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your cause: It fights your battles. Only in

YORK, OCTOBER 19, 1907

#### SCHENECTADY AROUSED.

Working Class Is Feeling First Effects of Industrial Depression Only Socialist Party Faces the Facts Square and Openly.

Thousands of men idle on account of the industrial depression. Over four hundred and fifty homes broken up in less than three

Tons and tons of furniture being stored and moved out of the

Hundreds of men wandering the streets in a vain effort to find something to do to earn an honest living for themselves and their

Local papers apparently in conspiracy to remain silent in order to hide from the public what they can of the awful results of the present inhuman industrial system.

Schenectady is one of the first cities to feel the effects of the industrial depression. Hundreds of men are being laid off without receiving any encouragement whatever regarding future employment. Old men and young men, men with families to support and homes half paid for, and men with no homes at all, are wandering the streets in a vain effort to find something to do to earn a living.

Four thousand is a conservative estimate of the number of men that have been laid off indefinitely in that city within the past four months. Over four hundred and fifty homes have been broken up in less than three months. Every store house in the city is literally packed with furniture, and each day sees carload after carload leaving the city, while the laying off still continues without any indication of a let up.

Such are the conditions prevailing in Schenectady at the present time. Yet in the face of all this suffering the press of that city, while posing as the standard of truth, honesty and morality, have maintained absolute silence regarding the matter in their desperate effort to hide from the public the awful results of the present com-

petitive industrial system.

The good old political parties who are the chief instruments of the capitalists in fooling the workers into maintaining the present industrial system have again put on their annual entertainment with a view to buncoing the workers, as usual, into voting against their own interests, but somehow or other their stunts seem to be getting rather stale (particularly the one in which the Democrats call the Republicans grafters and immoralists, and the Republicans call the Democrats old women and sore heads, etc., and in which they both tell the truth). The workers ask an explanation of the industrial depression here and now, and nothing less will satisfy

Hundreds of the most conservative residents of the city now openly agree with the Socialists that the existence of an industrial system that does not provide work for every man that is willing and able to work and earn an honest living for himself and family, is a crime against humanity and should not be tolerated any longer under any circumstances. They frankly maintain that they are done forever with supporting any political party that believes in con-

It looks now as if the old political parties and the competitive industrial system they so tenderly cherish are in line for a severe jolt in Schenectady this election. The Socialist Party and the humane cooperative industrial system is a popular campaign slogan just now, and the Socialists have their county, city and ward tickets filled with men whose qualifications to fulfill the duties of their respective offices are on a par with the keenest and most respected residents of the city.

Following are the candidates of the Socialist Party in Schenec-

Assembly-Russell R. Hunt. County Clerk-William A. Ericson. Mayor-Herbert M. Merrill.

Comptroller—Timothy W. Burns.

City Treasurer—Fred W. Bamberg.

President of the Common Council—Thomas J. Cleary.

Assessors, Long Term—Wesley E. Cole, Henry G. Bell.

Assessor, Short Term—Charles H. Lambert.

ALDERMEN.

First Ward-Sylvester Butler. Third Ward—James W. White. Fifth Ward—Louis Morganstern. Sixth Ward—Harvey A. Simmons. Seventh Ward—Charles W. Noonan. Ninth Ward—William L. Flynn, Tenth Ward—George P. Hempstead. Twelfth Ward—Philip J. Andris.
Thirteenth Ward—John H. Burns.
SUPERVISORS.

Third Ward—Henry P. Cassidy. Fifth Ward—John J. Hodgins. Seventh Ward—John L. Myers. Tenth Ward-Maurice J. Grettren. Twelfth Ward-James W. Furnside.

Thirteenth Ward-Joseph Fraivillig.

A vote for the Socialist Party is a vote for a sane industrial

A vote for any of the old parties is a vote to indorse the present system with all its inhuman conditions. Vote for the Socialist Party now and always.

#### NATURAL GAS MERGER.

Standard Oil Company to Strengthen Its Hold on Important Fuel Sup-

ply. PITTSBURG, Oct. 13.—Plans are on foot for a merger of natural gas in-terests covering Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, and Indiana, and for controlling practically the whole sup-ply in those states, with a capital of \$100,000,000. The People's Natural Gas Company, of this city, will serve us a nucleus and its name will probably be tetained, but the "people" in control will be simply the Standard Oil people. The Standard already has a strong hold on this industry and ses to strengthen it yet further proposes to strengthen it yet further by the reorganization which separates the administration of its natural gas business from that of its oil busine

Rand Debating Society.

The Rand Debating Society, now in a second year, will resume its work ext Sunday. The sessions are held every Sunday at 5 p. m. at the Rand school, 112 E. 19th at. Lively debates a second political surfaces.

# Spies in the Printing Trades.

The American Detective Service Company with offices at 311 Temple Court Building, New York City, is sending a circular letter to all printers nd publishers in New York City. soliciting their patronage. The Company offers the services of spies to work in non-union shops to prevent organization of employees and to work in union shops to break up organiza-tions already formed. The usual promises of exposing "agitators" and weeding out the men that favor union conditions are also made.

Telegraphers Suspend President.

The General Executive Board of the Commerical Telegraphers' Union has suspended S. J. Small as President of the organization. Small had sent a telegram to local lodges thruout the country which discouraged a continuance of the strike and calling for a vote on the matter. The vote showed that the membership were not only in favor of continuing the struggle, but many of them denounced Small's ac-tion and demanded his resignation. A convention has been called to meet in Milwaukee on October 23, to act on the charges against Small and to blect his successor if his suspension is

# SOCIALIST WOMEN'S WORK.

Activity of the Disfranchised Sex in Germany.

Co-operate with Socialist Party and with Trade Unions to Educate and Organize Female Workers and Promote Equality.

The Women's Socialist Organization Germany reported to the Social emocratic Conference at Essen the work of the past year. The report shows encouraging progress. During the year efforts were mainly concentrated upon the question of taxation of food by the government and also an attempt on the part of the government to enact a law which, while nominally legalizing the position of the trade un ions, makes, among other things, the organization of women legally impos sible. The opposition to this bill was so great it had to be dropped.

A great deal of work was done by the women in the election for the Reichstag, and was very useful in getting new supporters for the party and recruits for the woman's movement. In Hanover alone the Women's Educational Union has now a member ship of 800.

A difficult task is that of enlightening and organizing the woman workers, but success has been achieved. nevertheless. In Nuremberg, Mannheim, Berlin, Munich, Leipzig, Bremen, Konigsberg, Hamburg, Baut, Frankfurt on-the-Main, Jena, and Cologne unions exist with a membership of 5,000. In Hamburg the union of 2,000 members opened a registry office and Frankfort, Nuremberg, and Bremen followed the

Changes are gradually being brought about in the conditions of domestic servants, despite the unfavorable Ger man laws affecting these workers Comrade Stadthagen, an able lawyer, has worked out a model agreement with employers which gives the servants more opportunity for leisure and to take advantage of the growing strength of the women's union. The idea of having distinct contracts with employers is new with the servants. but it is spreading rapidly and much good is resulting therefrom.

The organization actively agitates for special measures for the protection of child-bearing women and the children of all ages, and to educate the agricultural women-workers and also take part in any movement for the right to vote for all adults, without regard to sex.

An obstacle in the way of women agitation is the prevention of women in many parts of Germany from attending political meetings where these are called by an association, and associations are always being dissolved on the pretext that women are not allowed to join political associations. Nevertheless, the women workers are active in agitation and organization, and the number of paid organizers is now

407, as against 325 last year.

The "Gleicheit", the woman's Socialist weekly edited by Clara Zetkin, has increased in circulation from 46,000 to 70,000, and its work in educating and culable. It is supported heartly by the women's unions. In addition to the "Gleicheit" a vast quantity of leaflets and pamphlets were distributed

Altogether the report is a fine tribute to the whole some work being done by the Socialist women of Germany to bring about the emancipation of all the workers from the rule of

#### TRIALS POSTPONED.

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 15.-A dispatch from Rathdrum, Idaho, says that the case against "Steve" Adams will be called to-morrow. Judge Woods stated that unless there is some opposition the case will be set for re-trial October 22. Adams is charged with the murder of Fred Tyler. His first trial was held at Wallace, Idaho,

the jury disagreeing.

BOISE, Idaho, Oct. 15—The trial of George A. Pettibone, charged with complicity in the assassination of former Governor Steunenberg, was postponed to-day until October 28.

Typothetæ Threaten Pressmen. John MacIntyre, Secretary of the United Typothetae of America, endeavoring to secure an injunction in the Federal Courts restraining the International Pressmen's and Assistants'

Union from engaging in strikes or boycotts against the Typothetae. The ac tion is based on the charge that the pressmen violated an agreement made with the Typothetae in January. The agreement provided for the eight-hour day to become effective January 1, 1909, and was signed by the former President, Martin Higgins.

A referendum vote of the membership failed to ratify the agreement and Higgins was deposed. The pressmen now demand that the eight-hour day take effect this fall. A number of shops have granted the demand.

—If you do not belong to the party organization you have little right to criticize it.

## **SLANDERS** REPEATED.

President Roosevelt Reiterates Denunciation of Haywood.

Rejects Jury Verdict in Speech at Memphis and Embraces Gooding. Orchard and Other "Desirable Citizens".

President Roosevelt has again reiterated his slanders against the Western Federation of Miners and its Secretary-Treasurer, William D. Haywood. In his speech at Memphis, Oct. 4, among other things, he said:

"I will use my utmost power to stamp out murderous and lawless auarchy, and I will no more stay my hand because a wrong-doer masquerades as a labor leader than if he masquerades as a captain of industry. I have heretofore expressed myself on the subject of undesirable citizens, and I stand by what I said: 'Alike when he is a great capitalist who wins a fortune chicanery and wrongdoing, and when he is a man who, under the guise of standing up for labor, preaches and encourages violence and murder.

William D. Haywood is not mentioned, but there is no mistaking whom the President means when he refers to one who "preaches and encourage violence and murder." He has ascribed this violence to Haywood before. It is apparent that Roosevelt has felt the sting of the Boise jury verdict that acquitted Haywood, a verdict that placed him and Gooding, McParland, and Orchard and the capitalist press in the pillory to be execrated by all honest men.

Roosevelt and the whole tribe capitalist hirelings, with the aid of Pinkerton spies, were unable to quote an act, utterance or speech of Haywood and his associates which showed they preached and encouraged violence and murder." Had they been able to do so that Boise jury would have brought in a different verdict.

Roosevelt charges what he knows is not the truth. Therefore Roosevelt lies, and knows that he lies. His offense is all the greater in that he drags the office of Chief Magistrate with him in his campaign of malicious slander. He uses his high office to blast the character of a man whom a jury of his peers has acquitted of the crimes Roosevelt charges him with. That jury heard all the evidence that two governors, the mine owners of the west, the capitalist press and hired spies could collect against Haywood,

and they said "not guilty".

But in rendering that verdict they also rendered another. They classed Gooding, Peabody, Gabbert, McParland, Orchard, and Roosevelt as slanderers and stigmatized them as dishonorable men. That verdict remains and has as much force to-day as when it was given on July 28. It will be re-membered by thousands of the poor at the ballot box next year who before had believed in the institutions the slanderers defend.

Roosevelt cannot wipe it out by repeating the offense. He can only sho that he is willing to go farther than all the rest in a cowardly assault on the defenders of the poor. And in go ing farther he sinks lower than the rest. Such is Roosevelt, the man of big words, small deeds, and smaller character. A Socialist victory would soon change the vicious environmen that makes such men possible.

#### GOODING BUTTS IN ON BROWN MURDER

Governor Gooding, of Idaho, is using his official position in an attempt to fix the murder of ex-Sheriff Brown of Baker City, Ore., on the Western Federation of Miners. The news from that city did not suit this friend of Harry Orchard as it affirmed there was no evidence against the Federa

Gooding's press bureau has been diligently at work sending out the information that the Federation was responsible for the crime but Detective Swain, of Baker City, denied there was any evidence to warrant this statement. Gooding then sent his private secretary to Baker City to pul wires with the Mayor and other city officials to have Swain removed Swain resented the interference of Gooding in the affairs of another state and the latter's secretary returned to Bolse without accomplishing his mis sion.

It is thought by many that Gooding desires to have McParland, the Pinkerton substituted for Swain. number of papers in Oregon are outspoken in their opposition to the em ployment of the Pinkerton grafters in that state. The "News," published in Baker County, in the course of an editorial warns the city officials to "remember that the (Pinkerton) gang that made \$400,000 out of Colorado troubles, the only ones to profit by Steunenberg's death, have about reached the limit in Idaho and may be in need of 'fresh fields and pastures There is no need to impor these blood-suckers to help yellow journals to create strife and bitterness

In a state where none exist."

Gooding has suffered from his flasco to the state as "incidentals, seeking in Oregon and, as the Idaho information."

## DISTORTION EXPOSED.

Capitalist Press Nailed in Lie Regarding Bomb Outrage.

Another Example of How Capitalist Press is Used to Discredit Workingmen and Create Sentiment Against Them.

As The Worker stated last week in ommenting on the murder of ex-Sheriff Brown of Baker City, Ore., no eliance can be placed in the "news the capitalist press report of the class war in the West. It was stated there that the news account of the murder, which ascribed the crime to members of the Western Federation of Miners was a malignant distortion of facts. Confirmation of this statement came sooner than expected. The "Idaho Unionist" of Oct. 4, reveals the maliions falsehood of the press report of the affair in the following editorial:

"The same strained effort is being made by the Associated Press to in some way connect the Western Federation of Miners with the assassination of ex-Sheriff Harvey Brown of Baker City, as was made in the Steunenberg case. Yet a dispassionate consideration of the conditions sur rounding the Brown assassination, and his connection with the Steve Adams case, indicates that there could be no possible motive for the Western Federation of Miners to take his life.

"Mr. Brown was a witness for the defense in the Steve Adams case—a willing witness. He was outside the jurisdiction and could not have been compelled to testify in behalf of the defendant at Moscow, but voluntarily came as a witness to assist in estab lishing the innocence of Steve Adams The Steve Adams case was to be tried again, and Mr. Brown was one of the valuable witnesses depended upon by the defense to establish his innocence Why, then, should friends of Steve Adams desire the destruction of Mr. Brown? It was Thiele who hunted down and arrested Steve Adams. Sheriff Brown simply accompanying the detective when the arrest was made. At the jail in Baker City, Sheriff Brown heard the detective offer Steve Adams immunity if he would sign a confession corroborating Orchard, and Brown so testified in the Adams case. Yet the villainous Asso clated Press sends out the following assertion in regard to Mr. Brown:

He was a witness against Steve Adams and expressed his fear of taking the stand, for it is alleged he said he knew he never would escape alive if he did.

"The records of the Steve Adams case in Shostone County show exactly the reverse. Mr. Brown was a willing witness for the defense. He was out side the jurisdiction of Idaho and did not have to appear as a witness for either side, if he did not so desire, but he came of his own accord and testified in behalf of Steve Adams, and was held in the highest esteem by both Adams and his firends and the mempers of the Western Federation of Miners.

"Again, the cases of Moyer, Petti bone and Adams are still pending and that of Pettibone just on the eve of going to trial. Haywood has been honorably acquitted, and it was prac tically certain that the Western Federation of Miners would be expnerated of any complicity in the Orchard outthat organization pick out one of their own witnesses and perpetrate a beastly assassination upon him-exactly as Orchard did upon Steunenberg-right upon the eve of their expected exoner ation? Does anyone believe the union miners are a bunch of idiots? To have committed this crime or had any part in it they would have to be not only dastards, but too idiotic to escape from even a Pinkerton seeking inciden-

"The 'Unionist' is not familiar with conditions in Baker City, but we venture to say that when the assassin of ex-Sheriff Brown is discovered-and we sincerely hope he will be at an early date-he will prove to be a degenerate who has read the accounts of the Orchard crimes, published broadcast thruout the ountry, and has attempted to reproduce them, probably without any particular motive more than to satisfy his innate deprayity and fiend-

Workingmen who watch current events of interest to their class have had repeated experiences of this kind, They should understand that the capitalist press associations are their enemies. They are controlled by millionaires and have every reason for stirring public frenzy against every movement that promises better things for the working class.

This press is unreliable, false, dishorest and without scruples. All the more reason why workingmen should be more loval to their own press and make it a power for counteracting the shameless work practised by the press of their enemies.

"Unionist" remarks, he is expected to

#### **OUR POLICE** SERVE TSAR.

Lithuanian Socialists in Philadelphia Arrested.

#### They Sold Socialist Papers and Clerical Agent of Autocracy Procures Their Arrest----Shameful Subterfuge Resorted To.

Th Tsar's government has a long arm and is ever on the alert, not only to strike at the revolutionary movement at home, but also to check, if possible any sympathetic action in other conntries. Our Lithuanian comtades in Philadelphia have just had a proof of

Two members of the Lithuanian So dalist Federation in that city have been arrested for selling on the street copies of "Kova" (The Struggle) and "Zavija" (The Dawn), Socialist paper in the Lithuanian language which are published in Boston and in Lithuan's respectively. These papers were sold iear the Lithuanian Catholic church on Wharton street near Third, an members of the congregation eagerly bought them when going to or comin from church.

The two comrades, P. Dubiskas and A. Battrusaitis, were arrested on complaint of the priest of this church who alleged that they were selling An archist literature with the object of breaking up his congregation. It could asily be proven that there was nothing in the papers about this congrega-tion or about religion in any form, but the capitalist police authoriti's were ready to do the bidding of the pries' who was doing the bidding of the

When the prisoners were brought be ore the magistrate the charge was suddenly changed to "breach of the peace"-a phrase which may mean anything or nothing and which is notoriously used as a mask for illegal per secution. The comrades were "bound over to keep the peace"; under bonds of \$500 each

At a largely attended protest meeting held in Washington Hall on Sun'ay afternoon the following resolutions were adopted with enthusiasm: I

Whereas, Freedom of speech and assembly and a free press are at the very basis of free political institutions. without which government reduces it self to an oppressive agency, depriving the people of any peaceable means o redressing their grievances; and

"Whereas, On Sunday, Sept. 22 1907, while engaged in the orderly distribution of newspapers and other literature, two members of the Lithuanian Socialist Federation were arrested and thrown into cells for the day, afterwards to be charged with breach of the peace, and held under bail, thereby not only being deprived of their liberties, but being branded as criminals when innocent of any

wrong-doing; therefore, be it "Resolved, By the Lithuanian citizens, of Philadelphia, that we firmly protest against this invasion of our rights, calling upon the police to devote their time to discharge their duties in preserving the peace and protecting all citizens in the exercise of their liberties, among them the right to freely disseminate literature;

and, be it further "Resolved. That we pledge to our brothers whose rights have been outraged, our full measure of support, moral and financial, to fight to the end for the maintenance of our free political institutions."

#### Fieldman Arrested.

Sol Fieldman was arrested while speaking for the Socialist Party at Wall and Broad streets. New York. Tuesday noon. The charge made was "obstructing the sidewalk" and the speaker was fined \$3. If this means a renewal of the effort made by police authorities last summer to stop Socialist street meeting, the party is prepared to put up a fight again to de fend its rights.

#### Cuban Strikers Still Out.

The railway strikers of Cuba hav abandoned their intention of calling a general strike. A number of th strikebreakers from New York have gone to work on both the United and Western rallways. The railway of ficials do not recognize them officially and they obtain positions thru employment agencies, thus evading the contract labor law. Court proceedings been instituted against United Railways Company for importing strikebreakers.

