hands of a few large and allied cor porations. Diaz himself has becom ormously rich while in the president-

PETTIBONE'S TRIAL.

The trial of George A. Pettibone has been set for Tuesday, Oct. 15, but it may be postponed because of his illness. It is feared that the strain of a trial at this time would result in a complete breakdown for Pettibone His long confinement has reduced him to a shadow of his former self.

Some of the Idaho papers are point ing out the injustice of Pettibone's confinement and urging his release on ball. Pettibone has been in jail nearly two years now and the state has al most taken his life without a trial When he is acquitted, as he no doubt will be, what compensation will be made for the shattered health and the suffering Governor Gooding and his Pinkerton squal have caused him?

Orchard Trial Postponed.

The time-honored and threadbare well for trial was gone thru again Saturday, Sept 28. The fat and sleek as sassin and all-round criminal—the pet of Governer Gooding, Warden Whitney, and the Pinkerton gang-was taken to Caldwell and the formality of continuing his case over the term of court, without objection from the prosecution, was completed in just 11 minutes.

Orchard was elegantly attired as isual, freshly shaven and massaged like a beau going to a beauty show He was treated, as usual, like an hou ored guest, rather than the brutal murderer he confesses himself to be. Yet there are some people-only a few now who believe that this burlesque is in reality carried on in the interest of jus tice.-Idaho Unionist.

Darrow III.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—Clarence S. Dar-ow is seriously ill in a hospital at Bose City after an operation for tu-mo on the brain. Mrs. Darrow, who is with him, wrote to friends in this city just preceding the operation, giving discouraging reports of Mr. Dar mined his health and dragged him His down to the verge of collapse. work in the trial of William D. Hay wood, of the Western Federation of Miners, is largely responsible for his

The operation was performed on Wednesday by a surgeon from Port-land, Ore., assisted by local physicians The trouble was thought at first to be an abscess back of the ear.

-Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegh are held up by a Methodist minister as examples of what patience and hard labor will achieve. Whose patience and hard labor !- Chicago Post.

UP TO THE MAYOR.

Hackensack Socialists Stand for Their Rights.

Our Gubernatorial Candidate, Frederick Krafft, Notifies Mayor That Meeting and Parade Will Be Held. Despite Refusal of Permit.

The authorities of Hackensack, N. J., are the latest to join in the losing game of trying to suppress Socialist meetings. During the last six months we have had to combat such attempts in New York, Chicago, Minneapolis, Seattle, and Spokane, and have won in every case except that of Seattle where the fight is still on. Our comrades in New Jersey do not propose to let the Mayor of Hackensack assume the role of dictator, as is shown by the following open letter:

New York, Oct. 8, 1907. "To the Mayor of Hackensack:

"Dear Sir:-As the candidate of the Socialist Party for Governor, a duly recognized political party, having learned that you have denied our party permission to parade in Hackensack altho applied for in the established manner, and trusting that at this writing you may have discovered your mistake, I herewith notify you that we will hold an open-air meeting and parade in Hackensack and that I shall be the speaker on that occasion; that I shall expect due protection as a citigen of this state, and that we shall resort to all the customary campaign methods employed by all political parties to secure the election of our ticket, with the exception of bribery, fraud, ballot-box stuffing, and rowdy ism, the self-assumed prerogatives of the two dominant political parties, one of which doubt is receives your enthusiastic support.

"The Socialist Party is the only party in existence which fights and wins its battles solely with the weapons of truth and reason, weapons which only men opposed to progress need fear.

"In closing, allow me to assure you that these lines are not animated by any personal ill feeling toward you. On the contrary, I am sincerely yours for a higher civilization

"FRED KRAFFT." The meeting will be held in front of the court house on the evening of Friday. Oct. 18.

AMONG THE PRINTERS.

The most important action of the fifty-third annual convention of the International Typographical Union, recently held at Hot Springs, Ark., was the decision to establish an old-age pen sion system. There is hardly a doubt that this will be approved by the referendum. The funds will be provided by an assessment of half of one per cent on the wages of all working members. Out of the fund thus created \$4 a week will be paid to every member 60 years of age, with 20 years' continuous standing in the union, who has no adequate means of support.

Among other important acts of the convention were the following: Providing that whenever a man has made pay he must take a day off, giving a chance to a sub; refusing by an emphatic vote to repeal the "priority law," which provides that the oldest sub must get the first sit; debaring from strike benefits any member on strike who refuses an opportunity to work; raising the burial \$70 to \$75; providing that a member holding a sit shall act as proprietor and work after hours himself; appoint ing a commission to devise a system for technical education of members and apprentices.

Would Bar Socialists.

Sumner W. Rose, of Biloxi, Miss., Sc lalist candidate for United States Senator, states that efforts are being made to deprive the Socialists of the opportunity to vote under the Primary Law. The objections are based on technicalities. Comrade Rose points out the that a number of public offices would now be vacant if the same were raised against the old parties.

Senator Borah Acquitted.

United States Senator William Borah has been acquitted of the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Govern ment of Idaho timber lands. The cas was submitted without argument by the defense, and the lury was out just long enough to take one ballot.

Senator Borah admitted having acted as attorney for the Barber Lumber Company, recording the deeds of the fraudulent entrymen. He claimed that such acts constitute no violation of the law or connect him in any way with conspiracy to defraud the government When President Roosevelf had special counsel of his own selection substi inted for the regular prosecutors. was evident that a conviction was likely. It would not do to have one aaywood's prosecutors proven a law breaker. They are all "honorable

"Unionism and Socialism" is nov selling at 5c. a copy; 25 copies, \$1. The Worker, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street.

CAPITALIST JUDGES.

filled in the state of New York this year are those of two Judges of the Court of Appeals. These will be voted for all over the state and the men elected will serve for fourteen years, at a salary of \$13,700 a year, and along with the other five members of the court, will exercise the supreme power to interpret or misinterpret the laws and to uphold them or declare them unconstitutional-a power greater than that of the Governor or any other public official.

The workingmen of this state cannot afford to neglect the judicial elections, especially for this highest court. They have before them a record of labor laws, enacted by the Legislature and approved by the Governor in response to their earnest demands, and then wiped off the statute books or else so distorted by judicial interpretation as to make them useless or harmful to the working class, by the arbitrary flat of these judges.

The capitalists realise the importance of this court. While they allow the two old parties which serve their class to fight for other offices, they are resolved to take no chances with regard to the Court of Appeals. They feel that, so long as they have this court under their control, they are safe; and they set about it to make sure of this point, regardless of the confessions which their action

"A non-partizan judiciary" is now the cry. Obedient to the dictates of the possessing and exploiting class, the Republican and Democratic parties have united to nominate "safe" menthe two Bartletts-for the Court of Appeals. In the same way they fused in support of Denis O'Brien three years ago and of Cullen and Werner in later

It makes no difference to the capitalists whether these judges are Republi-cans or Democrats. Therein lies the 'confession" to which we have alluded. The two old parties pretend to fight each other; and, so far as the politicians are concerned, they do fight each other-for the offices, for the lucrative privilege of doing the capi-

The most important places to be | talists' political dirty work. The individual capitalists range themselves under the banner of one or the other of these two parties and pretend that they are in strong opposition. But when it comes to these highest and most important offices, they confess that their fight is a sham fight by requiring the two pretendedly hostile parties to unite and ensure the election of men who are sure to support the claims of property against the demands of labor, regardless of their old-party tags.

A non-partizan judiciary means a capitalist judiciary—nothing more or less. She plan of "taking the judiciary out of politics", which has become so common in these recent years, shows that the capitalists realize the grow ing intelligence and independence of the working class. The fusion of the two old parties in judicial not is a step toward the time when the is a step toward the time sham battle will have to be stoppe altogether, when they will be many all along the line for the detents capitalism against the Socialist Par of the working class.

Workingmen of New York, fusion nomination of the Buckets an added reason why you should against both old parties. If you do a wish to invite more injunctions again your unions, if you do not wish have more labor laws declared as and void and to see capitalists as construit in all their legal actions again workingmen and workingmen cessful in all their legal actions as capitalists, there is only one way vote with a cross under the Arm a

Torch. Pile up a big vote, a bi vote than ever before, against fusion judges and against all captu candidates. Even the Bartle especially the men who pull the w that make the Bartletts and oth judicial and political puppets move, will respect a big and increasing vote cast consistently against them.

Give them warning. Vote ag capitalism. Vote for your own class. Vote together as you are exploited together, as you strike or get locked out together. Vote under the Arm and Torch.

THE POWER OF THE BALLOT.

Who can estimate it? One would have to sum up the miserable wages, the long hours of patient drudgery suffering, the blighting of child life and the hopeless future of the world's damned to estimate one tithe of what the worker pays for the ballot cast in

defense of capitalism. Altho impossible to estimate the loss workingmen sustain by voting the tickets of the capitalist class, some slight conception may be gained from figures recently diclosed of John D. Rockefeller's income. From the examination of Wesley H. Tilford, treasurer of the Standard Oll Company, at the hearing before Judge Franklin Ferriss a few weeks ago, it was shown that Rockefeller's income from oil alone the past eight years was \$21.25 per minute better conception of this sum it seen in the following table:

\$21.25per minute \$1,275.00per hour \$30.600.00per day \$214,200,00per week \$856,800.00per month \$11,838,400.00per year

workers to be \$2 per day this means that Rockefeller received ten times as much per minute, day and night, as the workingman gets each day; or 15,300 times as much in one day as the workingman gets in one day. Rockefeller does not invest in oil

alone. If he did, he and his class would never retain their power and their income would be gone. He invests in politics also and this investment makes secure all the others. He has oil, railroads, mines, factories, and steamships, but not the votes. What he hasn't got he buys. The working class have no oil, railroads, mines, factories or steamships, but they have the votes. These votes they give to political parties without thinking of their value. Rockefeller buys the political parties who get the votes the workers cast in the election booth. In buying them the Oil King and his class get the political power of the working class and use it to protect capitalist interests In that way Rockefeller with only

for himself and his class. That is why he has the police and military powers, the judicial and executive powers on his side when he and class need them. That is why the worker pays a fine or goes to jail for taking a loaf of bread, while Rocke-

still unpaid."
Went Rockefeller gets from oil is part of the cost of the workers' vo The moment those votes are drawn from capitalist parties the in-come of every industrial king stops. When the working class invest in poli-tics for themselves and vote with their class, this enormous legal theft will be impossible. The long hours of hope-less toil, privation and suffering will pass away with the triumph of the working class. As the cost of wage slavery is the misuse of the ballot by workingmen, so the price of freedom is workingmen, so the price of free united political action by the working

The Socialist Party gathers the scattered forces of workingmen and unfless them at the ballot box for common interests. Their numbers make t great power-the greatest power in the world to-day. On that power capital-ism rests, without it capitalism falls. With that power the workers can take industry and convert it to the comm use of all. Rockefeller and other cap italists would then get what they earn instead of taking what the workers produce.

The time to vote right is now in this election. The Socialist Party may not win the election but it can elect some workingmen to office. One So-cialist elected is a victory the all the rest are defeated. A Socialist elected to a legislative body or placed on the judiciary is so much power to be used in defense of the working class. We must have that power to work out freedom from capitalist rule.

And we will have that power. If not this year, then the next or the next. This is the issue this year as it has been in the past and as it will be until the working class posses

political power and is forever free.

A Fallacy.

"Nehuchadnezzering."

An atavistic pleasure called "Nebuchadnezzering" is the latest fashionable craze among the surfeited plutocrats of America. To 'Nebuchadnezzar" is to drop the hands and feet and trot a room with the posture and gait of a monkey. Had Darwin an opportunity of investigating it, another hapter might have been added to the "Origin of Species". Brisbane Worker

- Demand the whole hog, and you'll get a big siice of bacon. Let it be known that a slice will content you, and the pig will laugh in your face. Brisbane Worker.

Nietzsche wrote that "to be master of oneself is to be master of the world." It is a fallacy that has beset the philosophers since ever Thales uttered his sententious "know thyself", There has been no greater incentive to egotism and selfishness. To forget oneself in the service of others is power. To be master of oneself is to be slave to a petty boss. Most men who know themselves know very little .-

If not convenient to send a money order enclose 50 cents in stamps when you subscribe for The Worker.

ATTENDED TO STATE OF THE STATE

Entered as second-class matter at the As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should uself their communications in time to reach its office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial spartment of the paper should be admissed to the Editor of The Worker 15 prace Street, New York.

One of the editors may be seen at the fice every Tuesday and Wednesday become 1 and 9 p. m.

Socialist Party has passed thru its reneral election. Its growing power ated by the increase of its vote sidential)408.230



We take this occasion, when The Worker will reach many thousands of ightful men and women in New York City who have never seen a copy of it before, to call their attention to the necessity of supporting the labor

The great dailles are run for profit by capitalists. They depend for their ofits largely upon the advertising of great capitalist corporations. For these and other reasons, they are devoted to the interests of the capitalist class. There is not a single English daily paper in New York that is not in the service of the capitalists against the workers. We hope and intend in the near future to have a workingman's cialist daily in this city, but for the present this weekly paper must fill

In order to get the workingmen's side of any question, in order to get the truth instead of a distorted version or a tissue of falsehoods on any matter that concerns the toiling masses, it is necessary to read The Worker.

The Worker is owned and published by the Socialist Party of New York. a party of working people. It is not run for profit, but for the sertice of the cause. It depends on the rank and file for its support.

Thousands already recognize the importance of this paper, and their number is increasing every week. But we want it to increase faster. In order to place The Worker on a safe basis and enable it to improve and extend its field of usefulness, we need 15,000

To every new reader of this paper we say: If you find in it something of interest that you do not find in the other papers, if you wish to see its work continued and pushed on more rapidly, do your share by substribing this week. Send 50 cents in money or postage stamps to The Worker, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, with your name and address clearly written, and you will get the paper by mail for a whole year. Better yet, get a neighbor or shopmate to join with you and send a dollar bill with two names and ad-

The Worker is your paper, fellow working people, and it asks for your support. Do it now.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Editors of The Worker are glad to be able to announce for the immediate future a series of articles which, we are convinced, will command intense interest both within and without Socialist circles.

For several years our comrade Gustavus Myers, well known as a magazine writer and as the author of a "History of Franchises in New York", and known to our readers particularly by a number of valuable articles which he has contributed to The Worker, has been industriously collecting material for a "History" of Great Fortunes in the United States". He has dug into the records of the past, into records which the capitalists would gladly have kept in obscurity and which other writers, more intent on pecuniary success than on getting at the truth, have carefully neglected. and has traced the fortunes of our great millionaire families back to their

His laborious task is now practically completed. The work will be published later is book form. But mean while Comrade Myers permits us to present considerable portions of it to the readers of The Worker. We shall begin the publication either next week. When we vote, we vote for and against or in the following issue.

The importance of this work may be judged by the fact that more than one publisher has frankly said that the only reason for his not accepting it is that the facts which it discloses would be very distasteful to "respectable" and powerful interests which he did not care to antagonize. It is radically

different from any other work of the who do these things to us. It is not sort which has been undertaken, in point of view of the serious investigator and thinker, not from that of the sensation magnifacturer.

We would suggest that every reader f The Worker make a special effort to enroll new subscribers this week, so that they shall not miss the opening chapters.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.

The frequency with which the ques tion of government regulation, inspec tion and supervision of private enterprise is debated by politicians to-day is a symptom of the economic changes that are taking place. At one time it was considered a theoretical question which scientific men like Herbert Spencer could amuse themselves with in showing its antagonism to "natural law." Now, in this country at least, rapid economic changes have forced It to the front as a practical issue of grave concern to capitalist parties.

The unchecked centralization of capital has called into being a Frankenstein monster that threatens the canitalist system itself. The extremes of wealth and poverty, the shameless debauchery of government, the poisoning of foodstuffs, industrial murder of childhood, the reign of graft and swindle, all these are symptoms of the utter abandon and criminal folly of a ruling class having complete sway over society. Such symptoms breed unrest and distrust. They stimulate the desire to dispose of the system that breeds them. And that is dangerous

On the other hand the policy of regulation is also dangerous to this same class. And between the two policies capitalist "statesmen" are continually wavering as to which is the lesser evil. In regulating private enterprise the desire is to strangle some of the worst effects of capitalist rule or at least to quiet the timld by assuring them that the government will render such effects innocuous. But regulation is logically regarded by many of the ruling class as an impudent interference with their "legitimate" business, They prefer a career of unbridled license, with its guarantee of unrestricted plunder of the working class, to any regulation that would conceal the infamles of modern trade in order to prolong it.