The United Railways Company i running trains but all are behind the schedule, principally because strikebreakers are inefficient. The roads are being policed by the government and with this assistance hope to win the strike.

#### Would Try to Prevent War.

The International Congress of Mi-ners at Salzburg decided that if danger of war arose the international miners committee should meet at once, and, if necessary, envoke a congress of all the world's miners to take action to prevent war.

#### BEBEL COMES NEXT YEAR.

Veteran of the German Movement Will Visit United States.

#### Next Year Set as the Probable Date --- Arrangements Will Be Made for Him to Speak in Several of the Principal Industrial Centers.

It is now an assured fact that August Bebel will, unless some unforeseen cir-cumstances make it impossible, visit the United States next year, probably in May, and will address a number of meetings in some o the principal The veteran German Socialist will be

greeted with hearty enthusiasm by his comrades in America and there can be widespread attention and do much to strengthen the position of the party at the opening of the preddential cam-

It will not be possible for Comrade Bebel to make an exhaustive tour of the country, and the national ergani zation will have to decide in which of the larger cities and industrial centers his services will be most useful.

## NO SCABS FROM NEW BRITAIN.

Clerical Would-Be Procurer Fails in His Mission.

Steel Trust Sends Lutheran Minister to Get Men to Break Strike in Minnesota Mines - Huge Mass Meeting Gives Response.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Oct. 14.—
The largest mass meeting ever held in

this city took place yesterday in Turner Hall. Gallery, stairway and aisless were packed, and the cheering could be heard for blocks away.

The purpose of the meeting was to express the feeling of the workingmer of New Britain about the Bex 1.5 Martinson, a Swedish Lutheran day man, of Eveleth, Minn., who has constant to the last of the to this city in the interest of the Trust to get men to take the of strikers in the Iron mines Northern Minnesota.

Mr. Martinson's checks burn at the manner in which this prostitution of his cierical influence to capitalist interest was denou the speakers, amid enthusiastic ap-

One thing is sure; Mr. Martinson will get no scabs from New Britain. A. Kelley, of New York, and Miss Luella Twining were the speaker

#### Washington and Baltimore

for Pettibone Defense. Miss Luella Twining, who for ser eral months past has been doing got work in New England, New York, at New Jersey on beaulf of the impri oned officers of the Western Federa oned emers of tion of Miners, spent several days in Washington and Buitimore last week Washington and Buitimore last week on the same mission. She addr numerous meetings of the various unions and branches of the Arbeiter Kranken Kasse and the Socialist Party, and was everywhere well received. The Brewers' and Beer Drivers' Unions of Washington voted each for the Defense Fund and the Kranken Kasse \$50; in Baltimore Brewers gave \$75 and the Cigar Mak-ers \$25. The Cigar Makers' Unions of these two cities are actively supporting the proposition, initiated by the Bos. on local union, for a 15 cent assess on the members of the C. M. I. U., which would yield about \$7,000. The Washington Telegraphers invited Comrade Twining to address a special mass meeting in connection with their strike. The members of these various unions, she reports, fully realize that the fight or Pettibone and Moyer is their fight, regardless of the fact that they are not attiliated with the same national body. The Socialist local in Washington has elected a committee

### Mover-Haywood Conference.

to collect funds for the defense.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference will meet on Saturday, Oct. 19, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. Owing to the small attendance the last meeting could not be held, and it is hoped that this time the delegates will all be at the meeting place on time so that the work of helping the Western Federation of Miners may be resumed with increased energy.

#### Is This Civilization?

We boast that "we lead the civilization of the world" and we keep a children making their forced march on the factory floors, an army that outwatch the sun by day and the stars by night, thus grinding in our mills the bones of our little ones, to make good the boast. Is this civilization?— Edwin Markham.

Look for the union label.

w York Post Office on April 6, 1891.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednessey, correspondents sending news should all their communications in time to reach its office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial partment of the paper should be admissed to the Editor of The Worker 15 space Street, New York.
One of the editors may be seen at the fice every Tuesday and Wednesday became T and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed thru its third general election. Its growing power a indicated by the increase of its vote: identint) .....408.230



ent" from our columns this week is due to the illness of the Manager. We expect him to be back at his desk in a few days and hope that he may pleasantly surprised by the number of new subscriptions enrolled during his absence. Let our friends see to that. Contributions to the Sustaining Fund are also in order. One comrade as set a good example by promising \$10 a month for a year and sending in the first instalment.

#### THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

We are not in a position to express definite opinion as to the good or bad faith of President Small of the Conmercial Telegraphers. The rank and file of the men in the trade have betmeans of judging than have we; and it must be said that their opinion seems to be decidedly unfavorable to their chief officer. If he is not disest, it cannot be denied that his act of the strike shows woful inmpetence, an utter failure to realize the conditions under which the fight bad to be made, if made at all, and of the methods that might bring success under those conditions; and per hous he was not alone to blame in this Whoever was to blame, and whether the true charge be that of incompe-Court him or of insincerity, the fact is that st everything was done that could

The union stood face to face with a gigantic and well organized monopoly -for it is an open secret that the Western Union and the Postal are separate companies only in name. This combine, because it had no competitors and because of its centralized organization, had a strategic advantage from the start. Especially was this so in the case of a corporation whose patronage comes chiefly from busifiess men, who could not be expected as a body, to sympathize with the strikers and join in a boycott of the business when operated by scab labor.

be done beforehand to make the strug-

gle a more difficult one for the organi-

Under such circumstances, it was of the highest importance that, if any thing was to be done, the blow should be struck swift and straight at the start. Instead of this, there were weeks and months of negotiation and pleading and threatening. The companies were given warning long be forehand of the impending strike, and had plenty of time to mobilize their "reserve army", to train prospective strike-breakers to a certain degree of efficiency, and to set on foot intrigues by which any corruptible elements among their working force could be won over to their side. Then, when the capitalists were fully prepared and the union was no better prepared than it had been last spring, the actual fight was begun.

To some extent, no doubt, this dilatory course was due to a fear of offending what is called "public opinion". The men wished to be able to say truly that they had exhausted all other resources, that they had tried to avoid a conflict which would discommode the general public, and that the strike was literally forced upon them. This is all very well. But it is possible to carry sweet reasonableness too far. And the case of a combine like these two telegraph companies, already obnoxious to their patrons by reason of their high charges and bad service. was just a case where bold and firm action would have commanded more public sympathy than extreme can

The telegraphers' fight is still on. They have got rid of a leader who, if he was not a wilful misleader, was a misleader anyhow. They are the stronger for that. And they should have at this moment all the support that the working class and its sym-

they and others can take a lesson from their bad experience. Besides the lesson in strike methods

they may take another lesson. If the

Attorney General of this state were in earnest, if his object were really to combat the capitalist monopoly and belp either the telegraph operators or the "general public", and not simply to make a grand-stand play for bunkum, he could have brought his suit much more promptly and pushed it much more vigorously than he has done. If the Judges were men in sympathy with the cause of labor, instead of being former corporation lawyers who confidently expect good corporation jobs when their terms on the bench expire, such a suit would be assured of success. And if the capitalists knew that the next Legislature would have at least a large minority. even if not a majority, of members pledged to the interests of the working class they would hasten to make concessions both to employees and to customers. And if this is true of the state of New York, it is equally true of every other state. On the fifth day of November the telegraphers and other workingmen will have a chance to cast their votes for legislative, judicial, and executive officers in this and other states who will be the servants of the useful majority of the people not of the possessing and ruling class Their action on Election Day will have much to do with their success or fall ure in future strikes and lockouts, in this and other trades, here and in

#### EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE.

every part of the country.

The manner in which even-handed justice is meted out in these days of Rooseveltian strepuosity and "square deal" is well exemplified by the two following dispatches, which appeared in the same column of the same daily

"HARTFORD Conn -Engineer Jerome Wilson and Conductor David C. Maroney, charged with manslaughter, were found guilty in the criminal Superior Court to-day and were sentenced to nine months each in jail by Judge Curtis. Wilson and Maroney were in charge of the passenger train which on June 23 collided with a work train in this city, killing ten and injuring forty others.

"OMAHA Neb .- The Union Pacific pleaded guilty in the Federal Court to the charge of violations of the safetyappliance laws. The plea carries a fine The case against the Northwestern for similar violations is on trial.

In the first case the men held responsible were workingmen whose own lives were endangered and who cer tainly could not be supposed to have deliberately caused an accident which might have meant death to themselves. At the worst, they can be suspected of carlessness; and the well known facts of long hours of labor and of a rushing of traffic which makes it impossible to observe the nominal rules of the road give good reason to doubt whether they were even gullty of carelessness. But "justice must be appensed," and these men go to prison.

In the other case a corporation worth many millions of dollars, a corporation which yearly appropriates several millions in the forms of interest, dividends and other species of profit, delicerately violates the law and sends out trains without the proper equipment of up-to-date brakes, couplings, and the like, in order that it may save a few thousand dollars for its stockholders at the risk of the lives of employees and passengers. It does this deliberately, it cannot make any shadow of a defense. it can only plead guilty. Yet this multi-millionaire corporation is fined \$100 -equal to ten minutes' profits,

perhaps-and "justice is appeased." With such an object lesson as this before their eyes, can workingmen any longer respect the pretended impartiality of the law? Can they any longer be fooled by the smooth talk about a "non-partizan judiclary" with which the old party politicians seek to disguise their intent to maintain a thoroly capitalistic judiciary? Can they doubt the necessity of putting chosen representatives of the working class, not only in the legislatures and other bodies to frame laws, but also on the judicial bench to apply them?

A straight vote for the ticket of the Socialist Party is the only proper answer to such outrages as those recorded above.

#### TEACH A LESSON TO THE GEN-TLEMEN OF THE B. R. T.

The respectable gentlemen who control the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company see nothing improper in putting women to work as ticket agents at night even in some of their most remote and lonely stations. True, it happens once in a while, as it happened last week, that a woman agent is pathizers can give them. Meanwhile, beaten and robbed by thugs. But sons in common decency.

## THE "SHARE OF LABOR".

By Lucien Sanial.

shown that the money value of the product of the industries of this country-including, of course, the value added by transportation and distribu tion-was unquestionably NOT LESS than 31.450 millions in the calendar year 1994; that is, in the latest year for which we now have sufficient re turns of an official character to permit of an estimate that may not be dis puted on the ground of overvaluation. Our grand total, however, is so much above the figure of 13,780 millions evolved in a block from the assump-

tive brain of the "Engineerings News arithmetician that the following observations may right here be appropriate:

1.-Our statements concerning the value of crude materials and manufactures at their respective places of production are taken from the statistical documents issued by the national govgregate a net sum of 16,800 millions. or nearly 3,000 millions in excess of the grand total of the arithmetician in question! No comment is necessary.

2.—Our statement concerning trans portation is made up in part of the officially reported freight earnings of the railroads, and in part of the most reliable information that can be ob tained as to the freight rates of ocean, lake and river steamers and sailing vessels, canal boats, express companies, and land vehicles. The earnings from passenger traffic were lutely omitted, as adding no value whatever to commodities.

3.-Our figure concerning the whole sale trade was obtained by a comparison of the official quotations of the prices of staple goods on the wholesale market with their stated prices at the places of production, duly taking into account the cost of transportation. The lowest differences were used and the average rate was applied to a mass of products in which the difference cannot be so well ascertained, but is known to be considerable. We may therefore safely say that our figure is too low.

4 -Our estimate of retail trade is based on official investigations by national and state bureaus of statistics including, among many, the well known report to the United States Sen prepared by Prof. Dodge and Carroll D. Wright, neither of whom can be suspected of socialistic sympathies In this case, as in that of the wholesale trade, we are quite certain that our figure is too low.

5.-Our grand total does not include the net product of the labor directly employed by our national, state, cour ty and municipal governments in pub lic establishments (such as navy yards, arsenals, etc.), or on public works such as roads, parks, waterworks etc.), altho a considerable value added, by labor thus employed, to the materials supplied by contractors with enormous profit to themselves. does it include a number of items con cerning the value of which no esti mate is possible, and among which may be mentioned, for instance the net product of the many mechanics and laborers in the diect employ of real estate owners for the building or enlargement of houses, amateur gar dening, the improvement of grounds

But, altho our grand total of 31,450 millions is manifestly below the figure that would be reached if the statistica machinery of capitalism was more per fect, we shall here accept that total as one of the two data required to find the share of productive labor in its

product .. Let us now get the other required datum, namely, the value (necessarily also computed in money) of the labor power used in the production, transportation and distribution of the enor mous mass of material wealth repre sented by the above figure.

It is in the search for this second arithmetician displays his highest power of miscalculation. He tells us at first-correctly enough this time, contrary to his habit-that the population has increased from 76,000,000 in 1900

women are cheaper than men, need compelling them to take what wares they can get: also, in general, they are less likely to organize and strike than men are; and the respectable gentlemen find this a sufficient reason for putting them at these dangerous posts. while men are begging for work. Now and then a few dollars of the company's money may be stolen; but this loss is small in comparison with the saving on the payroll; and as for the poor woman who now lies in the hospital, perhaps disabled for life-what do the respectable gentlemen care for her? She is not a "lady", according to the definition of their class. She is only a working woman; and working women are plentiful and cheap.

If the men of Brooklyn-not the "respectable gentlemen", as respectability is measured by the holding of stocks and bonds, but the workingmen whose wives and sisters are being forced by poverty to go into any occupation by which they may, wearing their lives away, help a little to keep the wolf from the door-if the workingmen of Brooklyn realize their duty as men, they will elect Assemblymen and Aldermen next month who will teach the gentlemen of the B. R. T. a few les-

In The Worker of Oct. 5 it was | to 81,000,000 in 1904 (or about 7 per cent), and that the number of person having an occupation of some sort must have increased in the same pro portion, namely, from 29,000,000, as re ported in the census of 1900, to about 31,000,000 in 1904. But listen to this; we quote:

We believe, however, that this last fig are is in excess of the true number of wage workers, as it includes those who are pas the age of active work and those incapacitated for other reasons. A more accurate method, we believe, is to estimate would give a total of 23,200,000 wage earn ers in 1904.

Happy believer! Accurate method

To be sure 31,000,000 persons at leas (and probably many more owing to the rapid increase of female and child abor) would have been reported as engaged in "gainful occupations" in 1904 if a census had been taken at that time. But are you quite certain, Mr. Engineer, that they were all wage workers and that 8,000,000 of them had in reality no occupation, since they had been disabled by decrepitude and injuries?

We knew that the railroads were in capacitating wage workers by the hundred thousand, and that in most in dustries such conditions prevailed that not only "accident" but diseas gave grim Death and pale Misery rich crop of human limb and life. But 8,000,000; think of it! Where did you get that figure?

Perhaps you never opened a censu book on occupations and it never occurred to you that these 8,000,000 per sons belonged to the two divisions the capitalist class, namely, the "middle" and the "plutocratic"; that they were all, or nearly all, quite active i the gainful occupation of skinning the working class; and that among the most active were many of the oldest.

No; this never occurred to you; for in your general list of wage worker you include not only the teal onesthose who, having no capital, must sel their labor power to capitalists-but also all the land owning farmers, grea and small, all the professionals (not excepting corporation lawyers), and in fact all occupations. Where, then, are your capitalists-those capitalists who eccerding to your "estimate", get only 3,530 millions, but who, as shown by the stern figures below, get about 24. 500 millions?

Of course we are fully aware of th fact that a large number of middle class men-notably farmers and shop keepers-are actually working and the much of their work is of the kind that produces material wealth. For this productive work it is only fair to credit them with the value of their labor power, calculated (in money) at the rates which they pay to wage slave for the same class of labor. But all of their "earnings" above that is obviously "profit", which they get, not a workers, but as capitalists.

Again, in the calculation of the share of labor in its product a sharp line must be drawn between the labo which IS and the labor which IS NOT productive of material wealth. Th arithmetician of the "Engineering News" makes no such distinction. He bunches up together all the occupations, and by "estimating" at \$450 the average annual earnings of all th persons-men, women, and childrenengaged in all pursuits he conclude that the amount paid for wages is 10,340 millions.

The absurdity of this "method" be comes obvious on the first probing of t. It implies that every expenditur of the capitalist is a restitution, to the working class, of the profit which he has made (and could only make) by exploiting productive labor. But resti tution is no part of his physical, men tal or moral organism. The capitalist is not "made that way".

When Mr. "Bourgeols" has a lackey to him, in payment for his service, a \$30 piece of the skin which he has previously taken from a productive work er he makes no restitution to either the worker or the lackey or anybody else. He pays the lackey for a service which has a value, perfectly distinct from the value produced by the other worker. Manifestly, if the \$30 re-ceived by the lackey is to be charged to the account of the wage working class, then the value of his service must be credited to that class, thereby increas ing the grand total of production.

Here the question arises, "What is the value of that service?" or, passing from this particular example to a general consideration of all the service that are unproductive of materia wealth, "what is the value of all those services, domestic, personal, and (with some exceptions) professional?"

The answer is simply that in these occupations the same proportion of wage earnings to actual value neces sarily prevails as in the occupations productive of material wealth. If it be found, for instance (as it will be found below), that the wage earnings in productive industries are less than one-quarter of their product, then the wage earnings in non-productive em ployments must on an average be less than one-quarter of the actual value of the services rendered. In other words the capitalist exploits his domestic, personal and professional servants at the same rate as he does the wage workers in productive industries and services.

With a few words of necessary ex planation and warning we may now proceed with our final statement.

and amounting to 31,450 millions. 2.-The total amount of money paid

for wages to those workers. 3.-The number of middle class people who contributed also their personal

abor to the said product. 4.- The total amount of money which those middle class people would have received if they had worked for

In agriculture the total amount of \$400,000,600 paid to 5,000,000 laborers

may appear so extraordinarily small

as to cast suspicion on its accuracy,

showing as it does an average earning of only \$80 per worker. Yet it is larger by 35 millions, or nearly 10 per cent, than the total of \$365,000,000, includ ing the value of board, reported by the census of 1900, although the increase of population was only 7 per cent. A very simple explanation of the smallness of the figure is readily found. however, in the fact, stated also by the census, that over one-half of th persons reported as agricultural labor ers were members of the farmers families for which they worked and that among them were nearly one million children from 10 to 14 years of age. Most probably, then, nearly all those family members received wages. If such was the case the other half would have earned on an iverage nearly \$160 per worker, which at the rate of \$20 per month, including board, would, would represent the wages of eight months. Observe that at the rate of \$450 per year "estimated" by the calculator of the "Engineering News" for each of the 5,000,-000 agricultural laborers, the total sum would be 2,250 instead of 400 millions:

Concerning the labor employed in manufacture it has long been the erroneous practice (honored and con tinued by the said calculator, altho the census of 1905 warned against it), to divide the reported amount of wages paid by the "average" number of workers employed. In this wrong way and by making besides a mistake in his division, our engineering con frère made the average earnings in this line of industry \$531 per worker. Now, while the average number em ployed in 1904 was 6,150,000, the total number who, by trade, depended on employment in manufacturing estab lishments and certainly were employed in them for a more or less extended period of time during the year, was 7,200,000. The difference of over 1,-000,000 evidently represents (to some extent, the not entirely, as we may some day explain) the amount of enforced idleness. The correct division by 7,200,000 gives average earnings of \$419 instead of \$531 for the workers in manufacturing and hand trade establishments.

Abandoning the engineer to his numberless erroneous ways, we now submit our figures. L-PRODUCTIVE WAGE WORKERS.