Thus the capitalist class is divided over a question which originally was a theoretical one, but which events have made of great practical importance to them. The policy of "let alone" represents the old school that considers the immediate interest of the capitalist class. Regulation represents the new -school of capitalists who hope to guard the ultimate interests of their class by a pretended interest in removing some of the evils of their own rule. In either case it is an issue that concerns the exploiters of labor alone, for both schools have in mind the best policy of keeping the workers quiet while the latter are plucked

But the increasing class consciousness of the workers will proceed just the same regardless of which policy is triumphant. Squirm and plan and play politics as rulers may, the future. with its great promise of emancipation, belongs to the working class

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

R. B. G.-Certainly, Mr. Rockefeller and all other capitalists are "products of the system"-that is, they are results of all the circumstances of past and present. So is every thief, every forger, every blackmaller, every murderer, every spy, every tsar a result of adequate causes, past and present. If we were angels or Olympian deitles, removed from the struggle and the sufferings of life, we might look on with tranquil eyes and pass mathe matically calm judgments, untouched by indignation or any other feeling. But we are men. We also, for that matter, are products of the system, if you like. We do not love the murderer or the tsar or the millionaire. They are men, too. It does not tell the whole story to characterize them as "products of the system". They, and also we, are not only results, but also causes; not only products, but also fac-The "system" is not a thing apart from living men and their char acters and deeds. It is embodied in men; or, to speak more correctly, it is the algebraic sum, the generalization, of men's activities. The men, with their interests and their thoughts and feelings and their conduct, are the reality which we generalize under that abstraction, the capitalist system. men who have such and such interests in common with or opposed to ours. When we strike we strike against men whose interests prompt them to net against our interests and whose thoughts and feelings are in accord with those interests. When we are locked out, when we are boycotted, when we are evicted, when we are ar-

rested, when we are imprisoned or de-

ported or clubbed or shot, it is men-

just an abstract and impersonal sys-tem with which we have to deal, but a class, composed of persons and having its personal agents and spokesmen As men they act, as men we suffer, and as men we must resent. As for this particular man, John D.

Rockefeller, we know no reason why

we should be more tender of his feel-

ings than he and his agents are of

ours. He is an old man, you say.

True; but age deserves no honor in itself. Louis the Eleventh was not

less a detestable tyrant nor Pobiedonosteff less a scourge of mankind be-cause they lived to senility. And how do he and his kind honor grey hairs on the workingman's head? The notice of discharge, the dispossess warrant, the sentence to jail or the workhouse for vagrancy-those are the marks of consideration that they award to the veterans of toil by tens of thousands every year. He "has performed a valuable service to society". you say. True, in a sense. But if you condone his crimes on the ground that he is "a product of the system", should you not give credit solely to "the system" for his services? He has performed a service to society just as George the Third performed a service to the cause of American independence, just as Jefferson Davis performed a service to the cause of Abolition. Shall we sing prens to King George on the Fourth of July and to Davis on Memorial Day? He "has been useful to all society", you say. In the sense that the more rapid concentration of wealth helps, other conditions being favorable, to hasten the future coming of the Co-operative Commonwealth, yes; but in no other sense. So far as the present results or the purposes of his activity are concerned he has been useful only to himself and his immediate associates and hangers-on, and to every other ele ment in society be has been either a corrupter or an exploiter or both. For n life of valuable service, you say, "he has reaped vituperation as his re-Do not forget that he has reaped also such wealth and such power and such adulation as no king or emperor has ever been able to command. You say: "All of you admit that you would do the same thing if you got the chance". It is not true. You may accuse us, if you like; but we admit nothing of the sort. Truly, if the present writer had been born a tiger cub, he would have grown up to ravin and devour; if he had been born and reared under certain conditions that are too common in present soclety, he would probably have grown up to a be a robber or an assassin; with a heredity and environment similar to Rockefeller's he vould probably have grown up to be a Rockefeller But he emphatically repudiates the suggestion that, "if he got the chance". he would choose to live the life of a tiger, a robber, an assassin, or a Standard Oil magnate. He decidedly prefers to be a self-respecting Socialist. Finally, you plead: "Putting all else aside, Mr. Rockefelier is a human being and should be included by our brotherhood of man." Very well; let him come in, and we will welcome him. We would even forgive Nicholas of Russia, if he would first open all the prisons and then abdicate his crown and put himself by our side in the fight against all that he now supports and profits by. Nicholas and Rockefeller are men and, as men, we can wish them a place in a better soclety. But they are also tsars; and, as tsars, they are our enemies and we

are theirs. To conclude, the verses "To a Rich Man's Photograph" certainly treated Rockefeller as "a product of the system", even as "the tool of mankind" and even with a certain tone of com miseration as the "pitiful puppet of progress". If the writer held up to view his repulsive personality, it was obviously not out of hatred for this individual as a man, but to show one of the horrible results of the system which produces such men and puts them in high places.

Just why people should worry them selves about whether John D. Rocke feiler's father is alive or not is not very clear. It would make no difference in the ownership and operation of the oil industry for the profit of John D. and other capitalists. Even when they are dead the industry will run on just the same, for the workers will still do the necessary labor as now. Only with social and not private ownership the workers would get the full benefit of their labor which they do not now.

William R. Hearst says he will not run for President, an unnecessary an-nouncement to make. There was no good reason why he should run.

The New York "Times", discussing the part played by the Labor Party in the British Parliment, Informs its readers that "getting a Laborite, in the person of John Burns, into the Cabinet as President of the Local Government Board has proven a barren victory for To every reader at all familiar with the recent history of British polities it will be news that the appoint ment of Mr. Burns to a Cabinet position was a victory for labor at all, bar ren or otherwise. If it was, then we must revise our American histories and record the appointment of Bene dict Arnold as a major general in King George's army as one of the victories of our revolutionary forefathers.

Elsewhere in this paper our readers will find the platforms of the Socialist Party and the addresses of the officers of the party organization in New York Consult the directory and attend the next meeting of your branch. Or address State Secretary John C. Chase at

THE SOCIALIST PARTY, ITS AIMS AND METHODS

How and Why It Is Ruled and Financed by the Rank and File, Not by "Leaders" and "Backers". What the Party Stands for and Why Every Workingman Should Join its Organization.

The Socialist Party is radically dif-erent from either of the old parties in ship and control of the means by the opposite form of organization and erent from either of the old parties in its principles. It is equally different in its organization and methods. Its purpose is just opposite to theirs. There fore, it carries on its work in a different manner. The purpose of this ar ticle is to give to those who are favorably inclined to Socialist ideas some account of the Socialist organization and methods of party action, to explain the reasons for them, and to show everyone who wishes success for the Socialist Party ought to be a member of the party organization and take part in its work.

"The People" and the Classes.

The Socialist Party is the party of labor and of humanity, as against capital and class rule. It does not pre and to represent all classes of the people or to represent "the people" regardess of class.

No party can honestly make that claim. Both the old parties make it, and both do it dishonestly.

"The people" is not a unit, with com mon interests. There are two great classes of people-the large class of those who work and produce wealth and get a bare living out of the prod uct of their labor, because they do not own and control their means of em ployment, and the small class of thos who own the land and mines and rall ways and factories, who control othe people's jobs, who do no productive work, but get a good living and grow labor of the working class.

These two classes of capitalists and workers do not have the same inter ests. Their interests are opposed What is good for one is bad for the other. A public policy which make for higher wages and shorter hours of labor and lower house-rents and prices is good for the large and poor work ing class. A policy which makes for lower wages and a longer workday and higher rents and prices is good fo the large and rich capitalist class whose income is made up of dividends, interest, rent, and graft,

Each of you knows that this is so in your own case. If you are a wageworker, you know that your interest is not the same as that of your employer and your landlord. Every month in the year you see that they desire what is bad for you and that what you de sire would be bad for them, that their income is derived from your labor, that their riches mean your poverty.

Where You Are Weak.

Your employer is more powerfu than you. He can discharge you when he pleases. Alone, you are helpless against bim. Even united with fellow workmen in your union, you find it hard to cope with the employers united in their associations. Your landlord is more powerful than you., He can raise your rent when he pleases; and if you will not or cannot pay it, he can put you on the street. He not only can-be does. There are over 100,000 evictions in this city every year-and it is workingmen's families that get evicted.

Where you Can Be Strong.

All the year round you are at a disadvantage in conflict with your employer and your landlord. But on one day of one month in the year, each of you is as powerful as the richest capitalist in the land. On Election Day you workingmen can meet the employ ers and landlords on equal terms, man for man. And for every employer or landlord there are ten or twenty or fifty workingmen. On that day, if you will think together and vote together. your class is invincible.

The Party of Labor. working class to think and vote to gether, to use its power for its own mancipation from a system that keeps the majority in toll and poverty and the few in leisure and luxury. We repeat: The Socialist Party does not pretend to stand for all the people. It honestly claims to stand for the working class against the capitalist class If some individuals from outside the working class come to us and offer to belp in this task, we welcome them as comrades. But we do not wait for them. It is to the working class that we appeal: It is on the working class that we depend; it is the working class

Their Purpose and Ours.

Not only is the purpose of the So-cialist Party different from that of the old parties. It is diametrically opposite. The purpose of the Socialist Party is everything possible for the immediate improvement of the conditions of the working class and to help in all its struggles and at the same time to hasten the day of its complete emancipation, the abolition of the sys-

239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York Organizer U. Solomon, at the same ad dress; or Wm. Mackenzie, the Brookly: Organizer, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, and get all necessary information. Then-ge busy.

Owing to great pressure of work requiring immediate attention, Comrade Sanial has found it impossible to prepare for this issue of The Worker th sixth and last article in his valuable series, "The Share of Labor." It will

A. TIERCE-BORSU .- The Manager has been informed as you request.

which the masses of the people make their living.

On the other hand, each of the old

parties stands for the maintenance of capitalism, for the continuance of system by which some of the people get a good and easy living out of the product of other people's labor. Republican party represents and serves one set of capitalists-in general, the great capitalists. The Demo cratic party represents and serves another set-in general, the smaller capitalists. The various short-lived "re-form" and "radical" parties, when they represent anything definite and important, stand for some special interest of some special group of great

or small capitalists.

Old-Party Pretenses. But, in order to win political power and effect their purposes, these parties must have votes-not only the votes of the few capitalists who are to be bene fited, but also the votes of the many workers at whose expense that benefit is to be gained. They need the workers' votes in order that they may have political power to use for the capitalists against the workers. It fellows that these parties must make false pretenses, must keep the workers divided on false "issues", must delude then with fine phrases and empty sentinents and delusive promises and racial antipathies and national vanity and worship of personalities, must catole or corrupt them with fireworks and brass bands and beer and boodle. Bill Nye correctly described Republican Democratic platforms when b said: "A party platform is like the platform of a railway car-something to get in by, not to stand on.", There is all the difference in the world be tween the ostensible platform of either of these parties and its real policy Each pretends to represent "all the " and each denounces the other as the enemy of "all the people"; each, when in power, demonstrates that all the other party said about it was true and that all it said about it; self was false, by serving a part of the people against all the rest. Their records on all questions affecting the working class are as like as two peas A chapter on "What the Republican Party Has Done for Labor," would be as short as the famous chapter on "The Snakes of Ireland," which consisted of six words-"There are no snakes in Ireland." And you would only have to change the party name to tell what the Democratic party has done for labor.

Parties Ruled from Above.

Now a party which pretends one thing and practises another, a party which has to get votes from the many in order to serve the few, must necessarily be a party ruled from above. Both old parties are ruled from above. Capitalists dictate their policies and the political leaders conduct the party affairs accordingly. All the rank and file have to do is to cast their votes, celebrate the election returns, and go back to work to pile up profits for the capitalists.

And Financed from Above.

But more than this. It takes money to run a political party. It takes a great deal of money to run a party that depends upon corruption for its Where is the money to come from? People who pay money expect on equivalent and are likely to inquire into the results of their expenditure. l'arties whose purpose is to hoodwink the majority of their voters to keep them as passive followers, cannot ask them for money. On the contrary, such It is the function of the Socialist parties must spend money among the those who are to be served by the party. Accordingly, the old parties are financed from above. All the voters know is that the district leaders and precinct captains have money and favors and jobs to pass out about election time. But where do the politicians get the money? Even tho they may all be grafters, the campaign expenses are not paid out of their graft. No; it is the capitalists who supply the funds-the bankers, the insurance companies, the railway and mining and manufacturing corporations, the merchants, the landlords. These, because they want the politicians to administer city and state and nation for their profit, and because they know the politicians must get votes in order to do this, and because they know it costs money to get votes on false pretenses-these capitalists, the bene ficiaries of Republican and Democratic rule, furnish the money for the old-

party campaign funds.

A Good Investment.
They do not do this out of pure enthusiasm for Republican or Democratic "principles". It is a good investment. They get it back with interest in the shape of franchises, contracts, government loans and deposits subsidies, favorable tariff legislation, permission to violate laws or dodge taxes, injunctions against strikers, de feat of proposed labor laws, and, in general the service of the governmen in compelling the workers to maintain the capitalists in leisure and luxury by means of profit, interest, and rent. The old parties are organized on a

basis of personal leadership and are ruled and financed from above, beorganization suit their purpose as agents of the possessing class. . The purpose of the Socialist Party

the opposite form of organization and follows opposite methods.

Socialist Party Finance.

month-except when excused on ac organizations.

Other methods are used to add to our funds. In campaign time special appeals are made and lists circulated and party members and sympathizers give according to their means and their enthusiasm-a dime, a quarter, a dollar, or more. Progressive trade unions and other labor organizations make donations. Entertainments and picnics are arranged, and the proceeds turned into the party treasury. Sometimes when we arange public meetings we charge a small admission fee-and the old-party politicians hold up their hands in wender at a party that can use such methods. While they are pass ing around the cigars our party is pass ing the hat, so to speak. While they are calling on the voters to get drunk with enthusiasm and other things and whoop 'er up", our party is calling them to keep cool and think.

How Our Party Is Ruled.

As the Socialist Party is financed so it is ruled by its rank and file. Its affairs are democratically managed. Its officers are elected by the party members and are subject to remova by the membership if it is not satisfied with their work. Acts of the National Committee and the state committees and even of the conventions are subject to referendum if desired, and an opportunity is given for locals to ini-

To make sure that the Socialist Party shall faithfully represent the working class, it must be financed by the working people. This is the reason for our system of dues-paying membership. In every place where five or more Socialists can be got together, we organize a local of the Socialist Party. Large locals are subdivided into branches. The locals are grouped under state committees and these under a National Committee. Each member pays dues of 25 cents a count of sickness or unemployment. The national organization issues stamps to the state organizations at 5 cents each; the latter sell them to locals at 10 cents each; and whenever a member pays his month's dues a stamp is ailixed to his card as a receipt and an evidence of his good standing in the party. Thus the revenues are divided among the national, state, and local

There is no secresy about the finan ces of our party. Public account is made of receipts and expenditures and we are proud that our funds come in small amounts from large numbers of thinking men and women

equal rights and duties with men in our party) who give a little of their eisure to help along the cause by speaking, writing, working as organizers or secretaries, arranging meetings, distributing literature, and the like. A feware employed at moderate salaries, to give all their time to the work. Comrades, Not Leaders. If you ask: Who are the leaders of the Socialist Party? we answer: We have no leaders in the sense that word commonly bears. We have chosen agents and spokesmen whom we honor according to their fidelity and effi-

tiate propositions to be submitted to

The greater part of the party work

is done by unpaid volunteers, men (and women, too-for women have

chance to become misleaders. Ours is a party of comrades, a democratic party in the best sense of the word. every member having the same right to participate in its decisions and the same duty of helping to carry them By these methods our party has weathered many storms in the past-has endured misrepresentation and

ciency; but we do not let them do our

thinking for us, do not give them a

persecution, has settled differences while presenting a fighting front to the enemy, has learned by its mistakes and corrected them, has escaped the snares in which so many reform and labor parties organized on old-party lines have been caught, and has gone forward toward a victory which many of our opponents now admit to be near

In a word, ours is a party of men and women who know what they want and how to get it and who depend on their own efforts, not on luck nor on trickery, nor on the favor of those above, nor on the influence of some political Moses. Only by such a party can the existing industrial depotism be exchanged for the Co-operative Commonwealth. In the struggle to win their freedom the workers must learn how to use it when won.

You Need Us and We Need You.

You, as a workingman-overworked. underpaid, exploited by employer and landlord and trader, barely making a living for yourself and your family by hard work and fearful of the time when you may fall sick or get hurt or grow old or lose your job and find yourself face to face with want-you need the Socialist Party to use the powers of government for the protection and advancement of your class.

And the Socialist Party needs youyou individually, reader. If you are not satisfied with things as they are, if you wish for a better system, then we invite you, not only to vote our ticket, but to come into our party organization. You belong there. No Socialist is doing his full duty while he remains outside the party. Join it, not as a leader nor as a follower, but as a comrade. Join it now.

-Now is the time to join the So-

cialist Party. STATE PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

Adopted by the State Convention in New York City on June 3, 1906.

In entering upon the campaign of 1906, the Socialist Party again makes its appeal to the working class and calls upon the workers and those in sympathy with their cause, to join the party in its struggle against capitalistic rule.

Regainst capitalistic rule.

Never before has the contrast between classes in society been more glaring than it is to-day. The comparatively small number of copitalists control virtually all the means of wealth production and have appropriated the fruits of the collective labors and struggles of past generations.

Thru this sconnel, sureacce.

Thru this economic supremacy, the capitalist class has secured the control of our legislatures and courts, our press and our schools, and the other organs and powers of our public life, while the working class has remained in a state of misery.

The workingmen, the great army of the wealth producers, are dependent upon the non-producing capitalist class for their sailly existence; their much vaunted liberty is, at most, the liberty to choose and change their masters, and their political sovereignty is but too often the mere right to vote according to the dictates of their employees.

to vote according to the dictates of their employers.