Agriculture, including forests: Number of laborers..... Wages paid ......\$400,000,000 dines and quarries: Number of workers..... Wages paid ......\$240,900,000 Number of fishermen ..... Number of workers..... .....\$3,014,000,000 tailroad freight service:

Number of employees..... 730,000
Wages paid .......\$420,000,000
Teamsters, draymen, sailors, longshoremen, and others engaged in other transportation than by rail: Number of workers..... 700,000 

600,000

Number .....

tects, chemists, etc., including their 

Number ..... 300,000 PRODUCTIVE MIDDLE CLASS

WORKERS. Farmers and tenants: Number ..... 6,000,000 Wage value of their labor power ......\$1,440,000,000 Shopkeepers:

Number ..... 1,000,000 Wage value of their labor 

power .....\$1,830,000,000 TO SUM UP:

The total number of productive workers in 1904 was 23,450,000, of whom 16,250,000 belonged to the wage working class, and 7,200,000 to the

The total wage value of their labor DOWER WAS \$6.969.000.000 The total value of their product was

\$31,450,000,000. Therefore, THE SHARE OF PRODUCTIVE LABOR IN ITS PRODUCT WAS --PER CENT.

#### A World Language. The language of Socialism is a world

language. It is spoken in Germany and Argentina, in America and Australia. It is spoken wherever men are herded together in masses and made the slaves of machines. It is a language of broth erhood and comradeship, of mutual service and mutual escape, of liberty, justice and humanity.—Upton Sinclair.

—All Butterick publications are the unfair list.

# CURRENT LITERATURE

All books noticed in this departmen be obtained, at the published price, from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, New York. The word "net" in the ent of price, indicates that postage or expressage will be charged extra

THE NEW BASIS OF CIVILIZATION By Simon N. Patten, Ph. D. The Mac millan Co., New York. Price, \$1, net.

This is the first of a series of handbooks to be issued under the general title of "The American Social Progress Series", and under the editorship of Samuel McCune Lindsay. The object of the series as stated in the preface is to state "the newer social thought based upon the accumulated material of recent scientific investiga tions." Prof. Patten's work is an admirable beginning of such a series, and if the remaining numbers are written with the same clearness and broad human sympathy which characterizes the first volume, the whole will be well worth possessing.

The new basis of civilization as conceived by the author is not a new theory of history nor an attempt to modify any theory that explains or attempts to explain human progress. On the contrary he attempts to establish new standards of comfort, material well-being and happiness for the mass of mankind who are deprived of these because of the miserable maladministration of opportunities. In ascertaining the new basis of civilization he shows how faulty are present standards in resources, heredity, family life, social classes, social consciousness amusement, character, and social control. To each of these he devotes a chapter and sums up his conclusions in one on "The New Civilization", concluding with "A Program of Social Work"

It is significant that first place is given to the basis of civilization in its material resources. Unless provision can be made for the west-being of all it is recognized that no higher standards of recreation, amusement, etc., are possible for the bulk of the world's toilers. These are dependent on whether material resources have diminished with use or not. In answering the question there is little in the entire work that would give offense to those who view history as the working out of economic laws. The author divides the history o

civilization into two great epochs, the age of "deficit" and the age of "sur-plus". All the civilizations before the nineteenth century were "realms of pain and deficit, in which the traditions and experiences of men were moulded out of the general menaces life and happiness." The age of deficit made security possible only for a few and even the few at times were en gaged in war to preserve their advantages. But the dawn of the age of surplus came with the nineteenth century in which the means of satisfying the needs of all have been realized If the age of surplus does not permit all to share equitably, if society is still menaced with problems of poverty, it is because past conditions and orthodox modes of thought still survive. Or to quote the author's own words:

Mental habits continue long after the nic conditions which fashioned them have disappeared, and popular belief flect the passing age of nature's deficit, while the actions of men who hold these beliefs are chiefly governed by the new age of surplus in which they live. economic revolution is here, but the intel-lectual revolution that will rouse men to its stupendous meaning has not done its

The intellectual revolution must fol low the economic revolution like its shadow. The age of surplus is increasing the productive power of men. It reduces the number required for given task and those who are released store of surplus energy to l used in other fields. Laboratories and food stations evolve new cereals, new discoveries in agriculture continually increase the food supply so that where famine once raged with food rotting a few miles away, it no longer threatens where railroads carry freight. The great advance of the United States along these lines leaves no doubt of "the nation's present ability to give work to hordes of men equipped with an average physique and some intelli-

Yet in face of these great possibilities, poverty, misery, exploitation, oppression of the poor and the greed indifference and power of the rich, are facts, "even while the basis of a new economic order becomes more and nore plain." This is the anomaly of the age of surplus which the new standards insisted upon will abolish. In discussing the basis of civiliza-

tion in heredity, Prof. Patten sees in these conditions a continuation of the class aristocracles that formed in the age of deficit. Then the military and priestly classes robbed and terrorized the poor, while the cultured classes remained apart from them. All placed "the preservation of class above the Access to modern democracies does not obliterate the ancient class distinctions. On the contrary they often make for a reversion to the primitive type of man. In the rich it is seen by their indifference to suffering and in the poor by the dwarfing of intellectual faculties.

Wenith and want oppose each other in their influence on human nature. Riches sate desire and stifle impulses with lather-gic fullness; chronic want, starved desires, and dwarfed impulses render many of many's faculties inert. . . The general differences between clauses may be sommed up, by caying that satisfy queschas.

tions while prolonged want enfeebles and distorts the imagination.

Humanity is thus distorted at both ends of the social scale and economic plenty and industrial freedom for all are required to eliminate this reproduction of primitive types.

The chapter entitled "The Basis in Family Life" is equally illuminating in showing how the destruction of the family grows out of the unmerited poverty of the poor and the easy incomes of the rich which, in the latter, promote "irresponsible extra-marriage relations". But the temptation to quote from

this chapter gives way to the stronger desire to notice the one on "The Basis in Character". Here the author pays his respects to the smug philosophy which is so satisfying to the ruling class. It is the usual thing for them to reconcile the world's poor to the "sweet uses of adversity", by assuring them character and success are the reward of toil, self-denial, obedience and disaster. In a sense this is true, if these sacrifices are employed for the purpose of abolishing conditions that make class rule possible. But such sacrifice devoted to winning economic independence, is simply promising rewards for the mass of workers that can never be realized. This "discip-line of pain", to use Prof. Patten's phrase, is not practised by those who advise it and who, therefore, stamp it with disapproval so far as they are concerned. It is because they profit out of the pain of others that this code finds acceptance among the world's rulers. To quote the author:

Character is made by obstacles, the morlists say: and the greater the obstacles the better the man. To do is to suffer; there was no room in the old world of deficit which scars our memories for anwork. So it has come about that the character of the martyr is reversed and he becomes an epic figure in church and state, a hero who has been able to convert his portion of the universal misery and his sentence of defeat into a beautiful surrender . . . . It were better, then, that society should continue to suffer then that it should lose the spectacle of the sufferers who have made an art of wretchedness. attain to their perfection we embrace the means, and voluntarilly surround ourselves with absolute discomforts for the cure of our souls. We fete and saint the ascetics lation, and, altho we may live in a land of warmth and plenty, contemplate with umble aspiration the exempler of their The soldier as Hero is not discarded by

a peace society until new troubles have brought forth a new protector to replace him. The city boy will admire the brave firemen as long as men live in infiammable houses; yet the good result of the dashing spectacle of professional valor upon the character of the boy is not an argument against the advantages of a fire-proof city. A city, without a contingency or an agency, could well dispense with the heroes of casualty departments and the saints of the hospital wards. The sacrifices implacably demanded and gloriously paid to religion and to patriotism are the sources of the great epics, but one would not continue the wars of faith and of race in order to ctuate the glorious hierarchy of martyrs in a majestic song.

It is hardly possible that the teachers of pain and sacrifice will forgive Prof. Patten for that blow to their bargain counter ethics for the poor.

Space will not permit notice of each chapter, the each is worthy of notice. The last one, "A Program of Social Work", has the following abjective in view: "Measure the conditions of the poor objectively and relieve them ful-The suggestions offered are more general than specific and one could wish the author had been more positive in this respect. His thoro knowledge of the problems of poverty has undoubtedly revealed to him source in class control of the food supply and the means of producing it. Te continue this class contro is to continue the age of deficit for the majority of mankind in an age of surplus that should meet the wants

of all. However, any shortcomings of this kind are more than atoned for by his keen analysis of society and the influence of economic conditions in making men what they are.

Tho not large there is more real enjoyment and enlightenment to be se-cured in reading Prof. Patten's latest work than in the average book written by American economists. It has much of that intellectual courage and daring that distinguishes many Europe economists and which capitalist endowment of universities has almost suppressed here.

Of John Spargo's "Capitalist and Laborer," a reply to Goldwin Smith's "Capital and Labor," the San Francisco "Chronicle" says: "Perhaps it is not saying too much for Mr. Spargo nor too little for the learned profess to assert that the list of his errors and inconsistencies, as presented by this critic, stand as a lesson and a warning to the most brilliant of thinkers, never to touch a subject with which they do not first make themselves thoroly conversant." Spargo's booklet is published by Charles H. Kerr & Co.

#### Rand School Notes.

The Rand School Notes.

The Rand School Student's Association will hold its next regular monthly meeting at the School on Saturday evening. Oct. 19, 8 p. m. All regularly enrolled students of the school are urgestly requested in attend and to join the Association.

## THE WALKING DELEGATE.

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER XXVIII.-Continued.

Tom did not reply, but as he was starting away with Pete be heard Foley say to the secretary: "Youse can't blame him, Connelly. Some o' the rest of us know it ain't so easy to give up a fight."

Toni found Barry, Petersen and the three others waiting, and with was Johnson, who having noticed Tom whispering to them had carelessly joined the group during his absence. "If you fellows 'll step back here I'll finish that little thing I was telling," he said, and led the way to a rear corner, a dozen yards away from the nearest group.

When he turned to face the six, he found there were seven. Johnson had followed. Tom hesitated. He did not care to speak before Johnson; he had always held that person in light esteem because of his variable opinions. And he did not care to ask Johnson to leave; that course might beget a scene which in turn would beget suspicion. It would be better to speak before him, and then see that he remained with the group.

"Don't show the least surprise while I'm talking; act like it was nothing at all." he began in a whisper. And then be told them in a few sentences what he had discovered, and what he

They stared at him in astonishment. look like that or you'll give away that we've got a scheme up our sleeves," he warned them. "Now I want you fellows to stand by me There may be trouble. Come on, let's get our seats. The meeting will open

He had already picked out a spot, at the front end on the right side, the corner fromed by the wall and the grand plane. He now led the way toward this. Half-way up the aisle he chanced to look behind him. There were only six men. Johnson was gone

"Take the seats up there," he whis pered, and hurried out of the hall, with a fear that Johnson at that minute might be revealing what he had heard to Foley. But when he reached head of the stairway he saw at its foot Foley, Hogan, and Brown starting slowly up. With sudden re-lief he turned back and joined his party. A little later Connelly moun-ted the platform and gave a few preliminary raps on his table, and Johnson was forgotten.

The men standing about the hall found seats. Word was sent to the members loitering below that the meeting was beginning, and they came up in a straggling body, two hundred strong. Every chair was filled; men had to stand in the aisles, and along the walls, and in the rear where there were no sents. It was the largest gathering of the union there had been in three years. Tom noted this, and was glad.

All the windows were open, but yet the hall was suffocatingly close. Hundreds of cigars were momently mak ing it closer, and giving the upper stratum of the room's atmosphere more and more the appearance of a solid Few coats were on; they hung the arms of those standing, and lay in the laps of those who sat. Connelly, down his gavel, took off his collar and tie and laid them on his table. an example that was given the approvof general imitation. Everywhere faces were being mopped.

Connelly rapped again, and stood waiting till quiet had spread among the fifteen hundred men. "I guess you all know what we're here for," he be-gan. "If there's no objection I guess we can drop the regular order o' business and get right to the strike." There was a general cry of "con-

"Very well. Then first we'll hear

from the strike committee."

Foley, as chairman of the strike com mittee, should have spoken for it; but the committee being aware of the se vere humiliation he was suffering, and to save him what public pain it could, had sympathetically decided that some other member should deliver its report. And Foley, with his cunning that ex tended even to the smallest details, had suggested Pete, and Pete had been

Pete now rose, and with hands or Tom's shoulders' calmly spoke what the committee had ordered. The committee's report was that it had nothing new to report. After carefully considering every circumstance it saw no possible way of winning the strike. It strongly advised the union to yield at once, as further fighting meant only further loss of wages.

Pete was hardly back in his sea when it was moved and seconded that the union give up the strike. A great stamping and cries of "That's right!" it up!" "Let's get back to work!" med to give the motion a tremendous uproar of approval.

heard the motion," said Connelly. "Any remarks?"

Men sprang up in all parts of the and for over an hour there were brief speeches, every one in fa-vor of yielding. In substance they "Since the strike" lost, let's get back to work and not lose any more wages." Every speak-or was applauded with hand-clapping, stamps, and shouts; an enthusiasm for

stamping Tom sat quietly, biding his

Several of the speakers made bitter flings at the leadership that had involved them in this disastrous strike. Finally one man, spurred to abandon by applause, ended his hoarse invective by moving the expulsion of the members who had led the union into the present predicament. So far Foley word, in obvious dejection. But when this last speaker was thru he rose slowly to his feet. At sight of him an eager quiet possessed the meet-

"I can't say's I blame youse very much for what youse 've said," he began, in a voice that was almost humble, looking toward the man who had just sat down. "I helped get the union into the strike, yes, an' I want yous boys"--his eyes moved over the crowd "to give me all the blame that's comin' to me."

A pause. "But I ain't the only one. I didn't do as much to bring on the strike as some others." His glance rested on Tom. "The fact is, I really didn't go in for the strike till I saw all o' youse seemed to be for it. Then o' course I did, for I'm always with youse. An' I fought hard, so long's was a chance. Mebbe there's few"-another glance at Tom-"that'd like to have us keep on fightin'-an' boys--but Buck Foley don't want none vouse to starve.'

He sank slowly back into his chair. 'You did your best, Buck!" a voice shouted, and a roar of cheers went up. brighten somewhat at this encouragement.

"Three cheers for Keating!" cried the nan who had raised this shout in the bar-room, springing to his feet. And again he led off with three groans. which the crowd swelled to a volume matching the cheers for Foley. Connelly, in deference to his office, pounded with his gavel and called for silence but weakly.

Tom flushed and his jaw tightened, but he kept his seat.

The crowd began once more to demand Foley's views on the question before the house. He shook his head at Connelly, as he had repeatedly done before. But the meeting would not accept his negative. They added the clapping of hands and the stamping of feet to their cries. Foley came up second time, with most obvious reluctance.

"I feel sorter like a man that was run over by a train an' had his tongue cut out," he began, making what the union saw was a hard effort to smile. "I don't feel like sayin' much. "It seems to me that everything

worth sayin' has been said already,' he went on in his previous humble, almost apologetic, tone. "What I've got to say I'll say in the shadow of a minute. I size up the whole thing like this: We went into this strike thinkin' we'd win, an' because we needed more money. An' boys, we ought to have But we made a mistake some I guess youse 've found out that in a fight it ain't always the man that's right that wins. It's the strong est man. The same in a strike. We're right, and we've fought our best, but the other fellows are settin' on our chests. I guess our mistake was, we

the fight as we thought we was. "Now the question, as I see it, is: on our chests, we all fagged out, with him mebbe punchin' our faces whenever he feels like it?-keep us there till we're done up forever? Or do we want to give in an' say we've had nough? He'll let us up, we'll take rest, we'll get back our wind an' strength, an' when we're good an' ready, why, another fight, an' better luck! I know which is my style, an' from what youse boys 've said here tonight, I can make a pretty good guess

wasn't as strong when we went into

as to what's your style. He paused for a moment, and when and there was a deep sadness in it that he could not hide. "Boys, this is the hardest hour o' my life. I ain't very used to losin' fights. I think youse can count in a couple o' days all the fights I lost for youse. [A cry, "Never a one, Buck!"] An' it comes mighty hard for me to begin to lose now. If I was to do what I want to do, I'd say, 'Let's never give in.' But I know what's best for the union, boys . .

He sank back into his seat, and his head fell forward upon his breast. There was a moment of sympathetic silence, then an outburst of shouts: "It ain't your fault!" "You've done "It ain't your fault!" "You take your lickin' like man!" But these individual shouts were straightway lost in cries of "Foley!" "Foley!" and in a mighty cheer that thundered thru the hall Next to a game fighter men admire a game loser.

This was Tom's moment. He had been waiting till Foley should place himself on record before the entire ion. He now stood up and raised his right hand to gain Connelly's atten-"Mr. Chairman!" he called

"Question!" "Question!" souted the crowd, few even noticing that Tom

president's eyes, saw Tom and broke into a great hiss.

"D'you want any more speeches?" Connelly put to the union. "Question!" "Question!"

"All in favor of the motion-The desperate strait demanded an eminence to speak from, but the way to the platform was blocked. vaulted to the top of the grand plano and his eyes blazed down upon the crowd.

"You shall listen to me!" be shouted breaking in on Connelly. His right arm pointed across the hall to where Foley was bowed in humiliation "Buck Foley has sold you out!"

In the great din his voice did not carry more than a dozen rows, but upon those rows silence fell suddenly. 'What was that?" men just behind asked excitedly, their eyes on Tom standing on the plane, his arm stretched toward Foley. A tide of explana-tion moved backward, and the din

Tom shouted again: "Buck Foley has old you out!"

This time his words reached the farthest man in the hall. There was an instant of stupefied quiet. Then Foley himself stood up. He seemed to have paled a shade, but there was not a quaver in his voice when he spoke.

"That's a nice little stage play our friend's made up for the last minute He's been fightin' a settlement right along, an' this is his last trick to get youse to put it off. He's sorter like a blind friend o' mine who went fishin' one day. He got turned with his back to the river, an' he fished all day in the grass. I think Keating's got turned in the wrong direction, too.

A few in the crowd laughed waver ingly; some began to talk excitedly; but most looked silently at Tom, still stunned by his blow-like declaration

Tom paid no attention to Foley's "Fifty thousand dollars was what he got!" he said in his loudes: voice.

hundred men had been struck dumb and helpless. Again it was Foley who broke the silence. He reared his long body above the bewildered crowd and spoke easily. "If youse boys don't see thru that lie youse 're blind. If I was runnin' the strike dlone an' wanted to sell it out, what Keating's said might be possible. But I ain't runnin' it. A ommittee is-five men. Now how d'youse supose I could sell out with four men watchin' me-an' one o' them friend o' Keating?"

He did not wait for a response from his audience. He turned to Connelly and went on with a provoked air: "Mr Chairman, youse know, an' the rest o' the committee knows, that it was youse who sugested we give up the strike. An' youse know I held out again' givin' in. Now ain't we had enough o' Keating's wind? S'pose youse put the question.'

What Foley had said was convinc ing; and, even at this instant, Tom himself could admire the self-control the air of provoked forbearance, with which he said it. The quiet, easy speech had given the crowd time to recover. As Foley sat down there was a sudden tumult of voices, and then loud cries of "Question!" "Question!" "Order, Mr. Chairman! I demand the right to speak!" Tom cried.

"No one wants to hear you, and the question's called for."