Between the two classes there can be no common interest or harmony. The masters and wage-slaves of present society live in a constant state of open or suppressed struggle, and nowhere in this country has the struggle assumed such gigantic proportions as in this, our own Empire state. In no other state of the Union is such enormous wealth amassed in the hands of so few men; in no other state are the powers of government, executive, legislative, and judicial, so openly and defauntly arrayed for the capitalists and against the workers.

The working class can expect no relief from these intolerable conditions from either of the old political parties, for the Republican and Femocratic parties are but two different tools of the capitalist class for the preservation of its masterly over the workers and for the perpetuation of

for the preservation of its masterly over the workers and for the perpetuation of wage slavery.

The calloss findifference of our legislature to the needs of labor, the hostile decisions of our highest courts on the few and inadequate laws that have been passed and the use of the militia, police and courts to break strikes, have always characterised our state government under the administration of both old parties.

The neonle of this state have been fairly staggered by the depravity of the ruling classes as revealed during the last two years. The Arnstrong Committee was called off just in time to prevent it from exposing the real organizers and beneficatives of the Insurance robberies. And the hold of the Power-that-Prey on the insurance funds is now more secure than ever. With monumental audacity, born of faith in its impunity, Wail Street instaffied the confessed criminals of the Sante Fé and the Subway steal all guardians of the insurance funds. The legislature passed some laws to protect the lasurance interests of the well-to-de, but refused to give any relief at all to the poor, who, thru the ayatem of "industrial" insurance, pay for their insurance two or three times as much as the rich; while a service District Attorney and plaint judges made a farce of reason and instice in order to shield the insurance thieves and forgers from just punishment.

The revolting practise of the meet pack.

The Socialist Party of the state of New rich in convention assembled, reaffirms its steadfast adherence to the principles of the international Socialist movement, and endorses the national platform of the Socialist Party of the United States.

In entering upon the campaign of 1906. The Socialist Party again makes its appeal to the working class and calls upon the workers and those in sympathy with their cause, to join the party in its struggles.

The workingmen of this state cannot extended to the state cannot extended to the state politics under the name of the state political organization has made its appearance in our state. This organization has made its appearance in our state. This organization has made its appearance in our state. This organization has made its appearance in our state. This organization has made its appearance in our state. This organization has made its appearance in our state. This organization has made its appearance in our state. This organization has made its appearance in our state. This organization has made its appearance in our state. This organization has made its appearance in our state. This organization has made its appearance in our state. This organization has made its appearance in our state. This organization

Independence League.

The workingmen of this state cannot expect much greater benefits for their class from this organization than from either of the oid political parties. The independence League is not a working class party, and has no understanding of the needs of the workers; it addresses itself to all classes of society alike, the exploiters of labor as well as the victims of their exploitation, and strives to reconcile the irreconcilable. It does not attempt to strike at the root of our social maladles—capitalism, but advocates pairty reforms, which, if realised, would leave the working class precisely where it is now: in a state of

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER XXVII.

THE THOUSANDTH CHANCE. Mr. Driscoll was the chairman of the building committee of a little independent church whose membership was inclined to regard him somewhat dubiously, notwithstanding the open liking of the pastor. The church was planning a new home, and of late the committee had been bolding frequent meetings. In the afternoon of this same Monday there had been a session of the committee; and on leaving the pastor's study Mr. Driscoll had hurried to his office, but Ruth, whom he had pressed into service as the committee's secretary, had stopped to per-form a number of errands. When she reached the office she walked thru the open hall door-the weather was warm. so it had been wide all day-over th noiseless rug to her desk, and began to remove her hat. Voices came to her from Mr. Driscoll's room, Mr. Driscoll's voice and Mr. Berman's; but their first few sentences, on business like the thousand noises of the street. But presently, after a little pause, Mr. remarked upon a new topic "Well, it's the same as settled that the strike will be over in two days.

Almost unconsciously Ruth's ears egan to take in the words, tho she tinued tearing the sheets of stamps, ne of her purchases, into strips, preparatory to putting them away.

Another case in which right prewails," said Mr. Driscoll, a touch of sarcasm in his voice.

Why, yes. We are altogether in

"And so we win." Silence. Then abruptly, and with more sarcasm: But how much are we paying Foley?"

Ruth started, as when amid the street's thousand noises one's own name is called out. She gazed intently at the door, which was lightly ajar.

Silence. "What? You know that?"
"Why do you suppose I left the com-

"I believed what you said, that you were tired of it." 'Um! So they never told you. Since

you're a member of the committee I'm breaking no pledge in telling you where I stand. I left when they proposed buying Foley-" Mr. Berman made a hushing sound.

"Nobody 'll hear. Miss Arnold's out. Besides, I wouldn't mind much if somebody did hear, and give the whole cheme away. How you men can stand for it is more than I know."

'Oh, it's all right," Mr. Berman re-

turned easily.
The talk went on, but Ruth listened for no more. She hastily pinned on her hat, passed quietly into the hall, and caught a descending elevator. After a walk about the block she came to the office and moved around with all the legitimate noise she could make. Mr. Driscoll's door softly closed.

In a few minutes Mr. Berman came out and, door knob in hand, regarded her a moment as she sat at her desk making a pretense of being at work. Then he crossed the room with a rare masculine grace and bent above her. "Miss Arnold," he said.

Ruth rarely took dictation from Mr. Berman, but she now reached for her ote-book in instinctive defense against sation. "Some work for me?" She did not look up.

"Something for you to make a note of, but no work," he returned in his low, well-modulated voice that had seemed to her the very vocalisation of gentlemanliness. "I remember the se you made me give-during hours, only business. But I have been looking for a chance all day break it. I want to remind you gain that the six months are up to-

orrow night."
"Yes. My answer will be ready."
He waited for her to say something more, but she did not; and he passed on to his own room. Buth had two revelations to ponder;

t it was to the sudden insight she been given into the real cause of the contractors' approaching victory that she gave her first thought, and not to the sudden insight into the character of Mr. Berman. From the first minute there was no doubt as to what sue should do, and yet there was a long debate in her mind. If she were to give Tom the bare fact that har been revealed to her, and, using it plan, there would come a disgraceful exposure involving her uncle, her employers, and, to a degree, all the steel intractors. And another sentiment threw its influence against disclosing her information; her natural shrinking from opening communication with nant of her resentment that he had treated her so. She had instinctively placed him beside Mr. Berman, and had been compelled to admit with pain: "Mr. Berman would never have

done it."

But her sense of right was of itself enough to have forced her to make the one proper use of the information chance had given her; and besides this sense of right there was her love, ready for any sacrifice. So she covertly scribbled the following note to

My Dear Mr. Keating: Are you sure Mr. Foley is not playing the union false?

He is. RUTH ARNOLD.
With curious femininity she had, at a least moment, tried to compromise, ggesting enough by her question to ruish a clue to Tom, and yet saying little that she could tell herself.

friends; and then, in two words, had impulsively flung him all her knowledge.

The note written, she thought of th second revelation; of the Mr. Berman she had really liked so well for his aesthetic taste, for his irreproachable gentlemanliness, for all the things Tom was not. "Oh, it's all right," he had said easily. And she placed him beside Tom, and admitted with painadulterated happiness: "Mr. Keating would never have done that."

When her work for the day was over she hurried to the postoffice in Park Row and dropped the letter into the slot marked "Special Delivery" And when Tom came back from hi second call at the Petersen home Maggie was awaiting him with it. At sight of the handwriting on the envelope the color left his face. He tore open the envelope with an eagerness e tried to conceal in an assumed carelessness, and read the score of words.

When he looked up from the note, Maggie's eyes were fastened on his face. A special delivery letter had never come to their home before. 'What is it?" she asked.

"Just a note about the strike," he answered, and put the letter into his

The explanation did not satisfy Maggie, but, as it was far past their bedtime, she turned slowly and went into the bedroom. "I'm not coming to bed for a little

while," he called to her.

The next minute he was lost in the excitement begotten by the letter. It was true, then, what he had suspect-Ruth, he knew, would never have written the note unless she had been certain. His head filled with a turmoil of thoughts-every third about Ruth; but these he tried to force aside, for he was face to face with a crisis and needed all his brain. And some of his thoughts were appalling ones that the union was so perilously near its betrayal; and some were exultant that he was right after all. But amid this mental turmoil one thought, larger than any of the others, with steadfastness held the central wild place of his brain: there was a chance that, even yet, he could circumvent Foley and save the union-that, fallen as low as he was, he might yet tri

But by what plan? He was more certain than ever of Foley's guilt, but he could not base a denunciation of Foley upon mere certitude, unsupported by a single fact. He had to And how to get them? One wild plan after another acted itself out as a play in his excited brain, in which he had such theatric parts as descending accusingly upon Mr. Baxter and demanding a confession, or cunningly trapping Foley into an ad mission of the truth, or gaining it at point of pistol. As the hours passed his brain quieted somewhat, and he more quickly saw the absurdity of schemes of this sort. But he could find no practicable plan, and a franfear began to possess him: the meeting was less than two days off. and as yet he saw no effective way of balking the sale of the strike.

He sat with head on the table, he lay on the couch, he softly paced the or; and when the coming day sent its first dingy light into the backyards and into the little sitting-room he was still without a feasible scheme. A little later he turned down the gas and went into the street. He came back after two hours, still lacking a plan, but quieter and with better control of

"I suppose you settled the strike last night?" said Maggie, who was preparing breakfast.

"I can hardly say I did," he returned abstractedly.

She did not immediately follow her query, but in a few minutes she came into the sitting-room where Tom sat. Determination had marked her face with hard lines. "You're planning something," she began. "And it's about the strike. It, was that letter that kept you up all night. Now you're scheming to put off settling the strike, ain't you?"

"Well-suppose I am?" he asked quietly. He avoided her eyes, and looked across at the opposite windows that framed instant-long pictures of hurry-

I know you are. I've been doing some thinking, too, while you were out this morning, and it was an easy guess for me to know that when you thought night you weren't thinking about anything else except how you could put off ending up the strike.

One thing that his love for Ruth had shown Tom was that mental companionship could, and should, exist tween man and wife; and one phase of his gentleness with Maggie was that latterly he had striven to talk to her of such matters as formerly he had spoken of only out of his own

"Yes, you're right; I am, thinking what you say," he began, knowing he could trust her with his precious inormation. "But you don't understand. Maggie. I am thinking how I can de feat settling the strike because I know

Foley is selling the union out."

Incredulity smoothed out a few of
Maggie's hard lines. "You can prove

"I am going to try to get the facts." "I don't know," he had to admit

after a pause.

She gave a little laugh, and the hard lines came back. "Another craxy plan. You less the best job you ever had.

You try to beat Foley out as walking delegate, and get beat. You start a strike; it's the same as lost. You push yourself into that Avon business you're only out on bail, and we'll never live down the disgrace. You've ruined us, and disgraced us, and yet you ain't satisfied. Here you are with another scheme. And what are you going on? Just a guess, nothing else, that Foley's selling out!"

Tom took it all in stience. "Now listen to me" Her voice was fiercely mandatory, yet it lacked something of its old-time harshness; Tom's gentleness had begun to rouse its like in her. "Everything you've tried late ly has been a failure. You know that, Now don't make us any worse off than we are-and you will if you try another fool scheme. For God's sake, let the strike be settled and get back to

"I suppose you think you're right, Maggie. But-you don't understand,' he returned helplessly.

"Yes, I do understand." she said grimly. "And I not only think I'm right, but I-know I'm right. Who's been right every time?"

Tom did not answer her question, and after looking down on him a min-ute longer, she said, "You remember what I've just told you," and returned to the preparation of breakfast.

As soon as he had eaten Tom

escaped into the street and made for the little park that had once been a burying-ground. Here his mind set to work again. It was more orderly now, and soon he was proceeding sys tematically in his search for a plan by the method of elimination. Plan after plan was discarded as the morning hurried by, till he at length had this left as the only possibility, to follow Baxter and Foley every minute during this day and the next. But straight way he saw the impossibility of this only possible plan; he and any of his were too well known by Foley to be able to shadow him, even had they the experience to fit them for such work. A'few minutes later, however, this impossibility was gone. He could hire detectives.

He turned the plan over in his mind. There was, perhaps, but one chance in a thousand the detectives would dis cover anything-perhaps hardly that. But this fight was his fight for life, and this one chance was his last cance.

At noon a private detective agency had in its safe Petersen's thirty dollars and a check for the greater part of Tom's balance at the bank.

CHAPTER XXVIII. THE EXPOSURE.

Tom's arrangement with the detec tive agency was that Baxter and Foley were to be watched day and night, and that he was to have as frequent re ports as it was possible to give. Just before six o'clock that same afternoon he called at the office for his first report. It was ready-a minute account of the movements of the two men between one and five. There was abso lutely nothing in it of value to him except that its apparent completeness to be found the men on the case would find it.

Never before in Tom's life had there been as many hours between an evening and a morning. He darel not lessen his suspense and the hours by discussing his present move with friends; they could not help him, and, if he told them, there was the possibility that some word might slip to Foley which would rouse suspicion and destroy the thousandth chance. But at length morning came, and at ten o'clock Tom was at the detective agency. Again there was a minute report, the sum of whose worth to him was-nothing.

He went into the street and walked, fear and suspense mounting higher and higher. In ten hours the union would meet to decide, and as yet he had no bit of evidence. At twelve o'clock he was at the office again. There was nothing for him. Eight more hours. At two o'clock, dizzy and shaking from suspense, he came into the office for the third time that day. A report was walting.

He glanced it thru, then trying to speak calmly, said to the manager; Send anything else to my house.

Tom had said to himself that he had one chance in a thousand. But this was a miscalculation. His chance had been better than that, and had been made so by Mr. Baxter's shrewd arrangement for his dealings with Foley. based upon his theory that one of the surest ways of avoiding suspicion is to do naturally and openly the thing you would conceal. Mr. Baxter's theory overlooked the possibility that suspicion might already be roused and on watch.

Tom did not look at the sheet of

paper in the hallway or in the street; with three thousand union men in the street, all of whom knew him, one was likely to pounce upon him at any minute and gain his secret premature. ly. With elation hammering against his ribs, he hurried thru a cross street toward the little park, which in the last five months had come to be his study. The sheet of paper was buttoned tightly in his coat, but all the time his brain was reading a few jerky phrases in the detail-packed report.

In the park, and on a bench having the seclusion of a corner, he drew the report from his pocket and read it eagerly, several times. Here was as much as he had hoped for—evidence that what he had suspected was true. With a few relevant facts of the re port as a basis he began to reconstruct the secret proceedings of the last three weeks. At each step he tested conjectures till he found the only one that perfectly fitted all the known circumstances. Progress from the known backward to the unknown was not difficult, and by five o'clock

the reconstruction was complete. He then began to lay his plans for the evening.

Tom preferred not to face Maggle, with her demands certain to be re peated, so he had his dinner in a res taurant whose only virtue was its cheapness. At half past seven he arrived at Potomac Hall, looking as much his usual self as he could. He passed with short nods the group of men who stood before the buildingsome of whom had once been his sup porters, but who now nodded negli gently-and entered the big bar-room There was perhaps a hundred mer here, all talking loudly; but comparatively few were drinking or smokingmoney was too scarce. He paused an instant just within the door and gland ed about. The men he looked for were not there, and he started rapidly across the room.

"Hello, Keating! How's your strike? called one of the crowd, a man whom two months before, he himself had convinced a strike should be made.

"Eat-'Em-Up Kenting, who don't know when he's had enough!" shouted another with a jeer.

"Three cheers for Keating," cried a third, and led off with a groan. The three groans were given heartily and at their end the men broke into laughter.

Tom burned at these crude insults but kept straight on his way.

There were also friends in crowd,-a few. When the laughter died down one cried out; "What's the mat-ter with Keating?" The set answer came, "He's all right!"-but very weak It was followed by an outburst of groans and hisses.

As Tom was almost at the door the stub of a cigar struck smartly be neath his car, and the warm ashes slipped down inside his collar. There was another explosion of laughter. Tom whiried about, and with one blow sent to the floor the man who had thrown the cigar. The laugh broke off, and in the sudden quiet Tom pass ed out of the bar-room and joined the stream of members going up the broad stairway and entering the hall.

The hall was more than half filled with men-some sitting patiently in their chairs, some standing with one foot on chair sents, some standing in the aisles and leaning against the walls, all discussing the same subject the abandonment of the strike. The general mood of the men was one of bitter eagerness, as it was also the mood of the men below, for all the r coarse jesting.-the bitterness of admitted defeat, the eagerness to be back at their work without more delay.

Tom glanced around, and immediate ly he saw Petersen coming toward him, his lean brown face glowing.

"Hello, Petersen. I was looking for you," he said in a whisper when the Swede had gained his side. "I want you by me to-night." "Yab."

Petersen's manner announced that he wanted to speak, and Tom now remembered, what he had forgotten in his two day's absorption, the circum stances under which he had last seen the Swede. "How are things at home? he asked.

"Ve be goin' to move. A better house." After this bit of loquacity Petersen smiled blissfully-and said no

Tom told Petersen to join him later, and then hurrled over to Barry and Jackson, whom he saw talking to a couple of his friends in the front of the hall. "Boys, I want to tell you something in a minute," he whispered. "Where's Pete?"

"The committee's havin' a meet'n' in Connelly's office," answered Barry. Tom hurried to Connelly's office and knocked. "Come in," a voice called and he opened the door. The five mer were just leaving the chairs.