Tom turned to the crowd. "It's for you to say whether you'll hear me or

"Out of order!" shouted Connelly "I've got facts, men! Facts! Will it hurt you to hear me? You can vote

you please, then!" 'Question!" went up a roar, and im mediately after it a greater and in-creasing roar of "Keating!" "Keat-

Connelly could but yield. He pounded for order, then nodded at Tom. "Well, go on."

Tom realized the theatricality of his lized its advantage, and did not get down. He waited a moment to gain control of his mind, and his eyes moved over the rows and rows of faces that gleamed dully from sweat and excitement thru the haze of smoke.

What he had to say first was pure conjecture, but he spoke with the con-vincing decision of the man who had guessed at nothing. "You've heard the other men speak. All I ask of you is to hear me out the same way. And I have something far more important to say than anything that's been said here to-night. I am going to tell you the story of the most cowardly trick that was ever played on a trade union. For the union has been sold out, and Buck Foley lies when he says it has net, and he knows he lies!"

Every man was listening intently.

"About three weeks ago, just when negotiations were opened again. Foley arranged with the bosses to sell out the strike. Fifty thousand dollars was the price. The bosses were to make a million or more out of the deal, Foley was to make fifty thousand, and we boys were to pay for it all! Foley's work was to fool the committee, make them lose confidence in the strike, and they of course would make the union lose confidence and we'd give up, That was his job, and for it he was to have fifty thousand dollars.

"Well, he was the man for the job. He worked the committee, and worked it so slick it never knew it was being worked. He even made the committee think it was urging him to give up the as claiming right of speech.

"Mr. Chairman" Tom cried again.

Connelly's attention was caught, and r an instant he looked irresolutely Tom. The crewd, following their happened. I give you that credit, year-

Buck Foley. You're the smoothest crook that ever happened!

Foley had come to his feet with s look that was more a glaring scowl than anything else: eyebrows drawn down shaggily, a gully between themnose drawn up and nostrils flaring-jaws clenched—the whole face clench ed. "Mr. President, are youse goin to let that man go on with his lies? he broke in fiercely.

The crowd roused from its tension 'Go on, Keating! Go on!'

"If he goes on with them lies, I for one ain't goin' to stay to listen to 'em?" Foley grabbed his coat from the back of his chair and started to edge thru to the aisle.

"If you leave, Buck Foley, it's the same as a confession of guilt!" shout ed Tom. "Stay here and defend your self like a man, if you can!"

"Against youse?" He laughed a dry cackling laugh, and his self-mastery smoothed out his face. And then his inherent bravado showed itself. On reaching the sisle instead of turning toward the door, he turned toward the platform and seated himself on its edge, directing a look of insouciant calm upon the men.

"Whatever lies there are, are all yours, Buck Foley," Tom went on He looked again at the crowd, bending to ward him in attention. "The trick worked. How well is shown by our being on the point of voting to give up the strike. Little by little our confidence was destroyed by doubt, and little by little Foley got nearer to his money-till to-day came. I'm speaking facts now, boys. I've got evidence for everything I'm going to tell you. I know every move Foley's made in the last thirty-six hours.

Well, this morning-I'll only give the big facts, facts that count-this morning he went to get the price of us-fifty thousand dollars. Where do you suppose he met Baxter? In some hotel, or some secret place? Not much Cunning! That word don't do justice to Foley. He met Baxter in Baxter's own office :- and with the door open Could anything be more in barmony with the smooth scheme by which he fooled the committee? He left the doo wide open, so everyone outside could hear that nothing crooked was going on. He swore at Baxter. He called him every sort of name because he would not make us any concession After a minute or two he came out still swearing mad. His coat was buttoned up-tight. It was unbuttoned when he went in. And the people that heard thought what an awful callingdown Baxter got.

"Foley went first to the Indepen dence Bank. He left seventeen thousand there. At the Jackson Bank h left fifteen thousand, and at the Third National eighteen thousand. Fift thousand dollars, boys-his price for selling us out! And he comes here to night and pretends to be brokenhearted. 'This is the hardest hour of my life, he says; and so I lose my first strike. Broken-hearted!—with fifty thousand put in the bank in one

There was a tense immobility thru all the crowd, and a profound stillness quickly broken by Foley before anyone else could forestall him. There was a chance that Tom's words had no caught hold-his thousandth chance.

"If that fool is thru ravin', bette put the motion, Connelly," he remark-ed the instant Tom ended, in an even tone that reached the farthest edge o the hall. No one looking at him a this instant, still sitting on the edge of the platform, would have guesse his show of calmness was calling from him the supreme effort of his life.

Voices buzzed, then there rose a dull roar of anger.

It had been Foley's last chance, and he had lost. He threw off his con-trol, and leaped to his feet, his face twisted with vengeful rage. He tossed his hat and cont on the platform, and without a word made a rush thru the

"Let him thru, boys!" Tom shouted, and sprang from the plano. Petersen stepped quickly to his side, but Tom ushed him away and waited in burn ing eagerness in the little open space. And the crowd, still dazed by the reve lations of the last scene, looked fascinated upon this new one.

But at this moment an interruption came from the rear of the hall. "Letter for Foley!" shouted a voice. "Letter for Foley!"

Foley paused in his rush, and turn ed his livid face toward the cry. The sergeant-at-arms was pushing his way thru the center aisle, repeating his shout, his right hand holding an envelope aloft. He gained Foley's side and laid the letter in the walking dele gate's hand. "Messenger just brought it! Very important!" he cried.

Foley glared at Tom, looked at the letter, hesitated, then ripped open the envelope with a bony forefinger. looked on, hardly breathing. while he read.

(To be continued.)

#### Collectivist Society Dinner. The next dinner of the Colectivist

Society will be held at Kalil's restau rant, 14 Park place (upstairs), on Saturday, Oct. 26, at 6:15. The chief speaker will be Carl D. Thompson, who will tell of the work of the Socialist legislators in Wisconsin. A brief account of the proceedings of the Stuttgart Congress will be given by Morris Hillquit. Tickets, \$1 each, can be had of the secretary, Miss M. R. Holbrook, 123 Roseville avenue, Newark, N. J., or W. J. Ghent, at the Rand School, 112 East Nineteenth street. Persons desiring seats should order at once, as a large gathering is expected dinners has grown from 36 at the first to 343 at the March dinner of this

## THE LABOR INTERNATIONAL.

Reports to the Stuttgart Congress Showing the Progress of Socialism and Trade Unionism All Over the World. GERMANY.

The International Socialist Congress of Stuttgart is the seventh assembly of the representation of the class-conscious proletariat of the world. Now for the first time, the International Congress meets in the German Empire. It therefore seems to us appropriate briefly to explain here the principles of the German constitution.

INTRODUCTION.

The German Social Democratic movement has made brilliant progress in consequence of the rapid growth of German commerce and industry since the seventies, and it has acquired a great reputation abroad. It is often observed that the comrades of other countries greatly admire the German Social Democracy for its organization and its propaganda, but criticize its parliamentary results as not proportionate to the strength of its repre sentation. Such judgments are often based on an insufficient knowledge of the German situation.

Germany, unified as h result of the

wars of 1866 and 1870-71 [Austro-

Prussian and Franco-Prussian .- Tr. ]

did not become a unitary state such as

England and France had become or such as Italy became in the nineteenth century. The burial of the German Confederation [Deutsche Bund] in 1866 formed the foundation for a "German Empire with a Prussian helmet" By Article 4 of the Treaty of Prag (Aug. 23, 1866) Austria expressly consented to "the formation of a Germany without Austria". Northern Germany at once constituted a league of states Ithe North German Confederation-Tr.1 in which Prussia predom inated-all the more, since she had, by

the war of 1866, swallowed up the states of Hannover, Electoral Hesse, Hesse Nassau, Holstein, and Frankfurt-on Main and had thus effected a closer connection between the western and the eastern provinces which she had previously held. In Article 79 of the Constitution of the North German Confederation [Nord-Deutsche Bund] it was provided that the relations of the Federation with the states of Southern Germany-Bavaria, Baden, Württemherg-should be regulated by special treatles. Hesse accepted, for its provinces north of the Main, the provisions of the Confederation. In the course of the war of 1870-'71, negotiations begun which led to the entry of the South German states into the German confederation. This confederation re ceived the name of "German Empire" [Deutsches Reich]. The King of Prus sia bore, in his function as president of the confederation, the title of "German Emperor", the William I, who was a particularist [that is, who thought and felt much more as a Prussian than as a German-Tr.]. did not at first much like the title. The changes in the Constitution necessituted by this new situation were accepted by the legislative bodies of the North German Confederation and by the few states of South Germany; but the South German states reserved some special rights in certain domains The union of the German states was a necessary result of economic devel opment. Capitalism felt itself hamper ed in its development by the plurality of states, which, before 1866 had the most systems of coinage, weights and measures, tariffs, transportation, industrial legislation, etc. In 1819 a tariff union [zollverein] had been formed under Prussian influence, but it had not been able to give satisfaction to the expanding activities of capitalism. The bourgeoisie had in 1850 created in its Nationalgerein [National Union] an organization which carried on a vigorous propaganda for the union of the German According to it, the basis of the German Empire, under Prussian direction, ought to be the imperial conotion drafted by the first German Parliament in 1849, which had never

ment was decidedly too liberal to suit the bourgeoisle or the governments. After the triumphs of Prusso-German militarism on the battlefields in Bohemia and in France, and in consequence of the fecundation of Ger man industry by the shower of gold ["la pluie des milliards"-the 5,000,-000,000 francs or \$1,000,000,000] which France had to pay after the war. German capitalism had the best opportunity to run wild in chase for profits. It renounced the constitutional struggle for a liberal unified German state and fitted the constitutions of the numerous separate states into the frame of the new con federation. It added thereto militarism à la Prussienne and insisted on putting foremost in its program a strict unification in matters concerning the creation of a great economic domain.

been put into force. But this docu-

The Constitution of the German Empire dates from April 16, 1871. The constitution of the 26 separate states remain, side by side with that of the Empire. They are limited by the Imperial Constitution, which defines the fields of action reserved to the ligislative bodies of the Empire. The power of the Empire is superior to that of any of the states. The legislation of the various states cannot go beyond bounds determined by Imperial law, but the field of Imperial legislation can be extended by constitutional methods, which, however, very rarely happens.

The presidency of the "perpetual federation established to protect the territory of the union and the law prevailing within these frontiers and to administer and safeguard the welfare of the German nation" belongs to the King of Prussia under the title of Ger-

man Emperor. The Emperor represe the Empire in international law. He declares war and makes peace in the name of the Empire, concludes alliances and other treaties with foreign states, accredits and receives ambassadors. To declare war in the name of the Empire he must obtain the consent of the Bundesrat [Federal Council]that is 'to say, the representation of the 25 governments which constitute the Empire-except in case the territory of the Empire is attacked by land or sea. In matters of foreign pol icy, the legislative powers of the several states are not to be considered. The Bundesrat has a Commission on Foreign Affairs of which, according to the Constitution, Bavaria holds the presidency. But this does not at all signify that the states have any spe cial influence in foreign affairs. In this field more than anywhere else, Prussia is predominant. The feudal classes and especially the Prusslan Junkers the lesser nobility or great landowsing class.-Tr.1, regard a diplomatic career as the most distinguished occupation. The officials of the Empire are appointed by the Empire and are not at all responsible to the several states.

The Bundesrat and the Reichstag which are convoked anually by the Emperor and which take their decisions by a majority vote, exercise the legislative functions of the Empire. The Bundesrat is composed of representatives of the 25 states. The provinces of Elsass-Lethringen [Allsace-Lorrainel, in which the Emperor wields the power, have no representation. Prussia has 17 representatives, Bavaria 6, Saxony and Württemberg each 4, Baden and Hesse each 3, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick each 2 ,and the other 17 states one each. The delegation of each state votes as a unit. The representatives are responsible to their several state governments and receive instructions from them. They have a right to sit and speak [but not to vote-Tr.] in the

Bismarck upheld the principle that the ministers of the several states ought to represent those states in the respective Diets [state legislatures]. The influence of certain states-espe cially of Prussia, the largest-upon the legislation of the Empire is more considerable. While Prussia has but 17 out of the 58 votes in the Bundesrat. the small states of North Germany are completely under Prussian influence. so that Prussia is always sure of a majority. The only exception to ma jority rule in the Bundesrat is that 14 adverse votes can defeat a proposed constitutional amendment. The presidency of the Bundesrat appertains to the Chancellor of the Empire, who is

named by the Emperor. The German Empire has no such thing as a Ministry responsible to Parliament. The various administrative departments are presided over by Secretaries of State who act only as deputies for the Chancellor. The office of Imperial Chancellor has, from the be ginning of the Empire, been united in one person with that of the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Except for some brief periods, ever since the foundation of the Empire, the Chancellor has at the same time been President of the Council of Ministers of Prussia. It is not surprising that no Imperial law can be enacted without first being approved by the Prussian Government. The Prussian Diet is elected under a three-class suffrage system which has so far had the effect of completely excluding the working class from representation.' We shall speak later of the special rights which are reserved to Bavaria and Württemberg in certain matters-postal administration, inviolability of domiclie, military organization, etc.

Prussla is predominant and is visibly represented by the ubiguity pointed helmet. The German troops are bound by their oath to obey without reservation the commands of the Emperor, who is also King of Prussia They are also required to take an oath of allegiance to the monarchs of their respective states-to the Senates of the Hanseatic states. [The three cities of Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, the only independent survivors of the medieval Hansa or federation of free cities, are the only German states which are not monarchies; they are oligarchic republics.-Tr.] Obligatory service is established by the Constitution The military force in time of peace is regulated by law, and the term of service, as increased by the last parliament, is five years. The amount of military expenses is determined by appropriation laws each year. Up to the present there has been no

In military affairs the influence of

Imperial direct taxation, this source of income being left to the states. The revenues of the Empire are derived from indfrect taxes on commodities, revenue stamps, and the profits of the postal and telegraph service. The states are bound to make up any excess of the expenditures of the Empire over its receipts by contributions proportioned to their population. This weighs more heavily upon small states

the lower house of the Prussian Diet, the voters in each district are divided into three classes according to income-a small class of very rich men, a larger class of the noderately rich, and a yet much larger hass of poor men; this third class almost invariably comprises a large majority of the voters. Each class chooses one-third of the electors who, in turn, choose the dis-trict's representative in the Diet. The first and second classes, the constituting a min ority and often a ridiculously small minor-ity of the voting population, thus wield two-thirds of the voting power.—Ed.

cities such as the Hanse Furthermore, since the exp the billions payed by France in seventies, there has been a rapid crease of loans to meet the extraord ary expenses of the Empire. Cap ist management has plunged the Em-pire into debt to the amount of 4,000. 000,000 marks (\$1,000,000,000), and th same is considerably increased each year.

Government bills are considered by

the Bundesrat and afterward go to th

of 397 Deputies, who are elected fro

Reichstag. The Reichstag is con

an equal number of districts. Pro has 236, Bavaria 48, Saxony 23, Württemberg 17, Baden 14, Hesse 9, Schwerln 6, etc. According to the Electoral Law of May 31, 1869, there should be one Deputy for every 100,000 inhabitants. Some small states, as Waldeck, Lippe-Schaumburg, etc., have less than this number of inhabitants; but every state is entitled to at 1 one Deputy. Meanwhile, it has been impossible to get a reapportionment the the population has considerably in creased. [To be quite accurate, the point is that the population has shifted as well as increased—that is, has increased much more rapidly in some regions than in others.-Tr.] This explains the fact that the population of electoral districts varies all the way from 50,000 to 700,000. Originally the Deputies were elected for a term of three years; but in 1888 the term was changed to five years. The Reich is a legislative body whose rights are identical with those of the Bundesrat. One of the great faults of the system is that there are no committees of inves tigation as in the English system [nor as in the American.-Tr.] The Re stag has to depend solely upon the information furnished by the Government. The Social Democratic grounds recently introduced a bill to estal lish such committees. The Reich has but one effective method to obtain such a reform-that is, by refusing to vote the budget'; but up to the presen time there has never been a mi willing to adopt this method of The unity of the Empire is mos complete in economic matters. motive force to unity was in this profit interest of the bourgeoisle. The

GermanEmpire constitutes one com-mercial and tariff domain. [Just as in the United States, only the Fede government can impose tariffs and these are uniform at all portions of the frontier.-Tr.] Only some port of Hamburg and Bremen are, in the quality as "free ports", considere as from this point of view, foreign d un-tries. The systems of coinage, weights and measured, the banking hours, patent laws, commercial law, regula concerning maritime navigation, th protection of industrial property, labor legislation, the right of persons to remove from place to place, provis concerning passports, the admir-tion of the post and telegraph, or bles, control of railways, the orga tion and security of communic regulations for the merchant n the navy, and many other matters, well as the tariffs, are, with some slight exceptions, uniform the extent of the Empire. Bavaria has own regulations of reside abode ["domlcile et sejour" abode respectively to permanent re and to the stay of travelers in an given place.-Tr.]; for the ad tion of the post and telegraph Wi temberg and Bavaria have some cial rights. The judicial system also unified in 1900, in all that e cerns civil law, by the adoption of the New Civil Code; the Criminal Code has been uniform since 1871.

The political life of Germany characterized by the existence great number of parties. The servatives are divided into two parti besides the Antisemites. The Lib are divided into four parties. C pared with these bourgeols parties the Clerical Center is in the front rank as the most numerous party. In the first Reichstag [1871 to 1874] it had but 58 Deputies. The Center had then a par-ticularist character [opposed to the centralizing tendency.—Tr.] It grew in numbers during the "kulturks when Bismarck sought to reduce power of the [Roman] Church by public measures; he failed in this, just as in the Exception Laws against the So-cialists. Since the kulturkampf, the

I For some of our American rec brief explanation of this term may not be superfluous. The budget, in the language of European parliaments, means the appropriations. The Government (walkingstry as European countries means the Ministry as a body, but in the German Empire means a body, but in the German Empire a budget of simply the Chancellor) submits a b appropriation bill, which is debated in parllament and voted on, first in its liament and voted on, first in its several parts (as military budget, naval budget, civil list, educational, colonial, etc.), and then as a whole. To vote against the budget is an act of opposition; and in countries having a truly parliamentary system, the defeat of the budget as a whole or of any of its considerable parts is a signal for the resignation of the Ministry which presented it. The Social Democrats in the German Reichstag regularly vote against the miliit. The Social Democrats in the G Reichstag regularly vote against the tary, naval, colonial, and secret fund budgets and against the budget as a whole the first four for obvious special reasons; as democrats and antimilitarists; the last, as an act of opposition pure and simple, But the Social Democracy and the smaller parties of irreconcilable opposition have never constituted a majority; and the other large opposition parties—as, for instance, the Cierical Center—have never gone so far as to join in forming a decided Opposition majority and, by defeating the budget, giv-ing a definite challenge to the Government. Should this be done, one of two things must result, since government cannot be carried on without money: Either the Chancellor would have to make concessions that would induce a majority to vote the budget, or he would have to proceed to collect and appropriate revenues without warrant of isw-in a word, attempt a cou

Continued on page 6.

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#### INTERNATIONAL LITHOGRAPH-ERS' CONGRESS.

sixth congress of the Internaonal Lithographers and allied trades ok place at Copenhagen, Sept. 19-21. present from Belgium, Denmark, any, England, France, Holland, way, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland Hungary, while Italy and the led States were represented thru glish delegates. A quarterly bulnted in three languages sped; also a traveling book for decided to adopt Esperanto as discuss language and medium of ree between the officials and to thoro investigations the and working conditions of the in all countries. The next confill meet at Amsterdam three

#### ANTWERP STRIKE IS WON.

dispatch states the strike of the lock workers at Antwerp has been ise that the dockers, if they promise that the districted days id receive a minimum wage of 51/2 that all the strike-breakers could be discharged within eight days and the hated contracts withdrawn by loyers association, the striknoted to resume work. The workgained a great victory. The in-luction of strike-breakers from land caused much ball feeling both in Holland and England and the question of preventing a recurrence of such scandals is being vigorously agitated.

Socialists and trade unionists in Canada are writing letters to England warning working people from being decoyed into endgrating to Canada, where comis growing greater and there is no work for plasterers and brick-layers and very little for other trades. Protests are growing against workers in other countries being deceived as to the true state of affairs.

#### For THER INTERNATIONAL CON-FERENCE.

An International Conference of Cenral Trade Union Secretaries has just been field art Christiania in Norway. The French Confederation of Unions asked that the question of a general strike and militarism be included in the order of business. The Conference in reply uffirmed the Amsterdam resowhich confines trade conferto the discussion of Indus matters and the support of mions in different countries which might be on strike. On the question of the importation of "seabs" from one country to the other, Pete. ish scabs in the Hamburg and Antstrikes, saying that this was the result of a large slum population in Britain more hopeless and unorganizable than that of other countries. He said a bill to prevent "scab" Importation would be pushed by the Labor Party at the next session of Parliament.

A sixteen weeks strike of textile workers at Wetteren, Belgium, has been settled to the strikers' advantage. During the struggle the children of the strikers were cared for by their comranged that these children remain another month with their foster-parents until work had been thoroly resumed. Conditions among the textile workers are reported to have been unusually

For the first time the hop pickers of England are organizing. At a great mass meeting held in the hop-picking country resolutions were adopted amid scene of great enthusiasm declaring that, because of the unorganized con dition of the industry, the miserable wages paid and the large profits taken by the capitalists and landlords, "the hop gardens of England should be owned by the people in the interest of the whole community."

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. He says he does not regard himself as well enough to attend properly to the duties of the officer will finish his present term, serving until April 1, 1908. He will probably to undergo a second operation Mr. Mitchell has been president of the miners since 1898, when he succeeded M. D. Ratchford, present Labor Commissioner of Ohio, Who Mitchell's successor may be is not known. The election of officers by referendum takes place beginning Nov. 5.

A deadlock appears to have been reached in regard to the threatened strike of railroad employees of Great Britain. Richard Bell, leader of the strike movement, asked for a conferce with the railway directors to disthe union. Bell received a reply and Venice are tied up.

his proposal was rejected.

A NEW DRED SCOTT DECISION.

The infamous Dred Scott decision which declared that a negro had no rights white men were bound to re spect, has a close parallel in a recent decision of Federal Judge, J. C. Jones of Alabama. One clause of it reads as follows:

"An employer has a property right in the services of his workmen in his business. The employer can maintain an action against any one who entices his servant to leave him, or prevent the servant from working for his em ployer. This property right is protected by the sanction of our criminal laws also."

From the legal point of view this decision establishes the slavery of the wage worker. It must be humiliating to working men who vote capitalist tickets to have their votes come back in such a way.

After seven years of intense suffer ing Martin Fox, ex-President of the Iron Molders' National Union, died at his home in Cincinnati last week. He one of the founders of the Ameri can Federation of Labor and was an important figure in the labor movement in America for years.

#### LABOR FEDERATION IN NEW ZEALAND.

The proposals by Mr. David McLar en, secretary of the Wellington Wharf Laborers; Union, at the Easter Trades and Labor Conference to form a Federation of all existing Trade Unions In New Zealand, will apparently have much wider results than many of those who supported the scheme had any no tion of. It really means, if adopted, the abolition of the present system of Trade and Labor Councils, and the fermation of a new body having not only an industrial but a political basis as every union affillated would be pledged to support an Independent Labor Party candidate for Parliament. According to the Hon. John Rigg this new Labor Party will be 'independent" in the name only, and the Liberal Government will be able to re-lie on it for support.-"Commonwealth," Well-

Railway accidents in Japan are or the increase. The immediate cause of most accidents is the low wages, hard work and long hours of employees The lowest grade of railway worker gets \$4.50 per month.

In Yashiwara, a provincial town, 23 policemen went on scrike against the oppressive treatment received from po-

John Williams the new Commissioner of Labor for New York, has announce ed that he will extend no lenlency to employers in the enforcement of the low any violations of the law. If this announcement means anything it means the law has been repeatedly violated in the past or there would be no necessity for the statement.

#### TRADE UNIONISM IN NEW ZEA-LAND.

According to a New Zealand Parlinmentary return Trade Unionism made substantial increase in membership during the past year. Wellington takes the lend with sixty-three unions having a total combined membership of 9,311. Walhi Amalgamated Miners' and Workers' Union has the greatest individual membership of any New Zealand Union, the number of financial members being 1187. Fifteen employers' and thirteen workers' unions failsend in annual returns. The total number of unions in the colony is now 274 with a financial membership of 34.978. There are also 100 unions of employers with a combined member ship of 3337

In pursuance of the government's policy to suppress the anti-military movement in France, the offices of the General Federation of Labor, were searched last week and a number of manifestoes and copies of the newspaper "La Voix du Peuple" were seized

It is rumored that Bert Williams, Ernest Hogan and other prominent colored actors are contemplating forming an organization similar in purpose to the White Rats. The promoters be lieve that such an organization would prove of great benefit to colored performers in their dealings with the dif ferent variety managers and booking agencies, and have applied to the White Rats to stand sponser for them

#### GENERAL STRIKE IN ITALY

A general strike was declared at Milan, Italy, last Friday as the result of a fight between the striking gas workers and a body of strike breakers, in which the carbineers were called out and fired on the men. No newspapers were published in Milan Satur

All the factories are guarded by troops. The street car lines have stop per running and all stores are closed There have been many minor encounters and the strikers have cut the wires conveying electricity for the city lights. The government has ordered a large detachment of troops into Milan.

The railroad men went out also and all trains running to Switzerland and

#### INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

GERMANY.

The new Social Democratic Party school was opened in Berlin, Oct. 1. Beside Dr. Franz Mehring, Heinrich Cunow, Hermann Duncker and Rosa Luxembourg, two foreigners were to be teachers, Dr. Hilferding, Austrian, and Pannekoek, Dutch, but the last two were informed by the police that they had better keep their hands off, otherwise they would be deported from Prussia. The "Vorwarts" says the re-Socialists have plenty of reserve forces for their teaching, and the party school will not suffer from this interference Despite the usual rumors to the con-

trary the annual conference of the German Sodal Democratic Party was quiet and the proceedings were harmonious and inspiring. As there was no hall in Essen large enough to ac-commodate the Congress a large tent to hold 5,000 people was improvised. Paul Singer presided and August Bebei delivered the opening address. The report of the Executive Committee showed that there are now 530,464 enrolled Socialists in the different branches in Germany; in Leipzig 26.4 per cent of the total Socialist vote are party members; 11,000 members are secret members, as they dare not, for various reasons, openly avow themselves Socialists. There are now 1,049,707 subscribers to the Socialist papers, the increase during the year amounting to no less than 211,917. A party school, where young propa-gandists are to be trained for half a year, has been established and circulating libraries are also to be organized. Frau Bader spoke for the women in the movement. After a discussion on militarism and colonial policy, in which Comrades Bebel, Kautsky. Lebedom, Wurm, Singer, David, and Noske took part, the position of the Stuttgart International Congress was accepted. The political situation in Germany occupied some attention. Comrade Bebel delivered a lengthy speech on this topic. He pointed out that the combination against the Socialists at the last election was overwhelming, the government using every art and subterfuge to defeat them. The German Radicals were roundly de-nounced by many delegates for their alliance with the government, and it was proposed that in the future the Socialists should under no circumstances have anything to do with the Radicals on the second ballot. Bebel opposed this, saying that "it was not expedient to tie our hands. Every sit-uation must be judged on the facts of the situation." Comrade Wurm's speech on the alcohol question, already reported, will be issued in pamphlet form The next Congress will be held at Suremberg.

In commenting upon Emperor Will-inm's recent speech at Memel, "Vor-wärts" takes issue with the deductions which he seemed to draw from the increase of prosperity in Germany. It notes that in Prussia, for example, the income tax returns for the year 189? enumerated 1,659 persons with a taxable income of more than \$25,000, and that by 1906 the number in this category had risen to 3,173, or nearly 100 per cent. The total income of this group rose from \$100,000,000 to nearly \$200,000,000, or over 50 per cent, and the average income from \$56,000 to \$62,000. As far as this category is concerned the Emperor's conclusions "Vorwarts" says, may be justified. On the other hand, the average income of persons with a taxable income of from \$225 to \$750 fell during the same pe riod from about \$340 to \$332. Out of a total population in Prussia of 37,000,-000, more than 20,000,000 do not pay income tax; in other words, this large proportion draws an annual income of less than \$225, and 9,000,000 more have an income of less than \$375 a year. The remaining 8,000,000 possess in-comes ranging from \$750 to \$25,000. In view of the continual increase in the cost of living, "Vorwärts" contends that a distribution of wealth on this scale is unequal, and that the mass of the people have not benefited by the high prosperity to which the Emperor so confidently referred.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht, son of the late William Liebknecht, has been senenced to 18 months imprisonment for publishing a pamphlet against militarism. Comrade Liebknecht advo cated a general military strike in the event of an unpopular war and also opposed standing armies generally. The pamphlet was regarded as treasounble by the government and as tending to destroy the patriotism of the troops. The verdict will no doubt the sentiment against milltarism in Germany.

#### AUSTRIA.

Thru the influence of the Christian Socialists the Lower Austrian Diet has adopted a franchise scheme which promises to perpetuate their control of provincial affairs. They have gerrymandered the Vienna constituencies with much boldness. The electoral qualifications in the capital are the completion of the twenty-fourth year of age and three years residence. cording to the "Arbeiter Zeltung" (So cialist) the urban districts with Christian Socialist majorities and a total population of 826,000 will have thirtysix representatives, while the district with Social Democratic majorities and a population of 701,000 will have only twelve representatives. In other words, there will be one representative for every 23,000 inhabitants in Christian Socialist and one for every 58,000 in-habitants in Socialist districts. The Socialists, while protesting, accept for the present this inequality for the sake-

\* of universal suffrage in the Vienna provinefal elections. They hope to dimin ish the number of Christian Socialist seats in the near future. Under the new scheme the Lower Austrian Diet will consist of 127 members-an increase of 49 seats elected as follows: Fifty-eight by universal suffragethat is, 48 in Vienna and 10 in the country; 31 by the rural communes, and 15 by the country towns; 16 by the large landowners and 4 by the chambers of commerce, while the bishops of Vienna and of St. Polten and the rector of the Vienna University will, as hitherto, sit in the Diet in virtue of their offices. By this arrangement the middle class Liberals are likely to be left altogether out in

#### FINLAND.

Twenty young Finns, mostly workingmen, who are members of a secre society, have been arrested on suspi cion that they were connected with the grounding of the imperial yatcht near Hango, on Sept. 11. The only evidence the police have is that the society recently purchased a motorboat.

#### FRANCE.

The Ministry of War has instituted prosecution of Gustave Hervé, leader of the extreme anti-militarist faction of the Socialist Party. Hervé recently started a paper at Paris to defend his views and the police have searched the office and confiscated some documents supposed to be damaging to him.

Cable dispatches last week stated that the congress of the Radical Socialists at Nancy had decided to have no connection with the Unified Socialists. As the "Radical Socialists" have always been bourgeols except in name the action taken was superfluous.

#### SPAIN.

A protest meeting attended by 3,000 people was held in Madrid, Oct. 6, to protest against the action of France and Spain in Morocco. A resolution adopted demanded the withdrawal of Spanish troops and the recognition of the independence of Morocco. Another resolution also unanimously adopted protested against the deportation of French Socialists from Spain and Spanish Socialists out of France.

A manifesto has been issued to the workers of France and Spain by the National Council of the Spanish Socialist Labor Party and the French sec tion of the International Labor Association protesting against the Moroccan expedition, and urges French and Spanish Socialists to institute a common campaign in order to put a stop to the slaughter and prevent further capitalist crimes. The agitation against the expedition will be inaugurated by great meetings to be held simultaneously in Paris and Madrid, at which speakers of each nationality will be exchanged, a Spanish Socilaist spenking in Paris and a French Socialist in Madrid.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., secretary of the Labor Party, has brought down upon himself a censure from man English clergymen because of his criticism of the opposition of leading Church of England clergymen to the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill, which has at last become a law after many years of parliamentary agitation. This bill merely legalizes the marriage of a man with the sister of his deceased wife. MacDonald especially criticised the Archbishop of Canterbury who, at the time of the famous agitation in England against the introduction of Chinese labor into South Africa excused the immorality which it was known would follow the importation on the ground that it was a "regrettable necessity". And yet, MacDonald says, this is the ecclesiastic who is nov fomenting trouble between the church and the state because Parliament ha decreed that a man may legitimately ald has replied to the protesting cler gymen and refuses to retract what he said about the reverend and shocked

Archbishop.

It is now denied that the row in the Women's Political and Social Union reported in The Worker last week, is caused by the dissenters to the administration desiring to be left free to support Labor candidates if they wish and not to be compelled to sign a piedge to act independently of all parties, including the Labor Party. The revolters say they are in accord with this pledge. The row seems to be over

A Central Women's Circle, an organization of Socialist women, has been formed in London. The object is to interest women in Socialism and have them join in party work. tures by capable people are being

SOUTH AFRICA.

The forty-third anniversity of Ferdinand Lasalle's death was commemorated by a meeting of Bohannesburg Socialists on Aug. 31.

#### CANADA.

The business of the Socialist party of Canada has grown to such an exent that a secretary has been engage under salary to give all his time to the work, the expense to be borne jointly by the Dominion Executiv Committee and Executive Committee of British Columbia. George Dales, Box 836, Vancouver, B. C. is the Sec-retary. The "Western Clarion", Van-couver, continues to be the official or-

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#### **HUNGARIAN WORKERS** DEMAND SUFFRAGE.

The gigantic labor demonstration for universal suffrage for Hungary held in Buda Pest for Oct. 10 passed of under the most auspicious circum stances and without a hitch. Upward of 60,000 trade unionists

marched thru the boulevards to the Stadtwaldchen Park, where a meeting was held. The march, which lasted three hours, passed off in an orderly manner. Detachments of police were stationed

in Parliament Square in anticipation of trouble at the opening of the houses, and they kept the approaches clear, but they were not needed. A deputation of workmen presented Herr Justh, President of the lower house, with a petition, which set forth that the house had displayed a lack of understanding in the case of the social reforms needed by the working people, who, it was added, were animated by patriotism, and were enthusiastically working for independence, especially the economic independence, of Hungary. President Justh, in reply, denied that the house was solicitous of "class interests," and said he "was convinced that the pres ent Hungarian Ministry would solve the problem of electoral reform for the welfare of the fatherland, and without any outside pressure."
Without a doubt, however, this great

demonstration has impressed upon the government the necessity of granting some concession toward universal suffrage, if not all, to the workers Everywhere, the cause of emancipa-tion makes its way against all ob-

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#### A Sweeping Injunction. A sweeping injunction has been is

sued against the striking miners of Bell County, Ky. It prohibits the strikers from talking to non-union men, paying the expenses of those desiring to leave the mines, providing milon men that there is a strike on in Bell County. In commenting on this injunction John Mitchell advises the strikers to disregard it as "it would be much better that one-half of the workingmen should die in prison than that there should be any surrender of the rights and immunities guaranteed to us by the constitution." food to the strikers or notifying fellow

#### \* LABOR DIRECTORY.

Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS. PROGRESSIVE INT. WINION No. 90—Office and Employment Ruseau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. 14 Rohemian—311 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 14 Rohemian—311 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 14 Rohemian—321 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7,30 s. mi.; Dist. IV—ASWO Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—2009 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—439 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Experision meets every Tresday at Faulhabers Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS: UN-ION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. 54th street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTELS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, William L. Draper, 482 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City, Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 221 Fast 191st street, Financial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Lists' Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth stret.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 518-E. Eighty-second street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 220 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 Worth.

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

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

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

LABOR SECRETARIAT Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 59769 FRANKLIN

Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committe is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

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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 immediately following. All reports must be WRITTEN IN INK OR TYPE-WRITTEN, and in all cases are subject to editorial condensation. As the demand upon the space for Party News is steadily growing correspondents are requested to cultivate brevity. Reports of past occurrences, lectures meetings, plenics, etc., will either be eliminated entirely or limited to as few words as possible, according to the discretion of the editors. Observance of these rules will facilitate the work of the editors and make toward more general satisfaction among those mak-

#### National.

By referendum vote a special state con-vention of the Socialist Party of Indiane has been called to meet Sunday, Oct. 20, at

The price lists of supplies, handled by the National Office, have been generously distributed, besides appearing frequently in the Official Monthly Bulletin. requested to send cash with all orders. The clerical work has been considerably in-creased by the publication of an inventory each month.

ch month. Comrade Ben Tillett of England is now in Australia for his health. He will proba bly arrive in San Francisco en route home about the middle of November. Comrad-Tillett is willing to speak either for labo organizations or the Socialist Party in about teu cities across the country. Communications should be addressed to the

The following is reported by James 8 Smith, State Secretary of Illinois: "The Illinois Volksblatt Publishing Association and the German Central Committee of th Socialist Party of Chicago, publish the German weekly Socialist paper, 'Neus Leben', Mr. Robert Salfiel was employed as editor and manager up to June 20, 1907, when he disappeared, without notice, and greatly endangered the regular issuance of the paper. Later it was discovered he had ed bills for advertising for which he no returns. Further it was discovered that sixty-three certificates of stock valued at \$10 each, were missing, for the proposed German Sociatist daily paper."

Eighty subscribers are now using the Soate matter. Taking the average circulation of each paper to be 3,000. So-

Fishel for week ending Oct. 12: 17th Ward Br. (Scandinavian), Chicago, , \$2; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Br. 232, deago, Ill., \$5; do., Br. 10), Duryes, Pa., Local Rochester, Pa., \$4; Local Dayton,
 Local Bethlehem Pa., \$3; Local Williams, Ind. Ter., \$2; total, \$34.50; pre-

viously reported, \$945.76; total, \$980.26.
National Secretary Barnes' financial report for September shows receipts of \$2.312.90; expenditures, \$2.087.34, and a balance of \$336.14. The chief receipts were dues from organized states, \$1.220.80; literature \$157.70; supplies \$90.45. W. F. of ducs from organized states, \$1,22.50; interature, \$157.20; supplies, \$00.45; W. F. of M. Defense Fund, \$25; National Organizing Fund, \$588.03. The chief items of expense were: Office wages, \$247; printing, \$748.50; speakers, \$848.82; rent, \$100.