"Hello, Pete. Can I see you as soon' you're thru?" Tom asked.

"Sure. Right now." Connelly improved the opportunity

by offering Tom some advice, emin the customary manner and ended with the request: "Now for God's sake, keep your wind-hole plugged up to-night!

(To be continued.)

Judicial Dignity at Stake.

The Board of City Magistrates of New York met last week and decided to demand an increase of wages-oh, beg pardon, salary—from \$7,000 to \$9,000 a year. Magistrate Cornell said the raise was absolutely necessary be cause of the increased cost of living Magistrate Finn said that the dignity of the bench was at stake. Magistrates could not live in a manner beatting their high function on a paltry \$7,000 a year. And the sentiments warmly applauded by judges who take delight in fining or imprisoning usefu laborers and mechanics for trying to compel their bosses to concede them an increase of 5 or 10 per cent on wage not more than one-tenth as large as these comfortable and dignified judicial lights are now receiving.

They Handle Scab Goods.

The Typographical Union calls attention to four firms in Greater New York that insist on handling the scale products of the Butterick Company which is stubbornly resisting the union's fight for short hours and good wages. The firms are: The Star Department Store, . hird ave and Eightysixth street, Manhattan; Slayton, Free mont and Washington avenues, Bronx; Sinick, 38 Manhattan avenue, Wil-Hamsburg: Wm. Doran, 2008 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. It is suggested that a protest, by mail or by word of mouth, would be in order.

-Hustle in the subs-

FINANCE.

By Harvey Russell.

The Phladelphia "Ledger", under the heading, "Financing for 1907", quotes the "Wall Street Journal" as authority for the statement that during the first nine months of the current year American corporations have obtained over 750 millions of dollars of new money by the authorization and issuance of "securities". Of this amount 82 per cent went to railroads and 18 per cent to industrial corporations. Of it 74 per cent was raised by means of bonds and notes, and the balance thru amounts were as follows:

Bonds issued by railroads..... \$508,992,200 Bonds issued by industrial cor-. 59,600,000

86,640,000

Making a total of \$756,132,200 Observation of the above statement shows us that the corporations of this country, because of market conditions

porations

of their own making and aided by the judicious use of the printing press. obtain the use of other people's money to the amount of a billion dollars a year. The workings of this game should in-

terest every workingman, for, whether present industrial system, the victim whose fleecing makes it possible to earry on such schemes of "high finance". In order to understand this fully, we must know that the securities issued by the corporations are bought for the sake of the income they will yield, in the form of dividends by all kinds of investors. The only concern of the investor is the safety of his money and the rate of income to be derived.

These corporations, which are in need of large sums of money, having a full understanding of the investor's viewpoint, set their printing presses to work and transform blank paper into stocks and bonds, which usually yield from 4 per cent to 7 per cent. These they either list on the New York Stock Exchange or sell in bulk-the entire issue to an underwriting syndicate.

The one thing necessary to make a bond or stock issue a success is a good showing of the net income account on the company's books. For instance, if any corporation, after paying dividends and interest on all its outstanding stock and bonds and all expenses has remaining a net surplus of 10 mill ion dollars a year, it would not be difficult for it to sell another 100 million dollars of bends paying 5 per cent annually, as the buyers would know that there was enough earning power behind them to make the income fairly

What produces this income? The employees of the corporation, without whose labor there would be no business carried on, have produced, not only their own living, but millions in profits for their masters, the capitalists. It is out of the profits of the industries that the dividends of stockholders are paid. The financial kings permit others to furnish most of the money for their enterprise, and then, having used this capital for the exploitation of labor, return to the lenders a small percentage of the spoils, keeping the lion's share themselves. The "ability" necessary to make millions at this game is on a par with the ability required to be a card sharp. Briefly, the kings of Wall Street convert paper into "securities", the capitalist system. with its attendant robbery of labor. furnishes the interest on these securities, and the investor gives them a market value by buying them. A case in point is that of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad which recently converted 30 millions of stock into 50 millions of collateral trust bonds, which. so inflated, passed on to the investors. This, you will observe, is a much easier way of making money than earning it or digging the gold out of the earth. The plutocrats dig their profits out of labor and convert them into money via the Stock Exchange. Such are the ways of capitalism

The Haywood Resolution.

That the conspiracy of American capitalists against the lives of the officers of the Western Federation of Miners and the fight made against it by the organized workingmen of the United States has commanded the attention of our European comrades was proven at Stuttgart, not only by the reference which August Bebel made to it in the opening address, but by the enthusiastic adoption of the following resolution:

"The International Socialist Congress conveys to William D. Haywood the congratulations of the Socialist movement thruout the world upon his magnificent fight in the interest of organized labor of the United States. It emphatically denounces the efforts of the Mine Owners to condemn an innocent man because of his services to the working class.

"in the unlawful methods of his arrest and prosecution and in the campaign of villification waged against him by the bourgeois press of both parties, by the state officials, and even by the President of the United States. it sees evidence of the growing class consciousness of the capitalist class and of its utter lack of mercy or of honor in all matters that concern the maintenance of its profits and power.

At the same time the Congress heartily congratulates the labor and Socialist movement in the United States upon the solidarity and the enthusiasm of the defense. Your brother workers of Europe look upon the enormous power which that solidarity reveals as a promise of much for the future when that solidarity shall be used for the complete emancipation of labor."

Lindian St. Crg., I Nowman, 166 Ladlow St. Crg., I Nowman, 166 Ladlow

NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY

The Socialist Party, in convention assembled, makes its appeal to the American people as the defender and preserver of the idea of liberty and self-government, in which the nation was born; as the only political movement standing for the program and principles by which the liberty of the individual may become a fact; as the only political organization that is democratic, and that has for its purpose the democratizing of the whole of society.

To this idea, of the transport of the prophism

To this iden of liberty the Repulsion and Democratic parties are equally fais They alike struggle for power to maintal and profit by an industrial system which can be preserved only by the complete over throw of such liberties as we already have and by the still further enslavement an degradation of later.

Our America structure are such as the control of the control of the still further enslavement and degradation of later.

used as the destroyers of that individual property upon which all liberty and opportunity depend. The promise of economic independence to each man was one of the faiths upon which our institutions were founded. But, under the guise of defending private property, capitalism is using our political institutions to make it impossible for the vast majority of human beings ever to become possessors of private property in the means of life.

and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of be ing, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increas-ing and successful assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.

As an American Socialist Party, we piedge our fidelity to the principles of in ternational Socialism, as embodied in the united thought and action of the Socialist of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of united thought and action of the Socialisas of all nations. In the industrial development already accomplished, the interests of the world's workers are separated by no national boundaries. The condition of the most remote places of the earth, incretiably tends to drag down all the workers of the world to the same level. The tendency of the competitive wage system is to make labor's lowest condition the measure or rule of its universal condition. Industry and finnane are no longer national but international, in both organization and resuits. The chief significance of national boundaries and of the so-called particulars which the ruling class of each nation is seeking to revive, is the power which these give to capitalism to keep the workers of the world from uniting, and to those them against each other in the strig-

profit.

The Socialist movement, therefore, is a world movement. It knows of no conflicts of interest between the workers of one nation and the workers of another. It stands for the freedom of the workers of all nations; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

for the freedom of the workers of all missions; and, in so standing, it makes for the full freedom of all humanity.

The Socialist movement owes its birth and growth to that economic development or world-process which is rapidly separating a working and producing class from a possessing or capitalist class. The class that produces nothing possesses labor's fruits, and the opportunities and enjoyments these fruits afford, while the class that does the world's real work has increasing economic uncertainty and physical and intellectual misery for its portion. The fact that these two classes have not yet become fully conscious of their distinction from each other, the fact that the lines of division and interest may not yet be clearly drawn, does not change the fact of the class conflict.

This class struggle is due to the private ownership of the means of employment, or the tools of production. Wherever and whenever man owned his own land and tools, and by them produced only the things which he used, economic independence was possible. But production, or the making of goods, has long ceased to be individual. The labor of scores, or even thousands, enters into almost every article.

done by many men—sometimes separated by seas of continents—working together for the same end. But this co-operation in production is not for the direct use of the things made by the workers who massibem, but for the profit of the owners of the troits and means of production; and to this is due the present division of society into two distinct classes; and from it has spring all the miseries, inharmonies and contradictions of our civilization.

Between these two classes there can be no possible compromise or identity of increase, any more than there can be prace to the midst of war, or light in the midst of darkness. A society hased upon the class division carries in itself the seeds of its own destruction. Such a society is founded in fundemental injustice. There can be no possible basis for social peace, for individual freedom, for mental and moral harmony, except in the conscious and complete triumph of the working class as the only class that has the right or power to be.

The Socialist program is not a theory.

mination to break down the unity of labor in the trade unions, the widespread appreheusions of impending change, reveal that the institutions of capitalist society are passing under the power of inhering forces that will soon destroy them.

Into the midst of the strain and crisis of civilization, the Socialist movement comes as the only saving or conservative force. If the world is to be saved from chaos, from universal disorder and mivery it must be by the union of the workers of all nations in the Socialist movement. The Socialist Party comes with the only proposition or program for intelligently and deliberately organizing the nation for the common good of all its citizens. It is the first time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organized

trist time that the mind of man has ever been directed toward the conscious organization of society.

Socialism means that all those things upon which the people in common depend shall by the people in common be owned and administered. It means that the tools of employment shall belong to their creaters and users; that all production shall be for the direct use of the producers; that the making of goods for profit shall come to an end; that we shall all be workers together, and that all opportunities shall be open and equal to all men.

To the end that the workers may size every possible advantage that may strengthen them to gain complete control of the powers of government, and thereby the sconer establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Socialist Party pledges itself to

powers of government, and thereby the sooner establish the Co-operative Commonwealth, the Socialist Party piedges tracif to watch and work in both the economic and the political struggle for each successive immediate interest of the working class for shortened days of labor and lactoreases of wages; for the insurance of the workers against accident, sich ness and lack of employment; for persions for aged and exhausted workers for the public ownership of the mean of transportation, communication and exhauge; for the graduated taxation of its comes, inheritances, and of franchise as change; for the graduated taxation of comes, inheritances, and of franchise at land values, the proceeds to be applied public employment and improvement of the conditions of the workers; for the comple education of children, and their freedo from the workshop; for the prevention the use of the military against labor in the settlement of strikes; for the free administration of justice; for popular government in the prevention in the first proposition of prevention, equal suffrage of many women, municipal home rule, and the recall of officers by their constituents; at for every gain or advantage for the works that may be wrested from the capital

DIRECTORY OF LOCAL NEW YORK.

Headquarters, 239 E. S4th St. Office open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Telephone, 3586—79th. Organizer and Financial Secretary, U. Solo-John Douda, 429 E. 69th St.

General Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays in the month S p. m. at Lasor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. Executive Committee meets every Mon-Executive Committee meets day, S p. m., at Headquarters. AGITATION COMMITTEES.

AGITATION COMMITTEES.

First Agitation Committee, composed of
2d, 4th, 6th and 8th A. D. meets every
Wednesday evening at Headquarters of 8th
A. D. 106 Ludlow St.
Second, composed of 3d, 10th, 12th, 14th,
rand East Side of 25th A. D., meets first
and third Wednesdays at Ellmaner's Hall, and third Wednesdays at Ellmaner's Hall, 228 E 10th St.
Yorkellle, composed of 16th 18th, 20th, 22d, 24th and 29th A. D., meets first and third Wednesdays at 229 E, S4th St.
West Side, composed of 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 19th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 25th A. D., meets first Thursday in month at 585 Sth Ave.
Harlem, composed of 17th, 19th, 21st, 23d, 20th, 28th, South Side of 30th, and 1st A. D., meets first and third Mondays at 259 W, 125th St.
Bronx, composed of all party organizations in Bronx Boro meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 3399 Third Ave. Organizer, Geo B Staring, 367 E, 160th street
BRANCHES.

1st, 3d, and 25th A. D., English, meets first Tuesday in the month at the resi-dence of E. Eberlein, 257 W. 15th St. Sec., F. F. Rockwell, 189 Wavverly Pt. Hence of E. Eberieli, 257 W. 15th St. Sec., F. F. Rockwell, 160 Waverly Pt.

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., neets every Thursday at 163 Henry St. Sec., B. Kantrowitz, care Litterary Society, 165 Heary St.

3d and 16th A. D., meets first and third Thursdays at 85 E. 4th St. Sec., S. Solomon, 5e4 E. 70th St.

4th A. D. meets first and third Tuesdays at 16t Laddow St.

5th and 7th A. D. meets second and fourth Tridays at 255 W. 27th St. Org., Richard Mean, 421 W. 18th St.

6th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 255 E. 3d St. Org., A. Chess, 350 E. 8th St.

St. A. D. meets every United A. St.

BRANCHES

Sth A. D. meets every Friday at 196 Ludlow St. Org., I Newmon, 106 Ludlow St.

W. Gal St.
11th A. D. meets 1st and 5d Thursdays
224 E. 242 St. Org., John Herold, 51
respect Place.
16th and 18th A. D. meets second and
17th A. D. meets second and 17th

fourth Mondays at 1032 First Ave. Org., Louis C. Egerter, 416 E. 58th St. 17th A. I. meets first and third Wednes-days at 532 Columbus Ave. Sec., A. Ros-man, 852 Columbus Ave.

18th A. D., Bohemian Br. 2. (Ladles) meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 312 E. 71st St. Sec., Mrs. Duba. 364 E. 71st St. Sec., Mrs. Duba. 364 E. 71st St. Sec., Mrs. Duba. 364 E. 71st St. St. 19th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 250 W. 125th St. Sec., W. S. Grossbeck, 193 St. Nicholas Ave, 20th A. D., Br. 1, meets first and third Thursdays at 240 E. 80th St. Org., Wm. Kohn, 415 E. 73th St. 20th A. D., Br. 2. Bohemian, meets second and fourth Fridays at 312 E. 71st St. Sec., Frank Skrivaneck, 537 E. 72d St. 21st A. D. meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 250 W. 125th St. Org., W. A. Paterson, 250 W. 125th St. Org., W. A. Paterson, 250 W. 125th St. Org., W. A. Paterson, 250 W. 125th St. Org., Heary and third Fridays at Morris Hail, 19 Manhattan St. Sec., John Beissinger, 57 E. 13th St. 23th A. D. meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 243 E. 84th St. Org., Heary Harris, 511 E. Stith St. Org., Heary Harris, 511 E. Stith St. Sec., John Stiniger, 1848 Amsterdam Ave. 23th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 250 W. 125th St. Sec., John Sinniger, 1848 Amsterdam Ave. 24th and 28th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 1853 Madison Ave. 28th And 38th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 1853 Madison Ave. Org., R. Raphael, 188 E. 198th St. 31st A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 250 W. 125th St. Sec., John Wilkins, 2068 7th Ave. 32d A. D., Br. Vain Nest, meets second Thursdays at 2500 M. 25th St. Sec., John Wilkins, 2068 7th Ave. 32d A. D., Br. Vailhamsbridge, meets first and third Saturdays at Weiss Hotel, White Plains Ave. and 223d Sf. Sec., Chas. Moder, 711 E. 13th St. 22d A. D., Br. Vailhamsbridge, meets first and third Saturdays at Weiss Hotel, White Plains Ave. and 23d Sf. Sec., Chas. Moder, 711 E. 13th St. Sec. 169th St. Sec., Sem., Crystal, SSC E. 169th St. Sec., Elizabeth Hussen, 708 F. 17th Av. Org., Elizabeth Hussen,

Finals Branch meets first and third Sundays at Groll's Hall, 147 E 530 St. Urg., J. H. Merila, 3to E 40th St.
Ressian Branch meets every Sunday at 20 E 3d St. Sec., M. Schenk, 250 E 3d St.

About 2,000 members of the United Garment Workers of America have won a strike at Montreal, Canada. The ns gained include shorter urs, increased wages and abolition of piece work and the contract system. A number of shops are still holding out, but the surrender of the others out, but the surrender of the others makes it improbable that they will hold out much longer.

The negotiations between the jewelry manufacturers and the jewelry ers of Paris, France, having fail workers of Paris, France, having failed, it was announced last week that 110 employers had decided to dismiss their employees, and would declare a

Emigration from German ports for first half of 1907 shows an increase of 20 per cent over the same period of 1906, no less than 242,322 sailing in the six months, as compared with 200,677

"CONSPIRACY" IN JAPAN.

The trial of the leaders of the Ashlo mine strike in Japan for conspiracy uits in a marked change of opin ton as it progresses. Evidence is beced which show that others the miners encouraged the riots. That means that the mine owners looked upon the rioting with favor and, perhaps, encouraged it. Japanese law prevents discussion of the evi-dence by the press while the trial is in progress, but enough is known to show that the "conspirators" are not

At the end of 1906 the 66 national ins of Germany, affiliated to the eneral Federation of Trade Unions at Berlin, had a total membership of 1.799,293. The increase in membership was continuous from 1,429,303 on Dec. 31, 1905, to 1,548,978 on March 31, 1,066,775 on June 30, 1,741,953 on Sept. 30, and 1,799.293 on Dec., 31, 1906. The nverage number of members was 1.689,709, against 1,344,803 in 1905 (increase 344,906, or 25.6 per cent).

The following national conventions will be held next week: International Carworkers' Association at Rochester, N. Y.: United Textile Workers, at Providence, R. I.