Dues were received from organized states as follows: Alabama, \$5; Arizona, \$15; Callegate, \$200. Consecutions.

fornia, \$40; Colorado, \$20; Connecticut, \$30; Florida, \$15; Idaho, \$16; Illipola, \$132.50; Indiana, \$20.05; Iowa, \$35; Kansas, Louisiana, \$7.5); Maine, \$1; Marriand,
 Massachusetta, \$68.20; Michigan, \$58.85;
 Minnesota, \$81.25; Missouri, \$40; Montana, \$14.50; Nebraska, \$5; New Hampshire, \$7; New Jersey, \$4); New York, \$100; Ohlo, \$151; Oklahoma, \$60; Oregon, \$31; Pennayl-vania, \$153.75; Rhode Island, \$10; South vania, \$153.75; Rhode Island, \$10; South Dakota, \$7; Tennessee, \$5; Texas, \$20.75; Vermont, \$4; Washington, \$8.85; West Vir-ginia, \$5; Wisconsin, \$54.70; Wyoming, \$17.50. Unorganized states: Georgia, \$5; Hawafi, \$1.20; New Mexico, \$10; members-

total liabilities are \$1,193.57; total \$4,435.38; balance net resources, NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGAN-

Geo. H. Goebel: Oct. 21-22, Dalhart, Tex.; Oct. 23, Amarillo: Oct. 24, Portals, N. Mex.;

et. 25-26, Elida. Martin Hendricksen (Finnish): Oct. 2)-21, Gardner, Mass.; Oct. 23-24, Fitchburg; Oct. 25-26, Maynard. 
Lena Morrow Lewis: New York, under

direction of the State Committee.

Carl D. Thompson: Oct. 20, Portsmouth,
O.; Oct. 21-23, Byesville; Oct. 24, Hageratown, Md.; Oct. 25, Baltimore; Oct. 26,

tion of State Committee.

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

Gny E. Miller: Texas, under direction of State Committee.

John W. Brown, candidate for Governor, will speak as follows the coming week: Oct. 21, Gloucester; Oct. 22, Quincy; Oct. 24, Plymouth; Oct. 25, Rockland; Oct. 20, Whitman; Oct. 27, Somerville.

James F., Carey's dates are as follows: Oct. 19, Quincy; Oct. 20, Lynn; Oct. 21. Maldin: Oct. 23, Charlstown; Oct. 24-25, Lawrance.

Geo. G. Hall of Dorchester was the first

Geo. G. Hall of Dorchester was the first to return a subscription paper, and there was something on it.

The Secretary has sent out his financial report for the period from Aug. 19 (when he assumed the office) to Oct. 1. The State Committee and the Boston Executive Committee have cooperated in securing two rooms on the same floor in the same building fey joint offices. The rooms face the street and are in the liveliest part of Boston. Those who have wept over Boston and Massachusetts should have patience.

BOSTON. BOSTON.

BOSTON.

Geo. G. Cutting was the principal speakrr at the last Sunday evening discussion
neeting at Pilgrim Hall, 604 Washington
treat. His subject, "The Philosophy of
Iappiness", was very interesting and much
ppreciated by the audience. Sunday, Oct.
O, Rev. J. P. Bland, B. D., of Cambridge,
wall known lecturer, and who for years
as been connected with the Paine Memoal Institute of Boston, will be the princial speaker. Subject: "Life's Supreme
roblems". Meetings begin at S p. m.
sarp Archimos fres.
W. B.

\_\_\_\_\_

New Jersey.

HUDSON COUNTY.

Meetings in Hudson County are arranged as follows: Oct 21, Cassile and Clerkin, Grove and Thicteenth, Jersey City: Oct. 22, Kiepe and Logiest, Monticello and Harrison avenue; Gearlety and Scheeder, Grove and Fourth street, Jersey City; Oct. 23, Kearns and Clerkin, Central avenue and Griffith, Versey City: Mead and Lat-sen, Third and Central, Kearpey: Oct. 24, Gearlety and Scheeder, First and Garden, Hoboken; Oswald and Larsen, Arlington Depot, Arlington; Oct. 25, Leffingwell and Clerkin, Communipaw and Halliday, Jersey City: Mead and Larsen, Third and Harrison, Harrison; Oct. 28, Killingbeck and Clerkin, Newark and Jersey avenues; Kearns and Scheeder, Danforth and Old Bergen Road, Jersey City; Cassile and Schubert, Avenue D and Twenty-third. Rayonne; Korshet and Logiest, Washington and Third, Hoboken.

#### Pennsylvania.

BUTLER COUNTY.
Local Butler met Sunday, Oct. 13, at
Creamery Hall, Butler. Five applications for membership were accepted. Fred L. Schwartz, State Organizer, addressed the Carpenters' Union of Butler on Friday evening, Oct. 11, on "Trade Unionism and Socialism." He sold \$2.20 worth of literature. Local Butler has elected Comrades Chatelain and Bester as a committee to se-cure suitable rooms for headquarters and reading room.

Efforts will be made to have Comrade

Schwartz address the other unions of But ler. All Socialists and sympathizers of Butler County are asked to communicate their address to Alfred Chatelain, 216 Maple venue, Butler, Pa.

We are going to try and increase the cir-culation of The Worker in Butler County. A supply of English literature has been i, and we are going to order so Italian literature also

PHILADELPHIA. All comrades are reminded that we need all the watchers we can get to see

that our vote is counted. Moral: Get all the people you can to act for us. George R. Kirkpatrick will speak at the Southwark Labor Lyceum, 1208 Tasker street, Sunday evening, Oct. 20, at 8 p. m. All preparations have been made for a large meeting.

The original order of fifteen thousand

(15,000) leaflets, "Do You Want Your Children to Go to School," having been exhausted, an additional lot of twenty (20.0)0) thousand has been ordered. This leadet is of particular importance at this time when the local school question is being so widely discussed. Comrades are requested to disthe full advantage of the proverblal hot iron.

Downtown comrades are arranging for a series of hall meetings to be held every first and third Sunday evening of the onth, the Kirkpatrick meeting being the first of the series.

Carl D. Thompson will speak at the La bor Lyceum, Sixth and Brown streets, Sun day evening, Oct. 27. His subject will be ounced next week.

Jos. Wanhope of New York will be the nain speaker at the rally to be held at Laber Lyceum, Sunday evening, Nov. 2.
Those who have heard Courade Wanhops
on previous occasions will doubtless be on
hand to hear bim again, but it is those who have not yet hedrd him that we are particularly anxious to reach.

The Lithuanian comrades held a monster

mass meeting in Washington Hall, Sunday, Oct. 13, to protest against the actions of the police in arresting two of their com-rudes for selling papers on the street. Three Lithuanien and one English speaker cess, the half being crowded to the

Warren N. Johnson has been elected Cor-responding Secretary of the Campaign Com-

All comrades desiring to take up the study of Grammar this coming winter will please notify Chas. Sehl. Comrade Spicer, editor of "Friends Weekly," will be the

The Literature Agent has issued a attractive leaflet containing a complete list attractive leaner containing a complete list of books in proper order for study along with the cheaper propaganda books. They can be procured at headquarters or will be sent by mail to those who send in their address along with a two (2) cent stamp for

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are ar ranged as follows:

MONDAY, OCT. 21.—Broad and Colum

a: Wm. Fletcher and Sam Clark."
TUESDAY, OCT. 22.—East Plaza, City Hall: V. L. Gulbert and Sam Sadler. THURSDAY, OCT. 24.—Broad and South: G. Bowersox and Sam Sadler.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25 .-- Front and Dauphit C. Patterson and Chas, Sebl; Kensington and Clearfield, E. Ivison and H. Russell, BATÜRDAY, OCT. 26.—Germantown and Lehigh: Wm. Ksily and Sam Sadier; Ger-mantown and Chelten: Jas. McDermott and

J. P. Clark: Forty-second and Lancaster: V. L. Gulbert and Chas. Sehl; Twentieth and Federal: R. Satin and Sam Clark; Richmond and William: Wm. Fletcher and Si-

# Washington, D. C.

The following resolution was adopted by Local Washington at its meeting of Oct. "Whereas, The time is ripe for cen

"Whereas. The time is tipe for cementing a closer union between the Socialist Party and those progressive labor unions which favor political action, be it "Resolved, By Local Washington, D. C., Socialist Party of America, that the National Committee issue a call for a conference to be held between representatives of the Socialist Party and of those unions which are admissible, under the London which are admissible, under the London resolution, to the meetings of the Interna tional Socialist Congress; this conference to have for its object the planning of a com-paign for the next presidential election."

#### New York State

Lena Morrow Lewia, National Organiz r
of the Socialist Party, will lecture in Public Library Hall, Yonkers, Monday, Oct. 21,
at 8 p. m. Admission free.
The up-state tour of John M. Work ends

The up-state tour of John M. Work ends at Portchester, Oct. 17. He will be in New York City from Oct. 18 to Oct. 25. Cold weather has been met with and some meetings have been held under difficulties. Good reports are received, however, from the places where he has spoken. His report will be found elsewhere. Lena Morrow Lewis has afteen dates in the state after her engagement in New York City. She will begin her up state dates at Yonkers on Oct. 21.

th the Paine Memon, will be the principal the principal that the princ

ings, and the second and fourth Mondays for debates and study of history.

Local Corning has nominated as follows: Mayor, Walter G. Cruke; Chamberlain, Chester M. Davis; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Otto F. Vollgraf; Constables, F M. Meredith and William J. Connors; Supervisors, Jacob Rother, Bert Armstrong Frank A. Clark; Aldermen, Alvin P. Seld man, Wesley G. Bowen, Leon M. Bossard, Frank E. Coon and William W. Arland.

The certificate of nomination by the Socialist Party of two candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals has been filed with the Secretary of State at Albany.

Several locals have ordered the campaign leaflet, "Why Aren't You a Socialist?" Others should do the same. This is the only leaflet on hand, the "Red Flag" leaflet hav ing all been given out.

Secretaries of locals should remember

that the vote on National Referendum A must be in the hands of the State Secre-tary on or before Oct. 27. Votes received after that date will not be counted. The State Committee has decided to have

special campaign issue of The Worker This edition will be the one of Oct. 26. It rill contain articles specially adapted for the campaign in the state and should widely distributed by every local. A lib-eral distribution of this paper will be the proper kind of work with which to wind up the campaign. A lefter has been sent to all locals relating to this issue with full information as to price, etc. Orders should be sent immediately.

Local Rome is taking on new life. A county and city ticket have been nominated. The city ticket is headed by Martin Wooddell as candidate for Mayor. sumers' union is being organized. bating club has been revived with the of-ficers of the Local as the officers of the Club and the society has been named the "Radical Debating Society." There are four debating societies now in the city, and a challenge has been sent to the lead one, the Independent Debating Club, to de-bate the question: "Resolved, that we are enjoying an era of prosperity." The Radi-cals are asked to take the negative.

A hall meeting in the Labor Temple will

A hall meeting in the Lab be held Oct. 28, with Lena Morrow Lewis

as lecturer. Admission, 10 cents.

Local Olean has placed a full county and city ticket in the field. Candidates are as follows: County Ticket: District Attor-ney, A. B. King; County Treasurer, Daniel McElligott: Member of Assembly, Patrick H. Heeney: Superintendent of Poor, R. G. Hammond; Coroner, Porter Cargill.

Hammond; Coroner, Porter Cargill.
City Ticket: Mayor, Frederick Collis;
Alderman, First Ward, W. B. Wilson; Second Ward, E. L. Nichoson; Third Ward,
William Friend; Fourth Ward, Peter Mor-Fifth Ward, Henry Smith; Sixth Ward, Peter Leoffler. A special meeting was held Oct. 13, and

It was voted to order 2,000 leaflets at once, 1,000 "Why Aren't You a Socialist?" and 1.000 of the "Red Flag." Organizer Cargill will visit Weston Mills, Limestone and Salamanca and endeavor to get the comrades these to distribute literature.

Comrade John M. Work reports as fol

Sunday evening at Watervilet we had fine meeting for about an hour, whe shut us off. A police captain tried to shut us off at the beginning, demanding our per mit. A few Watervilet and Albany rades went over to the police station not specifically mention Sunday and we would have to stop. They then told him that we proposed to go right ahead with that we proposed to go right anemu with his worst, that we intended to stand one on constitutional rights, and that if he arrest ed me he would also have to arrest half dozen others who would mount the box one by one after I was taken in. Finding his bluff called in this vigorous and resolute er, he backed down and did not mo

We had a successful propaganda meet ing the first night at Poughkeep le. The second evening a meeting of the local was held to talk over organization matters. The is very small and cannot well be enlarged just now for lack of material to recruit from. I urged them to do some sys a list of the subscribers and thus manufac turing material to recruit from. I als urged them to hold regular meetings in th form of a study class. There are two or three devoted comrades in whom I have faith that they will keep things moving.

"The weather had turned colder when I reached Newburgh and our open-air mexiting the first evening therefore did not amount to much. The second evening we held a meeting of the local to discuss organization affairs. We took two applications for membership and reinstated one former member. An order for dues stamps and supplies will go into the State Secretary as a result of the meeting. "The weather had turned colder when I tary as a result of the me

"It being too cold for a successful open-air meeting and too short notice for a hall meeting, I stayed at Middletown but one evening. We called a meeting of the faith-ful at the home of a comrade to consider organization. After thoroly going over the situation, we concluded to bury the dead past and start anew. We organized a local with eight members, all strong men. They are going to stick this time. I never or-ganized a local that had better material to start with. The officers are as follows: Stephen C. Hill, recording and financial secretary and treasurer; George W. Mould, organizer; Samuel M. Smith. Bierature

Altho not booked for Geshen, I dropped husky railroad cugineer, who is bravely bearing aloft the lone standard of Socialism in that benighted town.

#### New York City.

The City Executive Committee met Mon-day, Oct. 7. Twenty-four applications were referred to the General Committee, and 11 desiring to form a Finnish branch, endorsement of the 28th and 30th Letter from Henry Clews, stated he was not a political speaker, and did not care to debate on a political subject before election. Organizer answered that the invitation is open at any time. First A. D., delegate absent. Organizer was instructed to notify the 1st A. D. that their delegate has been absent the last five weeks, and to elect another. Second A. D., delegate ab-sent. Yorkville reported that the 16th and 18th A. D. had donated 10 per cent of their isth A. D. had donated 10 per cent of their pienic proceeds to the campaign fund; that the Bohemian branch had ordered 500 cop-ies of a Chicago Bohemian paper; that a Slovak branch had been organized and the-latter requested a Slovak speaker. The Or-ganizer was instructed to comply if possi-ble. West Side has secured a hall for their next year's entertainment, and 25 subscrip-tion cards for The Worker had been sold. Bronx delegate excused. Organizer report-Bronz delegate excused. Organiser reported that the Cooper Union collection was \$118.23; profit on literature, \$56, the major part going to The Worker; that Comrade Cravello is at work on another Italian

leafiet; that the test for the Behemian leaf-let had not been received; that the committee from the Russian branch had not ap-peared with teti for their leaflet; that Comrade Lee's article dealing with the judicial election would probably be used for a campaign leaflet, and that income on cam-paign fists had furproved, but was still be-low the average. Decided to order 200 badges for watchers on election day; to have the leaflets, "Free American Worklagman" and "Why Aren't You a Social ist?" reprinted; to elect a committee to at tend meeting of the 1st A. D. and assist them in their campaign. The statement of the executive in reference to the Jewish Agitation Boreau was read, but action deferred until next meeting.

The General Committee met Saturday,
Oct. 12. The following delegates were
seated: Sth A. D., I. Toroloffsky; 3d and

10th, Karl Danneuberg; 6th, Br. 1, Morris Scheer; 6th, Russian Branch, M. Schenek;

4th, Louis Slotkin. Delegates seated provi-

sionally were Hnery Harris and M. De Young, from the 22d A. D.; P. Woiffers-darff, from the 23d A. D.; Comrade Wyssman, from the 3d, 34th and 35th A. D., German Branch, and Miss Loukels, Mrs. Anna Hedman and Mrs. Olga Nissinen, from the Finnish Branch. Ninety-four at plications for membership were received. of which 33 were for a Finnish Branch and 16 to form a Slovak Branch. Applicants admitted and permission granted to form respective language branches. John V s... (z was transferred to 2d A. D. on re quest and S. Kirschner from 12th A. D. to 6th A. D. G. A. Christian also transferred from 34th A. D. to Branch 3 of the 32d A. D. (Van Nest), on request. The Secretary of the board of management of the "Daily Call" requested that nine delegates be appointed to a conference at Organiz er's office, Sunday, Oct. 27, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of arranging a fair for the Call Fund. Comrades Oppenheimer, Rosen, Obrist. Barth-domew, Boulgach, Jonas, Lore, Stelzer, and Pierce were elected as delegates. Executive Committee's actions of Sept. 30 and Oct. 7 adopted. Decided that the City Executive Committee's state ment giving reasons for stand taken in ref-erence to the Jewish Agitation Bureau be read in General Committee before it is published, Grievance Committee recommended charges of Scheps against Solomor be dismissed. Other cases will be reported on tour of John M. Work and on work of Comrade Brower in Rochester; that Lena Morrow Lewis will follow Comrade Worl on tour. Gave detailed report in regard to the Worker. Decided that a committee elected to work with State Committe te find ways and means to reduce deficit. Comrades Dutton, Paulitsch, Mallly, Kohn and Miss Margolles were elected. Commit tee on selection of literature to be recommended to students of Socialism reported list of books in German. Committee to visit Countess of Warwick reported they were unable to see her, but that she had replied by mail, saying she was here on business and for her health and could not make any engagements to speak, but that ild be glad to come spring, and would then speak for us; 1st, 3d and 25th A. D. were instructed to in quire about a delegate from Euglish Branch who is reported not to be a party member; 8th A. D. reported moving from 106 Ludlow street to 313 Grand street; essfull lecture on the 6th and prolectures in future; 16th and 18th A. D. reported meetings in vicinity of Forty sixth street and First avenue interfered with and urged comrades to attend and aid in pre serving order. The 19th A. D. reported delegate Martin absent for good cause and he was excused. The 22d A. D. asked that

gates from this state to the Stuttgart Con-gress be invited to attend and give a deaccount of the proceedings. The comrades are again reminded that from now on until Election Day their ef-forts should be directed towards a thore cellent stock of leaflets in the Organizer office which will be shipped at once to the headquarters of any district so the comrades may have them for use at open-all The uncertainty of the weather makes i necessary to pay more attention to a prop-or distribution of literature. This has not been carried out as it should have been. Assembly Districts or Agitation Committhere is no more efficient work to make converts for Socialism than by a thore dis-tribution of literature. The Executive Committee has decided that the last Sur day before election be again set aside for a general distribution day for literature. and arrangements are being made to have ready a special leaflet dealing with the peculiar local political situation. The As sembly Districts are urged to take up this to the Organiser as to the quantity to be reserved for hem. This will probably be the last leaflet issued before Election Day, and the comrades should make efforts to listribute as large a quantity as possible.

The registration records giving the names and addresses of all the registered voters will be ready by the end of the week, and comrades desiring to obtain copies of the be provided for.

The watchers' certificates and badges for Election Day will be ready by the end of next week and will be sent to the Organzer of each Assembly District. It is very should make early arrangements to man very polling place in the city of New The comrades of the Broux will hold

ratification meeting at Croton Casino, One Hundred and Sixty-n'nth street, near Mc Kinley Square, Friday, Oct. 18, at 8 p. in. John M. Work, National Organizer of the Socialist Party; John C. Chase and Jos. Wanhope will speak in English and Friz Frebe will speak in German. It is hoped this meeting will be a great success, and comrades in the Bronx are urged to adver-John Shervin Croshy will lecture for the

Liberal Art Society, 206 E. Broadway, Fri-day, Oct. 18, at 8 p. m. Subject: "The Er-The Children's Children's Socialist Sunday School of

Manhattan will meet Saturday, Oct. 19, in the clubrooms of the 8th A. D., 313 Grand street, second floor. Children from 7 to 14 are invited to attend. The 20th A. D. met Oct. 10. Decided to

hold referendum open until next meeting, and to have The Worker placed by newsdealers in the Sunday papers. Members of the party were urged to become citizens. Next meeting will be held Thursday, Oct. The 16th and 18th A. D. will meet every Monday evening bereafter and members are requested to make a note of the

change.

The Young Friends' Socialist Club has arranged a concert and literary festival for

Sunday evening, Oct. 20, in the new head-quarters of the 8th A. D., 313 Grand street. A fine musical program has been arranged for this effair, Miss Anna Maley will also deliver an address. Admission, 10 cents.

#### Kings County.

Kings County Central Committee met Oct. 12. Credential received from 10th A. D. and delegate seated. Bill of Campaign Secretary of \$25.18 ordered paid. Communications received from Working-men's Co-operative Publishing Association, Comrede Herbst, Organizer South Brooklyn Division, The Worker, 20th A. D., Chicago "Dally Socialist". Sixteen applications accepted. Organizer reported mass meetings fairly successful and noon-hour meetings at the navy yard very encouraging. County and Second Judicial conventions were held at the Labor Lyceum, Oct. 6: \$10 worth of subscription cards of The Worker on hand; 50,000 copies of "Red Flag" leaflets on hand; urge comrades to get out same. 22d A. D. organized: donated \$10) to campaign fund. 17th A. D. will not be on the ballot this year on account of not taking part in will be at Silver Hall, Oct. 20. Organizer's report received. State Committee reported that they may run a musical concert in aid of The Worker. Financial Secretary reported receipts of \$21.20; expenses none. Decided that County Committee notify Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association that it does not consider this an op-portune time for holding a fair and publishing a daily paper. Decided that \$5 be ent to the Chicago "Daily Socialist"; that 500 posters be printed for Silver Hall lectures; that article in The Worker entitled "Capitalist Judges" be printed in leaflet form with the name of candidates on the back, also that 25,000 be printed; that a committee be elected to visit the 23d A. D. Br. 2 (Brownsville), and report the views of County Committee in regard to motion passed at previous meeting requesting all monies collected on campaign lists to be turned over to County Committee and to notify them their delegates to County Com mittee will be suspended if this is not car-ried out. Comrades Polskey, Feinberg and Heuer elected on the committee Party in Brooklyn celebrated its second an

niversary on Sept. 29 at Standard Hall. During the first year of its existence the members of this branch numbered barely 20, and several duties had to be performed Now, however, the branch is increasing rapidly, and its 50 members are vigorous; has been established, which gives selections at entertainments. The w not lacking in interest either. This is shown by their earnest endeavors to organize a sewing circle which now meets regu-larly on Thursday evenings at the hall of the branch, 3002 Ninth avenue. gles to learn English, which is hard for an educated person, hinders intercourse with our Yankee comrades. But the Finnish comrades keep informed of the Socialist movement and its progress by reading the two Fibnish papers, "Raivanja" and "Tyo-

On Sunday, Oct. 20, Dr. Henry Frank the well known author and orator, will address the People's Forum. Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, on "The Idea! Possibilities of Society".

Branch 2, 23d A. D., met on Oct. 7, Six cided to arrange a masquerade and civic ball for Jan. 11 and to send delegates to greet the delegate of the Russian Bund at the meeting on Nov. 22. Next meeting will be held Monday evening, Oct. 21, at the Socialist Cub. 177 Christopher avenue, The 22d A. D. will hold a Jewish mass

meeting on Friday, Oct. 18, at 8 o'clock in Diskins Hall, corner of Sutter and Williams avenues, when an attempt will be made t establish a permanent Jewish branch of the party in the district.

The propaganda meetings held for severa rears at Silver Hall, 315 Washington street Brooklyn, will be reopened on Sunday evening. Oct. 20, and will continue each Sunday thereafter. Sol Fieldman will b

## THE SOCIALIST TICKET.

Candidates of the Socialist Party in Kings County.

The following is a list of the candidates of the Socialist Party whose names will ap-pear on the official ballot in Kings County. The way to vote the straight ticket of the Socialist Party—the only vote that there is any sense in a workingman casting -is to mark a cross in the circle under the em-blem of the Arm and Torch on the official ballot, and to make no other mark what

For County Judges, William Butscher Nils A. Seaquist.

For Surrogate Judge, John Libskie. For Sheriff, John A. Behringer. For County Clerk, Julius Gerber.

For District Attorney, William F. Spuhr For County Register, Joseph W. Markwal

For Justice of the Supreme Court, Sec and Department, Louis R. Boudin.
For Judges Municipal Court, Second
Court District, William W. Passage; Third.
Jacob Sleff; Sixth, Charles C. Furman; Seventh, Frederick Blumenberg. FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

3d A. D., Martin Daumberger, 4th A. D., Josefos C. Lipes. 4th A. D., Josefus C. Lipes. 5th A. D., George M. Marr. 6th A. D., Fred Schaefer, 7th A. D., Henry Studt. 8th A. D., Edwin Lewis Martin. 9th A. D., Edward Hourigan 11th A. D., John Moody, 12th A. D., Henry A. Crygler, 13th A. D., Maurice Rosier, 14th A. D., Albert Pauly. 15th A. D., Frank Schweltzer 16th A. D., Morris M. Schuenen 17th A. D., Alfred J. Holmes, 18th A. D., Bernard J. Hiley.

1st A. D., Henry Seiden. 2d A. D., August Welker.

19th A. D., Albert Thieme, 20th A. D., Joseph A. Well, 21st A. D., Benjamin Felgenhaum. 22d A. D., John Spengler FOR ALDERMEN

24th A. D., Engene Kingman, 43d A. D., Gustave Petrit. 44th A. D., Janies Walsh, 45th A. D., Henry Sless. 46th A. D., Henry J. Hener. 47th A. D., Barnet Feinberg D., Orto Stiefel. 40th A. D., Philip Kennel. 50th A. D., Frank Lemaire 51st A. D., John A. Bergman 54th A. D., Saul Silverman 55th A. D., George Stammer, 56th A. D., Peter Juchem. 57th A. D., Wm. Ruediger.

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Perhaps the most effective tes-timony offered for the defense was the two days' recital of methods of the Pinkerton detectives in sending spies into the labor unions. This was what might be termed a chance shot.

Neither Darrow nor Richardson believed it would be held compe tent by the court, and it was with grave doubts that Darrow called Morris Eriedman, former stenographer to James McPar-land. Friedman was londed with documentary evidence, and it was given to the jury with telling ef 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 sufficient to eave Haywood's neck.

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helped to save Haywood and it will undoubtedly help to save

Moyer and Pettibone. Such a book deserves a wide circulation. Mr. Wilshire donates 20 per cent. of the receipts from the sale of the Pinkerton Labor Spy to the defense fund until the first trial takes place.

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58th A. D., Alexander Trope. 59th A. D., William Kernochan. 60th A. D., John T. Hill.

61st A. D., Harry N. O Nell.

62d A. D., Isidor Polsky. 63d A. D., Peter J. Flanagan. 64th A. D., Emil Boehme.

65th A. D., Henry Barna.

# KINGS COUNTY

CAMPAIGN FUND. Organizer Win. Mackenzie acknowl-

dges receipt of the following con to the Kings County tributions Campaign Fund:

Campaign Fund:

Barnet Feinberg, List 623, \$2.95; F.
Marsh, List 922, \$8.25; Wm. Garnet, List
1148, \$7.50; R. Weppier, List 520, \$1; R. J.
Riley, List 1030, \$5; A. Bechtoid, List 95; S.; Israel Zevin, List 961, \$5; R. J. Farrel,
List \$73, \$6.50; Nicholas Ehrlich, List \$67; \$5.60; Nicholas Ehrlich, List \$67; \$2; R. Scherzinger, List 911, \$4.40; Louis
Ehle, List 1055, \$7.10; J. Slavitt, List 913,
\$3.50; Robert Frey, List 563, \$2.50; U. A.
Seaguist, List \$61, \$2; Louis Hoerl, List 915,
\$1.25; Leunine, List; 1283, \$2; Jos. Kaisch,
List 1085, \$5; John Wild, List, 1077, \$2;
Mark Randall, List 683, 50c; A. M. Zir,
List 1282, \$1; J. Bearman, List 1021, \$2;
John Roth, List 628, \$2; P. J. Flanagan,
List 501, \$5; (W. S. & D. B. S., 135, \$7.5);
List 1297; 7th A. D. Cub, \$3; Carl Schuier, List 925, \$3; Otto Muller, List 725,
\$2.55; P. Jahlitach, List 642, \$4.25; Wm.
Umlant, List 1167, \$3,70; Henry J. Smith,
List 978, 50c; W. A. Rossin, List 918, \$1;
M. Efrosa, List 129, \$1.55; Alex, Wanderwood, List 800, \$7.25; Wm. Merz, List 1122,
\$2.75; M. Schainen, List 975, \$5.50; W. W.
Passage, List 882, \$3,50; W. DeVoe, List
129, \$1.25; \$2.75; M. Schainen, List 975, \$3.55; W. PeVoe, List 1019, \$7; F. Karwelles, List 1134, \$4.25; 1019, \$7; F. Karwelles, List 1134, \$4.25; Wm. Harling, List 750, \$1; Rudolph Knudsen, List 821, \$2.50; P. R. List 1042, \$5; Philip Kennel, List 415, \$1; L. Wasserman, List 771, \$5; Morris Slavitt, List 907, \$1; E. Kingsman, List 509, 50c.; Chas, W. Wagner, List 1169, \$1.35; David Klewansky, List 824, \$1; previously acknowledged, \$49; total for week, \$153.30; total to date, \$103.60.

#### THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND. Financial Secretary U. Solomon ac-

knowledges receipt of the following contributions for the New York Camoaten Fund: . . .

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mer has preserved a strength of im 90 to 100 or more Deputies—that ut a quarter of the Reichstag. ason of the influence which the lic clergy exercise over large secs of the population, this party now behind it not only the bourgeois grarians and the artizans [this word here used in its strict sense, to ate independent handicraftsmen inguished from wage-workers.— Tr.], but also a large number of agri cultural and industrial proletarians. nic and political questions, the Center, inasmuch as it is an oppo sition party, sometimes shows itself more liberal than the Liberals; but on tions of culture ["questions de ulture"-perhaps better translated questions of education", using the inst word in its broadest sense—Tr.]
it is rabidly reactionary. (Questions of
education and of religion are not dealt with by the Empire, but are left to the

slation of the several states.) The four Liberal parties give not dightest sign of being attached to liberalism. The German Liberals are as little liberal as the French Socialistic Radicals are socialistic. [We may remark that the American press in its French dispatches and its editorial comment upon them almost invariably translates "Radicaux Socialistes" as adical Socialists". Nothing could be more misleading. "Socialistic Radi-cals" is the correct translation—tho, as ed in the text, their socialistic character is practically confined to their ideas which formerly existed between the several factions is steadily disappearing. In the elections of 1907 Libenjoyed the "benefit" of governmental support. This aid still far corrupted it. To-day it stands with the Conservatives, is their valet. The German Empire has never had a great Liberal party of opposition. The Liberal majority of the Prussian Diet, th rejected the budget, fell on July 8, 1866, the day of Sadowa. [The bat-tle of Sadowa decided the Austroan war, thus assuring Prussian predominance in Germany,-Tr.] The "Party of Progress" ["Fortschritts-P. put in quotation marks in the text Tr. I gave birth to the National Liberal party, which acted in accord with Bismarck. It held 118 seats in 1871 and 151 in 1874. Bismarck governed by means of it during the early years of the new Empire, but political progress gained little thereby. nal Liberal bourgeoisie sacrificed its liberal ideals to its desire for pro-fits. The economic boom [essor] which marked half of the seventies put an end to Liberal glory. Germany ceased to export and began to import grain. 2 the great industrial capitalists sucressfully demanded protective tariffs to despoil the domestic consumers. The elections of 1878 brought in a Conservative and Clerical majority. Since elections of 1907 a Conservative-Clerical majority is again possible. Liberalism has no future in the German Empire. The history of the last thirty years proves this. We cannot

understand that the hope of democracy in Germany rests solely on the progress of the Social Democratic Party. No other country on the Continent has had so rapid an industrial developermany. We cannot fully judge of the economic revolution that has taken place until we are able to study the new Industrial Census. But we can already trace the development of certain great industries, because there exist exact statistics of produc tion in the mines, the salt works, and the iron works, and the development of the textile industries can be reckoned by the quantity of raw materials

attribute to chance the fact that the

logical defender of a liberal parlia-mentary regime, Dr. Barth, had to dis-

April 1, 1907 fimmediately after the

general elections.-Tr.] It is the Social

Democratic Party which with all its

force defends democratic principles in

the German Empire. Our party, from

its foundation, seized every occasion to

strengthen liberalism in and out of

parliament. The Liberals gladly ac-

cepted our support at the second bal-lots, but for their part, they did every-

thing possible to strengthen the react

closely the miserable policy of German

Liberalism, split into factions and play

ing into the hands of the Junkers to

It is necessary only to study

his paper, "Die Nation", on

During the last decade the population has grown from 52,753,000 to 60,-246,000-an increase of 14 per cent. The number of mining, sait making, and tron working establishments has risen from 2.502 to 2.603-an increase of less than 4 per cent. But the numher of workers employed in these establishments has risen from 484,011 in 1895 to 725,898 in 1994 an Increase of almost exactly 50 per cent. But the augmentation of the product has been muca greater; in quantity it has grown

\* As the strongth of the Center is mostly As the strength of the Center is mostly in certain agricultural regions, the increase of whose population is comparatively slow, this party benefits most of all by the increasing inequality of representation; these districts have as large a representation in the Reichstag now as in 1871, the they have now a much could. the Reichstag now as in 1871, tho they have now a much smaller proportion than then of the total population. The Social Democratic Party, on the centrary, suffers most by the failure to redistrict the country for electoral purposes; its chief strength is in the industrial regions, whose population increases most rapidly; these districts have now a much larger proportion of the population of the Empire than they had in 1871, but the number of their Depattes repopulation of the Empire than they had in 1871, but the number of their Deputies remains unchanged. Thus it comes about that the Clerical group in the Reichstag is almost twice as large and the Social Democratic group only about haif has large as this they would respectively be under an equitable apportionment of seats. Various other parties suffer or profit in a less degree by inequality.—Ed.

from 127,546,800 to 211,654,000 tons an increase of more than 66 per cent; and in value, from 1,145,439,000 marks to 2,207,663,000 marks—an increase of

German speaker. 19th A. D. S. E. cor. One Hundred and wenty-fifth St. and Amsterdam Av. Sol Pieldman.

24th A. D.—N. E. cor. Ninety-sixth St.
and Third Av. Ches. S. Vanderporten.
Fred. Paulitsch.

35th A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and
Seventy fourth St. and Third Av. James
Oneal, Wu. Karlin. WEDNESDAY OCT 23

2d A. D.—N.W. cor. Catharine and Madi-son Sts. Jos. C. Frost, J. T. B. Geariety. 25th A. D.—N. W. cor. Twenty-seventh St. and Broadway. Wm. Mailly, John M. Work. 14th A. D.-S. W. cor. Thirty-sixth St. and Third Av. A. B. Demilt, Chas. S. Vanderparter. derparten.

23th A. D.-N. E. cor. Eighty-second St. and First Av. F. W. Harwood, Thomas J.

nue A. Warren Atkinson, J. C. Frost and

Lewis.

28th A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and
First St. and Madlson Av. J. G. Dobsevage. John C. Chase.

32d A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and
Thirty-dfth St. and Wills Av. Sol Field-

THURSDAY, OCT. 24. 3d A. D.—N. E. cor. Christopher and Eleceker Sts. Mark Pelser, J. C. Frost. 8th A. D.—S. E. cor. Macket St. and E. Brondway. Jacob Panken, Alb. Abrahams, 9th A. D.—N. W. cor. Thirty-ninth St. and Elghth Av. John M. Work, John C. Chasse

Chase

Ith A. D.—N. W. cor. Forty-fourth St. and Elghth Av. Frank Porce, J. G. Dobsevare. Warren Atkinson.

18th A. D.—N. E. cor. Forty-fourth St. and Third Av. Wm. Karlin, E. F. Cassidy, Thos. J. Lewis.

17th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Third St. and Columbus Av. Wm. Mendelson, Chas. S. Vanderporlen.

15th A. D.—S. E. cor. Sixty-fifth St. and Broadway. Soi Fieldman.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25.

FRIDAY, OCT. 25. Sth A. D.-N. E. cor. Jefferson St. and East Broadway. Miss J. A. M. Dahme. East Broadway. Miss J.
Jacob Panken.
10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and
Second Av. John M. Work, Alb. Abra-18th A. D.-N. E. cor. Seventy-first St. d Second Av. F. W. Harwood, Thomas and Second Av. F. W. Davidson at Bohe-J. Lewis.

18th A. D.—Raiffication meeting at Bohe-mian National Hall, 321 E. Seventy-third St. English, German and Bohemian speak-

20th A. D.—N. E. cor. Fighty-first St. and First Av. Sol Fieldman.
22d A. D.—N. E. cor. Eighty-sixth St. and Third Av. Chas. Vanderporten, J. T. B. Gearlety. B. Gearlety.

24th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and
First St. and Second Av. A. B. Demlit,
John C. Chase. First St. and Second Ay. A. B. Demili, John C. Chese. 28th A. D.—One Hundred and Twenty-tith St. and Lexington Ay. Fred Paulitach, tlex, Rosen. 34th A. D.—S. W. cor. Bathgate and Tre-mont Av. J. C. Frost, H. Saunders.

SATURDAY, OCT. 26. SATURDAT. OCT. 26.

21st A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and
fairty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Alex. Rosen,
G. Dobsevage.

31st A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and
twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Jos.
Wanhope, J. T. B. Gearlety, J. C. Frost.
33d A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and
orty-sighth St. and Willis Av. Miss J. A.
M. Jahme, Chas. S. Vanderporten.
32d A. D. (Van Nest)—Unionport Road
and Morris Park Av. Thos. J. Lewis.
Sth A. D.—N. E. cor. Forsyth and Grand
st. Sei Fieldman.

ITALIAN MERTINGS. FRIDAY, OCT. 18.—8th A. D.—N. E. cor.
Bayard and Chrystie 8tz.
SATUEDAY, OCT. 19.—4th A. D.—N. E.
cor. Goerck and Rivington 8tz.
MONDAY, OCT. 21.—3d A. D.—S. E. cor.
Bleecker and Carmine 8tz.
TUESDAY, OCT. 22.—28th A. D.—S. E.
cor. One Hundred and Fifth 8t. and First
Av.

Av. WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.—10th A. D.—N. W. COT. Eleventh St. and First Av. W. COT. Eleventh St. and First Av. D.—S. E. cor. Sixty-third St. and First Av. FRIDAY, OCT. 25.—14th A. D.—Thirty-eighth St. and First Av. SATURDAY, OCT. 29.—34th A. D.—N. SATURDAY, OCT. 29.—34th A. D.—N. E. cor. Arthur Av. and One Hundred and Elghty-seventh St. NOON.DAY MEETINGS NOON-DAY MEETINGS. FRIDAY, OCT. 18.—S. E. cor. West and Sethune Sts. J. C. Frost, Thomas J.

Bethune Sta. J. C. Frost, Thomas J. Lewis.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19.—Junction of Spruce, Park Row and Nassau Sts. Sol Fieldman. Lean Morrow Lewis.