The Western Federation of Miners at Goldfield, Nev., has issued a warning to workingmen to stay away from that district. The camp is over-run with men and women seeking work The business men are urging more ple to locate in Goldgeld to fleod the district with a surplus of laborers and thus reduce wages.

The General Federation of Labor of scripts who have been summoned to join the colors a manifesto attacking bia. the army. The government intends to again in Newberry. the authors of the manifesto. War Minister Picquart has orbe taken to end the anti-military propaganda in the army.

At Clermont a young anti-militarist soldier was sentenced by a courtmartial to three years' imprisonment for denouncing his officers as "bloodthirsty scoundrels.

The threatened lockout of between 40, 000 and 50,000 members of the Bollermakers' Society of Great Britain has

The men voted, by a majority of several thousand last week, to sign what is known as the "Edinburgh Agreement", whereupon the employers announced the withdrawal of their lockout notices

Efforts are being made by the Department of Commerce and Labor to abolish the "white slave" trade of the Pacific Coast states. The department's attention has been directed to the inereasing importation of women. It is proposed to have a careful inquiry instituted, in all of the large cities par tieniarly, and allen women who have not been in the country three years and are found to have been brought here Blegaily will be deported. They will be required to furnish evidence ngainst those who brought them here and prosecutions will be began against those responsible for the traffic.

BAKERS INTERNATIONAL CON-GRESS.

An international congress of the Bakers and Confectioners was held at Hamburg, Germany, in August. Deletes were present from Germany, Bo-mia, Great Britain and Ireland. zerland, Italy, Austria, and Swe-Besides those present sister or-

******************** genizations in Holland, Belgium, Poland, and Russia assented to the actions of the conference, while North America and Denmark reserved the right to pass on its actions. Resolutions were adopted expressing the eco nomic and political demands of the bakers in the different countries and an International Bureau, with head quarters at Hamburg, was established. Comrade Allman of Hamburg was elected International Secretary Only organizations recognizing the class struggle are to be admitted. The dues were fixed at half a cent annually for each member. The next congress will be held at Copenhagen in 1910.

> The miners of Bishop, Cal., are of strike against the blacklist and for a wage scale of \$3 and board for unskilled and \$4 a day and board for skilled labor and an eight-hour day. business men threaten to organize a Citizens' Alliance to fight the battles of the big corporation, as their kind did at Cripple Creek and Telluride.

A strike of the employees of the Northwestern and State rallways, affecting 70,000 persons, began in Austria last week. The men demand higher wages, representing an increase of \$1,000,000 yearly. The strike is being conducted according to the "pass ive resistance" system. This consists in a literal interpretation and application of every rule and regulation governing the movement of freight and passenger trains. These rules are so recise, cumbersome, and impracticable that when carried out to the letter, as is now the case, the movement of trains is delayed more and more every day until finally blocks occur and traffic comes to a standstill.

The strike of the miners at Cobalt. Canada, hes given an example of capitallst "justice" such as workingmen in the United States have experienced at the hands of courts. President Mc-Guire was arrested and charged with unlawfully inciting the miners to strike in violation of the Canadian industrial disputes act. He was convicted and sentenced to six months imprisonment. Canadian judges are learning fast from American legal

In the course of a speech in the Australian House of Representatives last week a cabinet minister outlined a scheme to obtain for working people a fair share of the government's protective policy.

He proposed to impose an excise

duty equal to the customs duty on all goods manufactured in Australia, the excise duty to be remitted when the conditions under which the goods were manufactured were fair and reasonable. To determine this a Board of consisting of three members. would be appointed by the Governor General, with power to appoint assessors and order inquiries.

CAPITALIST SLUGGERS.

Two organizers of the Bricklayers' and Masons' Interantional Union were nearly lynched by the mayor and chief of police and a gang of hoodlums at Newberry, S. C., a few weeks ago They were attempting to organize a union of colored bricklayers when the mayor and chief of police became aware of their mission and assaulted the organizers. The latter took refuge in a hotel. One was arrested and fined \$25 and marched out of town. The other escaped from the hotel and hid for hours in the woods, finally catching a train that passed thru Newberry On reaching the station he locked himself in a closet while the mob searched France has distributed among the con- the train for him. He escaped their vengeance and landed safely in Colum-"Law and order" reigns supreme

The Melbourne, Australia, Typodered that the most active measures graphical Society at a recent meeting carried the following resolution with substantial majority:

"That this society take into considration the question of reducing the hors of labor to six hours per day for outposing and linetype, the increasing progress of labor-saving machinery necessitating such a reduction, in order to provide employment for all."

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY. At a recent meeting of the miners' union at Boulder, West Africa, \$125 was voted to the South African strike fund, and \$125 sent across to the United States to assist in defending the officials of the Western Miners' Federation, on trial for their lives, That's the spirit of international Socialism.-Brisbane Worker.

Delegates representing from 8,000 to 10,000 coat tailors in New York and other cities met in the Labor Temple last week to organize an independent union. The secession is the result of dissatisfaction with the conduct of the strike in New York City last summer

The strike of the railway employees of Cuba continues. Strikebreakers from New York City have been shipped to Cuba and press dispatches announce their landing. The strikers are conducting an orderly fight, but anything is possible now with Farley's thugs of the ground.

The convention of the Indiana State Federation of Labor, which met at Muncie last week, was the largest in the history of the organization. Over 200 delegates were inattendance. The next convention will be held at Vin-

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

RUSSIA.

It is appounced that the Tsar has decided to permit the badges of the Union of the True Russian People to he openly worn. The union has intrusted a fanatic priest, Father Vostorgoff, with the task of organizing a deputation which will wait on the Emperor on Oct. 30 and petition him to withdraw his manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905, granting a constitution to Rus-

The Tsar has also pardoned Michalin. the workman who murdered Nicholas Baumann, a Revolutionist, during the riots at Moseow in 1905, and who was sentenced last March to eighteen months' imprisonment. Baumann was driving thru the streets of Moscow after the proclamation of an imperial edict waving a red flag, when Michalin, a former soldier, rushed out from the crowd and brained him with an iron bar. He explained his deed by saying he acted out of loyalty to the Emperor and fidelity to his military oath.

A St. Petersburg correspondent, writing to a London journal about the existing political situation in Russia, Out of a total of 5,161 provincial electors in European Russia who will choose 387 out of the 442 Deputies of the third Duma, the landowners have been given 2,641-i. e., an absolute majority, or about twice as many as they should have on a property basis. The recent Zemstvo elections, which are controlled by the same landowners, have, with one or two exceptions, resulted in the overwhelming victory of the reactionaries The Zemstvoists who played a leading part in the reform movement, and who then controlled the Zemstvos, thanks to the indifference of the majority to public affairs, have almost everywhere been swept out of office by the reactionary wave which began to gather as soon as the landowners realized the possibilities of agrarian reform, It must be frankly recognized that the prospects of reform legislation, for which the country has been anxiously waiting these two years, and without which the promises of the October Manifesto cannot be fulfilled, are anything but bright."

HUNGARY.

Lively news may soon be expected from Hungary. There the people are determined to have vote by ballot and universal adult suffrage, and the Socialists have threatened a general strike, to commence on Oct. 10. The Minister of Justice has delivered a threatening speech, in which he asserts that the government are determined to preserve freedom and order against the assaults of a revolutionary faction. But the Socialists of Hungary are not dismayed. In the "Nepszava", their Socialist paper, there has appeared an article which breathes a spirit of unquenchable hope and indomitable selfsacrifice. "Blood is not too high a price to pay for the freedom of the people", says the leading article, and these words afford a clue to the present spirit of the Hungarian proletariat.-London Labor Leader.

SCANDINAVIA.

The seventh Scandinavian Socialist Congress held at Christiania, Sept. 8, was a great success. Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Finland were represented by 400 delegates. Among the principal subjects discussed were co-operation, free education, trade unions and a shorter workday. The conference deprecated trade unions which hold themselves aloof from the general So cialist movement. Camille Huysmans, representing the International Bureau, said in a speech to the Congress:

"You Socialists of the North don't need the resolutions of the International Congress. They bid you work for peace! But you have already done this by averting a war when the upper classes of Sweden and Norway fell out. They bid you strengthen the bonds which connect Socialists and trade unionists. But this result has been achieved in Denmark for a long time. They bid you win 'Votes for has been achieved in Denmark for a long time. They bid you win 'Votes for women', and Finland has sent women to Parliament. Happy lands! You Socialists have leapt these International barriers, and Ibsen, BJornson, and the late lamented Grieg have spread a Socialist leaven of eniture all over the world."

The Socialists of Christania have just opened a People's Palace which cost about \$150,000, and which is headquarters for the Socialist Party, the trade unions and the Socialist paper. There are six thousand members in the local party branch. The Palace is built around a great court which can be covered with glass and thus transformed into a great meeting hall for the Socialists of Norway. During the Socialist congress the second part of "Peer Gynt" was being played to great audiences. A statue of Ibsen stands in a prominent part of the city. Hjalmar Branting is regarded as the leading Socialist of the North.

FRANCE.

The New York "Tribune" has a cable disputch stating that M. Briand, Minister of Public Instruction, has taken the decided step of "freeing himself finally from all further association with that section of the unified Social ists which shares the auti-military and anti-patriotic ideas of M. Gustave Hervé." Briand is therefore looked upon as "the coming man in France" The dispatch also states that Jaurès under "threat of expulsion from the unified Socialist Party, which is tyrannized over by the terrible Jules Guesde", has been compelled to chime in with the anti-militarists. It was

self finally from the unified Socialists; that had already been accomplished when he accepted office from Clemen ceau. He was repudiated by the So cialist Party and his latest "declaration of freedom" was merely a play to the bourgeois that controls and degrades France. As for Jaurès, he has simply acted in concert with the party action at Nancy, and there was never any fear of his expulsion thru his stand against militarism, which is the party's position. Doubtless the present unity, of the Socialists in France and their growing strength, regardless of the defection of Briand and Viviani, causes the bourgeois much concern, for they would like nothing better than to see division in the Socialist ranks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Tories and Liberals are preparing to get together in a "non-partizan" movement against Socialism. This follows naturally upon the growth of Socialism; the ruling class may have their petty differences among them-selves, but these are forgotten or put aside when the interests of the exploiters are threatened by the aroused working class. Cable/dispatches report that the fact that no less than 1,500 public meetings were scheduled to be held on last Sunday alone under the auspices of the Social Democratic Federation and the Independent Labor Party had caused alarm among the exploiters and the British Constitution Association has issued a national appeal thru its president, Lord Balfour of Burleigh for co-operation to fight the Socialists. The appeal is made in behalf of individual liberty, and asserts that the Socialist movement would deprive the citizen of the fruit of his labors. This is not a joke. The claim is made seriously by those who actually deprive the majority of the citizens of Great Britain of the fruits of their labors and who produce nothing themselves. Of course, this opposition from the exploiters is stimulating the Socialists to greater activity and the good work goes merrily on.

There is a row on in the Women's Social and Political Union, which has been active in the woman suffrage agitation of the past few years, and a secession movement is under way. The 'seceders" are headed by Mrs. C. Despard, Edith How Martyn and othwho have been in prison in connection with the agitation for "votes for women". The point of contention lies in the insistence of Mrs. Pankhurst and other officials of the Union that the organization shall act independently of all parties, and that all members shall sign a pledge of such independence, whereas Mrs. Despard and her friends demand the right to support the Independent Labor Party and other Labor candidates who support the women's cause.

The Second Annual Scottish Social-Sunday Schools Conference was held on Sept. 14. Thirteen schools were represented. Model constitution and rules were adopted to take effect Jan. 1, 1908. Next year's conference will be held in Edinburgh. A syllabus of lessons will be discussed. An open meeting was held after the conference, and a useful address given by Comrade Love of Paisley on "Methods of Teaching", followed by questions and discussion. Altogether the meet ings were very encouraging, and indicate definite progress.

NEW ZEALAND.

The farmers of New Zealand are awakening to their economic and political power. A writer in the "Commonweal" of Weilington has the fol-

"A wave of enthusiasm has overtaken the country workers of late, and in nearly every Canterbury district branches of the Farm Laborers' Union have been formed. I have journeyed out a few times with the president and secretary of the union, and have been much impressed with the eagerness and enthusiasm displayed by the farm laborers. They are all anxious to learn all they can of the labor move ment, and every item of interest touch ing on it is read with avidity. It seems to me that the time is ripe for Socialist propaganda work among them. A few short pithy articles dealing with the land question and Socialism, in fact, anything that will interest the farm worker, particularly in reference to his own calling, may be the means of securing "Commonweal" readers and supporters from their ranks."

JAPAN.

"Heimin Shimbun", the Socialist pa per published in Osaka, in its last issue received states that among those arrested under suspicion of being ring leaders in the Ashio mine disturbance several months ago were a number of Socialists. These learned while the trial was going on that a few workmen who presented themselves as witnesses in the court, proved that it was planned to break the miners' union for the sake of the capitalists. "Helmin Shimbun" says it believes further in formation will show secret work simi lar to that in Colorado and Idaho by Pinkerton spies in the unions.

-We haven't ruled this world s well that we need be auxious to subjugate the next. Alexander wept for new worlds to conquer. Let us first conquer the one we've got.-Brishane

Who pays the piper may call the Guesde", has been compelled to chime in with the anti-militarists. It was not difficult for Briand to "free" him-

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object to the Socialist "agitators" cit-

ing old-world centers as proofs of the

inherent evils of the present system because they maintain that the crying evils that exist in other lands will

never arise here, as the conditions of

life are so much easier in Australia. I

say, unhesitatingly, that we have to

day all the seeds of all the old-world

evils in this new land of ours. Just

now the conditions of life are easier

in Australia, as they naturally would

be in a country with only 4,000,000 of

in young and prosperous America

there is flat upon flat of poverty, hun-

ger, vice, crime. Here we have only

one flat of it, but, proportionately, con

ditions are as bad. Those who deny

They juggle with statistics to pre-

that Australia is a veritable paradis

for the workingman. They look at

life from the study-window; they read

this, they hear that. But the only way

to get at the facts is to go and see for

one's self-go and see how the poor live, how the worker lives who gets

his 20s., his 30s., or even his £2 per week; and anyone who does so cannot

say that conditions are not as bad, pro

portionately, in Australia as in older countries.—Vida Goldstein, in "Nine-

eenth Century and After."

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Had he and I but met
By some old ancient inn,
We should have sat us down to wet
Right many a nipperkin.

But ranged as infantry.

And staring face to face
I shot at him, as he at me,
And killed him in his place

I shot him dead, because—
Because he was my foe
You see; my foe of course he
That's clear enough, altho

He thought he'd 'list, perhaps, Off-hand like-just as I— Was out of work—had sold his No other reason why.

Yes: quaint and curious war is!
You shoot a fellow down
You'd treat if met where any bar is,
Or help to half-a-crown.
Thomas Manual

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INITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-10N meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 516 F. Eighty-second atreet. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office. 325 Frondway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat. 320 Breadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 Worth.

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

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

22d A. D. Br. I tamerican), meets every second and fourth Friday at 673 Glenmore avenue; ill: 3 (ilerman), meets every second Monday of the month at 675 Glenmore avenue.

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PARTY NEWS

................ Editorial Notice.

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

National.

With the September issue of the Socialist Party Official Monthly Bulletin it enters upon the fourth year of its publication. No action was taken by the National Exscutive Committee upon the proposition of maving the national party headquarters to the Workers' Publishing Building. Only

three votes were recorded.

The National Committee has adopted Motion No. 15, which provides "that the National Secretary be instructed to give the party papers operating a job institution the entire job printing contract of the party. Time only preventing."

The National Committee is now voting or

Motion No. 16, which provides for a sys tematic and general agitation for the re-peal of the "Dick Military Law". Vote close Oct. 22.

Two sets of political candidates for state offices have been nominated in Nebraska. each chiming the name of the Socialist Party. The subject has been submitted to the National Executive Committee for deci-

In accord with National Committee Mc No. 13, adopted Sept. 3, the National Secretary's financial report for the month of September contains a statement of the assets and liabilities of the national organization

Local Racine, Wis., has begun the pub'ication of a monthly paper entitled "The Index". They have subscribed for a page of Trade Union Plate Matter and a page of the Socialist Plate Matter, which, aside from local notices of party activity, makes up the centents. It is distributed gratuitous. up the contents. It is distributed gratuitous. Local advertising more than covers the ex-

National Committeeman Vernon F. King of Michigan has made the following motion which will be submitted Oct. 15:

That the National Secretary be instruct ed to secure the services of either Comrade simons or Heath of Milwankee to write a circular leadet to be used in towns and cities where acts of violence against the persons of Socialist speakers or attempts are made to suppress the rights of assembly. The cost of preparing the same and plates to be borne by the National Office and leaflet furnished at cost to purchasers."

Contributions to the National Organising Fond for the week ending Oct. 4 are as for

Local Espanola, N.Mex., \$1.75; Local Pt. Collins. Colo., \$4.75; A Comrade, \$1; John Troxel, Cripple Creek, Colo., \$2; John P. Burke Franklin, N. H., 40c.; Zadok Feigel-štein, Freedom, Pa., \$1; Local Terre Haute, Ind., \$4; Local Wadsworth, O., \$1; Local Rock Island County, Ill., \$2; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 32, Buffalo, N. Y., \$2; Loca Fortuna, Cal., \$2; Local St. Louis, Mo., \$3 Local Patton, Pa., \$3.50; 10th Ward Br. Chlesgo, Ill., \$5; Johana Roe, Great Falls. Mont. \$1; Wm. Gill. Milligan. Mont., \$3; Local So. Haven. Mich., \$3.20; Max Burg-kolzer. Baxter, Org., \$5; total, \$46.00; pre-viously reported, \$800.16; grand total,

2045.76. NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGAN-IZERS.

Geo. H. Goebel: Oct. 13-14. Winslow, Ariz.; Oct. 15-18. Albaquerque, N. Mex.; Oct. 17. Santa Fe; Oct. 18. Willard: Oct. Martin Hendricksen (Finnish): Oct. 13-14

East Quincy, Masa.; Oct. 16:17, East Cam-bridge; Oct. 18:19, Worcester, Lena Morrow Lewis: New York, under

The Socialists of Norfolk County have held all conventions that the laws require. All comrades nominated are of the proleta-rian class. Nearly all are union meu, and if the labor unions of this county desire to elect men pledged to vote and work for the interests of their class, they will vote the straight Socialist ticket. The reform ent in this county is organized to as sist in electing the "good men", nominated by the two old parties. This is evident oy the two old parties. This is evident from the fact that prominent union men have accepted appointments on commissions to which good salaries are attached, while the rank and file are satisfied with promises from the capitalist class. When will the producing clas awake from the lethargy with which plutocraey has bound their mental and physical environment? The following are the Socialist candidates: Fifth Norfolk District, Chas. W. Hanscom; Sixth, C. F. Howard: Senator John J. Sixth, C. F. Howard; Senator, John J. Gallagher, Hyde Park; Sheriff, Edward F. Brault, Quincy; County Commissioner, Chas. Hess: Associate Commissioners, Erv-ing Newcomb, Weymouth, and Michael Gunderson, Quincy.

Meetings for John W. Brown, Socialist candidate for Governor, are arranged as foilows: Oct. 14. Pittsfield; Oct. 15. Ware; Oct. 16. Charlestown; Oct. 17. Maiden; Oct. 28. Newton; Oct. 19. open; Oct. 20. Lynn. A public debate is to be held in the Odd. Pallows. Oners. House, East Warnouth

A public debate is to be held in the Odd Fellows' Opera House, East Weymouth, Monday evening, Oct. 14, between Franklin H. Wentworth and Rev. William Hyde, the Episcopal clerayman of Weymouth. Tho subject originally proposed was: "Resolved, That Socialism would not make easier the practise of the Christian virtues". After considering this for a month, Mr. Hyde requested that the subject he changed to, "Resolved, That Socialism cannot remedy the economic avils of the day". Comrade Wentworth consented to the change.

John W. Brown's tour is completed, Coursed Laurence is prepared to speak in towns which Courses Brown does not reach. Assessing the should be under a once.

The secretary has prepared his report for September, and including two weeks in August, which he served. Maiden joins the places that are putting life into the move-ment. Comrade Hall of Dorchester held the first of a series of open-air meetings in Maiden last week.

Comrade Mailly of New York was in Springfield last week. He held three noon and four evening meetings with audiences

that increased with each meeting.

The secretary has window eards with cut
of Comrade Brown and proper printing. which locals can secure on application Price, \$2.5) per 100. Patforms at \$1.25 per 1,000 are ready for distribution.

BOSTON.

A general membership meeting of the ewly organized Spcinist Perty Club of loaton will be held in Pligrim Hall, 604 Washington street, Monday, Oct. 11, at John Ferguson was the principal speake

at the last Sunday evening meeting at Pl grim Hall, which was followed by a lively discussion. Thomas H. Brophy will speak in the same hall, 694 Washington street, Sunday evening, Oct. 13. Subject: "The Victory of Political Parties in America". the last three months thirteen dis-meetings have been held. The exenses have been \$51.02; receipts, \$57.75. leaving a balance of \$6.73. Literature to the amount of \$22.68 was sold. It is the intention of the lecture committee to engage outside speakers also

The outdoor meetings of the Dorchester Socialist Club have been very successful. In addition to outside talks, lectures in Gibson Rall have been planned. One of these lectures will be given Tursday. Oct. 20. on the "Concentration of Wealth" by Henry Laurena Call.

Pennsylvania. STATE HEADQUARTERS.

Local secretaries are urged to push sub-scription lists for "State Organization Fund". The work of Organizer Fred L. Schwartz is the most important that we can expend effort and money on at this time. Unless we have special assistance we will not be able to continue the work of Com-rade Schwartz, as the regular revenues are not sufficient to cover the expense. It is

their desires by their contribtuions. There is still time for secretaries to return monthly report cards for September Less than half of the locals reported for August. The report will be kept until the chance to get in your report. Do it at once when you see this. The names of the delinquent locals will be published in my next

fill dates in the state during the month of December. Details will be published later.
William D. Haywood has promised some
dates in Pennsylvania, but could not state
at this time, when he would be able to fill
them. Due notice will be given to all that have applied, as soon as definite information is in possession of the secretary.

PHILADELPHIA

Twenty applications were received at the last meeting of Local Philadeiphia. Leonard F. Greiner was expelled for con-luct unbecoming a Socialist. Comrade Horace S. Reis was elected re-

cording secretary for the unexpired term o. Terrence A. Flood. William Kelley was elected to fill vacancy on press committee. An appropriation of \$25 was voted to the committee of Seattle, Wash., in their fight for free speech.

or ree speech.

The final report of the picule committee shows a net profit of \$465.

Edwin H. Davies has resigned as organizer of Local Philadelphia.

Literature sales for September amount to \$189.23 as against \$183.75 for the same month last year.

John M. Work will speak at Labor Lyceum Hall, Sixth and Brown streets, Sun-

day, Oct. 13. The campaign committee has secured Southwark Labor Lyceum Hall. Twelfth

and Tasker streets, for a meeting to be adressed by Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, Sunday, Oct. 20. Cards advertising this meeting can be secured at beadquarters.

Carl D. Thompson of Wisconsin wil ture at Labor Lyceum Hall on Oct. 27. A grand raily is being arranged for Sat-urday, Nov. 2. to be addressed by Jos. Wanhope of New York and Sam Clark, candidate for state treasurer.

Lena Morrow Lewis' meetings in Phila-delphia have been very successful despite the inclement weather.

The campaign committee is issuing a leaflet on the school question. Comrades should get active in the distribution.

O.; Oct. 10, Portsmouth.
John M. Work: New York, under direction of State Committee.

M. W. Wilkins: Rhode Island, under direction of State Committee.

Mgassel.

bia: Wm. Kelly, Sam Sadler; Twenty-sec-ond and Columbia: J. J. McKelvey, Sam

TUERDAY, OCT. 15.-East Plaza City Hall: Chas. Paterson, Chas. Sehl. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16—Broad and Pairmonnt: Wm. Kelly. Sam Sadler: Twen-ty-eighth and Wharton: C. Paterson, Sam

THURSDAY, OCT. 17-Broad and South

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.-Pront and Dauphin Wm. Fletcher, Simon Knebel; Kensington and Clearfield: J. P. Clark, Wm. Kelly.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19 .- Kensington an Lehigh: C. Paterson, D. K. Young: German-town and Lehigh: R. Satin, J. P. Clark: town and Lehigh: R. Satin, J. P. Clark; Germantown and Bristol: Wm. Fietcher, Fam Clark; Germantown and Chelton: Jas. McDermott, Sam Clark; Forty-second and Lancaster: Wm. Kelly, Chas. Schl; Eighth and Spring Garden: J. J. McKelvey, I. Le-vitsky; Twentieth and Federal: Rentz, Simon Knebel: Richmond and William: V. L. Gulbert, Harver Russell.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

Pittsburg have consolidated and will meet each Saturday night at 413 Wood street. About 10.000 campaign leaflets have been issued. Henry Laurens Call will speak in the county Nov. 15 and 18. One large rally will be held the last week before election. Announcement later. A box social will be held Thanksgiving Eve and all county members will be asked to participate. ers will be asked to participate. Efforts are being made to secure Eugen

V. Debs for two meetings and William D V. Dans for two meetings and William D. Haywood for the big raily. One or two special meetings will be arranged for the colored people of Pittsburg soon. Comrades who can serve as watchers at the election are requested to send their names to the Computer.

follows: Oct. 14. Homewood and Kelly, Folmes and Wright: Oct. 16. Second and Forers, Adams: Oct. 14. Allegheny, Holmes and Wright; Oct. 18. Clark and Fulley, Adams; Oct. 18. Allegheny, Kennedy

John W. Slayton will lecture at Socialis dquarters, 416 Wood street, Pittsburg, on Sunday, Oct. 13, at 8 p. m. Subject "The United States Constitution, a Class

New Jersey.

HUDSON COUNTY. Meetings in Hudson County are arranges as follows: Oct. 14, Murphy and Gillian Grove and Thirteeuth, Jersey City; Oct. 15. Oswald and Clerkin, Monticelle and Harrison, Jersey City: Marphy and Logiest, Grove and Fourth, Jersey City; Oct. 16, Rellly and Gilliar, Central avenue and Grif fifth, Jersey City; Murphy and Larsen, Third and Central, Kearny; Oct. 17, Murphy and Clerkin, First and Garden, Hoboken; Leffingwell and Smith, Arlington Depot, Arlington; Oct. 18. Korshet and Logiest, Communipaw and Halliday, Jersey City; Murphy and Smith, Third and Harrison, Harrison; Oct. 19, Kearns and Scheeder, Harrison; Oct. 19. Kearus and Scheeder, Newark and Jersey arennes, Jersey City; Murphy and Schubert, Danforth and Old Bergen Road, Jersey City; Gearriety and Gildar, Avenue D and Twenty-third, Bayonne; Killingbeck and Clerkin, Washington and Third, Hoboken.

There will be a general meeting of the Hudson County Labor Festival Committee Saturday evening, Oct. 12, 8 p. m., at 375 Central avenue, Jersey City.

Central avenue, Jersey City.

New York State

The dates of John M. Work are as follows: Oct. 11-12. Midletown; Oct. 13. Philadelphia; Oct. 14. Peekskill; Oct. 15, You kers; Oct. 16, New Rochelle; Oct. 17, Port

Lena Morrow Lewis started her work in this state in New York City, Oct. 5. Sh will be in New York City until Oct. 20. Local Yonkers has held street meetings with the following speakers: William Mailly, James Reilly, Albert Abrahams,

Henry Kearns and James Oneal. The mee ings of Oneal and Kearns were well attendwhile the others were not as success ful. John M. Work will speak thers. Oc 15 and William Mailly on the Oct. 16. The ticket has been nominated: Mayor, Emil Nepple; President City Coun cil, Charles Gunner; Comptroller, William O. Betz; Treasurer, Fred Cassen; Assem blyman, Ernest Vogel. Candidates for Al dermen have also been nominated.

Local Schenectady will have a special

campaign article in one of the issues of The Worker and distribute 5,000 copies in the

city.

The Socialists in Westchester and Rock land counties will nominate county tickets. Local Rochester is carrying on an active campaign with James H. Brower as cam paign manager. The Labor Lyceum lec-tures will be started Oct. 6. The opening speaker will be James H. Brower of Elgin, Ill. The following Sunday, Rev. G. Chambers Richmond will speak. A campaign leaflet is now ready for distribution called "Why Aren't You a Socialist?" Every local use as many of these leaflets 'as possible.

Every Socialist in the state should enroll this year on registration day so that they can participate in the primaries of the party next year. The registration days in places of 5,000 population and over are as follows: Oct. 11-12 and Oct. 18-19. In places under 5,000 population the days ar-Oct. 12 and 19.

Local Johnstown has opened headquarter. in the heart of the city. A city ticket has been nominated, headed by Elliott E. Timmerman for Mayor. A cowinty ticket has also been nominated as follows: Assemblyman, W. W. Rhode of Gioversville: Sheriff. Albert R. Johnson of Johnstown: County Clerk, Edward A. Porter of Gloversville; Coroner, David W. Chamberisiu, Johns town. Lena Morrow Lewis will speak there Oct. 25 in the Y. M. C. A. building. Local Auburn is doing good work Com-rade Work's meeting resulted in five new members at the last local meeting. Prepara-tions are being made for Lena Morrow Lewis' meeting on Oct. 31.

Local Rochester is carrying on an active campaign. Good meetings are held by James H. Brower. The local has put a good ticket in the field. Candidates for the Assembly have been nominated in the 1st, 2d 3d, 4th, and 5th districts. H. E. Steiner is candidate for Courter for the Courter for the Courter for the candidate for for the candidat ner is candidate for County Coroner and Peter Bucher for District Attorney.

The city tickgt is headed by Gad Martin-dale for Mayor and Henry Renkert for President of the Common Council. A full ward ticket, consisting of Alderman, Constables and Supervisors has been nominated. The local has ordered 6,000 leaflets and 1,000 copies of The Worker for distribu-

John M. Work reports on his second week

"It rained all day Sunday at Utica. Audiences very small. For the benefit of two or three non-Socialists I explained Social-ism to the best of my ability. And for the made a "spiel" for organization. Took three applications for membership, two men and one woman, and they are of the sticking variety, too. We held an after meeting of the local to exchange views on ways and means of carrying on effective propaganda and securing new members. Sold eleven and securing new members. Sold eleven books and two subscription cards. Street meeting the second evening. Audience very shifting on account of the cold. I predict upon the German comrades. Some good native timber has now been secured and the regular meetings will be held down town, and proceedings and minutes in English. This will help greatly towards at taining the object of converting a majority of the people to Socialism, for the great bulk of them are English speaking.

"Splendid meeting at court house in Johnstown. Started thirty-three books and five sub cards on their mission of light. The branch there is decidedly alive.

"Just about duplicated the Johnstow meeting at Gloversville, closing with a spe-cial talk on organization. The glove cities will be ours one of these times. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. La More of Amsterdam were there. I took their applications for mem-tership-at-large. They are photographers and are carnest and well posted Socialists. They will form a first-rate nucleus for a iocal at Amsterdam.

The weather having moderated, we had

a very successful street meeting the first night at Troy. The second evening we tackled the north suburbs. Apparently all the boys in the neighborhood had been in-structed to disturb the meeting as much as possible. At any rate, a howling mon of them seriously handleapped our efforts from start to finish. A bunch of people, how-ever, listened attentively in spite of this

where Pierce, Arland and others keep the torch constantly flaming. "A number of newspapers have published

in full or in part the mimeographed synop-sis of my lectures which I carry for that

purpose.
"I have frequently advised the locals to district the cities among the members and

make systematic house to house distribuof literature once a week until elec-if bundles of The Worker were used propaganda, but would also bring in a lot of new subscribers."

Local Waterfown held county and city conventions on Sept. 10 and nominated county tickets and adopted a municipal program, which, among other things, declares for a public market, obliteration of the contract system on public works, increases salaries for public school teachers, munici pal ownership and control of the street rati way, lighting plants, etc. Six thousand copies of the platform have been ordered printed. Open-air meetings are being helin the wards of the city. Arrangements are being completed for Comrade Lewis' meeting, and we expect to make it one of the largest we have ever held; 2,500 copie of 'Why Aren't You a Socialist?' hav een ordered from the State Committee and a bundle of The Worker will also t secured for free distribution

New York City. The General Committee will meet

Saturday, Oct. 12, at 243 E. Eighty-fourth

In addition to 100,000 copies of the leaf let by Comrade Ghent, "Why Aren't You a Socialist" the Organizer has 25,000 copies of "The Red Plag" in German. Comrades should circulate these lenflets at open-air meetings or in house-to-house propaganda. New leaflets are in preparation, but non will be printed until the comrades make forts to dispose of those now on hand.
Assembly Districts contemplating indo-

meetings between now and Election Day are reminded that in order to obtain speak-ers they should at once communicate with the Organizer, stating date and place, so that speakers may be assigned them.

Ballots for the referendum vote to amend

the National Constitution, Art. 12, by add-ing a new section to be known as Sec. 9, have been malled to every subdivision. The vote will close on Oct. 22. Secretaria note that returns must reach the Organize not later than Oct. 25, otherwise they will not be counted. The Executive Committee met Monday

Sept. 30. Twenty-five applications were re-ferred to the General Committee. The Organizer was instructed to learn whether the tion of a Finnish branch. Twenty two ap plicants desire to form such an organization. First A. D., delegate not present Second A. D., reported 10th A. D. had re ceived assistance from the 8th A. D.; that 12th A. D. and learn why delegate does not attend A. D. meetings. Yorkville and Har-lem reported no meetings. West Side, dele-gate absent. Bronx reported arranging a ourse of Sunday marning lectures and two etings, a ratification tong Hall on Oct. 18, and a me at Seltner's Casino on Nov. 1; that cards to advertise meetings would be distributed among assembly districts; and that they would dispecse with monthly meeting for cialist Club will hold a joint meeting on Sunday, Oct. 13, 2:30 p. m., at 15 McDou-gal street, corner Ralph avenue. It is imprimaries allow us to nominate candidates in every assembly district excepting the to nominate in convention; that judicia conventions begin Oct, 1, and continue two days following: that a notary public was necessary at conventions and minutes must be filed forty-eight hours after the closing 11fth jubilee of the Lyceum, should be present at the meeting Sunday, Oct. 13, at 9:30 required by these provisions, and had sen letters to delegates to the conventions tion lists improving; that orders indicated that 5),000 copies of The Worker would be disposed on general distribution day. The German leaflet, "The Red Flag", is printed County Organizer, Wm. Mackenzie, Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby Ave.
Central Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays. Executive Committee meets at call of County Organizer at Labor Lyceum.
1st and 2d A. D. meets fourth Tuesday at residence of Org. Jos. Markwalter, 441 Gold St. Sec., Elizabeth B. Butler, 65 Living ston St.
3d A. D. meets first and Third Thusdays at 550 Hicks St. Org., Gus Petrit, 152 Dykeman St. Bohemian branch is asked for a text for a leaflet. Comrade Cravello was requested t translate "Why Aren't You a Socialist? into an Italian leaflet. Comrade Slobodii was eeleted chairman of the Cooper Union meeting. Platform tickets will be sent to delegates to the General Committee. cided the Organizer get a new leaflet for campaign purposes; that referendum vote in reference to Jewish Agitation Burcau he is-sued immediately after election; that the membership card of De Mars or Morrison at 550 Hicks St. Org., Gus Petrit, 152 Dykeman St. 4th A. D. meets at home of J. C. Lipes, 580 Redford Av. Org., J. C. Lipes, 5th A. D. meets at 15 McDongal St., sec-ond Sunday, 2 p. m. Org., Henry Barna, 237a Sumpter St., Rec. Sec., W. Dinger, Jr., 64 Grove St. be withheld; that the State Committee be requested to see that the party platform appears in The Worker. A committee was 64 Grove St.
6th 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 S.; Fin. Sec., John Hemnije,
229 19th St. elected to draw up a statement giving Ex ecutive Committee reasons for the stand taken towards the Jewish Agitation Bu-

renu. The West Side Agitation Committee has decided to hold an entertainment at the clubhouse on the night of election, Nov. 5; to purchase \$25 worth of subscription cards for The Worker; to hold annual en-tertainment and ball at Lyric Hall on Sunday evening, March S; to make all books sold exchangeable at Sunday evening lectures, and books to be so stamped; to begin a series of lectures Sunday evening. Nov. 10.

The 20th A. D. met Oct. 3. W. Kohn resigned as Organizer. D. Muller elected in his place. Ballots on national referendum were laid over for next meeting. Bill of \$7.44 for mail addressed to enrolled voters paid. I. Booth and L. Mortin elected as a committee for agitation for the "Volkszeitung". Decided to meet every week until election, next meeting to be or Thursday, Oct. 10.

The Socialist Literary Society of Browns ville met at the Socialist Club, 177 Christo-pher street, Friday evening, Oct. 6. One member was accepted and a rending of "Mental Dynamite" by Kirkpatrick was same. The next meeting will be held in the Socialist Club (which will be their permanent meeting place) on Sunday evening. Oct. 15. The discussions will be continued

The young men and women comrades of the 26th A. D. have organized a club which meets Wednesday nights at 1533 Madison avenue. The club is known as the Hariem I. A. Hourwitch will lecture for the Lib

ral Art Society, 206 E. Broadway, Friday, Oct. 11, at 8 p. m. Subject: "Why the Revolution in Russia Was Not a Success.

Kings County.

If the comrades of Kings County have any intention of running a campaign back-ed up with a sufficient campaign fund the best thing to do is to get the money into the Organizer's office. About thirty contri-butions have been made, aggregating about \$100. But five weeks remain of the cam paign, and the County Committee has fig leave a sufficient surplus for campaigning thru the spring until the beginning of the summer. It is absolutely necessary that The County Committee will meet Satur

day, Oct. 12, and a full delegation should be present. Reports of the recent conven-Sunday, Oct. 13, at 8 p. m., Sol Fieldman

will lecture at the People's Forum, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway. Next week Dr. Henry Frank will address the Forum. Invitations and challenges have been sent to various literary and debating societies, student bodies, etc. Lecture cards

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portant that all who can should be present,

as captains of election districts are to be selected at this meeting.

All delegates to the Brooklyn Labo Lyceum Conference to celebrate the twenty

259 19th St.

Sth A. D. meets third Friday at home of P. Kennel, 556 Baltle St. Org., Ed. Martin, 256 Court St.

9th A. D. meets at 1072 29th St. second and fourth Mondays. Org., F. L. Lackemacher, 1145 41st St.; Rec. Sec., Henry L. Rosenthal, 323 77th St.

9th A. D., Er. Z. meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 441 59th St. Org., Samuel Hartelius, 519 524 St.; Rec. Sec., Alex. Underwood, 471 45th St.

10th A. D. meets last Thursday 107 Vanderldit Ave. Org., W. W. Passage, 411 Adelphi St.
12th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 335 Prospect Av. Org., Art. Chestle, 17 Sterling Pt.; Rec. Sec., H. A. Crygler, 374 13th St.

335 Prospect Av. Org., Art. Chestle, 17
Sterling Pl.; Rec. Sec., H. A. Crygler, 374
13th St.
13th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 187 Montrose Ave. Org., Wm. C.
Harting, 357 Lorimer St.; Rec. Sec., F. L.
Walser, Knickerbocker Ave.
14th and 15th A. D. meets at Eckford
Hall, corner Eckford and Calyer Sts., second and fourth Wednesdays. Org., Wm.
Pauly, 366 Metropolitan Ave.; Rec. Sec.,
Schweitzer, 140 Nassau Ave.
16th A. D. meets first and third Friday
at 1672 Thirty-ainth St. Org., N. T. Herbat,
2885 Treefith Ave.; Rec. Sec., A. H. Dodge,
1427 Tist St.

18th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 1100 Flatbush Ave. Org., J. A. Beringer, 272 F. Fifteenth St. 19th A. D. meets at Labor Lyceum second and fourth Thursdays, Org., A. Thieme, 1225 Myrtle Ave.; Rec. Sec., Ch. Fahl, 1368 be Kaib Ave.

and fourth Thursdays. Org., A. Thieme, 1225 Myrtic Ave., Rec. Sec., Ch. Fahl, 1365 he Kaib Ave.
20th A. D. meets at 257 Hamburg Ave. first and third Wednesdays Org., J. Weit. St. Hinnool St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Margaret O. Neel, 294 Harmon St.
21st A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 157 Mentrose Ave. Org., Wm. C. Harting, N57 Lorimer St.; Rec. Sec., F. L. Waiser, 77 Knickerbocker Ave.
22d A. D., American, meets at 675 Glemmore Av. second and fourth Fridays.
22d A. D., German, meets at 655 Glemmore Av. second Monday.
22sl A. D. meets at 15 McDongal St. second Sanday, 2 p. m. Org., Heury Baron.
2378 Samprer St., Rec. Sec., W. Dinger, Jr., 64 Grove St.
236 A. D., Br. 2 meets at 43 Thatford

64 Grove St.

23d A. Iv., Br. 2. meets at 42 Thatford
Ave first and third Saturday. Org., Barnett Wolff, 431 Howard Ave.

23d A. D. Br. 2 meets at Socialist Closroms, 157 Christopher Ave., first and third
Londays, Org., L. Goldberg, 237 Ohristopher Ave., Res. Sec., L. Trembitsky, ills
Williams Ave.

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Neither Darrow nor Richardson believed it would be held comptent by the court, and it was with grave doubts that Darrow called Morris Friedman, former stehographer to James McPar-land. Friedman was loaded with documentary evidence, and it was given to the jary with telling efeer. It makes no difference that Judge Wood ruled out this class of testimony. It has gone to the jury, and if signs manifested at that time count for anything, the testimony of Friedman alone praved sufficient to save Haywood's neck.

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REGISTER AND ENROLL.

24, are registration days in New York City. In each election district the reg-istration office will be open from 7 a. to 10 p. m.

You must register in order to vote. he fact that you registered last year as nothing to do with it. If you are te next month you have to regis-

man is entitled to register who is 21 years of age or will be on the day ection, who has resided in the one year, county four months, d election district 30 days: and who, naturalized, has been naturalized 90 ys prior to election day. It is well for naturalized citizens to bring their Socialists should enroll when they

ster. Every party member and hizer should by all means en-Il this year, so he may take part in ie primaries next year. Before a er is registered he will receive from election inspectors an envelope containing an enrollment blank. On the nt blank will be found the nes of various parties which at the last gubernatorial election have cast ere than 10,000 votes. The emblems

lay and Monday, Oct. 12 and of the parties are also on the blank. The Socialist Party's name and em blem will be found in the fourth col-After receiving the enrollment blank the voter shall enter the voting booth and make a cross-mark in the circle underneath the emblem of the Arm and Torch. He shall then enclose the enrollment blank in the envelope, seal the envelope, and deliver it to one of the election inspectors who will write the name of the voter on it and return it to the voter, who shall im-mediately deposit it in the ballot box in the presence of the inspectors.

the registration days are as follows:

Friday, Oct. 11, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Saturday, Oct. 12, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m Friday, Oct. 18, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Saturday, Oct. 19, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. In the city of Buffalo the hours of registration are from 7 a. m. to 10

Registration days in cities and villages of less than 5,000 inhabitants

Saturday, Oct. 12, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m Saturday. Oct. 19, 9 a. m. to 9

THE SOCIALIST TICKET.

Candidates of the Socialist Party in New York County.

The following is a list of the candidates of the Socialist Party whose will appear on the official bailot in New York County. The Judges of the Court of Appeals are to be voted fer in all parts of the state. The rest of the ticket is completed by other minations in the various counties

The way to vote the straight ticket of the Socialist Party—the only vote that there is any sense in a workingan casting-is to mark a cross in the circle under the emblem of the Arm and Torch on the official ballot, and to make no other mark whatever:

For Judges of the Court of Appeals, homas Crimmins and Thomas A. Hopkins. For Judge of the Supreme Court, Henry

For Judge of the Supreme Court, Henry L. Blobodius
For Sheriff of the Count? of New York,
Frederick Paulitsch.
For Judges of the Court of General Sessions, Leon A. Malkiel, Edwin J. Dutton,
and Henry Engel.
For Judges of the City Court of the City
of New Tork, Louis Lichtschin, Jacob
Obrist, Owen McParriand, George B. Statlog, Henry Harris, Louis Schapiro.
For Justice of the Second Municipal
Court District, Max Thenzer.
For Justice of the Fourth Municipal
Court District, John Hussilinger.
For Justices of the Fifth Municipal Court
District, Edward F. Cassidy, Jacob Strolistifet, Edward F. Cassidy, Jacob Stroled,

Por Justice of the Sixth Municipal Court District, Louis B. Polewsky.
For Justices of the Seventh Municipal Court District, John Wilkins, George Liblick, Richard Wienecke.
For Justices of the Eighth Municipal furt District, Charles Cohn.
For Justices of the Ninth Municipal Court District, Miles M. Bartholomew, John Assel, Thomas Potter.
For Justice of the First Municipal Court District, Boro of the Bronx, Charles F. Hohmann.

For Justice of the Second Municipal our District, Boro of the Broux, Rudolph

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

FOR ASSEMBLYMEN
District, Otto W. Toennies,
Abraham Caspe,
Berthold Korn,
Nathan Stupniker,
John W. Janes,
J. Lowis,
J. Charles G. Teche,
Jacob Panken,
Henry Engel,
H. Maxin Romm,
J. George Klinger,
J. Alexander Jons,
J. Adolph Benditt
J. Janes P. Wilson,
J. Frwin Maurer,
J. Maxin Romer,
J. Maxin P. Wilson,
J. H. Hannier,
J. Maxin P. Wilson,
J. H. Maxin P. Wilson,
J. H. Hannier,
J. William Edwards
J. William Edwards
J. Sidor Phillips,

Islder Phillips.
Iohn J. Shanahan.
William Kohn.
Tharles E. Redding.

Samuel Boualm.
Jos W Reifel
Willam Rurfuer
William J. Ghent
August Adderson
Garry Kelly
Joseph Wanhone
Herman Schlueter.
Charles H. Rawscher.
Gustave Dressler.

FOR ALDERMEN

1st District. Abraham Scho
2d. J. T. Britt Gearlety.
2d. Edward M. Rrume.
4th. Phillip Fedrenhaum
5th. Richard Meedle.
6th. Solumon Fieldman
7th. J. Adolink Budolph
7th. Louis Simon
11th. Louis Simon
11th. Louis Simon
11th. Charles Schlafue:
12th. Edward Mever.
12th. Edward Mever.
12th. Edward Mever.
12th. Edward F. Cassin
14th. John Mullen
15th. Horry E. Acherly
17th. Edward F. Cassin
19th. James G. Kanely
19th. James G. Kanely
20th. Elies Wolf.
21st. Frederick Thomas
12d. Henry Orthand.
23d. William J. Tran.
22th. William Federschin
25th. John J. Coyle.
12th. May Silver.
17th. Charles Goldin
17th. Charles

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

FRIDAY OCT. 11

2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Market and East
Broadway. J. C. Frest, J. T. B. Gearlety.
10th A. D.—N. E. cor Tenth St. and
Scoond Av. Leun Morrow Lewis, John C.
Chase.
16th A. D.—N. W.

19th A. D.-N. W. cor. Forty-sixth St. and First Av. F. W. Harwood, Thomas J. Lewis. Lewis.

20th A. D.—N. W. cor. Eighty first St.
nud First Av. Ath. Abrahams, Chas. S.
Vanderporten.
22d A. D.—N. W. cor. Eighty-fourth St.
nud Second Av. Fred Paulitsch, Alex.

Rosen.

21st A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and
Thirty-fifth St. and Lenex Av. Tim Murphy, H. Saunders.

28th A. D.—One Hundred and Twentyfifth St. between Lexington and Third Avs.
Frank Porce, A. B. Demilt.

34th A. D.—North Side of Freeman St.
between Simpson and Intervale Avs. Soi
Fieldman.

SATURDAY, OCT. 12. th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hunared and enteenth St. and Fifth Av. J. G. Dob-ac. Tim Murphy.

In other cities and in villages of 5,000 or more inhabitants in this State

Sist A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Lena Morrow Lewis, Chas. S. Yanderporten. 32d A. D. (Van Nest)—N. E. cor. Main St. and Westchester Av. Sol Fieldman. 33d A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Thos. J. Lewis, J. C. Frost.

Lewis, J. C. Frost.

MONDAY, OCT. 14.

2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Grand and Attorney
8ts. Jack Gearlety, Thos. J. Lewis.
6th A. D.—S. W. cor. Fourth 8t. and
Avenue D. Wm. Mendelson, A. B. Demit.
7th A. D.—N. W. cor. Trwnty-dith st.
and Eighth Av. J. C. Frost, H. Saunders
13th A. D.—S. W. cor. Fifty-fourth 8t.
and Eighth Av. Lena Morrow Lewis, Chas.
8. Vanderporten.
23d A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and
Forty-second 8t. and Amsterdam Av. Su
Fieldman. 264 A. D. Forty-second St. and Amsterdam averaged and Pieldman.

26th A. D. S. E. cor. One Hundred and Pirst St. and Madison Av. Fred. W. Harwood, Alb. Abrahams.

OCT. 15.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15. THESDAY, OCT. 15.

6th A. D.—N. F. cor. Third St. and Avenue C. Thos. J. Lewis, Frank Porce, Sth A. D.—S. E. cor. Forsyth and Grand Sts. Lean Morrow Lewis, Freel Paulitisch. 10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Seventh St. and Second Av. Chas. S. Vanderporten and a German speaker.

19th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Amsterdam Av. Wm. Karlin, W. Atkinson.

24th A. D.—N. F. cor. Ninety-sixth St. and Second Av. Sol Fleidman.

34th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Eighty-fourth St. and Third Av. James Oreal, J. C. Frost.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16.

4th A. D.—S. E. cor. Stanton and Columbia Sts. Alb. Abrahams. H. Saunders.
5th A. D.—Ratification meeting of the West Side districts from the band stand at Alsington Square. Lena Morrow Lewis, Jos. Wanhope, John C. Chase.

14th A. D.—S. W. cor. Thirty-first St. and Third Av. Jack Genriety, J. C. Frest.

20th A. D.—N. W. cor. Eightleth St. and First Av. Sol Fieldman.

20th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Tenth St. and Madison Av. J. G. Dobsevage, Chas. St. Vanderporten.

22d. A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-sixth St. and St. Ann's Av. F. W. Harwood, Thos. J. Lewis.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17. THURSDAY, OCT. 17.

8th A. D.—N. E. cor. Norfolk and Grand Sts. Alli, Abrahams, Wm. Mendelson. 9th A. D.—S. W. cor. Thirty-fifth St. and Eighth Av. Mark Priser, Lena Morrow Lewis. 16th A. D.-N. W. cor. Fifty-second St. 17th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and eventh St. and Amsterdam Av. Sol Fieldman. 24th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Sixth St. and Third Av. Wm. Karlin, Warren Atkinson.

33d A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Fifty-second St. and Robbins Av. J. C. Frost, Chas. S. Vanderporten.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18. Ratification meeting of the Bronx at Cro-ona Casino, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth it near McKinler Square. John M. Work, member of the National Executive Commi-cey. John C. Chase, Jos. Wanhope and

others.

201 A. D.—N. E. cor. Pike and Monros Sts. F. W. Harwood, Jack R. Geariety.

31 A. D.—N. W. cor. Spring and Hudson Sts. A. B. Demili, Fred. Paulitsch.

10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Av. Thos. J. Levis, Jacob Panken.

18th A. D.—S. E. cor. Sixty third St. and First Av. Soi Fieldman.

20th A. D.—S. W. cor. Seventy-ninth St. and First Av. Lena Morrow Lewis, J. C. Frost.

22d A. D.—N. E. cor. Eighty-fifth St. and Avenue A. Chas. S. Vanderporten, Alex. Rosen. n.
h A. D —One Hundred and TwentySt. 1-tween Lexington and Third Avs.
Abrahams, J. G. Dobsevage.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19. 21st A. D.-N. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty fifth St. and Lenox Av. Sol Fieldman.

26th A. D.-N. E. cor. One Hundred and Fourth St. and Madison Av. J. C. Frest, Fourth St. and Madison Av. J. C. Prest, J. T. B. Gearlety,
31st A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. John M. Work, Miss Johanna Dahme, Alex, Rosen,
23d A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Wills Av. Lena Morrow Lewis, Chas. S. Vanderporten,
22d A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Av. William Mailly, Thos. J. Lewis.

ITALIAN MEETINGS.
FRIDAY, OCT. 11.—8th A. D.—8. Wor. Bayard and Chrystle Sts. Antoni:

Cravello, MONDAY, OCT. 14.—3d A. D.—N. E. cor. Bleecker and McDougal Ste.
TUESDAY, OCT. 15.—28th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Eighth St. and First

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16—10th A. D.—N. Cor. Eleventh St. and First Av.
THURSDAY, OCT. 17.—14th A. D.—N. E. or. Forty-third St. and First Av.
FRIDAY, OCT. 18.—8th A. D.—N. E. cor. Bayard and Chrystle Sts.
SATURDAY, OCT. 19.—4th A. D.—N. E. or. Goerck and Rivington Sts.

NOON-DAY MEETINGS. PRIDAY, OCT. 11.—N. E. cor. West and Perhane Sts. Thos. J. Lewis. SATURDAY, OCT. 12.—Spruce and Nas-sau Sts. Chas. S. Vanderporten and Sol Pieldman MONDAY, OCT. 14.—Junction of Park MONDAY, OCT. 14.—Junction of Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts. Sol Field-

TUESDAY, OCT. 15.—N. E. cor. Broad and Wall Sts. Lena Morrow Lewis.
WEDDESDAY, OCT. 16.—N. E. cor. Broome and Broadway. Thos. J. Lewis.
THURSDAY, OCT. 17.—N. E. cor. Twelfth St. and Broadway. Chas. S. Vanderick, St. and Broadway. Chas. S. Vanderick, St. and Broadway. Twelfth St. and January Corporation of FRIDAY, OCT. 18.—S. E. cor. West and Bethune Sts. J. C. Frost, Thomas J. Renetion of January Constitution of Co Bethune Sts. J. C. 19.—Junction of SATURDAY, OCT. 19.—Junction of Spruce. Park Row and Nassau Sts. Sol Fieldman, Lens Morrow Lewis.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN KINGS COUNTY.

FRIDAY, OCT. 11. 6th A. D.—Broadway and Lewis Av. Jos. Well A Well
21st A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Moore
8t
Ashbel, Gold, Oshinsky
21st A. D.—Junction Bushwick Av. and
Morrell St. Cohn, Chick, Steopnicker,
Morrell St. Cohn, Chick, Steopnicker,
Like A. D.—Pitkin and Stone Avs. Bertha

7th A. D.—Sixth Av. and Eighteenth St. has. L. Furman. 9th A. D.—Fifty-fourth St. and Third v. Laighton Baker. Chos. L. Furman.
9th A. D. -Fifty-fourth St. and Third
Av. Laighton Baker.
12th A. D. -Fifth Av. and Fourteenth St.
World", 5c. a copy; 100 copies, \$2. The
Worker, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street.

13th A. D.—Metropelitan and Manhattan vs. J. T. Hill. 11th A. D.—Broadway and Jefferson St. h A. D.—Brondway, Baker,
h A. D.—Brondway and Green Av.
Dawson, Jos. A. Well.
d A. D.—Brondway and Manhattan
Bertha M. Fraser, Alex, Fraser,
tt A. D.—Moore St. and Graham Av.
Oshinsky. 21st A. D.—Moore St. and Graham Av. ohen, Oshinsky.
21st A. D.—Montrose and Union Av. L.

A. D.—Pennsylvania and Atlantic F. L. Lackemacher, A. D.—Broadway and Cornella, Geo. day meeting, Brooklyn Navy Yard. Av. entrance.
D.—Thatford and Pitkin Av. H.
Bernett Wolf.

MONDAY, OCT. 14. MONDAY, OCT. 14.

—Sixth Av. and Eighteenth St.

I. Gen. M. Marr.

D.—Fourteenth St. and Fifth Av.

I. Fraser, Alex. Fraser,

II Ish A. D.—Grand and Roebling

A. Weil.

D.—Debevoise and Humbold: St. Sts. Jos. A. Well.

21st A. D.—Debevoise and Humboldt St.
Asbel, Shirk.

21st A. D.—Seigle St, and Manhattau Av.
Oshlusky, Cohen.

Prince St, and Myrtle Av. Herbert
Miller, Frank Porse, I. G. Dobsevage, W.
W. Passage.

TUESDAY, OCT. 15. A. D.—Myrtle and Evergreen Avs. M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser, A. D.—Sixth Av. and Seventh St. Well, Barnett Wolf.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 16. A. D.—Mauhattan Av. and Grand T. Hill, Fdw. Dawson. A. D.—Tilden and Rogers Av. Ber Fraser, Alex. Fraser. A. D.—Kulckerbocker Av. and Har-it. W. W. Passage. A. D.—Boerum St. and Graham Av. Cohn. mon St. W. W. Passage.
21st A. D.—Boerum St. sind Graham Av.
Ashel, Cohn.
21st A. D.—Manhattan and Montrose
Avs. I. Polsky.
Arhelter K. and S. K., Br. 224. William
Seubert, Fred Schaefer.

eting, Brooklyn Navy Yard. THURSDAY, OCT. 17.

THURSDAY, OCT. 17.

1st had 2d A. D.—Washington and Johnson Sts. Leighton Baker.

10th A. D.—Flatbush and Sixth Avs.

(ico. M. Marr. F. L. Lackenmacher.

14th and 15th A. D.—Manhattan Av. and

Noble St. Jos. A. Well. H. C. Smith.

FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

6th A. D.—Broadway and Lewis St. Jos.

A. Well. J. T. Hill.

21st A. D.—Mondray and Varet St.

Asliel, Gold, Oshinsky.

21st A. D.—Moore, cor. Humboldt St.

Cohen, Stoounicker. Cohen. Stooppicker.
23Rd A. D.—Dumont and Watkins Avs.
Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.

THE NEW YORK

CAMPAIGN FUND.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges receipt of the following contributions for the New York Campaign Fund:

contributions for the New York Campaign Fund;

Brewers' Union No. 1, coll. in Bechtel's Rewery, List 129, \$2.25; do., Beadleston & Woerz Brewery, List 129, \$4.55; do., Beanheim & Schwartz, Brewery, List 124, \$13.25; do., Central Brewing Co., List 124, \$13.25; do., Peter Boeiger Brewery, List 125, \$2.60; do., Peter Brewery, List 125, \$2.40; do., Joeter Brewery, List 135, \$2.40; do., Christ, Hupfel Brewery, List 134, \$4.25; do., Anton Hupfel Brewery, List 134, \$4.25; List 142, \$4.45; do., M. Grohs & Sons Brewery, List 137, \$2.20; do., A. Lion St., Sons Brewery, List 137, \$2.20; do., Lion Brewery, List 138, \$2.30; do., Fod. Oppermann Brewery, List 145, \$4.00; fod. Fred. Oppermann Brewery, List 148, \$2.30; do., Fred. Oppermann Brewery, List 148, \$2.30; do., Lion Brewery, List 135, \$1.35; do., Jacob Rupbert Brewery, List 130, \$1.35; do., Jacob Rupbert Brewery, List 133, \$1.35; do., Haffen Brewery, List 163, \$1.35; do., Haffen Brewery, List 153, \$1.35; do., Haffen Brewery, List 133, \$1.35; do., Haffen Brewery, List 133, \$1.35; do., Haffen Brewery, List 134, \$1.50; Geo. Beek, List 640, \$2.5; List 340, \$5.25; Chas, Behnke, List 645, \$5; Charles Bengioff, List 568, 56c; Jacob Berman, List 677, \$1.70; David Blankenheim, List 360, \$5.25; Chas, Behnke, List 643, \$5; Charles Bengioff, List 568, 56c; Jacob Berman, List 677, \$1.70; David Blankenheim, List 363, \$1.35; Hugo W. Charsen, List \$48, \$3; 8am Davidson, List 136, \$2; W. E. Huner, List 133, \$1.30; List 1465, \$2; W. E. Huner, List 133, \$1.30; List 1466, \$2; W. E. Huner, List 133, \$1.30; List 1466, \$2; W. E. Huner, List 133, \$1.30; List 1466, \$2; W. E. Huner, List 133, \$1.30; List 1466, \$2; W. E. Huner, List 133, \$1.30; List 1466, \$2; W. E. Huner, L H. Jacobson, List 1539, 81; Alfred Jurisch, List 1574, 82.20; Richard Kubnel, List 1764, 82.20; Richard Kubnel, List 1766, 82; Philip Levine, List 1861, 82; Frank Matuschek, List 1963, 82.30; P. Newman, List 2102, 83.70; R. Organ, List 2148, 81, 25; Tille Rublinowitz, List 2363, 83.05; Dr. E. P. Robinson, List 2350, 816; N. Rothman, List 2410, 82.80; Samuel Rothman, List 2414, 81; Famile Saphirstein, List 3085, 83. Auna Kadhan, List 3086, 83; Willman, List 2434, 81; Famile Saphirstein, List 3085, 83; Will Rechard List 3177, 50c; J. Brady, List 3212, \$10; Lewis Elsenberg, List 3311, \$1; Charles Fuller, List 3303, \$1; H. J. Jantzer, List 3400, \$2; M. Reichberger, List 3311, \$1; Charles Fuller, List 3080, \$1; Youchnow, List 4024, \$1.85; donations: Arbeiter Kinder Kansse, Rr. 70, \$2; C. L. M., per Mrs. O., \$5; P. H. Donobne, \$1; Edmand Kelly, \$5; Henry L. Siolodin, \$3; Brotherhood of Carpenters, Local 513, \$25; collection Cooper Union Ratification Meeting, \$118,23; total for the week, \$452,58; previously acknowledged, \$631,30; total to date, \$1,083,88.

General Strike in Cuba.

meeting Tuesday adopted a resolution to order a general strike, calling out all the unions in the island, if the railways employ the strike breakers who

landed there from New York. A dispatch has been received from President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor tendering to the labor organizations of Cuba the sup

port of the organization. Up to the present the strikebreakers have not been employed. Officials of the Central Rallroad claim they are running all their trains and that there was no necessity for employing the strikebreakers. These men, however, are still in Havana pending develop

ments. The strikers have lodged complaints with the Instructional Court charging various officials with violation of th Contract Labor Law in permitting the strikebreakers to land.

Workers for the Cause,

Do you know enough already? Are you fully grounded in Socialist principles, or in Socialist history? Is your English correct, your pronunciation good? Don't forget that your efficlency as a worker for the cause would be increased by every increase in your knowledge and in your power to use that knowledge to advantage. Courses on Socialism, history, rhetoric, at the Rand School, 112 East Nineteenth street. Evening classes. Nominal charges. Send for bulletin, or call in person.

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21 per week, one year.

50 per week, one year. CANADA

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in addresses.

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

Acknowledgement of receipt of individual subscriptions is made by changing the date when the subscriptions is made by changing the date was a subscription of the subscriptions. date on wrapper.

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

Petty Tyranny.

It seems that some of our old-party post office officials do not like the growth of Socialist sentiment. Comrade Curtis, of Watertown, writes that the comrades there have had trouble in getting their papers. On investiga-tion it was found that the post office had sent notice to the publishers ordering the papers stopped, claiming that they had been refused by subscribers This petty tyranny will not, however have the effect desired by these polidicians.

Subscription Cards.

The branches in New York should have a number of subscription cards at every street meeting. The party speakers have sent in complaints that when they call attention to the party press a sufficient supply of subscription cards is not on hand. The West Side Agitation Committee Cenlizes the importance of this work, and at its last meeting ordered \$25 worth of cards.

The Sub Getters,

Comrade Rothe, of Oakland, sends four more yearly subs this week, and says three con.rades down there are working among their shipmates, se-

ACCUSES

lecting those "intelligent enough to stand vaccination with Socialist se-

Comrade Barr, located at Ludy Frere, South Africa, sends \$1.50 to renew his subscription and for a copy of "Modern Socialism." He is one of our oldest subscribers.

Comrade Heintz, of Philadelphia. renews for two years.

Comrade Graham. of Ishpeming.

Mich., renews for a year and sends another sub. Comrade Emile De Ble, of Medford, Mass., sent in four yearly subs and says: "We are all Belgians. There are 500 Belgians in Boston, and I promise to have all who can read the

10

11

Engels' -

12 Kirkpatrick,

English language as subscribers before the year is out." Comrade Birch Ellis, of Auburn, sends six subs this week.

Comrade Burgess, of Brooklyn, renews for two years.

Comrade Markwalter, of Brooklyn. brought three new subscribers to us Comrade Winkle, of Allentown, Pa.

bought eight sub cards and is getting The 14th A. D., New York, is send-

ing The Worker to 25 barber shops in their district for six months, and the 20th A. D. covers 40 barber shops for the same period. . Comrade Siniboldy sends \$2 for sub

cards. Comrade Quinn, of Newark, drops into the office every Saturday with a

few subscriptions. Comrade Van Ryn, of Brooklyn, bought three yearly cards. Comrade Schicht, of West Bethlehem, got ten yearly gards the other

Sustaining Fund

Sustaining Funu.	
Local Corning, N. Y	\$20
Raymond, Costelo, City	1.)
Herman Koch, Spring Valley, N. Y.6	1.0
B. Gruenberg, City	1.0
C. A. B., City	10.0
J. Kleins Brooklyn	1.0
F. E. Klein, Brooklyn	1.0
Clara Schaechter, City	1.0
D. Blankenhelm. City	1.0
Robert Uhlich, City	
Wm. Berndt, City	
A. F. Cox, City	2.0
L. Becker, City	- 5
Jas. M. Gray, Spartanourg, S. C.	
Louis Champney, Bremerton, Wash.	10
H. H. Common. City	1.0
N. Esterberg, City	
Albert Graefe, City	
C. D. Roberts, Bath, Me	1.0
J. H. Fry. City	20,0
K. Edelsman, City	1.0
C. R. Lowell, City	1.0
Fred. Grosart, City	
P. H. Donohue, City	1.0
Socialist Women, Rochester, N. Y.	10.0
P. Poetsch, Patchogue	1.0
Otto Gransalke, Patchogue	10
1. Katz. New York	2.0
Chas, Moder, New York	1.0
The state of the s	CONTRACTOR

FEDERATION. 8------Ex-Sheriff Killed by Bomb at His Gate.

Charges Western Federation with the Outrage and Capitalist Press

Suppresses Facts. Harvey K. Brown, ex-Sheriff of Baker County, Ore., was the victim of a bomb explosion that resulted in his death on Oct. 1, at Baker City. The murder was similar to that of ex-Governor Steunenberg, as the bomb was exploded by the opening of the gate to Brown's residence. The daily press seized on this similarity and intimated that the Western Federation of Miners

was responsible for the deed. Brown is reported to have made the

following ante-mortem statement: "I was on my way home from up town last night when I met a man in front of a residence which is a block from my house, and spoke. The man de no reply. This man was about ? feet 10 inches tall; his weight was 163 pounds. He were a brown suit and a celluloid collar and was clean shaven I have been conscious of having been followed for three weeks, and I have no doubt that those who attempted my life are persons connected with the Western Federation of Miners, and that I was marked for death on account of my connection with the Steu nenberg and Steve Adams cases."

Brown arrested Steve Adams at Haines when the latter was wanted as witness in the Stunenberg case, and he testified at the trial of Adams in Wallace, when the latter faced a jury on the charge of having murdered claim jumper.

The peculiar thing about Brown's alleged statement is that he was able to tell that the man to whom he spoke in the dark wore a celluloid collar. He must have had a remarkable eyesight to perform such a feat.

The part that the pitalist press is playing in using the incident against the Western Federation of Miners is also evident. It is known that Brown, like Steunenberg, had enemies among political grafters and business men. but this fact is suppressed. Brown had incurred the enmity of the saloon and gambling element, some of whom motive for getting rid of him. In the western states violence is no unusual method in settling grudges, especially when gamblers and grafters are involved. The capitalist press may be relied on

to suppress facts and fabricate news in this case just as it did in the Steunenberg affair. But its power for deceiving workingmen is largely shattered by its previous performance. No intelligent reader will place any reliance in the "news" this press may contain in any matter affecting the class war in the West.

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