MONDAY, OCT. 21.—N. W. cor. Twelfth St. and Broadway. Chas. S. Vanderporten.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.—N. E. cor. Waverly Pl. and Broadway. Sol Fieldman.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23.—N. E. cor. West and Bethune Sts. J. C. Frost, Thomas J. Lewis. THURRDAY, OCT. 24.—Broad and Wall ta. Chas. S. Vanderporten, J. T. B.

Rts. Chas. S. Vanderporten,
Gearlety.
FRIDAY, OCT. 25.—N. W. cor. Broome
and Broadway. Thomas J. Lewis.
SATURDAY, OCT. 26.—Junction of Nasanu, Spruce and Park Row. J. C. Frost,
Sol Fieldman.

**OPEN-AIR MEETINGS** 

IN KINGS COUNTY. FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

Sth A. D.—Delmonico Pl. and Hopkins
St. Jos. A. Weil, M. Leibowitz.
21st A. D.—Veret and Manhattan Av.
Asbel. Gold, Oshinsky.
21st A. D.—Humboldt and Moore St.
22d A. D., Br. 1.—William and Sutter
Avs. Barnet Wolf, S. Susman.
23d A. D., Br. 2.—Dumont Av. and Watkins St. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.

SATURDAY, OCT. 19. 7th A. D.—Third Av. and Seventeenth St. H. D. Smith, F. L. Lacksmacher.
9th A. D.—Fifty-fourth St. and Third Av. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.
12th A. D.—Fifth Av. and Fourteenth St. Leighton Baker.
13th A. D.—Olive and Devoe Sts. Ed. Dawson.

Dawson.

18th A. D.—Coney Island Av. and Avenue D. H. S. Baker.

18th A. D.—Bushwick Av. and Seigle St.

M. Slegel, S. Susman.

20th A. D.—Harmon and Knickerbocker

Avs. Chas. L. Furman.

21st A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Broadway.

Avs. T. Hill. 21st A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Broad-ay. J. T. Hill. Tist A. D.—Wallabout and Harrison Avs.

Tist A. D.—Wallabout and Harrison Avs.

1. Polsky.

2lat A. D.—Cook and Morrell Sts. Cohen,
Ashel, Schick.

22d A. D.—Pennsylvania and Atlantic
Ava. Geo. M. Marr.

25d A. D. B. 1.—Fuiton and McDougal
Sts. Jos. A. Well, W. W. Passage.

Navy Yard, Flushing Av. entrance (noon).

MONDAY, OCT. 21.

7th A. D.—Nineteenth St. and Fifth Av.

J. T. Hill, Geo. M. Marr.

12th A. D.—Fourteenth St. and Fifth Av.

Geo. M. Marr. Jos. A Well.

14th and 15th A. D.—Grand and Berry

Sts. Bertha M. Frnser.

21st A. D.—Ashel, Oshinsky.

21st A. D.—Ashel, Oshinsky.

21st A. D.—I Polsky.

TUESDAY, OCT. 19.

19th A. D. Bushwick Av. and Cook St.
M. Lelbowitz.

21st A. D. Montrose and Graham Avs isky. t A. D. Boerum and Leonard. Cohen, . Oshinsky.

THURSDAY, OCT. 24. on Sts. F. L. Lackemacher, Joseph A

new recruit to the American Socialist arty. This, however, is due to the fact Social Democratic Federation. The a new nember, I have nevertheless taken an active atterest. In the work of the American Soof bringing the farmers and the agricultural population generally over to Socialism. That being in my opinion the fact, I consider Comrade Wheat's letter in your issue of Sept. 23 as most timely. By some strange coincidence I am at the present moment in correspondence with Comrade Drake our state accretary, on this yery Drake, our state secretary, on this very subject. The tale Drake has to tell of the

Now fully to realize how important it is for us to have the farmer on our side, it party in Russia. There we find the party divided into two camps. The chief factor causing this division is the problem of deal ing with the peasant population. Whilst the position in Russia is of such a complex nature as is not found in any other country, I am nevertheless of opinion that, to a small degree, similar conditions obtain here. If we take into consideration the number of homesteaders, agricultural col-onies, and the farmers as a whole, we have here a vast number of people who, from our standpoint, form a similar element, and tussian peasantry.

have the advantage over our Russian com-rades. This is where The Worker comes in. Our masters allow us to print The Worker and send it thru the post; and bove all, our farmers and agricultural workers are for the most part sufficiently educated to read and understand what The Worker has to tell them about the beauties of capitalism, and how its development is slowly but surely dragging them down into the vortex of the proletariat.

are in any way able to make an effort t convert the farmer and bring him over tribute \$1 so that The Worker may of whom I leave to the selection of som other Florida comrades will do likewise when twenty have sent in their promise will let each one know, after which, each names to the office of The Worker.

the farmers, shake the edifice of capitalism to its very foundation. It must and will show that our efforts have not been in valu. It will be a message of hope to the con-scious proletariat of the world, announcing the approaching dawn of a new era an err where the few shall no more live in idle and tears of the masses, and where human degradation will make way for the suprem-acy of love, justice, and the solidarity of

"Justice", the organ of the Social Democratic Federation, has had the honor paid it of having its copies mailed for India confiscated by the British government. The paper is not to be admitted into India because it has published articles exposing British misgovernment in India. For some time copies of "Justice" were seized in the post office and suppression went or surreptitiously, while Parliament was in session and without official intimation to the publishers. Copies of Hynd-man's "Unrest in India" have also been confiscated and not permitted to reach India.

of three-and-twenty years than by "forcing the gang of hypocrites and the petty unscrupulous tyrants they really are.

national Association of Machinists of New York City, has sent out the following statement regarding the un-seating of George H. Warner at the National Convention of that organiza-

"The protest against his (Warner's eating was on the ground that he had accepted money from officials of the Eric Railroad for the purpose of be-traying the association. Warner ad-mitted receiving \$22,500 from the Eric, but denied the statements of the officials of that company that the money vas paid for the prevention of strikes claiming the payments were for work in opposition to the widening and deepening of the Eric Canal. In contradic tion to his story, it was shown that the New York Legislature passed the law providing for the expenditure of \$101,000,000 for the widening and deepening of the canals in April, 1903, notwithstanding which Warner con-

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BISHOP CREEK. I have 700 shares for sale at a largain. Inquire of F. J. Mowry, 80 Broad street, city.

Fireman or older wants work; 12 years experience; repairs dynamos, pumps and elevators; good machinist. Otto Astrom. 1414; Fourteenth St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG COMRADE, age 24, wishes a position where he can learn a trade; wo ld be willing to work for small wages if there is an opportunity for advancement. Jos. W. Reifel, 783 Amsterdam Ave.

FURNISHED ROOMS. 878 E. 135TH.—Room, board, for com-rades. Convenient location; terms mod-erate. Please call.

MISCELLANEOUS. MECHANIC, tinsmith or coppersmith preferred, with \$400 or more can become partner ir, good paying sheet metal business. Address THEO, RINGS, 378 E. One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street.

WANTED.—Instructor for drum and fife-corps. Address Y. M. P. Org., 243 E. 84 h street, New York.

B. BLUMENBERG. Communicate immediately with Comrade, Cumberland St. B.—Send address.

tinued to draw quarterly payments from the Erle until May, 1907, receiving five payments of \$2,500 each after the enactment of the Canal Law by the Legislature. He was unseated by a vote of 372 to 66.

"In further disproof of the statement emanating from Warner that his unseating was not a result of the charges made against him, but because of the fact that he had not been working at the trade for a number of years (several delegates at the convention have not worked at the trade for years, and their seating was not objected to) the convention before it adjourned went further and adopted a resolution ordering his lodge to expel him within thirty days. This resolution was adopted by an almost unanimous vote and shows clearly that the convention considered he was proved guilty of the charges, otherwise they would not have gone to the extreme of ordering his expulsion."

Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society.

With profound respect for the artistic tendency latent within the working class and inspired by comprehensive philosophy of Socialism, a number of enthusiasts met in Brooklyn some three years ago and organized the Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society.

Named after William Morris, the English poet and artist, and George Bernard Shaw, the dramatist and critic -two men whose influence on modern art and thought is being gradually felt the society immediately formulated its purpose to "use art for philosophical and political ends," as stated in its preamble:

"The object of this society is to disseminate the principles of Socialism by means of dramatic art, believing that by this method the line dividing the two economic classes can be made more perceptible, to the end that the working class may clearly understand the cause of the class struggle, viz. the power of the capitalist class to oppress the working class thru the private ownership of the means subsistence, and we, therefore, pledge ourselves to do our utmost in assisting to inaugurate the Co-operative Com-

The membership has been steadily improving in dramatic efficiency, notwithstanding the hampering conditions for individual development that surround wage-earners. The society has now reached a stage where it hopes to produce results on a larger and more ambitious scale. Its last production stimulated the membership to greater effort, and plans are now being made for the interpretation of dramatic works of high merit. They make this beginning in a new field of activity with no expectation of making this so clety at once all that it ought to be, but are content to do their best in patience, enlarging their plans and work according to the number of friends and the support that comes

Young men and women who are interested in the work and desirious to assist are requested to communicate with Miss Mildred Williams, Secretary, Care Socialist Party, 949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

Socialist Stage Society. At a meeting held last Saturday at

the Rand School, the movement to promote the cause of Socialism thru the drama was reorganized for the coming season under the name of the Socialist Stage Society. Julius Hopp was made temporary chairman and Harry Engel temporary recording sec-retary. Plans were discussed as to the best methods to establish the move-ment on a safe financial basis so as to give moral and material aid to the Socialist Party and a constitution will be drawn up and permanent officers be drawn up and permanent officers cleeted at another meeting to be held on Sunday, Oct. 20, at 8 p. m. at the Rand School, 112 E. 19th st. On the same evening Henrik Ibeen's social drama, "The Pillars of Society," will be read by the audience, each taking the part of one of the characters. By GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING

# SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE BRONX

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, AT 8 P. M. IN CROTONA CASINO, 169th St., nr. McKinley Square.

JOHN M. WORK, Member National Committee, JOS. WANHOPE, JOHN G. CHASE,

FRITZ FREBE (in German,

\*

At ivery man's dure wanst. On some men's dures it hammers till it breaks down th' dure an' then it goes in an' wakes him up if he's asleep, an' afterward it wurrks for him as a night watchman. On other men's dures it knocks an' runs away, an' on th' dures iv some men it knocks an' whin they come out it hits thim over th' head with a ax. But ivery man has a opporchunity. (MR. DOOLEY.)

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- THE DOWNFALL Emile Zola. -LOURDES

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Regular price, \$1; now only 60c. LEO TOLSTOY, "Resurrection". Now only 50c.; postage, 10c. extra. ED. FITZGERALD, "Rubalyat of Omar Khayyam". Now only 50c.;

postage, 10c. extra. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

15 Spruce St., . New York.

this means, the members will be able to study dramatic art as well as elocution and literature. Non-members will have admittance to this meeting and those wishing to participate in me reading are requested to bring a copy of the play. Copies can be obtained in the libraries or in bookstores (paper bound, 25 cents, at Brentano's, Maisel's,

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almost 93 per cent. The large establishments of the metal industries are now almost com-pletely concentrated in great combines [cartels]. The Rhenish-Westphalian Syndicate, formed in 1803, dominates the whole Rhenish-Westphalian coal mining region. The Coke Syndicate and the Briguette Selling Syndicate are affiliated with it. The iron industry is dominated by the Steel Manufacture Federation [Stahlwerksverband], the steel syndicate, an organization com prising 31 of the largest establishments, and having in its hands fourfifths of the total production, which now amounts to 12,000,000 tons. Free competition has almost completely disappeared, so far as concerns the home market, in consequence of this growth

of capitalist association. In the uncontested district—that is, in the Rhenish-Westphalian industrial region the coal and coke syndicates fix prices arbitrarily. The great iron works are not affected by high price of coal and coke because they have their own coal mines and coke plants. The syndicates in the iron and stee industries are protected by tariffs on importation, and can easily get for their product the price ruling in the world market plus the amount of the tariff. Other mining districts have also their syndicates. Upper Silesia has price-fixing combine [cartel de prix]; Lower Silesia has the Waldenburg Coal Syndicates; the Zwickan district has its Transportation and Selling Union. The Prussian government owns

great coal mines along the Saar, in Silesia, and on the Lower Rhine; but in the matter of selling prices its policy is not to compete with the great capitalists, and in the matter of low wages it vies with the worst exploit ers. The production of other minerals, including salt, is also to a great ex-The textile industries have had an

umption of cotton increased from 2.556,560 double quintals in 1896 to 3,943,180 in 1905-about 55 per cent The trusts are masters of the spinning market. Germany is the land of combines There are more than 400 combines cartels], and they are to be found in

almost every branch of industry.

equally rapid expansion. The con-

The formation of combines has been greatly favored, not only by protective ariffs, but also by the system of workingmen's insurance. The Workmen's Accident Insurance Law requires the formation of trade associations to bear the costs of insurance. The capitalists in the various branches of industry were thus forced into coalitions. [Both workmen and employers have to con tribute at rates regulated by law to the insurance funds; and as the system is organized by industries, the result is o bring together the workmen of each industry and also the employers of each industry .- Tr.] Meeting to discuss questions of workmen's insurance the employers found it easy to take advantage of these meetings also ad-

vance their interests as capitalists. By the formation of combines and by the tendency which now shows itself to the formation of trusts, the last expedients of capitalism have almost disappeared. Free competition, which was formerly lauded as a regulating factor, has completely disappeared in man; branches. The few remnants of small industry will soon be crushed and absorbed. The armies of the proletariat are becoming more and more numer ous and powerful and opposing them selves to the formidable capitalist or ganization. There are some skirmishes in which the exploiters ruthlessly make their power felt by the working people; but the resentment and the self-consciousness of the working class are growing and they know and under

daily becoming more acute, will not last forever.

#### (To be continued.) OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

IN NEW YORK CITY.

stand that this oppression, which is

PRIDAY, OCT. 18. PRIDAY, OCT. 18

Ratification meeting of the Bronx at Crotona Casino, One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. near McKinley Square. John M. Work, megaber of the National Executive Committee; John C. Chase, Jos. Wanhope, in English, and Fritz Frebe in German.

2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Pike and Monroe Sts. F. W. Harwood, Jack B. Gearlety,

3d A. D.—N. W. cor. Spring and Hudson Sis. A. B. Demilt, Fred. Paulitsch.

19th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Av. Thos. J. Lewis, Jacob Panken.

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

27th A. D.—S. W. cor. Seventy-ninth St. and First Av. Soi Fieldman.

Frost.

22d A. D.—N. E. cor. Eighty-fifth St. and
Avenue A. Chas. S. Vauderporten, Alex.
Rosen.

Rosen,
28th A. D.—One Hundred and Twentyfith St. between Lexington and Third Avs.
Alb. Abrahams, J. G. Dobaevage,
SATURDAY, OCT. 19,
21st A. D.—N., E. cor. One Hundred and
Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Sol Field Thirty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Sol Fieldman.

20th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Fourth St. and Madison Av. J. C. Frost.

J. T. B. Genriety.

31st A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. John M. Work, Miss Johanna Dahme, Alex. Rossen, 33d A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Forty-eighth St. and Wills Av. Lena Morrow Lewis, Chas. S. Vanderporten.

32d A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Wills Av. William Mailly, Thos. J. Lewis.

MONDAY, OCT. 21.

2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Ridge and Broome

MONDAY, OCT. 21.

2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Ridge and Broome
8:s. Alb. Abrahams, A. R. Demili.
4th A. D.—N. E. cor. Monroe and Jack8on Sts. J. C. Frost, Wm. Mendelson.
6th A. D.—S. E. cor. Sixth St. and Aveme B. F. W. Harwood, Thos, J. Lewis.
7th A. D.—N. W. cor. Twenty-seventh
8t. and Eighth Av. J. T. B. Gearlety,
17th A. D.—S. W. cor. Sixty-first St. and
Amsterdam Av. John M. Work, John C.
Chase.

Chase.

23d A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Fiftieth St. and Amsterdam Av. Chas. 8. Vanderporten, Alex. Rosen.

20th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Twelfth St. and Fifth Av. 80i Fieldman.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

6th A. D.—N. E. cor. Third St. and Avenue C. Thos. J. Lewis. John M. Work.

Sth A. D.—N. E. cor. Chrystie and Canal Sts. Jacob Panken, Alb. Abrahams.

10th A. De-S. E. cor. Sixth St. and Avenue C. Thos. J. Cor. Sixth St. and Avenue C. Chrystie and Canal Sts. Jacob Panken, Alb. Abrahams.

TUESDAY, OCT. 22.

21st A. D.—Boerum and Leonard. Cohen, Asbel. Oshinsky.
23d A. D.—Bedford Av. and Halsey St.
Barnet Wolf, H. D. Smith.
23d A. D., Br. I.—William and Sutter Av. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.
12th A. D.—Sixth Av. and Ninth St. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.
12th A. D.—Bixth Av. and Ninth St. Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.
13th A. D.—Humboldt and Grand St. J.
13th A. D.—Humboldt and Grand St. J.
13th A. D.—Rogers and Tilden Av. W. W. Prassa. D.
W. Prassa. D. Harmon and Kalekerbocker
Av. H. R. Kearns, Jos. A. Weil.
Navy Yard, Sand St. entrance.

son Sts. F. L. Lackemacher, Joseph A. Well.
10th A. D. Flatbush and Sixth Avs. H.
10. Smith.
14th and 15th A. D.—Manhattan Av. and
Java St. Geo. M. Marr, Leighton Baker.
21st A. H.—Hushwick Av. and Morrell St.
Ashel, Oshinsky.

FRIDAY. OCT. 25.

6th A. D.—Throop Av. and Hopkins St.
J. T. Hill. Jos. A. Weil.
21st A. D.—Humboldt and Varst Sts.
Ashel, Polsky, Stoopnicker.
21st A. D.—Manhattan Av. and Moore St.
Cohen, Shick, Gold.
23d A. D. Br. 2.—Titkin and Stone Avs.
Bertha M. Fraser, Alex. Fraser.

How to Reach the Farmers.

To the Editor of The Worker:- I am out that I landed in this country not, quite three months ago, coming from England, where I was and still am a member of the cialist Party for many years, and cannot but admit that in matters of organization and enthusiasm it is second to none. At the same time I must confess that its pol icy, re the land question, lacks definiteness and that, like our party in England, it does not make sufficient effort in the director

From the purely economic standpoint this element is, at present at any rate, per-haps not likely to respond readily to our appeal, but from the intellectual one we

try depends upon the enthusiasm and devo tion of its members for its progress, as So-cialism is that which we live and are will-ing to die for, it behooves all of us who clean, and plain speaking medium we may of humanity, is the only hope. Personally my means are very limited, otherwise ld not have been compelled to emigrate; but I am nevertheless willing to con for six months to four farmers, the names comrade better acquainted with this re-gion than I. This I will do, provided 20 Now who says I? Those willing, kindly drop me a post card at address below, and

As 1904 was an achievement worth being proud of, so must 1908, with the help of

P. S.—I will be obliged if some comrade will in the meantime send me the names of four farmers in Santa Rosa County, Fla., addressing me at Camp Walton, P. O., rla Pensacola, Fla.

LONDON "JUSTICE" IS CONFISCATED

This proceeding on the part of the Radical government is being vigorous ly denounced. "Justice" itself calls it a "high-handed piece of despotic authority" worthy of Russia and Comrade Hyndman congratulates the paper done no better work during its career humbugs who now rule England to show themselves in their true colors as

WARNER'S FINISH.

The secretary of District 15, Intertion: