±-----

Warkers of the State of New York: the

### PRICE 2 CENTS.

## ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED GROWS BY THOUSANDS EACH WEEK

The Week Just Past Is the Worst Yet in the Country's Rapid March Toward a Gigantic Labor Crisis.

WORKING CLASS NOW CONFRONTED WITH CONDITIONS LIKE THOSE OF 1893.

be operated only three days a week;

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 18.-Be-

ginning next week the Slater mills at

Worcester, employing 2,000 operators

will run but five days a week. The

Wright Wire Co. at Palmer takes simi-

lar action. The Bowdin felting mills

of Millbury and the Olney woolen mills

at Cherry Valley close for two weeks,

The Bates shoe factory at Webster,

employing 75. hands, and the Prouty

shoe factory at Spencer, employing

1,000, go on an eight-hour day sched-

ule, with a corresponding reduction of

EASTON, Pa., Nov. 18 .- The Thomas

Iron Co. has laid off 300 men and given

notice to the remainder of a 10 per

cent reduction of wages to take effect

announced at the mines and works of

the Empire Iron and Steel Co. and at

the Wharton mines and furnaces at

Stanhope, N. J. CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The Hydraulic

Pressed Brick Co. has closed its plant

"I say to the wealthy," said Mr.

Schiff, at the annual meeting of the

Monteflore House, last week, "that a

man who has an income beyond that

which he needs, before he adds any-

thing to his capital in such a crisis as

this, should make it a point to see that

there exists no great suffering in our

midst that can be alleviated. This is a

time to give practical demonstration to

the benevolence-the practical benevo-

lence-which has characterized this

community. Do not let us wait until the

distress is brought forcibly to our no-

tice in ways which will be terrible. Let

us be more liberal in adversity that

we have ever been in prosperity-for that is the true charity."

The Bowery Bread Line.

appeal for money to maintain its "bread line", which, it says, will be

more needed this winter than ever be-

fore. Every night, from Thanksgiv-

ing to Easter, the missioners give out

rolls and coffee to hungry, workless.

homeless men and boys, who stand in

line for hours to get a chance for a

hite and a sup. The line is often sever-

more persons, even in times of pros-

Wages Fall, But Prices Go Up.

The Borden Milk Co. has joined its competitors in New York City in rais-

ing prices. The price of milk is raised

from 8 cents to 9 cents; cream from 10 to 12 cents a half pint; condensed milk

from 7 to 8 cents a half pint can; and

buttermilk from 6 to 7 cents a quart.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 16.—The milk

dealers of Hudson County have decid-

ed to add one cent a quart to the price

of butter will range from 40 to 50

VICTIMS OF PROFIT.

Socialist Policy Would Have Saved

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13 .- Six work-

seriously injured at South Milwaukee

to-night when a fast Chicago & North-

western train ran into a crowd on a

grade crossing near the station. All the victims were so mutilated that

identification was for a time impos-

Readers of The Worker will remem

ber that the Socialist members of the

Milwaukee City Council and the Wis-

consin Legislature have made a strong

fight to do away with grade crossings,

but so far the Republican and Demo

cratic majorities have outvoted them.

GALVESTON, Nov. 15 .- The Texas

Railroad Commission is trying to put

an end to the general reduction of

forces by the railroads within the state

lest the safety of travel be jeopardized. Evidence has been adduced that the

reduction in forces has been made at

the sacrifice of safety to the operation

of trains. Nearly 8,000 men have been

thrown out of employment or reduced

to half time by the railroads in Texas,

while the decrease in train service has been slight. This means, of course,

of Public Safety.

Reduce Payrolls at Cost

cents a pound.

posed It.

al blocks long, comprising 1.000 or

The Bowery Mission has made an

at Porter, Ind.

Jacob H. Schiff Predicts

A similar reduction has been

Widespread Suffering.

1,100 hands are affected.

At Least 50,000 More Thrown Out Last Week, While Many More Have Wages Cut-For Two Months the Downward Movement Has Been Going on Ever Faster-All Trades and Industries Affected.

For two months The Worker has each week summarized the rapid movement toward industrial conditions like those of 1893. Altho the reports we could get are far from complete, they have shown thousands of men discharged or laid off each week and other thousands compelled to take lower wages The week just past is the worst yet. The reports giving definite figures show at least 50,000 thrown out of employment. The actual facts are certainly much worse. It is well within the truth to say that those two months have added over a quarter of a million to the army of the unemployed and that probably as many more have suffered by reductions of 10 per cent or more, while rent and food prices are growing ever dearer.

Correspondents of R. G. Dun & Co. in 60 commercial centers report that everywhere merchants are giving much smaller orders for goods than for a long time past.

The steerage bookings at the ocean steamship offices already show the ef-fects of the hard times. The number taking passage back to Europe is at least twice as great as it was at this time last year.

In New York.

A hundred workmen were laid off by the Dock Department of New York City on Thursday of last week, 100 more on Friday, and it was stated that another hundred would be turned away this week.

The Park Department is also reduc-ing forces. Work has been ordered discontinued at Owl's Head Park in Brooklyn, on the Boulevard and Conourse extensions in the Bronx, and at the East River and Kissena Lake Parks in Queens.

The New York "Times" estimates that 3,000 actors will be without work this season, "a much larger number than were left idle in the period of depression of 1893."

An official statement of the Bullding Trades Employers' Association of New York City declares that "not for many years have there been so many men idle in the building industry as now." It is stated that the employers will not, as a rule, attempt to reduce wages at present, but will take advantage of the situation to employ only the swiftest and best workmen. In-dependent employers, however, may

From other and, we believe, more trustworthy sources we learn, however, that the Employers' Association is actually working to effect a reduction of wages when the present agreements expire at the end of the year At the present time many thousands

The New York and New Jersey Metal Trades Association, whose members in ordinary times employ about 12,000 mechanics, reports that men are being laid off generally and that mem ers of the National Metal Trades As sociation are also dispensing with many employees. The men affected are principally blackspiths, pattern makers, machinists, and bollermak-

Bad News from All Quarters.

Against three or four more or less favorable items—as that the Columbia Phonograph works at Bridgeport, Conn., will soon take a large number of men laid off some weeks ago; that the Midvale Steel Co. in Pennsylvania will increase its force rather than reduce it; and that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rallway is taking advantage of the large number of unemployed to put on more men at fower wages in construction work—against these few favorable items are to be recorded a large number of reports showing the downward tendency

in the labor market. WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 18.— Since Sept. 1 the Harian & Hollings-worth ship and car building works, owned by Charles M. Schwab, have discharged 1,800 workmen. The plant has 400 men at work. Other Wilmington factories, including the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, have dis-

harged many. PITTSBURG, Nov. 14.—The Jones & Laughlin Steel Co. which, for the last year, has been erecting a mammoth new plant at Aliquippa, to-day dis-continued all work on the plant. Eight hundred men were dismissed. The new plant was almost completed.

tory of the Apley Rubber Company | was shut down to-night. Notices to the 800 employees state that operations will be resumed Dec. 5. Several other concerns have laid off a number of

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14 .- At a meeting of the Directors of the American Shipbuilding Co. here to-day it was decided to retrench by shutting down practically all plants along the lakes

At Lorain, where 1,800 men are employed, 1,000 were discharged, and tomorrow night most of the others will be let go.

At Bay City, Mich., 400 men were let out and the remaing 600 may be dismissed to-morrow.

At South Chicago and Superior, Wis. hundreds of men will be taken from the payroll.

Wholesale Reductions Out West. CHICAGO, Nov. 14.-Within the last

few days the following reductions of force have been made in this city. International Harvester Co., 1,000 men; Republic Iron and Steel Co., 600; Griffin Wheel Co., 400; Hines Lumber Co., 100; Allis-Chalmers Co., 250; Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 100; F. L. Abbott, 100; L. E. Becker, 100; Bush and Gerts, 100-besides many cuts in smaller concerns.

The Hines Lumber Co. has laid off 15,000 of its employees in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

Railroads west of Chicago have laid off 25,000 men, mostly in the construction and maintenance departments.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 15 .- Many of the smaller lumber mills in the South Atlantic states have been shut down and others may soon follow.

MALDEN, Mass., Nov. 16 .- Notices were posted to-day in the factories of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co. in this city and Melrose, announcing that the plants would close Saturday, throwing 3,000 employees out of work. The Maiden factory will be closed for 10 days while that at Melrose is not expected to resume operations before Jan 1.

EASTON, Penn., Nov. 16.—The Free-mansburg plant of the American Novelty Co., closed to-night, to remain idle until after Jan. 1. The company owns 32 plants thruout the United States, and all will be effected.

Four pits at the Warren foundry in Phillipsburg, N. J., were shut down to-day, but will resume Tuesday. The men will then work four days a week. Twenty-five men were laid off to-day by the Ingersoll-Rand Drill Co.

Employees of the Andover Furnace in Phillipsburg to-day had a 10 per cent cut in wages. Two hundred men at the Empire Iron Works, Oxford, N. J., have been notified of a 10 per cent reduction.

YORK, Penn., Nov. 16 .- Three silk mills in this city, owned by the American Silk Co., were closed at noon to-

PITTSBURG, Nov. 15.-Notices posted at the local mills of the Spang & Chalfant Co. to-day announce a reduction in wages of puddlers to \$5 a ton. It was also announced that the mill will be temporarily closed, throwing 600 men out of work. Many puddlers declare they will not work under the new scale, which is \$1.52 below the union wages.

The H. C. Frick Company plants at Connellsville have laid off many ship-ping clerks. Many ovens have been banked.

The plant of the Interstate Steel Company at Breckenridge, will close morrow for an indefinite period, disa placing 250 men

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 16.-The Mohawk Rug and Carpet factory is laving off men and will probably close altogether in the near future. Shuttleworth carpet mills have closed, throwing out 400 persons.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 16 .-The Big Phenix Horseshoe Co. has put its men on half time.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16 .- The workers of the Lackawanna Steel Co. will be partly shut down, reducing the working force from 6,500 to 2,000.

Wages Heavily Reduced.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 16 .- Henry Sonneborn and Co., clothing manufac turers, have reduced the wages of their 1,200 employees from 10 to 20 per cent. STILLWATER, Minn., Nov. 16.— Large numbers of workmen in the lumber industry here are being laid

CHICAGO, Nov. 16 .- More than 1,500 actors and chorus girls are out of work here.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 16. All the mills of the New England Cotton Yarn Company in this city at in Taunton were idle to-day. It is to derstood that the mills will run five derstood that the mills will run nive days a week for the present. The company employs about 5,000 hands.

SANFORD, Me., Nov. 16.—Notices were posted in the Sanford Plush Mills to-day announcing that the plant will lives of workmen and passengers.

CONVENTION AT NORFOLK.

A. F. of L. Convention Maintains Conservative Attitude.

British Delegates Evoke Considerable Interest in Recounting Political Triumphs of British Working Class and Urge Convention to Follow Their Example.

The questions that arouse the most interest and evoke the longest discussions at the national convention of the American Federaton of Labor are the reinstatement of the United Brewery Workmen and the resolutions bearing on legislation or political action. The brewery workers are not represented this year but a committee is present at the convention to act for the brewery workers if necessary. A forceful group of delegates favor the reinstatement of the brewery workers as the central bodies thruout the country have gen-

erally ignored the order of expuision. D. J. Shackleton and John Hodge of Great Britain, and W. B. Trotter, of Canada, in their addresses to the convention spoke of the political activity of the British working class. Both Shackleton and Hodge are members of the British Parliament.

Their whole time was occupied in discussing the growth of their political power and they barely touched upon the industrial organizations. The looks of amazement on the faces of some of the anti-Socialists in the convention were a study, as they listened to the English narrate how the various factions had been brought into a great novement that is now sweeping over their country and threatens to engulf the whole capitalist class.

"The Socialists excepting the Social Democratic Federation, and Trade Unionists have had their differences," de-clared Shackleton, "but they were always threshed out in a fraternal manner and we came to harmonious agree ment and to-day our power is felt in every British institution. Our workers have become conscious of their rights and intend to enforce them."

Hodge spoke of the years of lobbying and begging for legislation crumbs that the anglish unionists had resorted to without avail, until finally they took the political club in their own hands and then the politicans began to scramble for cover. He hoped that when he again came to America the workers here would have become aroused and instead of being divided in capital st parties, will be found considering labor class politics only.

Trotter, the Canadian, said the work ers in the Dominion are also beginning to make a move along the lines of independent political action, saying that three Socialists had been elected to the Legislature of British Columbia and efforts are being made to secure repre sentation in other provinces.

Resolutions were adopted favoring a pareels post, that Government ves sels be built in government navy yards that the theatrical syndicate be investigated, that the Federation en deavor to educate European immigrants on trade union principles their own language, full pay for six months for workmen injured in the government service or same pay to go to their heirs if killed, demanding terof milk, bringing the best quality up to 9 cents a quart. It is announced that before the winter is over the price ritorial government for Porto Rico, levying an assessment of one cent per member to fight injunction proceedings against unfair list, demanding enforcement by Congress of exclusion law against Asiatic laborers and promising support to Cuban workers in organizing the Island. A resolution declaring that "Labor polities is partizan polities and should be partizan for the working class," was ruled out of order.

These Lives, But Old Parties Op-The convention is maintaining its enutation for conservatism for which it is noted. About 20 of the delegates ing men were killed and as many more are Socialists who agree that it is use less to introduce any strictly Socialist

MORE TRUSTIFICATION.

Big Consolidations in Electrical and Zinc Mining Industries Said to Be Under Way.

It is reported that the financial dif-ficulties of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. have given an opportunity to the dominant interests the General Electric to get control of the Westinghouse, hitherto their chief rival. The report is denied. But it is a matter of common observation that such reports almost invariably are denied when they first come out, regardless of their truth or falsehood. In the present case it seems likely that the report is correct.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.-A new industrial trust which is intended ultimatey to control the zinc mining and manufacturing business of the country has just been organized in Chicago by the consolidation of the leading mining interests of the Wisconsin and Missouri districts. The holding company. which is capitalized at \$20,000,000, will be known as the Consolidated Zinc

Attend your party meetings.

SOCIALISTS FOR PEACE.

Spanish and French Socialists Continue Their Protest.

At Large and Enthysiastic Meetings the Government's Policy of Aggression in Morocco is Emphatically Denounced.

The protest of the Spanish and French Socialists against the piratical enterprise of the two governments in Morocco has been carried on with great vigor. According to the latest numbers of "El Socialista" of Madrid large and enthusiastic protest meetings have been held at San Sebastian, Vittoria, Burgos, Lucena, Marillen, Bejar, Elche, Torre del Valle, Coruña, Roperuelos del Páramo, Bilbon, Oviedo, and Avllés. At Vittoria over 3,000 persons attended.

Both Governments Denounced.

Great enthusiasm was shown every where and at each meeting resolutions were adopted reaffirming the stand taken by the Stuttgart Congress and protesting against the expulsion of comrade Iglesias from France and of Comrade Willin from Spain by the governments.

The meeting at Bilboa was indeed an extraordinary one, says "El Socialista". Hilano Rodrigues presided, and in brief terms stated the object of the meeting. Domenech reminded his hearers of the shameful facts in connection with the war in Cuba; he condemned the colonial policy, which is the cause of most of the wars; he denied that Spain could bring civilization to Morocco, when Spain Itself is not yet civilized; and finished by calling upon his hearers to increase the army of peace, which is the proletarian

Sersdedos affirmed that the working men did not wish the war; he recalled the campaign which the Socialist Party carried on against the colonial wars which were the cause of such tremendous disasters; he held that the Spanish government should not mix up in questionable-adventures, and established the difference between the socalled "patriot" and the one who truly

loves his country. Perezagua, who spoke last, justified the attitude of the Socialists on this occasion and on all others where they condemned war; he cited the interven tion of Rothschild in the revolution of Brazil in order to realize a deal; re-called the attitude of the Socialist minority in Bilbon who opposed the Talsing of 300,000 pesetas to fortify an outside fort during the war with the United States; maintained that the atitude of Socialism had prevented various wars and called upon the workingmen to second every movement organized to prevent the struggle with

Portuguese Fraternize.

The Socialist Conference of the southern portion of Portugal, assembled in Lisbon, passed the following resolutions:

"The Socialist Conference affirms its solidarity with the Socialists of the whole world; protests against the action of the Republican government of France and the government of Spain, in the expulsion by said governments of the delegates of the International Socialist Party for opposing the campaign of rapine which the powers wish to realize in Morocco, at the cost of innumerable lives.

THE ADAMS TRIAL.

The trial of Steve Adams may close by the last of this week and the verdict of the jury may be known by Monday. Alvin W. Mason, his wife and twelve year-old daughter are important witnesses for the defense, as their testithony establishes an alibi for Adams. They testified that Adams and Simpkins were at their house in August of the year Tyler is said to have been murdered, which would make it impossible for either of them to have gone to the Marble creek country to commit the crime.

Phinerey Wells, who had charge of the kidnapping special that carried Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone out of Colorado testified that while it was true that he was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Mine Owners' Association at the time, he had secured leave of absence from his military duties from the Governor. This testimony failed to materialize at the Haywood trial as Judge Woods would not permit Wells to give it. It therefore appears that the Mine Owners' Association were the read kidnappers acting in concert and with the consent of Governor McDonald. The more that is learned of the kidnapping affair the worse it becomes

The trial of George A. Pettibone has been set by Judge Wood for Menday,

Haywood Coming East.

Information from the west states that William D. Haywood will come east during December and will include York City in the tour.

> Butterick publications are on Party.

CAPITALISM AND HARD TIMES.

plunged into hard times under a Democratic administration. Workingmen were told, and many of them believed, that the Democratic party and its policy were responsible and that the policy of the Republican party would ensure prosperity.

We Socialists denied this. We declared that the cause of hard times lay deeper than the difference between the two old parties, both of which support the capitalist system. So long as this system prevails, we said, panics and hard times would come every few years, no matter whether the Republicans or the Democrats were in power, no matter whether we had proection or free trade, no matter what coinage system or banking system we had, no matter whether the administration tried to "smash" the trusts or to "curb" them or let them alone.

Experience has proven us correct Now, under a Republican administration, the country is steadily and rapidly sinking into hard times just like those which came upon us fourteen years ago under Democratic rule.

No party that supports capitalism can save us from the alternation of two evil conditions-the one called prosperity, under which workingmen must overwork to the very limit of endurance in order to get a bare living; the other called hard times, under which hundreds of thousands stand unwillingly idle and suffer hunger and

What do we mean when we speak of "the capitalist system"?

The capitalist system is the system of private ownership and control by a part of the people of the things which the rest of the people must use in order to produce food, clothing, houses, and all other commodities by their labor.

The land is held as private property and an ever larger proportion of is held by men who do not work on it. The mines are held as private property; and the men who own them do not work in them. The railroads, ships, docks, mills, factories-all are held as private property; and very few of the men who own them do any of the work of running them.

A comparatively small class owns all these things. We call them capi-

A very large class operates all these things. We call them wage-workers or proletarians.

The wage-workers create all the wealth that is produced in the capitalistically owned industries. But they do not get the value of what they produce. They get only wages out of that

In 1803 the United States was product. Wages is the price that they can get for their labor-power in the competitive labor market. When there is an increasing demand for laborpower or a diminishing supply of it in the labor market, wages go up. When there is a diminishing demand or an increasing supply of labor-power, wages go down. But wages are never equal to the whole product of wagelabor. Generally they are less than half.

The wage-workers have no control over their jobs, because they do not own the things they work with. The capitalists own these things. When the capitalists can make a satisfactory profit by letting other men work for them, they do so. Otherwise, they shut the mines, mills, factories, etc., and the workingmen must stand idle, altho they are willing to work and altho millions of people need the things their labor would produce.

The difference between the value of what the workers produce and the value they get back in wages goes to the capitalists as dividends, interest, rent, etc. The capitalists get this, not for any service that they render, but simply because they own and control other people's opportunity to work.

Industry is thus controlled, not according to the people's need for the products of labor, but solely by the capitalists' interest in getting the largest surplus they can out of the workers' labor.

That is the capitalist system, in brief.

It is a bad system, even in times of so-called prosperity-bad for the workers. They must then work hard, and their wives and children must work hard, and yet they get only enough to live on. In hard times it is a doubly bad system. Then they cannot work even the they wish to, and they are soon reduced to positive misery.

All this is inevitable so long as one class owns the means by which the other class makes its living. The evils of this system can be ended only by Socialism-that is, the collective ownership by all the people of the means of production which all the people need in order to produce a living by labor; the democratic control of those means of production by all the people for their own good, instead of private control for private profit.

That is what the Socialist Party

stands for and will stand for in the coning national campaign.

Meanwhile, during the coming hard times, it will demand also imi ection to relieve the present sufferings of the working people.

You workingmen will get framediate relief and ultimate salvation from these evils just in proportion as you give your active support to the Bocial-ist Party in its agitation.

### **INJUNCTION TO** FORBID STRIKE.

Lackawanna Railroad Gets One Against Switchmen.

Alleges Strike Would Violate Union Agreement - A One-Sided Bargain to Be Enforced by Court Order Against Workingmen.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18 .- Judge Hazel to-day issued a temporary injunction forbidding Local Union No. 4 of the Switchmen's Union of North America from taking any action in the direction of a strike on the Lackawanna Railroad. Counsel for the road alleged that the men are bound by an agreement, which would be violated if they strike. The order is returnable on Saturday.

The demands of the switchmen are for a reduction of hours to eight a day and an increase of 6 cents an hour in wages. Every effort has been made to get an amicable settlement, but the complanies have refused to treat with the union. It is said that the feeling of switchmen on all Eastern roads is strongly in favor of a strike.

The claim of the Lackawanna that the men should be restrained by court order from striking is on the same line with the action of the Typothetæ against the Pressmen's Union. has ever dreamed of employers being held by law or injunction to keep their side of an agreement with a union The employer is free to close his works or to discharge all his employees and hire new ones on new terms if he chooses. But it is now proposed to compel workingmen to abide by union agreements as interpreted by capitalist courts, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

-Every one claiming to be a So-claist should belong to the Socialist

### RAILROAD SLAUGHTER INCREASES.

Five Thousand Killed and 76,000 Injured Last Year.

A Record Fifteen Per Cent. Worse Than That of 1906 and Far the Worst in Railway History-American Capitalists Prove Their Capacity to Mismanage Industry.

WASHINGTON, D. C ..- The Inter-State Commerce Commission's bulletin upon accidents upon railroads of the United States during the year ended June 30 last, shows total casualities 81,286, or 5,000 persons killed and 76,-286 injured. This indicates an increase of 10.352 casualties-775 in the killed and 9,577 in the injured, as compared with the previous year. The number killed is fifteen and a half per cent above that of the previous year. the number injured twelve and a half per cent higher. These figures include only accidents to passengers and to employees while actually on duty ou or about trains. The bulletin says:

"There have been heavy increases in all of the items, except accidents in car couplings and from striking against overhead obstructions. The number of passengers killed and injured in collisions and defailments has increased to an alarming degree. In this item the very large total reported in 1905 is now evceeded by 17 per cent."

No other country in the world has so bad a record as the United States in proportion to the amount of rallway travel and traffic. American capitalists are every year more and more conclusively proving their extraordinary capacity to mismanage industry at a horrible cost of death and suffering for the rest of the people.

-Hustle in the subs.

### THE WORKER.

EDITORIAL OFFICE, 15 Spruce Street.

Entered as second-class matter at New York Post Office on April 6, 1891.

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

The Socialist Party has passed thrn its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its voter ison (Presidential) 1900 (Presidential) 96 961 1902 (State and Congressional) 229,762 1904 (Presidential) 408,230



We are not surprised to learn of Secretary Taft drinking the health of the Russian Tsar. We are only reminded that there was a time when an aspirant for the presidency of the United tSates would not have risked his chances by pronouncing a toast in honor of such a blood-stained enemy of mankind. That time is past; and toadying to King and Tsar and Kaiser will be the order of the day till the Socialist movement gains a stronger footing in this country than it yet has.

THAT IDENTITY OF INTEREST.

The "Iron Age", one of the principal trade papers in the iron and steel industry, in an optimistic article on the financial and industrial situation, notes with satisfaction that the capitalists in that trade have promptly "adjusted themselves" to the new conditions. As encouraging features it notes that-"Plants are shutting down right and left, or are reducing output, as the resuit of a consensus of opinion among makers that such is the soundnest course. There seems no disposition to keep running full by attempting to work at the sacrifice of prices. nor any desire, even where money conditions admit of it, to pile up stocks A large number of furnaces have shut down, or are about to do so. Coke ovens and steel plants have been stopped partially or wholly, and rollwith this movement there are appear mills are reducing output. Coupled lug in increasing number notices of te uctions in wages, ranging from 5

Such action, the "Iron Age" holds, reduces the dangers of the situation To workingmen this may sound strange-that the throwing of thousands of men into involuntary idleness and the reduction of the wages of thousands more should be counted as beneficial events. But the "Iron Age" speaks quite correctly from the point of view of the capitalists. Just that limitation of product and scaling down of wages which is bad for the workers is good for the capitalists. One more nail in the coffin of the theory that the interests of capital and labor are identical.

to 10 per cent, and it seems probable

that this action will become general."

The Metropolitan officers declare that practically all their conductors are dishonest, that the number whom they have to discharge annually for "knocking down fares" is about double the total number on the payrolls. If s true, or if half of it is true, it is a striking illustration of the fact that the essential dishonesty of the capitalist system is rapidly undermining the old moral ideals of the whole population. Obviously, it is futile to punish conductors for stealing nickels so long as we have a social system which rewards both lawful and unlawful dishonesty on a large scale with ever increasing riches.

### BUSINESS LAWS AND ETHICS.

The laws of business are infinitaly greater than constitutions and governments," said James M. Beck, counsel for the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, last week, arguing in court for the overthrow of the Eighty-Cent Gas Law; and he continued: "Governments are but a sort of glorified police force, at the best."

There spoke the true capitalist,

throwing aside all patriotic pretenses. and frankly uttering the sentiments of his class. Constitutions are not, to the capitalist mind, to be regarded with respect as expressions of the peonle's will Governments are not to be regarded as the agencies for carrying out what the people desire. No, tho the capitalists often pretend it to the working people, in fact they regard them as subservient to the "laws of business", as mere police agencles for protecting business interests, to be cherished so long as they serve those interests, to be flouted and defied so

soon as they cease to do so.

sacred "laws of business", which Mr. Beck sets up above the constitution and the laws? It happened that at fust the same time another capitalist. Marcus M. Marks, writing in the "Review of Reviews", characterized them -correctly, the all too mildly-as follows:

"Business is not a philanthropic institution. Its first test is its earning power; it is a failure if one doesn't make money. To make money one must meet competition. This entails great.and cruel limitation of one's ideals: it restricts liberality and compels one to push and grind, whether so inclined or not."

The conclusion which Mr. Marks draws from this fact is characteristically capitalistic in its individualistic narrowness. Having shown that the laws of business as they exist are in direct antagonism to all humane sentiments of mercy or generosity, that they force the business man to "push and grind" or else go to the wall, he concludes—what? That the conditions ought to be changed, so that men should not be compelled to sacrifice their high ideals in a struggle for business success? Not at all. He concludes that it is wise for business men to retire from business at the age of forty or fifty, so as to save their individual souls from further corruption; and let younger men take their places in the ideal-killing machinery of capitalist business.

That is the high-water mark of bourgeois morality in these days of over-ripe and decadent capitalism.

#### "IN GOD WE TRUST."

President Roosevelt has ordered the inscription, "In God We Trust," removed from the gold coin which is being coined and in response to numerous protests he has issued a statement in defense of his action. Among the reasons given are the following:

"It is a motto which it is, indeed, well to have inscribed on our great National monuments, in our temples of justice, in our legislative halls, and in buildings such as those at West Point and Annapolis-in short, whereever it will tend to arouse and inspire a lofty emotion in those who look thereon."

The President is also anxious that the motto should not be treated in a spirit of levity but regards it as eminently appropriate to grace the portels of military institutions that train men to destroy human life on a large scale. This, it is presumed, should "inspire a lofty emotion in those who look thereon."

If military schools are to inspire such emotions, so should a battlefield. a gallows, a morgue, a penitentiary and a bull pen. Such institutions have become as much "national monuments" as legislative halls or schools of war. The battlefield swallows the best of workingclass life who are led to the slaughter so the capitalist may widen his area of exploitation. The gallows destroys the life of those who destroy life. This is to teach that life is sacred. The morgue provides a shelter to the dead that is often denied them when living. The penitentlary receives the social outcasts and confirms them in their vicious lives so that their return may be guaranteed. The bull pen is a special institution provided for those workers who are afflicted with the strange belief that capitalist society should afford they something more than a "living wage."

All these are "national monuments" to the rule of the class that hoosevelt faithfully serves. If military schools have the inscription that is denied the coins, then it should be engraved on cannon and mauser rifles; it should meet the eyes of the felon on the scaffold before the black-cap obscures his vision and the rope strangles his life; it should be carved on the marble slab that holds the chilled form of one who was "despondent and out of work"; it should grace the prison chapel where the man who stole a quart of milk that his child might not starve could see it-and reflect over what he had done; it should be in scribed on bunting and flung to the breeze side by side with "Old Glory" that floated over western bull pens.

This is not levity or desecration Not if the military standards of the man in the White House are to be taken seriously. To the man dominated with the ideals of carnage and brute force the suggestions will "inspire a lofty emotion". To those who want peace and fraternity among all men the suggestions may seem out of place. "But it is not given to all men to win the Nobel Peace prize. Roosevelt won it. What for?

### NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER

In justice to the Publishing Association and also for the sake of a clear understanding of the financial status as they cease to do so.

of The Worker, it should be stated that
the amounts said to it for printing the

paper have not been simply for enough papers to supply the individual sub-scribers. During the 16 weeks the number of copies printed averaged over 23,000 a week. Of these, something like 11,000, on an average, went to subscribers at 50 cents a year. The rest were needed to supply bundle orders at much lower rates. The price of paper has recently been raised from \$2.60 to \$2.80 a hundred pounds. One thousand copies of The Worker takes about 100 pounds of paper. Adding cost of press work, mailing, and postage, it will be seen that the price charged for bundles hardly covers the extra cost of printing extra copies, to say nothing of a margin toward paying for editorial and managerial salaries and express, composition, stereotyping, light and power, and other costs of operation. It should also be stated that the Association has Paid the State Committee \$20 a week for the advertise ments of the Socialist Literature Com-

L. SPECTOR and A. NASHIMOFF. Notes received too late for this week. Read the note at the head of the Party News column.

### A PIONEER GONE.

Gerald Massey, who died in London recently in his eightieth year, was one of the last of the prominent Chartists living. His father was a canal boat man with a large family to support, and the only education he received was at British and national schools. At eight years of age he was at work for twelve hours a day in a silk mill. He was released from this drudgery by the destruction of the mill by fire; but straw-plaiting, to which he was then put, was even more unhealthy, for the plaiters worked in a marshy district, and were subject to ague, from which Massey, like the others suffered. At the age of fifteen he went to London and there earned a precarious livelihood as an errand boy, giving all his spare time to reading. It was at this period that he came under the influence of the Chartists, and he threw himself heart and soul into the movement. He became editor of the "Spirit of Freedom" at the age of twenty-one, and formed a friendship with one of the secretaries of the "Christian Social ists," Thomas Cooper, and, thru him, with Charles Kingsley and F. D. Maurice. Two years before he had published thru a Tring bookseller, his first volume, "Original Poems and Chansons," and in 1850 came "Voices of Freedom and Lyrics of Love." book which marked a great advance on his first effort. In 1854 he published the volume by which he known as a writer, "The Bailad of Babe Christabel and Other Lyrical Poems." This was favorably review ed and passed thru edition after edition. A little later Massey joined the staff of the "Athenaeum", and for ten years wrote many of its reviews

### THE PEOPLE'S ADVENT.

### By Gerald Massey.

'Tis coming up the steep of Time.

And this old world is growing brighter: We may not see its dawn sublime. Yet high hopes make the heart throb

We may be sleeping in the ground, But we have felt it gathering round And heard its voice of living thunder

'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming. 'Tis coming now, the giorlous time, For which, when thinking was a crime, Souls leapt to heaven from scaffolds gory! They passed, nor see the work they

New the crown'd hopes of centuries blos But the live lightning of their thought

And daring deeds, doth pulse Earth's 'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming.

Creeds, Empires, Systems, rot with age, But the great People's ever youthful! And it shall write the Future's page.

To our humanity more truthful!

The gnarliest heart bath tender chords. To waken at the name of "Brother". And time comes when Brain-scorpion words We shall not speak to sting each other.

Out of the light, ye Priests, nor fling Your dark, cold shadows on us longer!

Aside: thou world-wide curse, call'd King!

The People's step is quicker, stronger. There's a Divinity within

'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming

That makes men great, whene'er they God works with all who dare to win,

'Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming. Freedom! the tyrants kill thy braves;

Yet in our memories live the sleepers, The murder'd millions feed the graves, Dug by Death's flerce, red-handed reap-The world shall not forever how

Tis nearer than they wot of now. When flowers shall wreathe the sword

forever. "Tis coming! yes, 'tis coming

Fraternity! Love's other name! Dear, heaven connecting ink of Being! Then shall we grasp thy golden dream. As souls, full-statured, grow far-seeing Thou shalt unfold our better part,
And in our Life-cup yield more honey:

Light up with joy the poor man's heart, And Love's own world, with smiles more "Us coming! yes, 'tis coming.

nust come! The Tyrant's throne Is crumbling with our hot tears rusted: The Sword earth's mighty have leant is canker'd, with our heart's

Room! for the men of Mind make way! Ye robber Rulers, pause no longer; e cannot stay the opening day: fell The world rolls on, the light type

Stronger.— The People's Advent's co-

### EDITORIAL LIARS.

By Harvey Russell.

By their own mismanagement and incompetence, and the breakdown of the capitalist system, the money lords of America are now in such desperate straits that they are afraid to let the truth about industrial conditions become known, and there is an urgent demand thruout the land for editorial liars to tell the people that everything is lovely, and that times will soon bo good again. Whenever capitalism demands anything we usually find that it is forthcoming, so it occasions no surprise to find that the call for journalistic liars has been promptly satisfied.

A Socialist compositor, employed on one of the most influential daily Republican papers in the city of New York, handed me the "copy" sheets, containing the weekly review of industrial conditions published by R. G. Dun & Company's mercantile agency, dated Nov. 14. The review was of a character to discourage investors and contained nothing to cheer the small business man or the speculator. Realizing the necessity of giving out cheerfu news at every opportunity, in order to stave off the inevitable collapse of the capitalist system, the liar who conducts the financial department of this paper deliberately changed the tenor of the 'report, cutting out the worst parts entirely and re-making the depressing news into good news.

I give below parts of the report exactly as typewritten by Dun & Company, and the same parts as they appeared when handed to the compositors, so that you can see for yourself to what depths a man must sink in order to faithfully serve the interests of his capitalistic masters:

AS PRINTED.

New England points, including Bangor, Providence, Springfield, Lynn, Worcester, Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport, re-port INCREASES in production.

From Grand Rapids, the large furniture center, it is reported that there is a GREAT scarcity of skilled labor. (Balance

At Saginaw there are no cancellations (Balance omitted.)

Collections are generally reported VERY cool thrubut the West. (Balance is

Omitted entirely.

ENTIRELY OMITTED.

Omitted.

DUN'S REPORT.

Conservatism in accumulating stocks is reported in most cases, and there are many where the working hours are being reduced and men laid off. As a rule, however, the reduction in production is not great, and is taken rather as a measure of precaution than because of greatly diminished orders.

All New England points, including Ban-gor, Providence. Springfield, Lynn, Wor-cester, Hartford, New Haven and Bridge-port, report certain reductions in produc-tion, but do not indicate any serious crisis

There is some curtailment of production at Reading, Eric, Wilmington, Columbus, Dayton, and Indianapolis, but it does not cut very deep into the usual industrial mechanism.

From Grand Rapids, the large furniture center, it is reported that there is a sear-city of skilled labor, but some manufac-turers are talking of shorter hours as a result of the cancellation of orders.

At Saginaw there are no cancellations, out some requests for deferred delivery. Collections are generally reported good througt the West, aithouat some points they are delayed by the conservative policy of the banks and the scarcity of corrency. At Atchison there is some falling off in orders.

At Norfolk conditions have been somewhat less favorable, the difficulty in negotiating exchanges having retarded the shipments of cotton for a few days last week.

It is notable that from nearly all points failures are reported to be only normal in number and collections are better than would be indicated by the stringent condition of the money market.

It is VERY notable that from all points failures are reported to be normal in num-ber, and collections are VERY MUCH bet-ter than would be indicated by the strin-gent condition of the money market. A comparison of the two columns above will give you some idea of the way capitalist papers give you the "news". This is no surprise to the Socialist, who knows that "a good tree bringeth forth good fruit, but a corrupt tree evil fruit," and that an industrial system that is based on robbery the only useful class in society must be corrupt in all its departments. capitalist class have sunk so low that they have even lost the traditional onor among thieves", and lie to and deceive each other as readily as they lie to the working class.

A knowledge of facts like these should be enough, without more argument, to convince any thinking workingman that if he wants to know the truth. not only about industrial conditions, but about all things that interest him and his class, he must read the newspapers published by and for the work-

ing class, that is—the Socialist newspapers.

Next year there is a very important presidential election; you will learn what are the real issues of the day only in the Socialist press. We are not afraid to print the truth. SUBSCRIBE NOW.

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE HUMAN HARVEST: A Study of the cialist movement has always consistency of Races thru the Survival of the tently opposed war. But these pages

By David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford Junior University. Boston, American Uniterian Association, 1907. 12mo., pp. 122. \$1 net. In this little book there is printed

the substance of two addresses delivered by President Jordan, one in 1890 under the title "The Blood of the Nation," and the other in 1906 on the occasion of the celebration in Philadelphia of the two-hundredth anniversary of Benjamin Franklin, under the title now given to the book.

The Human Harvest is each such cessive generation of men and women that make up the nation. The character of this harvest depends upon the care that has been given to selecting it from all the possible seed of pre-ceding generations. The argument of the essay is that war, by removing the best men to feed the cannon, leaves the second and third and fourth best men to breed the following generations. As Franklin said, "Wars are not paid for in war times; the bill comes later." The fall of ancient Rome and Greece, the decadence of modern France, and the various declines to be observed in other nations are well traced to the selective action of war. In breeding horses thought must be given to the selecting of animals having desirable characters; these variations are utilized thru the laws of heredity, segregation and selection. We cannot improve the human .arvest if we ignore these laws.

The life of our democracy will endure as long as the "blood" or the spirit of its founders, that is, the spirit of free men, is in control. When spirit of freedom gives way to the spirit of domination, then comes the beginning of the end.

War is not the only agency who selective action is to remove the best and leave the worst. Prof. Jordan realizes this, and mentions in passing, chiefly by way of illustrating the principle, the "reversed selection" of monasticism, of the abuse of charity, of repression and intolerance, of Reign of Terror-the dominance, one might call it, of "Knownothingism." All Socialists are rather keenly aware that there are operative in seciety other forces whose selective action is from the national or social point of view as undesirable as that of war, and whose total effects are quantita tively perhaps even more serious; and many would no doubt be inclined to resent this emphasis on the evils of war, which are at the worst neither imminent nor continuous, sitho every "firmed person knows that the Mo-

are worth reading and pondering, if only to get a good example of the application of the method of biology to reasoning about, social and historical problems.

The book is well printed and neatly got up, but its price is prohibitive for most comrades. Read it, then, at the library, or borrow a copy, or wait for a cheap edition; but be sure to read it. B. C. G.

No student of practical economics who is especially interested in the question of railway freight rates and of their regulation under a system of capitalist ownership can afford to ignore Walter Chadwick Noyes' "Ameri-Wherever he indulges in general discan Railread Rates" (Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50, net.) Besides prescating a large amount of useful information, statistical and historical, the author discusses the economic and the legal aspects of the subject. He writes, of course, from the bourgeois point of view. Recognizing that the railway service is, from its very nature, a practical monopoly-even the no ele ments of legal monopoly were involved -he points out that the economic law of prices does not actually apply to transportation charges as it does to the prices of commodities or services in the supply of which competition pre vails or can easily be introduced. On this ground he justifies regulation of rates by the federal authorities on the principle of "fair profits" and "reasonable charges". The test is, of course a purely empirical one, but nothing better can be expected under a system of capitalist ownership. From that point of view the book is a value Hugo Richard Meyer's "Municipal

Ownership in Great Britain" (Macmillan, \$1.50, net), is one of the few serious books against municipal ownership that have appeared. The author can make no pretense to judicial or scientific impartiality. His book is distinctly a brief against municipal ownership, marshaling all the facts and figures that can be brought to support his side of the argument and completely ignoring everything else. Thus regarded, and if read with this bias kept clearly in mind, it is worth reading and setting off against the numerous briefs that have appeared for the other side. The burden of Professor Meyer's argument is that muni-cipal ownership has retarded the de-velopment of the industries affected— public lighting, local transportation,

### PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

By William Mailly.

The theatrical business in New York and other cities is in a serious condition. The financial stringency has already begun to be felt. With the exception of about half-a-dozen theatres, audiences in this city have fallen off considerably. Managers are withholding proposed new productions and shows are being closed up and companies called in off the road. As a result thousands of actors and other the atrical employees are thrown out of employment, more, in fact, than ever before in the history of American theatrical affairs.

This situation has been rendered more acute by the comparatively large number of failures in new productions already encountered this season. Some of the new plays from which most was expected have proven failuresfrom the business standpoint, that is. The percentage in this respect is unusually high.

As a usual thing, the workers in the theatrical profession are so far removed from contact with other workers that their actual conditions of life are not generally known. The prevailing impression is that actors, especially, are fortunate beings who live gladsome lives and enjoy luxuries de nied to those who get their living in other ways. People are accustomed to judge conditions in the theatrical world by the flattering interviews with the "stars" and the reports of large salaries, with the adjuncts of automobiles, champagne suppers, etc.

The fact is that the conditions of employment surrounding the great majority of actors are arduous and exacting. The average term of employment in a year is usually thirty weeks at a nominal salary, payment is sel-dom made for time used in rehearsal. and costumes for plays are often provided by the players themselves. With this is the uncertainty of employment which has been accentuated since the theatrical trust has obtained control over most of the leading theatres of the country.

It is the isolation of actors from other workers that has made them ignorant of or indifferent to general social conditions and the necessity of organized effort. It is this fact, also, which makes essential that this large body of intelligent, aspiring workers be reached with the Socialist propaganda. The Actors' Union is making rapid progress in England, and the trades union movement is cooperating with it in gathering members of the profession into the fold. The stage employees, electricians and others em ployed in and around the theatres are nearly all organized and their un can provide some measure of relief for them in hard times, but for the actors there is no relief. Only starvation, dis appointment and despair will confront thousands of them this season.

### The New Vaudeville Monopoly.

What has been called the ville war" is about to end. A few months ago Klawand Erlanger, known as "the theatrical syndicate", formed a combination by which they could compete with the Proctor-Keith-Will-

corresponding enterprises in America.

cussion, as in the concluding chapter,

he sinks into commonplace platitude;

but the body of the work contains a

fairly large amount of information

which the thoughtful reader may use;

the it must be added that the accuracy

even of some of his statements of fact

John Spargo's valuable work "The

Bitter Cry of the Children" has now

been issued in a form which renders

it accessible to every reader and

should make it possible for our local

literature agents to sell many copies

In stout manila paper covers it is to

be had for 25 cents a copy, with

slight reduction when bought in quantity. Orders will be filled by the

The Blessings of Poverty.

regard poverty as a blessing for the

majority of mankind, and with true

Christian resignation forego it in order that the virtues of thrift, industry and

saving may not be banished from the

plate, ptomaine sausage and child sla-

very play an important part in the moral regeneration of the poor.

Disgraceful.

One of these was the box in which the Duchess of Mariborough sat. She was with Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr. She wore a diamond collar and a diamond coronet.—New

world.

Therefore blowhole armor

Manager of The Worker.

have been seriously questioned.

lams-Hammerstein combination in the vaudeville field. Vandeville is growing in popularity and there are great profits in the business. For several months competition was bot and heavy. Each combination opened and rented larger theatres and put on better and more expensive bilis. As a result salaries for performers were higher than ever before and the booking agents (who act as middlemen between performers and managers) reaped a harvest.

All this will end in a few weeks. The

Klaw and Erlanger combination has come to an agreement with the Proctor-Keith forces by which the latter will take over all the contracts with performers made by Klaw and Erlanger. Under this arrangement the Keith and Proctor interests, organized into the United Booking Offices, will have entire control of the vaudeville output of the country. They will exercise a monopoly over vaudeville theatres, having complete charge not only of the bookings, but even of the makeup of the bills at the theatres all over the country. Hereafter managers at theatres will have nothing to say as to who will perform at their theatres or what position performers will occupy on the bills. All this will be regulated from the central offices of the vaudeville monopoly, which can thus dic-tate the conditions for performers and managers alike. The booking agents will be forced out of business, as the trust will deal direct with performers. Out of this, of course, will develop

wnership by the vaudeville trust of the theatres which it does not already own, thus forcing the independent managers out of ownership as well as management. First will come, however, a sweeping reduction in the salaries of performers, and with the closing of theatres thru the new combination thousands of performers, stage employees, etc., will be unemployed. This revolution in the vaudeville business has come about within a few years, and it illustrates how the forces that make for concentration are at work in every line of commercial and industrial activity. The providing of public amusement is a private business conducted for profit, not for the public good, and private ownership and control inevitably tends to private monopoly, whether the business be that of providing steel rails, oil, soap. poetic drama or rag-time.

This new development also shows how, under private ownership, those gifted with talent or genius for the stage, are degraded from artists to mere wage slaves, like the workers in other activities, and are forced to sell themselves to the lowest bidder for the opportunity to earn a livelihood and to exercise their abilities. This is being recognised in Europe among actors and performers of all kinds, and we can expect a similar awakening among performers in this country as monopoly begins to get in its work. In the neantime, the suppression of individual initiative, the thwarting of genius and the starvation of intellect will go steadily on in the theatrical business as it is going on in every line of human activity under capitalism.

### "COMRADE" GOMPERS.

etc.-und indirectly of other industries more or less closely connected with or "When the most sordid and vicious dependent upon them. As usual with in the capitalist class combine to holders of briefs, he argues quite uncrush the bopes and aspirations of the hesitatingly and even rec\_lessly upon tolling, wealth-producing masses, it the principle of "post hoc ergo propter behooves all the workers to organize, hoe". If British tramways and teleunite, and federate for the common phones are inferior to those of the good. United States, he takes it for granted "In view of the combined attacks that their inferiority is the result of of the worse elements of the capitalist municipal ownership, never glancing at the fact that many privately conjudges and supported ducted businesses in England and on the Continent are equally inferior to the

class, reinforced by sycophantic judges and supported by subservient politicians, it behooves the wealth producers to organize more thoroly than ever, and the organized toilers to be stand for the right and for justice, not only for themselves, but for all."

"Sordid, vicious capitalist class," combine to crush the hopes and aspiration of the toiling wealth producing masses," "combined attacks of the worst elements of the capitalist class, reinforced by sycophantic judge Whew! Socialist—sounds like Dan De Leon, maybe 'tis Victor L. Berger.'... "Comrade" Sam Gompers in the editorial columns of the October Federationist.-Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades.

## The Fool Killer Locked Out.

"A carpenter without a house?" said the Fool Killer. "Why doesn't he make n house?"

"Because," I said, "there is an overproduction of houses. "Then why doesn't he live in one of

them?" Bernard Shaw asserts that "we all "Why he made them for some one else." said I. human soul". This is flying in the face of all the great moralists of to-day from Carnegie to Roosevelt. They

"I'll get my gun," he said. "Do the people he made them for live in them?"

"No," I said, "they rent them out to working people like the carpenter."
"Do working people pay rent for what they build themselves?" said the

Fool Killer. "Of course," I said.

"I must buy some canned meat," said the Fool Killer. "Where do the housemakers live?" he continued. "They live in the slums," I said: "What are slums?" asked the Fool

"Places where there are so many

poor people that overcrowding a filth kill them."

"They have taken away my jo

### THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

PART I.

CHAPTER I. THE GREAT PROPRIETARY ESTATES.

The noted private fortunes of settlement and colonial times were derived from the ownership of land and the gains of trading. Usually both had a combined influence and were frequent ly attended by agriculture. Thruout the colonies were scattered lords of the soil who held vast territorial domains over which they exercised an arbitrary and, in some portions of the colonies, a feudal sway.

Nearly all the colonies were settled by chartered companies which were organized for purely commercial pures and the success of which largely depended upon the emigration which they were able to promote. These corporations were vested with enormous powers and privileges which, in effect, constituted them as sovereign rulers, altho their charters were subject to revision or amendment. The London Company, thrice chartered to take over to itself the land and resources of Virginia and populate its, zone of rule, was endowed with sweeping rights and privileges which made it an absolute monopoly. The impecunious noblemen or gentlemen who transported themselves to Virginia to recoup their dissipated fortunes or seek adventure, encountered no trouble in getting large grants of land, especially when after 1614 tobacco became a fashionable article in England and took rank as a valuable commercial

Over this colony now spread planters who hastened to avail themselves of this new-found means of getting rich. Land and climate alike favored them but they were confronted with a scarcity of labor. This emergency was promptly met by the buying of white ervants in England to be resold in Virginia to the highest bidder. This, owever, was not sufficient, and complaints poured over to the English government. As the demands of commerce had to be sustained at any price, a system was at once put into operation of gathering in as many of the poorer English class as could be impressed upon some pretext and shipping them over to be held as bonded laborers. Penniless and lowly Englishmen, arrested and convicted for any one of the multitude of offenses then provided for severely in law, were transperiod as criminals, or sold into the colonies as slaves for a term of years The English courts were busy grinding out human material for the Virgin'a plantations; and, as the objects of commerce were considered paramount, this process of disposing of what was regarded as the scum element, was adjudged necessary and justifiable. No voice was raised in protest. But, fast as the English courts might work, they did not supply laborers enough. It was with exultation that in 1019 the plantation owners were made acquainted with a new means of supplying themselves with adequate workers. A Dutch ship arrived at Jamestown with a cargo of negroes from Guinea. The blacks were promptly bought at good prices by the planters. From this time forth the coblem of labor was considered sufficlently solved. As chattel slavery harmonized well with the necessities of tebacco growing and profit, it was accepted as a just condition and was continued by the planters whose interests and standards were the dominant fac-After 1620, when the London Company was dissolved by royal decree, and the commerce of Virginia made free, the planters were the only factor. Virginia, it was true, was puty rule, but the big planters contrived to get the laws and customs their self-interest called for. Ther were only two classes-the rich plant ers, with their gifts of land, their bond ervants and slaves and, on the other hand, the poor whites. A middle-class was entirely lacking. As the supreme staple of commerce and as currency elf, tobacco could buy anything, human, as well as inert, material. The labor question had been sufficiently shed, but not so the domestic. Wives were much needed; the officials in London instantly hearkened and in 1620 sent over sixty young women who were auctioned off and bought at from one hundred and twenty to one hund and sixty pounds of tobacco each. Tobacco then sold at three shillings a ound. Its cultivation was assiduousy carried on. The use of the land mainly for agricultural purposes led to the ation of numerous settlements along the shores, bays, rivers, and creeks with which Virginia is interspersed and which afforded accessibility to the sea ports. As the years word on and the means and laborers of the planters increased, their lands became are extensive, so that it was not an unusual thing to find plantations of fifty or sixty thousand acres. But er in Virginia nor in Maryland, under the almost regal powers of Lord Baltimore who had propriety rights

In its intense aim to settle New etherlands and make use of its re-ources, Holland, thru the States Genextraordinary inducements in it enion'sation. The pros-ments estates, with fendal

over the whole of his province, were

such huge estates to be seen as were being donated in the northern colonies.

lly in New Netherlands and in

ights and privileges, was held out as an alluring incentive. The bill of Freeloms and Exemptions of 1629 made easy the possibility of becoming a lord of the soil with comprehensive possessions and powers. Any man who should succeed in planting a colony of fifty 'souls", each of whom was to be more than fifteen years old, was to become at once a patroon with all the rights of lordship. He was permitted to own sixteen miles along shore or on one side of a navigable river. An alternative was given of the ownership of eight miles on one side of a river and as far into the interior "as the situation of the occupiers will permit." The title was vested in the patroon forever, and he was presented with a monopoly of the resources of his domain except furs and pelts. No patroon or other colonist was allowed to make woolen, linen, cotton or cloth of any material under pain of banishment,1

These restrictions were in the interest of the Dutch West India Company, a commercial corporation which had well-nigh dictatorial powers. A complete monopoly thruout the whole of its subject territory, it was armed with sweeping powers, a formidable equipment and had great prestige. It was somewhat of a cross between legalized piracy and a body of adroit colonization promoters. Pillage and butchery were often its auxiliaries, althe in these respects it in nowise equalled its twin corporation, the Dutch East India Company, whose exploitation of Holland's Asiatic possesdons was a long record of horrors. The policy of the Dutch West India Company was to offer generous prizes for peopling the land while simultaneously forbidding competition with any of the numerous products or commodities dealt in by itself. This had much to do with determining the basic character of the conspicuous fortunes of a century and two centuries later. It followed that when native industries were forbidden or their output monopolized not only by the Dutch West India Company in New Netherlands. but by other companies elsewhere in the colonies, that ownership of land became the enalustry of large private fortunes with agriculture as an accompanying factor. Subsequently the effects of this continuous policy were more fully seen when England by law after law paralyzed or closed up many forms of colonial manufacture. The fendal character of Dutch colonization, as carried on by the Dutch West India Company, necessarily created great landed estates, the value of which arose not so much from agriculture, as was the case in Virginia, Maryland and later the Carolinas and Georgia, but from the natural resources of the land. The superb primitive timber brought colossal profits in export, and there were also very valuable fishery rights where an estate bounded a shore or river. The pristine rivers were filled with great swarms of fish, to which the-river fishing of the present day cannot be compared. As settlement n creased, pressure of immigration pressed over and more and more ships carried cargo to and fro, these estates

To encourage colonization to its colonies still further, the States General in 1635 passed a new decree. It repeated the feudal nature of the rights granted and made strong additions. Did any aspiring adventurer seek to leap at a bound to the exalted position of patroonship? The terms were easy. All that he had to do was to found a colony of forty-eight adults anl he had a liberal six years in which to do it. For his efforts he was allowed even more extensive grants of land e act of 1629. So com plete were his powers of proprietorship that no one could approach within seven or eight miles of his jurisdiction without his express permission. His was really a principality. Over its bays rivers, and islands, had it any, as well as over the mainland, he was given command forever. The dispensation of justice was his exclusive right. He and he only was the court with sum-mary powers of "high, low and middle jurisdiction," which were harshly or capriciously exercised. Not only did he impose sentence for violation of laws, but he, himself, ordained those laws and they were laws which were always framed to coincide with his in terests and personality. He had full authority to appoint officers and magistrates and enact laws. And finally he had the power of policing his domain and of making use of the titles and arms of his colonies. 'All these things he could do "according to his will and pleasure." These absolute rights were to descend to his heir and assigns. 1

became consecutively more valuable.

Thus, at the beginning of settlement times, the basis was laid in law and custom of a landed aristocracy, or rather of a group of intrenched autocrats, along the banks of the Hudson, the shores of the ocean and far inland. The theory then prevailed that the ter ritory of the colonies extended westward to the Pacific.

From these patroons and their lineal or collateral descendants issued many of the landed generations of families which, by reason of their wealth and

O'Callaghan's History of New Nother-ands, Vol. 1: 112-120.

power, proved themselves powerful factors in the economic and political history of the country. The sinister effects of this first great grasping of the land long permeated the whole fabric of society and were prominently seen before and after the Revolution, and especially in the third and fourth decades of the eighteenth century. The results, in fact, are traceable to this ery day, even the laws and institutions are so greatly changed. Other colonies reflected the constant change of government, ruling party or policy of England and colonial companies chartered by England frequently forfeited their charters. But conditions in New Netherlands remained stable under Dutch rule and the accumula tion of great estates was intensified under English rule. It was in Nev York that, at that period the foremost colonial estates and the predominant

private fortunes were mostly held.

The extent of some of those early states was amazingly large. But they were far from being acquired wholly by colonization methods. Many of the officers and directors of the Dutch West India Company were Amsterdam merchants. Active, scheming, selfimportant men, they were mighty in the money marts but were made use of, and looked down upon, by the old Dutch aristocracy. Having amassed fortunes, these merchants yearned to be the founders of great estates; to live as virtual princes in the midst of wide possessions, even if these were still comparative solitudes. This aspiration was mixed with the mercenary motive of themselves owning the land from whence came the furs. pelts, timber and the waters which yielded the dshes. One of these directors was Killaen van Rensselaer, an Amsterdam pearl merchant. In 1630 his agents bought for him from the Indians a tract of land twenty-four miles long and forty-eight broad on the west bank of the Hudson. It comprised, it was estimated, seven hundred thousand acres and included what are now the countles of Albany, Rensselaer, a part of Columbia County and a strip of what is at present Massachusetts. And what was the price paid for this vast estate? As the deeds showed, the munificent consideration of "certain quantities of duffels, axes, knives and wampum," which is equal to saying that the pearl merchant got it for about nothing. Two other directors-Godyn and Bloemart-became owners of great fendal estates. One of these tracts, in what is now New Jersey, extended sixteen miles both in length and breadth, forming a square of sixtyfour miles.\* So it was that these shrewd-directors now combined a double advantage. Their pride was satisfied with the absolute lordship of immense areas, while the ownership of land gave them the manifold benefits and greater profits of trading with the Indians at first hand. From a part of the proceeds they later built manors which were contemplated as wonderful and magnificent. Surrounded and served by their retainers, agents, vassal tenants and slaves, they lived in princely and licentious style, knowing no law in most matters except their unrestrained will. They beheld themselves as ingenious and memorable founders of a potential landed aristocracy whose possessions were more extended than that of Europe. Wilderness much of it still was, but obviously the time was coming when popula-tion would be fairly abundant. The laws of entall and primogeniture, then in full force, would operate to keep the estates intact and gifted with in-

herent influence for generations. Along with their landed estates these directors had a copious inflowing revenue. The Dutch West India Company was in a thriving condition. By the year 1029 it had more than one hundred full-rigged ships in commis sion. Most of them were fitted out for war on the commerce of other countries or on pirates. Fifteen thousand seamen and soldiers were on Its pay-roll; in that one year it used more than one hundred thousand pounds of powder-significant of the grim quality of business done. It had more than four hundred caunon and thousands of other destructive weapons." Anything conducive to profit no matter if indiscriminate murder, was accepted as legitimate and justifiable functions of trade and was imposed alike upon roy-alty, which shared in the proceeds, and the people at large. The energetic trading class, concentrated in the one effort of getting money, and having no scruples as to the means in an age when ideals were low and vulgar, had already begun to make public opinion in many countries, altho this public opinion counted for little among submissive peoples. It was the king and the governing class, either or both, whose favor and declarations counted, and so long as these profited by the devious extortions and villain'es of trade, the methods were legitimatized, if not royally sanctified.

5 O'Callaghan, Vol. 1:124. \* Hid. 125. . Colonial Documents, Vol. 1 : 41.

(To be continued.)

The Vital Issue.

The Russian revolution is one of the vital issues of the world to-day. The political revolt, presenting, as it does, so many unique and dramatic developments tends to distract the attention of the world from the broader, deeper, and certainly not less important, phases of the movement which are found in the social and economic pheaval. The breaking out of these forces political, social, economic—in one stupen-ous morement, constitutes one of the reat revolutions of history.—From Kellogg urland's "The Red Reign".

-Look for the union label

# "THE GREAT DIVIDE" BOOKS

with HENRY MILLER and MARGARET ANGLIN

# AT DALY'S THEATRE, BROADWAY AND THIRTIETH ST.

DURING THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 18

INCLUDING WEDNESDAY MATINEE AND EXCEPTING SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.

Tickets are exchangeable for reserved seats at the theatre box-office at any time up to performance. GET YOUR TICKETS AT ONCE AND SECURE CHOICE OF SEATS IN ADVANCE

Tickets can be had at the following places:

The Worker office and Local Headquarters, 230 East Eighty-fourth street; the "Daily Volkszeitung" office, 15 Spruce street; Jewish "Daily Forward" office, 175 East Broadway; Harlem Socialist Headquarters, 250 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; West Side Socialist Headquarters, 585 Eighth avenue; Bronx Socialist Headquarters, 3309 Third avenue; Rand School, 112 East Nineteenth street; Labor Lycsum, 949-55 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn; Hudson County Socialist Headquarters, 375 Central avenue, Jersey City, N. J.; Liberty Hall, corner Spring and Shippen streets, West Hoboken, N. J.

THE WORKER will receive one-half of the proceeds of all Tickets sold thru the Ways and Means Committee for any performance during the

# **READ** THE NOTICE BELOW ON THIS PAGE.

SUGGESTS AN AMENDMENT.

To the Editor of The Worker:-I wish to uggest that Sec. 8 and 9 of the state constitution of the Socialist Party of New York ought to be amended so as to provide majority instead of a two-thirds vote. It is difficult for us to criticize others for violating the principle of majority rule uness we consistently apply it ourselves .--Fraternally yours,

JOHN M. WORK. Berlin, N. H., Nov. 12.

### THE WORKER AND THE STATE COMMITTEE.

the Editor of The Worker:-There seems to be some misunderstanding among the rank and file of our party membership relative to the action of the State Committee on Tuesday, Nov. 12, as to the decision concerning the future welfare of The Worker; and as I happen to be the one, as member of the subcommittee of the State Committee, who made the proposition to the Board of Managers of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association and also made the motion in the above meeting of the State Committee to accept the same. I feel it my duty to correctly inform the membership so that they may intelligently approve or disapprove finally of what was done according to my understanding for the best interests of the Socialist movement in the state of New York.

in the first poor, the party membership is fully aware of the weekly deficit of over \$100 to sustain The Worker, and, I believe, fully realize that to continue publishing such conditions would be the height of folly, supposing that the deficiency could be raised from week to week as we went along. This deficiency fund comes from the pockets of our comrades, earned by hard labor, and to continue to take money from them under the circumstances, to my mind, is nothing short of criminal on the

part of the committee entrusted to manage the affairs of The Worker.

Therefore, the proposition submitted to the Board of Managers of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association and approved by the State Committee is as fol-

The State Committee appoint as its agents the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, to print and to mail The lug Association, to print and to mail lue Worker, to keep a correct record of all re-ceipts and expenses and its manager to make weekly or bi-weekly report (as will be decided later) to the State Committee.

The Worker to remain the property of the Socialist Party of the state of New York, and its editorial policy and business management to continue in control of the State Committee or the party as may be hereafter decided.

These arrangements are made on the present circulation and average weekly income since the paper has been in control of the State Committee; according to said lucome and circulation the Beard of Managers of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association will print and circulate The Worker, providing the State Committee guarantee a weekly deficit of from \$25 to \$30. In the event of the circulation hereasing, a reduction of the amount of the deficit according to the additional income deficit according to the additional income of the circulation of the creasing, a reduction of the amount of the defect according to the adultional income safer deducting cost of production of the additional copies) will be allowed. In the event of a decrease in the circulation the State Committee is to increase its workly guarantee at the estimated rate of about \$6

State Committee is to increase its workly guarantee at the estimated rate of about \$6 per 1,000 copies.

According to this pian we will place two According to this pian we will place two Socialist enterprises under one roof, say the extra expense of maintaining two separate and distinct establishments, while each enterprise will be complete and distinctly owned from each other.

This pian, I hone, will be approved of day the membership of the Socialistic Cooperative Publishing Association and by the rank and file of the Socialist Party in this state, and if it is, the State Committee can then devote a greater part of its energy and time toward increasing the circulation of The Worker and improving its contents. The everlasting and all-important money question will be reduced to a nominal figure, and with a united effort of all comrades within and without the state, we can undertok nian wipe out the entire deficit by in creasing the circulation just a few thousand.

sand.
A curs for the most economical and effi-cient method of publishing The Worker.
WM. BUTSCHER. Brooklyn, Nov. 16.

### SOME SUGGESTIONS FROM ROCHESTER.

To the Editor of The Worker .- Comrade Chase's letter, relative to the present and future make-up of The Worker, was read at the last regular meeting of Local Rochester. It was thoroly discussed from all sides and the undersigned committee was appointed to put the substance of the discussion in an open letter to The Worker in order that the matter may be taken up and fully discussed by the comrades and the locals. In this way we may perhaps arrive at a satisfactory solution.

Local Rochester has this to suggest: It is self-evident that The Worker at present is an excellent official buildin, and if that is what the comrades want and what the movement needs, well and good, but if The Worker is to be an instrument of propaganda it must be changed to its former style and give less space to strictly party news, and more space to propaganda matter, articles from Comrades Wentworth, Sporgo, Traubel, Lee, Burrowes and the host of other former contributor. able surprise, coming very near to its oldtime appearance. In our opinion the following items could

emitted to the advantage of the paper and of the movement: First, the minute announcements of the street meetings in New York City, with names of speakers, smoonements of the street inectings in New York City, with names of speakers, etc. This certainly interests no one outside of New York City, and it is very doubtful if the comrades there was dru it is very doubtful if the comrades there was dru it is eccount. International Socialism", which is of very little value as propagania matter, and those of the comrades who wish to keep posted along this line will find the ground well covered by the "International Socialist Berlew"; third, "Party News" and "Current Literature" should be more condensed; also "Labor Movement".

We hellere a "Woman's Column" would be of great advantage, as we have many affited women in the movement who would willingly contribute articles that would be heighful and of interest to the women readers. Give us plenty of educational, argumentative matter, which can be used not only for propagands, but also for our own benefit, for the rank and file of the comrades need from time to time new facts, new arguments and new inspiration.

The above suggestions are not made in a spirit of criticism, for we realize the great handleap under which the State Committee is working, and we are sure that the good of the movement is the only object they have in view, and having the same spirit in view, we respectfully offer the above suggestions.

WM. KIRBY,

suggestions.

WM. KIRBY, WM. LIPPELT, WM. F. FUHRMAN,

### THE WORKER CONFERENCES.

The Worker Conference of New York was rganized at the Labor Temple. Tuesday. Nov. 12. State Secretary Chase called the conference to order. Ed. F. Cassidy acted as temporary and permanent chairman, and S. Solomon as temporary secretary. Credential committee consisting of Sol Fieldman, L. Lore and A. Chess was appointed and reported the following delegates, with

1st and 25th A. D. (German Branch): Ludwig Lore and Herm. Graf: 2d A. D. Jacob Gruber and Simon Lipshitz; 3d and 10th A. D.; S. Solomon and Karl Dannenberg: 17th A. D.: F. T. Harris and E. F. Cassidy: 20th A. D.: U. Solomon and E. Meyer: 21st A. D.: Arthur E. Marsh and L. J. McIntyre: 23d A. D.: 8. J. Bloch and C. Crimmins; 28th and 30th A. D.: R. Raphael and G. S. Gelder; 31st A. D.: Sol Fieldman and Fred Harwood; 32d A. D., Br. 1: Arthur Ratch and Aug. Hansen; 34th A. D.: H. Cohn and Stein.

Delegates without credentials were: 12th A. D.: Alex. Jonas and Lindner; 6th A. D. A. Chess: 18th A. D.: Boyd: 18th A. D. Bohemian Branch: Douds and Schuitz; 11th A. D.: Wells: 21st-23d A. D., German Br. Gebs and Gelssweuger; 22d A. D., German Br.: Ed. Beinger; 26th A. D.: F. Freidfertig and Dr. Sterz.

S. Solomon was elected permanent secre tary and A. Chess treasurer. A committee on rules of order was appointed and its report adopted.

The Ways and Means Committee of the State Committee reported the following rendations thru its secretary, Florence Margolies:

That the representation at the Conference to consist of two delegates from each sub Conference issue invitations to the organi-gations for the election of committees to visit various bodies for the purpose of soliciting funds and subscriptions for The Worker. That a report to date be made of the benefit performance for The Worker at Daiy's Theatre. That the Conference re solve to co-operate with the Jewish Daily Forward Association in its coming ball, with the object of sharing the profits accruing therefrom, as per arrangements that may be agreed upon. That the Conference decide that each district organization of the Socialist Party make a systematic canvass the enrolled voters in their respective listricts to secure subscribers for Verter and silso make efforts to have The Worker sold on all newspapers stands That the delegates from the different labor and progressive organizations be likewise requested to institute a systematic canvass among the members of their respective organizations for the same purpose

sectation and adopted.

William Mally and Alex. Jonas were appointed a committee to visit the Daily Foryard Association and present the proposi

ward Association and present the propo-tion regarding its coming ball.

The delegates from the 12th A. D. pi sented its proposition regarding T. Worker, but this was ruled out of ord. The 17th A. D. proposed that it be say seated to party branches to voluntariate the time to central false the time to cents for member p-month, the members of such branches tective The Worker in return for the say though does. Courades Harris, Fielding and Cassidy were elected to properly the suggestion to the general party meeting of

The Wars and Means Committee was in structed to arrange a debate in Committee was in structed to arrange a debate in Committee van fon, or some other suitable hall, as soon as nossible for the benefit of The Worker, the anticet to be "Socialism vs. Capitalism". The Conference voted to meet again Wednesday, Nov. 20, but as ne hall could be procured for that night, the meeting is postpouced until next Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the Labor Temple.

### THE WORKER BENEFIT EXTENDED AT DALY'S.

The Benefit for The Worker at Duly's Theater during this week, for performance of "The Great Divide," has been a great success. On Monday morning all the 50 cents and 75 cents seats for the entire-week were taken. In order to be able to satisfy those with tickets who could not get seats this week the management has consented to exchange tickets for sents for next week, (beginning Nov. 25) excepting Thanksgiving Day and Saturday. In other words the benefit is extended one week longer and anyone who could not attend this week can purchase tickets for any performance next week, excepting the two days

named. As there are a number of tickets for the benefit still unsold, friends of The Worker can aid by purchasing them before Sunday, Nov. 24, so that The Worker Sustaining Fund can receive 50 per cent of the proceeds. Tickets are on sale at The Worker office and local party headquarters, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street; the Volkszeitung office, 15 Spruce street; the "Daily Forward" office, 175 E. Broadway; the Rand School, 112 E. Ninteenth street; the Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, and at the party headquarters in the Bronx. Harlem, West Side, Hudson County, N. J., Queens County, N. Y.

It is hoped that every member and reader of The Worker will buy a ticket for The Worker Benefit Daly's Theatre and thus help swell the Sustaining Fund. Money is needed now more than ever and the party paper should not be allowed to suffer from a financial shortage. DON'T FAIL TO RESERVE YOUR SEATS AT THE THEATRE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER BUYING YOUR TICKET. You will get back the ficket and also the stubs for your seats and will give up the ticket at the door when you go to attend the perform-

### THE DAILY CALL. At the last meeting of the Board of

Management of the Workingmen's Co operative Publishing Association the manager of the plant presented details of some work which can be secured. but which will require an outlay of about \$400. The committee, of three acting in confunction with the manager, were authorized to draw this amount from the treasurer if they find no risk and some profit in the work. ras recommended division of the Socialist Party and labor | tion that a committee of two be elected and progressive organisations. That the to audit the accounts of the manager. Comrades Lipes, Schapiro and Harris were elected a committee to organize a ladies' auxillary for the "Daily Call" fair. Comrade Reichenthal reported that the meeting of delegates elected by New York, Queens, Richmond, and Hudson County was poorly attended. The next meeting of the delegates will take place on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 24, in the Organizer's office, 230 E. Eighty fourth street, and the comrades elected are urged to make a special effort to attend.

### Brooklyn Lyceum Conference.

The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Conference will hold their last meeting Sunday, Nov 24, at 10 a, m. All delegates are requ to ettend, as matters of importance will be transacted. The business of the Conference must be finished, as the twenty-fifth place on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28.

### "The Human Harvest."

David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford Innior University, will been "The Human Harvest" at Cooper Union, Saturday evening, Nov. 23. The lecture is under the anspice of the Board of Edu a thou, and admission is free Readers of the Werker who can attend are advised to do so.

Queeus, were seared. Barnet Wolff acted

as chairman and Comrade Shiplacoff secre-tary. Comrades Butscher and Mailly of The Worker Ways and Means Committee reported similar recommendations of that committee as those presented to the New York Conference and these were adopted.

A. I. Shiplasoff was elected secretary of the Conference and A. Pauly treasurer. Meetings will be held on the second and fourth Theredays of the mouth, but owing to Thanksgiving Day the next meeting will be a Wednesday, Nov. 27.

That no Socialist Should be Without.

### THE AMERICAN **ESPERANTO** BOOK

A perfect and complete exposition of the coming international language.

BY ARTHUR BAKER.

PRICE, POSTPAID. \$1.00

## THE ANCIENT LOWLY

In two volumes.

BY C. O. WARD.

PRICE. POSTPAID. \$4.00

### CAPITAL The Bible of the

Working Class

In two volumes.

BY KARL MARX. PRICE, POSTPAID, \$4,00

### THE **SOCIALISTS**

Who They Are and What They Stand

BY JOHN SPARGO.

Price, handsomely bound, 50 cts.

Special to Shareholders of the C. H. Kerr Co., Chicago:

SHAREHOLDERS OF C. H. KERR & CO. CAN PUR-CHASE FROM US THE ABOVE AND ALL OTHER PUBLICATIONS ON THEIR CATALOG AT THE RE-DUCED PRICES GUARAN. TEED BY THEIR SHARES.

Call or write, and make checks payable to the

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO.,

IS SPRUCE STREET

NEW YORK

The latest labor exchanges received Icom Australia are rejoicing over the acquittal of William D. Haywood. All the Australian Labor and Socialist papers followed the trial very closely, some of them printing large extracts from the closing speech of Clarence

The Kansas farmers, having organized to do without the middleman, are shipping thirty-five carloads of Kansas flour direct to Europe, instead of having them handled by brokers and The shipment is valued at

Vagrancy in Norway. A law has been enacted in Nor-way dealing with beggars and tramps works to the satisfaction of the capitalist class. Policemen are required to direct them to employment tus but there is no guarantee that all who apply will get employment. The governing class realize that em-ployment cannot be regular for all kers but the provisions regarding tramps are stringent. A person found roaming about is liable to detention in ne establishment for three and to six years. The individuals are first watched by the police and then ed that they must get a fixed idence within a given time, and if they do not they are taken in charge. ie option is reserved to the police as to whether they will send person to the workhouse or to his legal e, should they find out where it is; but the decision rests with the police. In this connection it is important to know that the police have certain judicial functions unknown to such officers in this country. Some will be found who are unable to settle because too poor, and in these circumstances they are to have a house found for them, the funds for this purpose being provided from money set apart for the purpose.

Pittsburg continues to give its burnt offerings to the deity of capital. Nine men were horribly burned by molten Llast week when an explosion took slace at the Lucy furnace of the United States Steel Corporation. The burning of workmen occurs so frequently in that city that it is generally regarded as a normal incident in the iron and steel industry. As the ancients offered up human sacrifices on funeral pyres, so the modern offers life to capital, but without the excuse of ignorance which the savage can justly claim.

Charles F. McKenna in an address before the State Conference of Charities and Correction at Albany, N. Y., stated there is more illiteracy among the rural population of the state than among the foreign-born population of York City. He declared that a census of illiteracy by townships instead of countles would paint this situation even blacker than it appears

The "Hobart Clipper." the only labor paper in Tasmania, has been mulcted of \$1.500 damages and costs for denouncing the Mayor of Hobart as a sweater. The paper is being assisted by contributions of friends and it is expected the full amount of the one will be subscribed by them.

### Vagrancy in England.

normously in Great Britain the last few years. The latest records of convictions are made known for the period of 1894 to 1905 and the latter year is the worst on record. Since 1894, when the number was 17,513, the figures have fluctuated up and down until 1902. Since that year the increase has been enormous, reaching a total of 27,496 in 1905.

These are convictions only. If they included the entire vagrant community the figures would not be so bad. But they represent a small fraction of the men who live in idleness. Nearly ten thousand vagrants are relieved in public institutions every day in the year thruout England and Wales. A majority of them are in search of work or would do work if they could get it. But the number of chronic beggars must be many times the twenty-sever thousand convicted in 1905. And the fact which makes the problem of dealing with them so urgent is that during the last few years they have doubled

The National Founders' Association a capitalist organization, has protes ted against the use of the union label on stationary of the Lincoin Farm Association, claiming that its use is in conflict with all that Lincoin stood for.

The Paradare Association take this ac.

The editor in chief is I. Okumtson, a tion, they assert, "in a spirit of reverence for the memory of Lincoln." If Lincoln could have anticipated that the class that succeeded to the rule of the southern slave owners would make him an advocate of low wages. he would have been afraid to die. Too bad Lincoln cannot now repudiate the

soon as planters of Hawaii are complainwhat are those some is not mi-

While immigration to America from | suit them. At the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Planters' Association held last week in Honolulu, the president of the association expressed the hope that there would soon be legislation encouraging European Asiatic immigration. The miserable wages and conditions on the plantations of Hawaii are not alluring to ever the low-paid labor of Asiatic countries, which accounts for the planters' com-

> Margaret Drier Robins of the Women's Trade Union League, Miss Margaret Jones of the Laundry Workand Miss Hannah Hennessy of the Garment Workers are attending the A. F. or L. Convention as a committee to secure the appointment of a national woman organizer.

The workers of Osaka, Japan, are gradually being organized. Several strikes took place there in one week "Helmin Shimbun." the Socialist semimonthly, states that the police are expected to suppress strikes if they continue.

Over 100 workingmen were killed or wounded near Osaka in October by the explosion of 100,000 unused bullets sold by the war department to a merchant. The families of the killed are helpless and in destitute circum-

The brewery workers - New Oreans have been on strike for over five months and are maintaining an effective boycott of non-union beer. Much adverse comment has been made over the action of delegates to the National Convention of Street Rallway Employees at New Orleans who ignored the boycott of the brewery work-

There are 628 labor unions in Cook County, (Chicago) and 290,000 employees enrolled in labor organizations. Of these 55,000 are building employees. 20,000 belong to the railroad brotherhoods, 30,000 are independent and 185,-000 are affiliated with the Chicago Federation of Labor, Of the latter 15,-000 are women, enrolled in 15 locals.

The Tennessee State Federation of Labor will hold its eleventh annual session in Jackson on January 13,

The Union Bakers of Melbonrne, Australia, are on strike against those employers who refuse to give the wages awarded by the Wage Board. the Board some time ago made an award, an advance in wages, which on appeal by employers to the Industrial

### LAW AND ORDER IN MINNESOTA.

State Secretary Nash of Minnesota writes of the following interesting incident bearing on the guardians of "law and order" in a Minnesota town:

Last Wednesday Evening, Beecher Moore (one of our state organizers) distributed incendiary handbills all over the city of Fergus Falls, reading: PANIC!

"Thousands of banks are busted and cannot pay their depositors. Your newspapers dare not tell you the truth about it. Come and hear the whole rotten mess exposed. Cor. Mill and Lincoln. TO-NIGHT."

The street was literally packed. Comrade Moore started off by saying. 'If this meeting is broken up or stopped it will be proof to you that the capitalists don't want the truth known." .

He got his lecture well under way without interference; but the momen he mentioned the financial question the Chief of Police stepped up and ordered him to stop short. Moore refused, and went on, when the Chief collared him and pulled him off the box.

A mob of "desirable citizens" hooted and relied. "Mob him." "rotten egg him." "run him out of town," etc. A still larger crowd of sympathizers

called equally as loud to "Let him talk." "let us know the truth," "the truth 'won't hurt anybody that is honest", etc., but the Chief "knew his master" and would not allow Moore to speak.

A large crowd followed him to the hotel and insisted upon knowing the truth.

Next time a speaker goes there a hall will be provided, and it will be filled to overflowing with people who are seeking for the truth.

### Another Organ of the

Russian Revolution. "The Russian Voice in America" is the name of a Russian weekly, the first issue of which appeared recently from its offices at 404 Grand street, New York City. The paper consists of eight pages and is devoted to the Rus-Cossack, who was sentenced to die by the Russian government for his part in the revolutionary movement. His sentence was changed, however, to that of hard labor for life in the Siberian mines. He escaped and came to this country. The treasurer is F. Postmikov, a former colonel in a Russian engineering corps, who was exile owing to his revolutionary affiliation

All Busterick publications are

### INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

\*

The Third Dums which opened last week, was gnarded by police and troops to prevent any demonstrations. The proceedings began with a long religious service followed by reading of the Tsar's greetings during which the Social Democrats remained in an outer room.

The budget for 1908, submitted by the Minister of Finance, asks for \$28,-500,000 for the army and navy while the rallroads get \$5,000,000, education \$3,500,000, agriculture \$6,000,000 and postal communication \$1,500,000. In other words the sum for the army and navy is nine times that for education and almost five times the sum to be appropriated for agriculture. This will not have any quieting tendency on those peasants who may still have hoped that the Duma would provide them some relief.

### Austria.

Our Austrian comrades have founded a monthly scientific review for the discussion of the problems confronting the party in a manner which is not possible in the daily press. The new periodical, of which the first number lies before us, is called the "Kampf" (the struggle) and is under the editorship of Karl Rennor, Adolf Braun, and Otto Bauer. The number contains contributions from Victor Adler, Kautsky, Winarsky, Rennor, Bauer, Pernerstorfer, Frau Popp, Nemec and Hueber, in short from all the most representative members of the Austrian party.

The Austrian Railway Workers have won practically all along the line. thanks to their policy of passive re-sistance. They did not, like their English colleagues, think it necessary to wait till their employers, in their case the state, had time to make plans against any emergency.-London Jus-

#### Germany.

"Neue Zeit", the weekly scientific review of our party in Germany, edited by Karl Kautsky, has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary.

Before entering upon his 18 months imprisonment. Comrade Karl Liebknecht addressed a meeting in one of the largest halls in Berlin. Four hours before the meeting opened, the hall was packed, and the neighborhood of the hall was thronged with thousands of workers anxious to show their sympathy with the persecuted comrade.

### Norway.

The Prime Minister has resigned. He was most instrumental in inducing the people to accept King Haakon instead of a republican constitution which many favored. Ten Socialists were elected to the Storthing in 1906 and they have been consistent opponents of the Prime Minister. It is reported that an alliance of the capitalist partics against the Socialists is being considered for the next Parliamentary

Einau Li, editor of the "Social Democrat" of Christiania, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment for what is called "desertion"—that is, he was unwilling to perform military du-

### France.

The National Council of the Socialist Party of France met on Nov. 1 with 150 delegates present. Jaures was at Geneva but most of the other prominent Socialists were present. friends of Hervé on the one hand and the direct actionists in the trade unlons have stirred up a controversy which was considered by the council Latest reports do not state what action, if any, was taken by that body A number of members of the Social

ist Party have issued a manifesto objecting to the Hervéist "anti-patrotic propaganda undertaken by a small polsy group that is trying to introduce into the Socialist Party the theories and methods of Anarchy." The Manifesto points out that the objection is entirely in line with the policy reaffirmed at the last national conference at Nancy and the International Social-1st Congress at Stuttgart.

### Great Britain.

Socialist exchanges of Great Britain give the first reports of the municipal elections recently held in that country. A vigorous anti-Socialist campaign was waged by the old party press and the Liberal and Tory parties with the result that Socialism became a popular topic for discussion. The charge of "free love" was most frequently made by the enemy and some politicians with shady pasts were not averse to ascribing it to Socialists.

The "Labor Leader" of London gives a table of the combined Labor and Soclalist seats won. This includes the Labor Party, Social Democratic Federation, the Independent Labor Party and local labor bodies that nominated candidates. Tho notall Socialist organizations they were given the Socialist braud by their opponents. In all there were 338 candidates. Of these 83 were successful, and 38 were gains. The losses were 34. The average vote re-ceived for these candidates was much higher than that received at any previeus election. A complete report of the vote will be given later.

Portugal.

Portugal is no doubt the most backgard country of Europe backgaldical and sector develor the and in
the People's sector is

learn that a delegation of Portuguese comrades will attend the inauguration of the new labor headquarters in the Spanish capital.

The Socialists of Osaka are going to distribute leaflets each month thruout the city. A series of leaflets en-titled "The Laborer" will be prepared by Comrade Yamakawa and Sakai for this purpose.

### Australia.

W. O'Connor, Secretary of the Sydney Coal Lumpers' Union, was recently elected by a large majority alderman in the municipal council of Sydney. He is the first candidate elected thru the Socialist Federation of Aus-

### A SINISTER MOVEMENT

IN PENNSYLVANIA.

James H. Maurer, Socialist Party National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, writes as follows, regarding the preparation for the use of the militia of that state:

"The last legislative session of this state decided to build armories in the large industrial centres. This City (Reading) is to have a seventyfive thousand dollar armory. George Baer has contributed five thousand dollars toward its erection, George evidently lost his pull with the fellow above, and now cannot exploit labor by divine right, he hopes to by hellish might. The rulers are doing all in their power to encourage the military spirit, I cannot think of any better work for us Socialists at this time than to hammer their fiendish plot to pieces. The state has its national guard on duty only in times of strike, its Cossacks always on duty. Not more than one voter out of a thousand (barring Socialists), knows anything about Dick Militin Bill. It's time we tell

### Destroying the Home.

Vance Thompson, in a recent magazine article, declares that London, England, has 80,000 unemployed 30 000 women badly employed, 33,000 homeless adults, 35,000 wandering children and 15,000 free criminals. Thompson has furnished statistics for ministers of the gospel, who will probably place the blame for these conditions on Socialism. When the minister of the fashionable church, with the cushloned pews, read these statistics, Socialism will certainly be assailed, on the grounds that its doctrines destroy the home.-Miners Magazine.



M. EISING, 1322 Third Avenue

### DRINK COLUMBIA TEA Save the coupons. Every coupon

has a value.

When you have the coupons bearing the large letters to spell

### C-O-L-U-M-B-1-A Mall them to the below address and we will give you a \$6.00 CLOCK FREE.

COLUMBIA TEA, 193 DIVISION ST., New York

## D. SIRELSON

Wood, Tin, Brass, Silver. Glass and Oil Cloth

SIGNS @

42 RIVINGTON ST.,

NEW YORK. Send Postal and I will call.

Gustaf Sjöholm 266 ONDERDONK AVE., Near Gates Ave., Ridgewood, B'klyn, N. Y.



The only Custom Indor in the Boro of Queens and Brooklyn that carries All Orders Promptly Attended to, als Cleaning and Repairing.

DENTISTS.

#### DR. MATILDA SINAI, DENTIST,

243 East 86th St. . . . New York Phone, 3936-79th St.

# DR. S. BERLIN, DENTIST. 22E. 108th St., Corner Madison Avs., N. Y TEL. NO. 540 L, HARLEM.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 121 Schermerborn St., Brooklyn, Tele-phone No. 3113 Main. Branch office: 311 E. Eighty-arth St. Open evenings.

DR. A. CARR, 185 E. BAth St. -DENTIST-

New Novel Just Out

**Handsomely Cloth Bound** 

**♦ \$1.00** 

# TOILERS AND IDLERS

By JOHN R. McMAHON.

THIS GREAT NOVEL OF NEW YORK LIFE, WHICH HAS BEEN ENTHRALLING THE READERS OF "WIL-SHIRE'S MAGAZINE" AS A SERIAL. IS NOW PUBLISHED IN

BOOK FORM.

### \* **An Eminent Critic Says:**

"Sonia is magnificent." Your point of view is correct... I like the story very much."-JACK LONDON. <del>-----</del>

"Toilers and Idlers" has plenty of romance of the true sort. The time is now and the scene is Fifth Avenue, the East Side of New York in general, and an iron foundry in particular Rensen, a rich young man, goes to work in the foundry, which he discovers to be his own property. He learns social conditions and gets next to union people, anarchists, settlement workers, inmates of orphan homes and other types. He faces the problem of his relations to his employees complicated with a strike and a riot. There are interesting members of Rensen's wealthy set. The young man has a heart problem in deciding between the charms of three heroines of diverse position. A picturesque industrial background is the iron foundry with its brawny, sooty-faced men flitting through the gloom and glare of molten iron. .

POST-PAID 81.

## WILSHIRE BOOK CO.

200 William Street NEW YORK

NEW YORK

# THE BEST PAMPHLET

......

to reach all classes of readers

CONFESSIONS OF A DRONE

\$1.00 per 1,000 Copies.

Every Socialist should invest a dollar and spread this pamphiet.

Socialist Literature Co.,

15 Spruce Street ...........

DENTISTS.

DR. J. KADIN DENTIST. 10 RIVINGTON ST. MODERATE PRICES.

Dr. L. HERMANN SURGEON DENTIST

165 Henry St., nr. Jefferson St. Above the Socialist Literary Society. Telephone: 4468 Orchard

DR. HENRY W. WALDEN

132-134 SECOND AVE., cor. St. Mark's Place (Eighth Street) NEW YORK

Telephone, 431 Orchard. DR. CHARLES CHESS

SURGEON-DENTIST 33 and 37 Avenue C, Cor, 34 Street

> DR. M. RASNICK'S DENTAL OFFICE 144-190 CLINTON STREET,

LAWYFRS, Telephone 1014 Cortlandt.

JACOB PANKEN LAWYER, 3\_5 BEEKMAN STREET. East Side Office: 282 Grand St. Telephone 459 Orchard.

OPTICIANS.



Crystal Glasses properly fitted at L. SACHS, O. D.

Delancey St., and dred Sixth St. To members of Unions and Workmen's Circles, 20 per cent discount.

Rand School Notes.

Rand School Notes.

The School now has a lunch room, which was opened on Nov. 4. Courade P. Viag is the caterer. A regular lunch and dinner can be served, and short orders, sandwiches and coffee or tea are obtainable at any time. Visitors to the School should remember the lunch room and help to make it

### ·\* LABOR DIRECTORY.

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

GGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT.
UNION No. 80-Office and Employment
Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. I.
(Bohemian)—311 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
II. (German)—85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
III.—Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 730 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. V—320 F. 71st Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2009 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2009 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—430 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhabers Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARI. SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UN-10N), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Cubhouse, 243-247 R. 64th streef. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA LO-CAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. William L. Draper, 482 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City, Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 1)1st street, Financial Secretary.

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

LABOR SECRETARIAT.— Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, R. p. m., at 516 E. Eighty-second atreet. 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, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3317 or 3818 Worth,

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

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thurs-day in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th st., New York City. BROOKLYN, 22d A. D. Br. 1 (American), meets the second and fourth Friday at 675 Glenmore avenue; Br. 3 (German), meets the second Monday of the month at 675 Glenmore avenue.

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 Secre-

tary of the National Executive Committee is: HENRY HAUPT, Bible

House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City. Arbeiter- Kranken - Sterbe - Kasse foer die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Sanefit Fund of the United States of America WORKMINGSlok and Death Sansell Fund of Work Mills of the United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the apirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 233 local branches with 21.582 and 6.408 female members) is rapidly in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 49 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the assectivementances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.90 respectively. \$250 death benefits guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age anteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age. may be admitted to the third class upon hymmen of an initiation fee of \$1.00 Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing brauches. In cities and towns where no bornach exists, and we branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good besith, and men dhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1—3 Third were the second.

## **WORKMEN'S**

Organized 1872. Membership 20,000 Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street.
Office bours, daily except Sundays and
holidays, from 1 to 9 p. m.
BROOKLYN: Every Tuesday evening,
from 7—9, at the Labor Lyceum, 248 Willoughby Ave. For initiation and increases loughby Ave. For initiation and increases and changes of addresses notification only. Branches: Albany, Yonkers, Troy, Gloversville, Binghamton, Oneida, Tonawanda, Schenectady, Rochester, N. Y.
Trenton, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Passaic, South River, Rahway, N. J.
New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford, Meriden, Bridgeport, Rockville, Stamford, Conn., Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.

Mass.
Luserne, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Altoona, Scranton, Eric, Allentown, Pa.
Chicago, Hi.
Ran Francisco, Cal.
Cleveland, O.
Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
Providence, R. I.
Milwaukae, Wis.
For addresses of the branch financial
Secretarics see "Yorwaerts."

BUY YOUR HAT OF

L. FLASHENBERG

THE UNION HATTER 202 Delancey St,. New York

Two blocks below Williamsburg Bridge.

Open day and night. J. PALEY BROS.

CAFE AND RESTAURANT 141 DIVISION ST. This is the place where you can always ...

THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN RESTAURANT AND CAFE 92 SECOND AVENUE!

BET, 5TH & STH. STS. BEW YORK I. BLAU, Prop. Catering for Weddings, Parties, etc.

Harlem Private Restaurant

8 BRAMS, Proprietor fast man and Ludardic I The and Codes of Any Time

### SUNDAY'S GENERAL PARTY MEETING.

New York Comrades Consider the Situation of The Worker and Will Continue Discussion on Dec. 1-State Committee Will Submit Questions to Referendum.

Fred Paulitsch and Wm. Mailly pre-sided, with E. M. Martin as secretary, at the general meeting of Local New York held last Sunday to consider the situation of The Worker. After the fixing of the order of business, State Cacretary reported as follows: That in the middle of May, 1906, a

tter from the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association was received, stating that it could no longer publish The Worker, and that at a meeting of the State Committee May 21, the following motion was passed:

That the State Committe accept the offer of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association and take control of The Worker and publish the same as the organ of the Socialist Party of the state of New York."

That by a referendum submitted in June to the party membership, it was decided, more than 95 per cent of those voting supporting the proposition, to take the paper over Aug. 1 and a comof transfer.

That at a meeting of the State Committee on Oct. 29 It was stated that there were but \$8 in the Sustaining Fund, and after considerable discussion it was voted to reduce the size of the paper from six to four pages and with the services of one editor. Also a committee was elected to go before the Publishing Association and request it to print The Worker without profit.

That at a meeting of the State Committee Nov. 7 the committee which was elected to visit the Publishing Association reported that the Association had referred the matter to its Board of Management to be taken up further by the Board and a committee from the State Committee. A subcommittee was elected to go before the Board of Manageent. It was voted that the subcommittee make the following proposition:

charge of the publication of The Worker, payment of editors, etc., and the State Committee pay the Association \$25 per week and employ a business manager, the Association to have all receipts from subscriptions and advertising, etc." All action relating to reducing the size of The Worker was suspended until after the Board of Management is heard from.

That at a meeting of Nov. 12 the subcommittee reported the proposition of the Board of Management upon hich the Association is to act Mon-

The report of Business Manager Crimmins was then made. He stated that the State Committee took cognizance of the cash transactions; that the cash receipts for 16 weeks were \$3.309.95; expenses, \$5,083.53; which showed an average weekly deficit of of the paper he stated that for several months to come the deficit would be about \$100 a week; that the paper to be made saleable would have to be made more acceptable to the working people; that "so-called scientific" matshould be placed upon the inside pages, editorial comment upon all artiappearing in the paper should be made, together with other improve-ments. Upon being questioned regarding some points, he stated that as re-ceipts did not cover expenses he favorase in the subscription from 50 cents to \$1 a year, that it costs more than I cent a copy to print The Worker, and that one cause of the deficit of The Worker was the fact that the party was compelled to assume the subscription list from the Publishing Association of 7,500 single subscribers, some bundle subscriptions, large number of individual s

That until a circulation had been built up few advertisements could be sed. That those who failed to resub scribe were about 87 per cent. Upon be ing questioned by Comrade Mailly it shown that for June, before being turned over to State Committee, the ipts averaged \$112, while since e State Committee had assumed charge, the average was \$160 a week

itor Lee then reported. He said it had never been his first consideration to make a paper that would sell largely; this had been subordinated to the purpose of making a paper that would be a power in and for the movement, not merely for elementary pro-paganda, but also for the a Socialist education. The Socialist movement is not merely a political movement, no merely an expression of popular dis-content aiming solely at the destruc-tion of existing institutions, but is the most profound revolutionary movements in history, guided by a philoso phy which touches every phase of human life, aiming at a complete reconstruction of society in all aspects, of which the political system is but one; it must accordingly require for its success the broadest and most thoro possible education of the proletariat; which education the Socialist press is the most effective agent. Of all cialist papers published in the Eng-Worker has most nearly approached the ideal of a Socialist paper in this respect, combining the propaganda of elementary Socialist ideas with news

ent at home and abroad,

of view, and with other matter bear ing upon various phases of the move-ment. He believed the membership generally wished to have the paper maintained on these lines. He desired a clear expression on this point, since some comrades urged that it ought to be turned into an elementary propa-ganda paper. He offered resolutions to get an expression of opinion on this point, but the chair ruled them out of

The report of the State Committee was then taken up for action. Sol Fieldman introduced the follow

ing resolutions:

Whereas, It has been decided by referendum vote of the entire member ship of the state of New York, by an almost unanimous vote, that The Worker should be taken over by the State Committee, to be owned and published as a party organ of the Socialist Party of the state of New York.

Whereas, In defiance of this expressed will of the membership of the state, the State Committee has taken steps to practically transfer the paper to the same association which only few months ago declared that it cannot and will not publish the paper any longer, thus practically ignoring and defeating the action of the rank and file of the party; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Local New York, in general meeting assembled, hereby expresses its utmost disapproval of such action, that we serve notice on the State Committee that the powers vested in them by the membership has been used to defeat the wish of the membership, and that we call upon them to resign their trust so that members may be elected who will not folthe dictates of any one else except those expressed by the membership of the party.

"We also call on the General Committee to investigate the charges of Editor Lee that meetings of the State Committee are 'star chamber' proceedings, as such a grave charge reflects a poor condition of affairs in the party. Such a charge made under the signature of an employee of the party and in the editorial columns of the paper, places the party in a ridiculous position with those of the readers who are not familiar with the conditions of the party, and should thoroly be investigated, and if true the members from Local New York be forthwith withdrawn from the State Committee: if found based on personal spite the editor be called to account for such a grave accusation."

In discussion it was stated that the resolution misrepresented the proposi-tion now being considered by the State Committee and the Association, in that there was no question of giving up ownership or control of the paper. After considerable discussion Morris Hillquit moved as a substitute:

"That it be the sense of this meeting that no change in the ownership. mode of publication, or size of The Worker be taken without being referred to a vote of the party membership."

The discussion was continued this 7:10, when the meeting adjourned, to reassemble at 2:30 p. m., Sunday,

### Association's Action.

At a special meeting of the Socialis-tic Co-operative Publishing Association on Monday, Nov. 18, it was decided that in view of the lack of a clear understanding of the desires of the party membership, the Association cannot take any definite action on any proposition to assume charge of the business management of The Worker until after a referendum has been

### State Committee's Action.

At its meeting of Nov. 19 the State Committee decided to submit to referendum all the various propositions concerning The Worekr, together with a statement of facts, so as to elicit the opinion of the membership. A subcommittee was appointed to draft the referendum and report.

### NEW JERSEY TO ASSIST.

To the Editor of The Worker:—I was surprised at the general party meeting held in New York last Sunday that no mention was made in the report of the State Com-mittee that the State Committee of New Jersey had offered its co-operation in sus-taining The Worker. This must have been overlooked or forgotten by Comrade Chase State Committee is willing to share in the rork of sustaining The Worker, both finar cially and otherwise, WALTER L. OSWALD.

Aritneton, N. J., Nov. 18.

### THE JEWISH AGITATION BUREAU QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Worker:—The lengthy document presented by Comrade Feigenbaum against the action of the General Committee in the matter of the Jewish Agitation Bureau was far from convincing the undersigned that the action of the Gen eral Committee should not be upheld. I am inclined to believe that a thoro perusal of same may have the tendency of con-vincing those who are not personally inter-ested in this question that the General Committee could not take any other course except to advise its subdivisions not to be Milated nationally with any other organi

gation except the Socialist Party. It is claimed that our present party organization is not adequate enough to incor-porate the great mass of Jewish immi-grants, already permeated with the Social-ist spirit, and the creation of a national Jewish movement will have a tendency of catabilishing closer affiliations. The history catablishing closer affiliations. The history of all such similar movements have proven just the contrary. So long as the Finnish comrades were banded together in a national organization of their own, the number of Finnish Socialists belonging to the Socialist Party was very limited. When the Finnish comrades decided to dissolve their autional organization and be affiliated only with the Socialist Party, only then, it was made possible for the various state organizations

ganization of the Italian Socialist Federa tion, the Italian Socialists were members of one of the two Socialist parties in this country, and when the Pederation pay dues to the Socialist Party and retain ed only affiliation with the Italian Socialist Federation. The Polish workingmen have national organization of their own, and that probably accounts for the fact that the Poles are not affiliated with the party Two years ago the Hungarian

omrades were members of the various

Hungarian brenches of the party, to-day they have a Federation of their own, but no longer members of the Socialist Party. All these national movements start-Party in its work of securing new recruits amongst the workingmen of a certain nationality, but they ail ended in disintegrating and often pulling out of the party the few who airendy were members of the party. It stands to reason that a subdivision of the party cannot at the same time be subject to the rules of another organization. The agitation in Jewish can well be taken care of by the existing Jewish organizations of the party; the present party machinery allows comrades of a certain nationality unable to speak the language of the country to form a branch of their own, subject to the rules and regulations of the party. The Jewish comrades are fortunate enough to have a Jewish daily paper claiming a circulation of 72,000 copies, and yet we are told that we must have a separate organization for them extending over to Canada, otherwise the great mass of revolutionary Socialists arriving from Russia will be captured by the capitalistic parties. To my knowledge the capitalist parties have never made any effort to capture the Jewish workingmen; that Tammany Hall was victorious in the Ninth Congressional campaign is due entirely to the fact that the bulk of the yoters there Party in its work of securing new recruits

inasmuch as it does not require affiliation, by individual members, but by organizations, and it does not confine itself to party branches, but takes in as part of it and with the same voting power all other Jewish organizations with Socialist tendencies. That its officers must be party members offers no guarantee whatsoever that conflicts with the party will be avoided inasmuch as the number of non-party members is considerably larger than the number of party members. It is in conflict with the spirit of our organization, inasmuch as it places the Jewish branches of Local New York subject in matter of agitation and organization to an organization outside of Local New York. It will involve the local in constant squabble as to the control of the Jewish branches; it will gradually drive home to the great mass of the Jewish workers that the Jewish Agitation Bureau is the national head of the Jewish comrades in this country, and will undoubtedly lead to calless complications in the matter of raising and disposal of funds for propaganda murpowed.

purpose.

It establishes new dues in addition to the present ones for the members of the Jewish branches and makes the branch responsible for its payment. Once a branch joins the Jewish Agitation Bureau every member thereof is taxed with a fixed sum

sember thereof is taxed with a fixed sum rery, week.

It establishes a Jewish National Execu-tive Committee and Jewish National Com-ditectmen from each state, which will ave a tendency of creating division and attagonism within the rank and file of the arty. It is nothing else but the organiza-tion of a party within the party, with all the dangers connected with such a dual aganization.

the dangers connected with such a dual organization.

It also proposes to take up grievances of members against their trade unions, investigating such grievances, reach conclusions and organize new unions when the present ones are tained with corruption. Such interference, with the work of the tande unions is distinctly outside the platform and policy of our party. It could not form and policy of our party. It could not present ones are tainted with corruption. Such interference, with the work of the tanda unions is aliminatly outside the platform and policy of our party. It could not fall to involve us in dangerous quarrels with trade organizations. Any mistake made by the Agitation Bureau in consequence of such quarrels would be charged to the Socialist Party and be detrimental to our propaganda work. Recently the Bureau promised its support to the opp sition Union of Tailors, aitho the United Hebrew Trades had a committee at that convention of secoding locals of the Brotherhood of Tailors urging them not to leave their national organization. Such mistakes will be repeated in the future and the blame will be put entirely on the Socialist Party. But by far the most weighty objection is found in the fact that once the Jewish comrades of Local New York are permitted to form a national organization of their own, the same privilege will have to be accorded to the German, Finnish, Bohemian and even American comrades. We will lave then a conglomeration of independent organizations each working independently of the others, with the utimate result that the real work of the party will be entirely nestected.

These are the reasons why I have voted

nestected.

These are the reasons why I have voted in favor of the resolution adopted by the General Committee, as I believe that the party subdivisions should be respons be only to the constituted party machinery, and that an arrangement whereby the central of the narty membership is divided with an outside organization can only result in endless syrife, lack of discipline so much needed by the Lewish courseless, and a new sad lesson besides the many already experienced any time such organizations were formed.

experienced any time such organizations were formed.

Comrade Feigenbaum seems to know little about the present party organization cles he would have known that the Finnish and Irolish branches of the party ere not allowed to be affiliated nationally with any other organization excent the Sciellist Farty. To my knowledge the party has never admitted lewish locals which at the same time belonged to the "Rund". I was at the time a member of the State Coumittee when the comrades of Local Rochester asked for a ruling regarding the formation of a Jewish branch of Local Rochester to be known as the "Bund branch". The decision of the State Committee was that the branch may be organized and it can be any medical to the "Bund branch" with the understanding, however, that the branch as a branch has no affiliation with the "Bund" the members individually having a right to belong to the "Rund" if they so desire. This is exactly the same action as now taken by the General Committee, as the resolution does not desire any one of the right to join the Jewish Ariestion Bursan, if he so desires it prohibits only party branches from joining as a branch any organization excent the Socialist Party. The General Committee could not, even if it desired take any other action without being guilty of violating the rules of the local, and I believe that all those who desire to see a united party organization in this city will vote to sustain the General Committee, FRED PAULITSCH.

### GHENT DISCUSSES

### A PRESSING NEED.

To the Editor of The Worker:-There is a pressing need in our party which cannot longer be ignored. That is the climination from our General and State Committees of cheap and frothy demegogs, and the elec-tion in their place of men who represent

the Socialist movement at its best, .
In the coming year we are to have a Presidential campaign. The strength of our party is again to be tested throott the nation. We want the recent marvellous growth of Socialist sentiment to be crystal-lized into Socialist votes, and not to be diverted to reformers like La Foliette. "pure-government" exponents like Hughes or unprincipled demagogs like Hearst. To or unprinciples demagogs like Hearst. Its auchieve this result we need the councils and the executive labors of the most effi-cient men we have. And we in New York must hear our part with the comrades in other sections of the country.

As an awakener to a consciousness of needs, an object lesson is worth a volume

arguments. To any sober minded Socialist who witnessed the disgraceful specta-cle in the General Committee of Local New York on the night of Nov. 9, a statement of our need in the matter of efficient and sane representatives would be superfluous. Much of the disputation heard there might best be described as mere yawp. It was without form and void of understanding But a good deal of it was worse. Wild and onal charges so grotesquely untruthfu that they might almost be termed manineal were made; the mob spirit was invoked, and ignorance, stupidity and suspicion were, at least by implication, extelled as the essential attributes of a sound Social ist. The saddest part of it is that the worst

It is not for a moment to be suggested ing were in a majority. They formed, in partially made up, in noise and vehemence, for their lack of numbers. They form beliefs and attitude they so glibly pretend ings, where presumably the "rank and file gathered, these men are usually noticebolders or more curious of them ventures a model of reticence and self-effacement.

a model of reficence and self-cuarchist.

The party meeting the next day was an example of everything a public gathering should be, just as the General Committee meeting on Saturday night was an example of about everything a meeting should not be. Why is there this difference: Is the cause to be found anywhere else than in the fact that the membership too frequently allows the elections of committee the same of mitteemen to go by default, and thus pernits the advancement of men who ough never to be elected in a delegate capacity? If the cause is to be found elsewhere. I do not know where to look, it is now high time, considering the responsibilities and opportunities of next year, that the membership should sot itself to the task of putting forward its most capable men, and of retiring, at least for a season of reflection and penitence, the men who indulge in yawp and slander and appeals to the spirit of the mob. The general party meeting of Nov. 17 was not, it is to be confessed, a model. Both yawp and demagog were induled in. But the causes for the unusual tone of this meeting were exceptional, and need not be considered here.

This brings me to a question which has frequently come up of late—the question of the comparative worth of proletarians and intellectuals. It is a question which peculiarly needs clear thinking and plain speaking. I do not know that I can furnish either of these requisites, but I intend at least to offer a slight contribution to the debate. When men in a delegate body take it upon themselves to exiol ignorance and to decry knowledge; to speak contemptation design of moster set of men as "intellectuals" and enlogistically of another set of nen as proletarians, it is time to take stock of our principles and our personnel, to determine who we are and what we stand for.

ance and stupidity, it may be said, is not a doctrine of scientific Socialism. It is an old church doctring, but it has been largely superseded even in the church. It is a curious anomaly to find it coming forth in the ufterances of men who belong to the most advanced movement of our time. Socialism stands for the common diffusion to all men of all the results of the world's progress in knowledge. Wherever there is a Socialist movement, an insistent demand is made upon the public authorities for increased facilities of education for the working class. Every Socialist movement wellowers to its ranks men of intelligence and capacity, and as a rule none are quicker to welcome these men than the sober-minded workers to whom learning has been denied. The Socialist movement, we say, is a working-class movement. But what part of

welcome these men than the sober-minded workers to whom learning has been denied.

The Socialist movement, we say, is a working-class movement. But what part of the working class does it represent to-day? It is our common beast that it represents that part of the working class which is most intelligent. Is intelligence then an evil or a good? Or is a little intelligence—Tor instance, shout: the quantity possessed by some of our demagogic orators—a good and more than that an evil? How shall we draw a line and say what quantity constitutes a man an "intellectual", and therefore a person to be suspected, and what quantity makes film a class-conscious, uncompromising, revolutionary proletarian?

No sober-minded Socialist idealizes the working class as his sees it treday. We may say, without stepping for necessary qualifications, that its moral instincts are just, and that as these instincts are translated into ideas, it progresses towards its emancipation. But who are the men who translate these instincts into ideas? Who formulate its creeds, who carry its cause into the public arenas, who define its mission, who point out its goal, who warn it what rifts and brres to reject, and what demands

There are three or four types of men trom whom one can expect always to bear this exaitation of ignorance over intelligence. The first of these, to use a happy colloquialism, is the plain "chump" He is a person without intelligence, and without the capacity for acquiring it. He hardly knows what he means by any expression which he uses. He will tell you, with an utter obliviousness of the implications contained in the term, that he is a "scientific Socialist; yet because he finds himself abled get along without intellect he naturally doubts its value, and he speaks slightingly of the "intellectuals". This type at least is comparatively harmiess.

There is then the literary demagog who, value of his own intellectual prowess, seeks to exert it in unusual ways. A conspleuous and theatrical way is of course to depreciate the very facilities of which he is valu. To the unthinking there is a certain attractiveness about this type; the appearance is that of extreme humility, in discrediing the possessions in which one is richest. The literary demagog is always a harmful influence.

But far more harmful is the political

richest. The literary demagog is always a harmful influence.

But far more harmful is the political demagog. He may for may not be a man of capacity or knowledge. If a man of some learning or cleverness. He methods and aims will be found to be generally similar to those of the literary demagog. If he morant, he will not infrequently be found to be envious of better effred men, and to be playing upon the lowest passions and the darkest prejudices of men to win them from the support of more intelligent and honorable leaders. Since the exercise of men, the political demagog is generally able to evoke the mole spirit; and in the moh, as psychologists have shown, the meanest passions of which human beings are transformed from their better selves and made the frenzled tools of the clever demagog.

There is no room in the Socialist move sout for the demagon goal litter work of the demagon in the Socialist move want for the demagon literary or political.

and made the frenzied tools of the elever demagog.

There is no room in the Socialist move ment for the demagog, literary or political. There is no room for the ples that ignorance is better than intelligence, that incompetency is better than efficiency, that the man who works with his hands is by reason of the nature of his employment better than the mgn who writes or touches or organizes or plans, or who does any other harful service to society. The Socialist movement is of necessity a working-class movement if will remain that, no matter what any one wishes or fears. But the working class is something higger and broader than the agregate of persons who do manual labor. And the Socialist movement is even bigger and broader than the working class. Every one who comes into the Socialist movement comes in, or should come in, on the same footing as every other commute. The intelligence that extrain men bring to the movement is the social force that whis thousands of workings, Previously mennightened, to our cause. This intelligence should be rewarded, as it almorted.

Invariably is rewarded, thruout the Inter-national Socialist movement, with the re-sponsibility of leadership, no matter what the demagogs say. There is no room for class distinctions in the Socialist movement, just as there will be none in the Socialist Republic.

Just as there will be none in the second it republic.

If the general membership, will attend to its duties during the next two months, it can retire from the General and State Committees the men who are largely responsible for the slow growth of the party in this city. No one need doubt the essential soundness and sanity of the general membership. Unfortunately this membership is not always alert, and it is not always mindful of its duties. It will have an opportunity during the next two months of retrieving its past blunders.

W. J. GHENT.

### THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

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

Campaign Fund;

Slek and Death Benefit Fund, Br. 152, List 43, \$3.20; do., List 44, 75c.; do., List 45, \$4.30; do., List 46, \$1.75; do., List 47, 60c.; do., List 50, \$2.45; do., List 51, \$1.50; Frogress, Workingmen's Educational Association, Broux, List 81, \$6; Arbeiter Liedettkranz List 94, \$2; do., List 121, coll. in Bechtel's Brewing Co., \$3.75; do., List 126, coll. in Bechtel's Brewing Co., \$3.75; do., List 128, coll. in Bechtel's Brewing Co., \$3.75; do., List 128, coll. in Bechtel's Brewing Co., \$1.80; do., List 129, coll. in Eding Brewing Co., \$2.55; do., List 131, coll. in Karsen Brewing Co., \$2.55; do., List 131, coll. in Karsen Brewing Co., \$2.60; do., List 131, coll. in Karsen Brewing Co., \$2.63; do., List 131, coll. in M. Eckstein Brewing Co., \$3.10; do., List 166; Coll. in D. Mayer Brewing Co., \$1.80; Carpenters Union Local 375, List 193, \$2.25; do., Local 513, List 220, \$1.00; do., 227, \$1.65; Schiff-Baileker Union, List 364, 50c; Russian Br., List 402, \$1; Adolf Boehme, List 727, \$1.50; Emil Born, List 743, 25c; Thomas Crimmins, List 876, \$2; Jos. Ellan, List 987, \$1.95; Morris Fox, List 109, \$1.75; Carf Furhslocher, List 1141, \$3.10; Charles Gail, List 1159, \$1; Ben Gottlieb, List 126, \$1.45; Albert Gracfe, List 1271, \$1; Miss Sarah Frantz, List 1275, \$1.45; Solomon Green-The contribution of Herman Muhlfeit.

List 2051, should have been credited as \$5, and the acknowledgement of only \$1 on that list was due to a clerical mistake.

### PARTY NEWS

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* National.

By a vote of 4.458 in favor and 361 against the following additional section to Art. XII of the National Constitution has been adopted:

"In case of controversy in any state as and the question of recognition by the national organization, a referendum of the membership of said state to determine the question may be taken in the following

"A call signed by not less than one-third of the total membership of the state in good standing at the time the controversy mittee to conduct a referendum of the said state membership for the election of offi-cers for the position in dispute shall be filed with the National Secretary.

"Upon receiving such call the National endum of the membership of said state for the election of officers for the position in list at the national headquarters in good standing at the time the contraversy arose and all members in good standing at that time shall be sufitled to vote."

National Committeeman Van Brook of Louisiana has made the following metion, which will be submitted to the National

"That the National Secretary be instructed to send an organizer at once to Louislana at the expense of the National Comwhich election takes place in April." Comrade Van Brook adds the following

The Louislana members are justified in saying the state is ripe for organization, and that we need the services of an organiger. While many members are working hard and expending all they can afford, it is likely they will get discouraged and we should not let the party die in Louisiana

Lecal Kiamath Falls, Ore., seconds the roposed National Referendum submitted Local Portland, Ore., which proposes to

The "Free Speech Committee" of the Socialist Party of Washington propose to nake it warm for the Russian officialdon f Scattle. The committee have issued nostals to be forwarded to the "Scattle Evening Times". These and other matters earing upon the subject are being matters o locals thruout the United States, with ne request that the cards be mailed.

The last word from Denver is to the efect that Comrade Floaten is on the road to recovery. His son Louis is in charge of

The Swedish weekly, "Svenska Socialisen", published at Reckford, Ill., and for-nerly conducted by Comrade Patterson, bos been purchased by the "Swedish Socialist Club" of that city, "This Cub" of that city. This publication de-serves the support of Swedish comrades out the country. Write O. H. Ogren P. O. Bax 2115, Rocaford, Ill., for sample

Ohio State Secretary reports new locals organized at Marion and Bridgeport.
National Organizer John M. Work reports

the following organizations effected: Bath, Me., reorganized, with seven members and National Organizer Guy E. Miller landed

in Reno. Nev., last week with a draft on Chleago for \$100 in his pocket, and discovred that "the best banking system in the world in time of "unbounded prosperity" had been so completely paralyzed by a hand ful of gemblers that our Chicago exchange yas 'N. G." in the eyes of the safe point and Therefore he wired: "Send " GRAND CONCERT AND BALL

# BUTCHERS' UNION No. 174

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1907

THE LABOR TEMPLE, 243 E. 84th St. (BOTH LARGE HALLS).

MUSIC BY CARL SAHM CLUB.

Tickets 25 Cents. - Hat Check 10 Cents.

money order". When you remit to the Na-

Algernon Le has forwarded to the Na-tional Office a report of the International Congress.

Iowa State Secretary reports the follow

ng new locals; West Branch, Exline, Keo

kuk and Diamond.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGAN-IZERS.

Geo. H. Goebele Nov. 24, Union, Mo.; Nev. 25, 26, 27, 28, 8t. Louis and vicinity, Martin Hondricksen (Pinnish): Nov. 24, Marquette Co., Mich.; Nov. 25, 26, 27, Ironwood; Nov. 29-30, Fredricks, So. Dak. Guy E. Miller: Nevada at large.

John M. Work: Nov. 24. Worcester, Mass.; ov. 25. Springfield: Nov. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 Connecticut, under direction of the State Committee.
M. W. Wilkins, Mrine, under direction.

of the State Committee.
National Organizer Goebel will next month complete a tour extending over 20 months and covering 30,000 miles in about 40 states and territories, with a run up into British Columbia. Since Jan. I he has or ganized 56 locals with an aggregate membership of 750. Speaking of the recent growth of the party organization Comrade Goebel says: "Comrades who have been in the party at least 1) years should f el repaid for their early efforts. I often feel like taking my hat off to the old German vision to see and arge forward the Socialist philosophy even before industrial evolution had made the ground ready." Massachusetts.

Tuesday, Nev. 19, the comrades of Haver-hill opened their municipal campaign with a noon hour meeting on Washington Square. Parkman B. Flanders, candidate for Mayor and State Secretary Carey were the speakers. An active campaign will be waged, and because of this a large vote is certainty. Comrades Planders and Carey will address meetings in various parts of the city during the campaign. The Brockton Socialists will also ma

and Dan A. White will hold noon hour meetings at factory doors until election day. Brockton Socialists gathed 10 ps cent in the vote at the state election and

Sunday, Nov. 24, James F. Carev will be active work during the winter.

The debate between Franklin H. Went-worth and Rev. William Hyde, the Ep scopal clergyman of Weymouth, is arranged Odd Fellows' Opera House at East Weynouth. The local comrades expect a much when they covered all expenses and netted a good sum to the propaganda fund by an admission charge of ten cents. The debate is a most effective form of propagands wherever a local celebrity can be induced to meet a Socialist.

The lecture on St. Francis of Assisi by Comrade Wentworth, announced for the Parker Memorial, Berkeley and Appleton streets, is to be given on Sunday, Nov. 24, at 8 p. m. In accordance with Comrade Wentworth's request an invitation is extended by the management to the Social-ists of Boston and vicinity. The admission

#### Pennsylvania. ALLEGHENY CITY.

One hundred and twenty of Henry Lan rens Call's pemphlets were so'd at his meet-ing Saturday night. The meeting was a

Labor", will appear next week. The prin-cipal article will be on the "Fuel Question". tribute towards it financially. Increased attendance and interest are the

features at meetings of the Fourth Ward Branch. This branch is the strongest in Allegheny County and has 80 members or roll, of which about 70 are in good anding. The date of the "box social" in Al-

legheny has been changed to Thursday, Dec. 5. S p. m., at 963 Federal street. Organizer Slayton will make a two weeks' tour of the state, beginning Dec. 2.

#### PHILADELPHIA. e M. Reilly will lecture at South-

wark Laber Lyceum, Twelfth and Tarker streets, on Sunday, Nov. 24, at 8 p. m. The compaign committee has challenged State Senator Geo. A. Vare to meet Comrade Reilly in debate at this meeting. The grammar class meets every Sanday

at 5 a. m. Comrade Sches started his class-in the study of "Capital", Sunday, Nov. 17. with a large attendance. The class in civil covernment meets every Saturday at 3 The compaten complitee is arranging a

musting to protest against the Dick Mil-tin Law. Speakers of national prominence will be secured.

Ward organizars are requested to call at 1.

headquarters for printed matter to be used by the precinct workers des are wanted in headquarters or Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, Nov. 23, 24, and 25, to draw maps of wards.

The 43d Ward Branch has been organ-A new fewish Branch, the 1st, 21 and min ward Branch, has been organized, with

21 Tthe timen ....

\$10.00 BOOK for \$1.00.

Concert to Commence at 8 P. M.



Sold.

Will mail on receipt of \$1.20 SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 Spruce St., New York City

I. KRAUS Union Badge & Banner Manufacturer 125 CLINTON STREET. employ members of Local 12219, A.F. of L.

OPEN EVENINGS. ESTIMATES GIVEN Phone, 3153 Orchard.

OGUSHEWITZ & HERSHOW FINE STATISFIERY. tiank and Rusiness Books, Rubber Stamps Fountain Pens and Law Blanks.

65 RIVINGTON STREET. Old and New Books sold and exchanged. Orders promptly attended to.

W I. GOLDBERG, L 4 STORES 171 EAST BROADWAY HOUSTON, Corner Clinton St. FIFTH AVENUE, Corner IISth St BROOKLYN:

PITKIN. Corner Rockaway Ave. COMRADES! PATRONIZE S. SONNENSHELN'S

UNION BARBER SHOP

84 E. FOURTH STREET. 10c. ELECTRIC MASSAGE ... 10c.

18th & 15th ASSEMBLY DISTRICES

TURN HALL 305 WEST 54th ST. near Eighth Avenue.

Saturday Evening Nov. 30 - 8- O'CLOCK P. M.

one, and all comrades are asked to attend. This will races be a meeting of the county convention; in compliance with the election laws, as we are an original party in Philadel-

ADMISSION 10 CENTS

### Wisconsin.

A little Milwaukee girl was recently run aver Ly a street car dud planed under the carlifor that beings before tools could be brought for lifting the car. Her cries were so heart fending that her mother faithed the child died from her lajuries. She night have been released in four minutes and the care to transmiss his been at head. if the proper fastruments had been at hand, Accordingly Afterman Melms (Social Demo-Accordingly Afderman Melins (Social Demo-erat) will introduce all ordinance in the MI wanted City Council requiring all street The Literature Agent has in stock every book or namphlet printed in America on socialism and kindred sciences. Hereafter we shall keep on file every Socialist paper of \$200 to \$100 time. He will also introduce an ordinance requiring public service compublished in America.

John M. Work will be the lecturer on the city circle a list of names of all cycles. anday, Dec S, at Seathwark Labor Ly- witnesses. This will prevent the corporato them, he ther have done in the past.

Continued on page 6.

10 POUNDS COFFEE, . . .

Hamburg-Am, Coffee Company, 12 Old Stip, our Water St., 12 Calon St.

and so did George Saffer of New York.

sent in \$2 for new subs.

subs at the office.

in two new subs

newed for four years.

A. K. Whirler of Shippenburg, Pa.,

F. G. Cassens of Jennings Station,

Mo., sent in two subs.
V. Karapetoff of Ithaca, left two

D. W. Murphy of Altoona, Pa., sent

Karl Heidemann of New York, re

Pete Flanagan of Brooklyn, sent in

two more new subs this week.

Abe Litts of Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Emil Gabriel of New York, renew

Birch Ellis of Auburn, sent in one

Fred Hurst of Olneyville, R. I.,

Patrick O'Connor of New Rochelle.

Chris. Knoepfel of Brooklyn, renew

ed his subscription and brought a new

Order a Bundle.

The Sheet Metal Workers' Educa-

tional Club ordered 20 copies this week

The 23rd A. D., Branch 2, of Brook-

The 6th A. D. is taking 100 copies

The Bronx Agitation Committee is

taking 100 copies a week for agitation.

Leopold Kampf's remarkable drama

will be presented at a New York

theatre in December. Every one should

familiarize himself with the play pre-

vious to going to see it. We will send

The Worker Sustaining Fund.

Previously acknowledged ......\$179.45

Total to date ......\$1,924.21

complaint to police headquarters resulted in

an investigation and a severe reprimand for the offending officer, who will perhaps act

with more decency and fairness in the dis-charge of his duties hereafter.

22. A full delegation should be present as matters of importance will be acted on,

also County Organizer Mackenzie will ren

der his report on the campaign. Comrade are requested to return as soon as possible

campaign lists, even if unused. Speakers

should hand in their bills as soon as possi

Forty Millions of Clear Graft.

The Standard Oil Co. last week de-

lared a quarterly dividend of 10 per

cent on its capital stock of nearly \$100,000,000. This makes forty per

cent for the year, the same as in 1906

and 1905. The dividend was 36 per

cent in 1904, 44 per cent in 1908, 45

in 1902, 48 in 1901 and 1900, 33 in 1899,

30 in 1898, 33 in 1897, and 31 in 1896.

In all, during these 12 years the com-pany has distributed about \$468,000,-

000 among the capitalist members in

the form of dividends alone, to say

nothing of other forms of capitalist

graft. To get a better idea what this

means, let us suppose a body of good, industrious, frugal, sober, thrifty workmen, each saving \$5 out of every

week's wages, and having absolutely

steady work, without interruption by

sickness, bad weather, labor disputes,

or hard times. It would take the sav-

ings of no less than 150,000 such im-

possibly thrifty and lucky working

men during 12 years to equal what the

little group of Standard Oil stockhold-

ers pocketed in that period for doing

nothing but allow other men to work.

Buttericks Pay No Dividends.

terick Company passed its quarterly dividend this time. If this happens

again next quarter the officers will

probably see the advisability of com-

plying with the printers' demand for

an eight-hour day and union condi-

to effect this desirable result by re-fraining from buying the "Delineator"

the "May Manton" patterns, and other

An Appeal to the Great Father.

(From the New York Sun.)

To the Editor of the Sun:-Dere Sir:

Mr. Rosevelt the president, who I

voted for the boys telling me that he

knew everything, said to have all the

children you could, so I got a baby a

Butterick publications,

Workingmen's wives can help

We are pleased to note that the But-

Central Committee meets Saturday, Nov.

it to you for 20 cents.

"On the Eve".

a week for distribution on the news-

lyn, increased its order to 100 copies

week for the next six months.

for distribution among the members

called for five yearly sub cards.

newed and sent in a new one.

yearly and nine half yearlies.

brought two new readers to us

sent in three new subs.

of the union.

d and brought two more readers. J. M. Rector of Monarch, Mont. re-

A vote of thanks is due William Jenngs Bryan, perpetual candidate for e presidency of the United States. Ever since he returned from his trip id the world, the public has been suffering agonies of torment over the possibility of Bryan's accepting the Democratic nomination. Having work-ed the public up to the proper frenzy of suspense, Bryan now declares that he is willing to have the Democratic party induce him to run.

Bryan is wise after his time-yes, after his time. In clear, bold terms, he declares that the Democratic party must apply Democratic principles to ent conditions. In equally clear, bold terms, he declines to say just what that application will consist of. And in equally clear, bold terms, he declines to tell what his principles are and what is his platform.

In still another respect is Bryan wise-after his time. He profits by the mistakes of others. When that sterling, self-appointed champion of the common people, Arthur Brisbane tallas William Randolph Hearst) announced the formation of the Independence League, he made a very grave mistake. Having dictated its prinand candidates. Brisbane ought that honesty demanded that he foot the bills. Here he was wrong. It was the people's movement-he said so himself-and the people ought to have been required to pay the expense. The clear, bold terms in which Bryan

refuses to define the issues of the day is, without a doubt, the voice of the people. Being the voice of the peo-ple, Bryan demands that the people ise their voice to "cough up". In this respect, Bryan once again proves that he is wise-after his time. Every fake eform" movement has been closefisted enough to ask the people to foot the bills. And there is no reason why the people should not pay for their medicine, bitter tho it may be.

But the people have not manifested any burning anxlety to "cough up". When the fake "reformers" of Philadelphia asked the privates in the army "reform" to pay their way, it expected a hearty response from its 100, 000 voters. The response came. It was a dollar per capita, and a grand total of eleven heads were counted.

The people too are growing wise Bryan does not define the issues probably because he can't. More than that, experience has taught the people that they can improve their conditions and secure a larger share of the wealth they produce only by organizing them-selves apart from the master class. No concessions of permanent value have ever been handed down to labor. Lahas always had to reach up and win its rights for itself. And when labor votes as it strikes, separate and apart from the parties representing the propertied class, labor will use its po-litical arm to good purpose. Neither Bryan or any other individual, however well-meaning, can help labor, "God belps him who helps himself."

### Whitewashing Taft.

"As stated in the "Citizen" several weeks ago, the action of President Van Cleave, of the National Association of Manufacturers, in bringing suit to any and all times to exercise supervision have the boycott declared unlawful is most important case in which labor has ever been interested in this country's history. And the Taft deelsions form the basis upon which the action is established

Not only are the Taft boomers attempting to apply the white-wash brush to his injunction record, but they are resorting to the old, old, worn-out claim that their candidate is "the workingman's friend" in industrial affairs with which he was or is connect Yet they do not point out a single public act in which the Secretary has stood up for union conditions as against the sweating systems of the open shop advocates.

Taft enforced the open shop principle on the Panama Canal, insisted upon open shop conditions in the navy yard and arsenals, enforced the open shop on government work on and along the waterways, secured a decision that the eight-hour law does not apply to dredgemen, and pays typical open shop wages to the latter

Furthermore, Taft traveled 8.000 miles into Idaho to make a speech in favor of Governor Gooding, the shameless tool of the Mine Operators' Association, the worst aggregation of open shop cannibals that walk the earth. and thus directly joined in the persecution of the Western miners, whose greatest crime consists in waging a magnificent battle for the right to organize. This one cowardly act alone is sufficient to condemn Taft to political oblivion.-Cleveland Citizen.

### "Justice" For Mexican Rebel.

Readers of The Worker have become somewhat acquainted with the "De Lara Case", now on trial at Los Angeles, Cal. The defense reports a telegram from Washington which says; "Dismiss the charge from Mexico

against De Lara but hold him and file same charge from the state of Sonora.

Mexico has twenty-seven states. This grim farce of justice can be repeated twenty-seven times, and each time the prisoner is to be held for forty days. This means for De Lara a possible confinement of one thousand and eighty days, or almost three years, and then something new can be manufactured or perjured to order ad infinitum, always on the basis of shifting, fictitious charges with the brand found on their face.

### PARTY NEWS.

Continued from page 5.

One of the Socialist members of the Mil-waukee Metropolitan Park Commission, C. B. Whitnail, has suggested some capital ideas for the improvement of the park system. One is a system of neighborhood parks about ten acres each, every park to contain 'a library, open day and evening reading rooms, gympasiums, bathing facili ties, cinbrooms, and auditoriums." The Milwankee "Sentinel" (Republican) is much opposed to this plan. While it recognizes Comrade Whitnall "as an expert landscape gardener and a forester of scientific scholarship", it declares that the report contains 'so many visionary and socialistic theories' as to be of little value. If Comrade Whituall had only suggested automo-bile driveways, instead of arrangements for the benefit of the working class, he no doubt would have met the approval of the "Sentinel".

Thru a veto of the Mayor Milwaukee. and a parliamentary juggle of the minority in the City Council, the special election for School Board has been finally defeated. This means that the people of Milwauker will not be allowed to vote for School Directors for two years to come. But every dy knows that the real reason for the defeat of the elective School Board was the fear that the Social Democrats would elect a majority of the board, so this defeat is virtually an acknowledgement of the strength of the Socialists.

Comrade Thompson began his lecture trip in Wisconsin, Nov. 7. This tour will be continued thru November and December

New York State The State Committee met Tuesday, Nov. with the following members present: Koenig, Butscher, Pauly, Schnef, Solomon, Lewis, Lichtschein, Malkiel, Morgan, State Secretary Chase and Manager Crimmins. Comrade Butscher for the subcommittee, elected to go before the Board of Miniage-inent of the Socialistic Co-operative Pub-ishing Association, reported that it had performed its duties and presented the proposition of the State Committee to the Board. This proposition was that the Association assume responsibility of publishing The Worker as the agent of the State Committee, the State Committee to pay the Association \$25 per week and employ a business manager at its own expense. After considerable discussion by the subcommittee and the Board, a counter proposition was made. This was to the effect that the Association assume responsibility of publishing The Worker as the agent of the State Committee and do all the work necessary to get out the paper, the State Committee to be in control all the time, with the right to elect the Editors and to supervisa the business management and to ap-point a business manager whenever found necessary. The State Committee to pay the Association the sum of \$25 per week toward any deficit which may accrue. There was a lengthy discussion on this report. A committee was present from the New Jer-sey State Committee, consisting of Comrades Strobel, Rubinow and Oswald. This committee proposed that there be some ar-rangement made by the New York State Committee so that the New Jersey com-The Worker with a voice in the election of Falltors, etc. It was voted that the New Jersey State Committee submit a definite proposition along this line to the New York State Committee, and if it is found feasable and satisfactory the same will be sub-mitted to a referendum vote of the party membership. It was then voted that th State Committee of the Socialist Party of the state of New York appoint the Socinlistic Co-operative Publishing Associa-tion as agents of the State Committee, to print and publish the paper known as The Worker, the State Committee reserving the right and privilege of electing the Editor or Editors, and the right and privilege at over the business management of the paper and reserving the right to appoint a business manager at its own expense whenever found necessary. The State Committee in remuneration for the services thus render-ed, pledges itself to pay the Association the sum of \$25 per week toward any deficit which may accrue, this sum to vary ac-cording as the circulation may vary from the number of 12,000. Discussion took place on the action of Comrade Lee in making the statements he did in his article in The Worker, and it was pointed out that reflec-tions had been made on the State Commit-tee, which it was necessary for the committee to controvert. It was voted that State Secretary Chase draft a statement for The Worker in answer to Comrade Lee's letter. John Alex. Morgan presented credentials signed by Arthur Simmonds as

Local Yonkers at a meeting held Nov. 12 endorsed the plan of the 12th A. D. as being the best method of continuing the publication of The Worker.

secretary of the Westchester County Com-niltee. The committee seated Comrade Morgan provisionally until the State Secre-

tary ascertained whether there was a legal election held for the member from West-

hester County.

by Arthur Simmonds a

New York City. The City Executive Committee met Mon av. Nov. 11. Sixty-five applications were referred to the General Committee. Dele-gates from the First, Second and West Side Agitation Districts were absent, Yorkville reported no regular meeting held. Haron no regular meeting, but lecture was cell attended, and \$9 were realized on the regular meeting, but lecture was collection. Bronx, no regular meeting, but the mass meeting at Ebling's Casino was a success as well as two Sunday lectures and collections good. The Organizer's financial report for October showed an income, including balance of \$140, of \$2,633.01, the expenses, \$2,411.17, leaving a balance of \$221.84. To date the total income on the campaign lists has been \$3,120; 1,800 lists are still unanswered. The referendum on the Jewish Agitation Bureau has been printed and sent to the Assembly Districts. The addayits of candidates have been filed. The Organizer was instructed to engage two committees to be present at the official canvass of the votes, and to have reprinted 500 copies of the old by-laws in English. Comrade Chase was elected as a representative of the Executive Committee to attend the Rund's banquet in place Couragle Barthelemew, who resigned. De-cided to recommend to the joint party meeting that a time limit of ten minutes be set for each successful. be set for each speaker; and that the order of business be as follows: Election of chalman and secretary, report of State Committee, report of Business Manager, discussion of editorial policy and discussion of wars and secretary. of ways and means to continue Worker.

J. T. Britt Geariety will take pol discussion erick phonications are tsm. Frida.

### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

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

Telephone, 3586-79th St. Advertising rates furnished on application.

John Stribling of Omaha, sent in two

			BSCRIB n Advance		
One y	ear				0.5
Bingle	coples	6:::#::		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	.0
Less th	inn 100	Bundle copies,	per copy er hundre Bundles:		.0
200 co	pies				1.2
200 col	oles or r	nore, p	er bundre Bundles:	м	•
10 per	m cake	dent distant	Address of the Control of the Contro	de de de de de de la del	2 2
25 per	week, c	ne year			7.5
	STATE OF THE STATE	CANA	TE B B. GIVERENGERIC		
Six me	onths				
Agen	ts must	settle	monthly.	They	ar

personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Sub-scriptions remaining unpaid for one month will be cancelled Two weeks are required to make changes in addresses.

andresses.

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

Acknowledgement Acknowledgement of receipt of individ-ual subscriptions is made by changing the date on wrapper. When renewing subscribers are requested to mark their subscriptions "renewals."

### Our Good Workers.

Comrade Herbst of Brooklyn, heads the list of workers this week. He started a canvass of three-month subs two weeks ago and said he would get 50 per cent of them. He made good. This week he laid off a day and brought in twelve yearly and eighteen half-yearly subs.

Wm. Fenner, of Philadelphia, sent in eight yearlies.

The Volkszeitung Agitation Committee of Newark, N. J., sent in ten new

I. Epstein of New York, brought in three yearlies. Henry Jassinoff of Philadelphia, sent in two

E. B. Thornton, of Addison, renewed and called for two cards.

H. Levin and S. Libsohn, of Brook lyn, both brought two new renders.

William Ackler of Chicago, sent in

Andrew Kangas of New York, made us another visit and left twelve new subscriptions.

Thomas Maroney, who was a good worker in Saratoga, N. Y., and for that reason was forced to leave that town, sent us a letter from Jacksonville de scribing the treatment of working peo ple on the steamer Arapahoe. He made few converts, but missed The Worker sub cards. He sends cash for four cards.

The Young Men's Progressive Organization of Yorkville, bought eight six-month cards.

Octavian Berard of Woonsocket, R. I., sent in two yearly subs. Eugene Wood of Northport, L. I.

ent us a very encouraging letter and with it two new subs.

Y. M. C. A., 5 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street.

The General Committee will meet on Saturday, Nov. 23, at 8 p. m., at the Labor

Temple, 248 E. Eighty-fourth street.

An Italian branch with 14 members was organized in the 3d A. D. It will meet every Wednesday at the headquarters of the Italian Co-operative Store, 76 W. Third street. Comrades knowing of any Italian sympathizers desiring to join the party are requested to communicate with the Organ

izer, Phillip Beoriacqua, 76 W.Third street. The Jack London Socialist Club will reorganize Sunday, Nov. 24, at 293 E. Third street, at 1:30 p. m. The comrades ask the help of all who are interested in forming an effective organization.

The comrades of the West Side will give an entertainment and ball at the clubrooms, 585 Eighth avenue, on Wednesday evening Nov. 27. Admission free.

A meeting of the Socialist Stage Society will be held next Sunday, Nov. 24, 8 p. m., at the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street. The reading of Ibsen's play, "The Pillars of Society", will be continued.

### Queens County.

The Executive Committee met Nov. 9. The following nominations for the National Executive Committee were made: William Mailly, William Butscher, John M. Work. Peiser, Comrade Koenig, George Marr, and William D. Haywood. For Na though Secretary, J. Mahlon Barnes. De rided to instruct State Committeeman to oppose reducing size of The Worker to fon ages, and to favor taking over of The Forker by the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association, the State Committee to help pay deficit according to some agree-ment with the publishers. Bills of \$1.50 for State Committeeman's expenses and of \$7.43 for stamps, filing nominations, etc. were ordered paid. Donations to campaign fund reported are: Bushwick Lodge of chinists, \$5; Br. 59, Kinder Sterbe Kasse, \$5; List 48, Comrade Dichl, \$1; do., 33 Comrade Drechsler, \$1.35; do., 49 and 53, Peter Heller, \$3.05 and \$4.35; de., 38, Comrade Thompson, \$1; do., 25, A. Lehman, 25c.; do., 17, M. Leubert, 50c.; do., 27, Stephen Wenzel, \$1; do., 22, Chaz, Beisele, 82; do. N. Luther, 50c.; do., 51, F. Oster-man, \$5; do., 52, L. Brown, \$1.75; do., 58, H. Froedch 50c.; do. 62, Theo. Raffa, \$6.25; Deutscher Socialistischer Agitations Club of Long Island City, \$5.84; Br. 59, S. & D. B. Branches should make nominations for

county officers and forward them to the Organizer. The General Committee will meet Saturday, Dec. 7. The State Election Law requires that the rules and regulations of the party be filed with the Board of Elections on Jan. 1 and also the election of a County Chairman and a Secretary, whose names must be filed with the same board. It is therefore important that the ing: Herman, Roeper, Wiede, Blesle, Wen zel, Heltink, Geriach, Burgher, Hass, Pelser, Scabert, Weigel, Fowler, and Has-haner. Meeting will be held at 63-65 Myr-tle avenue.

### Kings County.

fine gurl, now I have lost my job, what shall I do. Do you think the president would give me some money if I writ to him to help care of the baby. I done as he said. Yours respectfully, PATRICK KELLEY. One of our watebers was forcibly ejected from within the guard rall in one district a after showing his watebers' certificate. The police officer used violent and indecent the police officer used violent and indecent the police officer used violent and indecent the control of New York, November 15.

Emile Zola, Jack London,

Edward Bellamy. -Robert Hunter, Upton Sinclair.

PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

LOOKING BACKWARD POVERTY - THE JUNGLE

John Spargo, - - CAPITALIST AND LABORER MONOPOLIES AND TRUSTS Richard Ely,

Read these 7 Books and your mental vision is broadened. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*

50 cts. EACH BOOK ONLY 50 cts.

Socialist Literature Co., 15 Spruce Street, New York \*

\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* 4 UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE, PARLOR SUIT, BEDDING, RUGS etc., GO 2 THE

Geiger & Braverman Furniture Company.

307 GRAND STREET, Cor. ALLEN STREET N. Y.

Special inducements by presenting this "ad." \*

### THE STATE BANK

376-278 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK,

Entrance 52-54 Norfolk Street. Sound, Conservative, Accommodating. The oldest and largest banking institution on the East Side.

RESOURCES-\$18,000,000,00 Accounts of Individuals, Societies and Unions Solicited.

Branches:

Cor. Fifth Avenue and 115th Street, New York. Cor. Stone and Pitkin Avenues, Brooklyn. Cor. Graham Avenue and Varet Street, Brooklyn. 

### JOS. S. MARCUS

BANKER (Tel. 4450-4451 Orchard)

corner of

DELANCEY AND ORCHARD STS., NEW YORK CITY.

Savings accounts opened from \$1.00 up, Business accounts from \$100 up. INTEREST 41/2 PER CENT

Passage, Exchange Money Orders and Drafts to all parts of the world.

### LECTURE CALENDER.

New York City. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.-Miss Amy Hicks.

"Can Woman Compete With Man?" 26TH A. D., 1533 Madison avenue, 330 p. m.-John C. Chase. "The Socialist Movement in America."

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24. WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS,

585 Eighth avenue, 8 p. m.-Warren Atkinson. "Socialism and Individual-M'KINLEY HALL, Bronx, One

Hundred and Sixty-ninth street and Boston road, 10:30 a. m .- Dr. E. P. "What Socialism is Not. RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Mineteenth street, 11 a. m .- T. H. Morgan. "Modern Theories of Heredity in Relation to the State."

HARLEM CLUBROOMS, 250 W. p. m.-Algernon Lee. "Class Struggles in the United States,"

GREAT CENTRAL PALACE, 96

Clinton street, 2 p. m.-Morris Hiliquit and Algernon Lee, "The Stuttgart CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,

Fifth avenue and Tenth street, 7:30 p. m.—Alexander Irvine. "The Social Meaning of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." COSMOPOLITAN HALL, Second

ivenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, 8 p. m.-J. L. "Dreamers." YORKVILLE CLUBHOUSE, 243 E.

Eighty-fourth street, 3 p. m.—Johann Oshal. Member of second Russian Duma (German).

#### Brooklyn. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

PEOPLE'S FORUM, Harts Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.-Bertha M. Fraser. "They Who Produce Wealth." FLATBUSH FREE FORUM, 1199

Flatbush avenue, 8 p. m. Sol Fieldnan. "The Cause of Panics and Their Solution." Boston.

#### SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24. INTERNATIONAL WORKING

PEOPLE'S EDUCATIONAL CEN TER, 88 Charles street, 8 p. m. R. P. Martin. "The Incentives of Progress." PILGRIM HALL, 694 Washington street, 8 p. m. Eliot White. "What is Class Consciousness?" Pittsburg.

### SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 416 Wood street, 8 p. m.—J. W. Slayton, "Socialism Practical, Capitalism Im-

Smoke only blue-label cigara.

### - SCHREIBER "THE UNION PRINTER"

Best Facilities for Finest Work. IGI-63 BROOME ST., NEW YORK Telephone: 526 Orchard.

PHYSICIANS

Telephone, 556 Orchard. DR. M. GIRSDANSKY

237 EAST BROADWAY near Clinton Street. NEW YORK

DR. CH. SCHWARTZ. 275 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Telephone: 1632 Orchard. EDUCATIONAL.

A Preparatory School with all work and no frills. Nine high-school and college teachers. Prepares for all colleges, Colum-bla, Harvard, Cornell, Etc. Pegents' Cooper Union, Civil Service.

JOSEPH PREPARATORY SCHOOL. CLINTON HALL, ISI CLINTON ST

### ERON PREPARATORY SCHOOL J. E. ERON, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares for high school and all colleges columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, etc.), or Regents, Cooper Union and Civil ervice. Fourteen high school and college enchers. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.

10 cents a line, cash with order

AGENTS.

AGENTS—2,000 different novelties for fairs, carnivals, celebrations; akidoo hats and buttons, campaign buttons, confett, ticklers, Japanese canes, ribbons, spikes, paper bells, flower pots, fans, wreaths, garlands, postal cards of all kinds. Christmas and holiday goods; catalog free, Miller, 124 Park How, New York.

BISHOP CREEK. I have 700 shares for sale at a bargain. Inquire of F. J. Mowry, 80 Broad street, city. BISHOP CREEK—Get my price or state number shares wanted and your best bid. Address COMRADE, Box 284, Allegheny,

BUY A HOME. PUT YOUR MONEY IN THE GROUND. A run will break the strongest bank, but a run on lots will double their value. We have lots for sale at Williamsbridge, New York City; 8 cents fare by subway or "L" to the heart of the city. Within an hour of the City Hall. Level land; good high ground, ready for building. Neighborhood well built up with all conveniences. Near ear. Terms, cash or easy payments. Inquire or call LEON A. MALKIEL, 116 Nassau street, New York.

SITUATION.

YOUNG WOMAN desires position as bookkeeper or stenographer. Address F. K. 230 E. Eighty-fourth street.

WANTED.

MEN to make money selling HAS-RKOUCK TERRACE real estate. We show you how to do it if you don't know. Write or see (moralings), A. F. Wegener, manager of Lint, Rutscher & Ross, Room 503, 132 Nassan St., New York City. BUY YOUR BOOKS FROM US.

YOUNG MEN wanted to join a Socialist Fife and Drum Corps. Address Young Men's Progressive Org., 245 E. 84th street.

AMATEUR MUSICIANS WANT-ED; young men to join Socialist Band and Orchestra; all instruments. Address Ph. G., The Worker, 239 E. 84th street.

—All Butterick publications are on the unfair list.

GREAT SALE

**BOOKS** 

LOWEST PRICES

CAN'T BE BEAT

ON THE EVE

This work deals with the most stirring scenes of the Russian revolutionary crisis. When this drama is staged in New York it will create a tremendous sensation. The doors of every German theater has been closed to its performance. Of the one performance in Berlin the public report says: "Already after the end of the first two acts the applause would not end. but at the conclusion—these queer enthusiasts were literally furi-

You need a copy of this remarkable drama. Send 20 cents and we will mail you one. One dozen for \$2.00

THE PEOPLE'S MARX.

A popular epitome of "Capital". Cloth bound, 290 pages. By Gabriel Deville. Original price, \$1.00. Now 60 cents, postpaid.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.

This book contains the classic formulation of Marx's historico-philo-sophical theory known as the materialistic conception of history. . No Socialist should be without a copy of this important work. The original price was \$1.50. Now only 90 cents

SOCIALISM AND MODERN SCIENCE.

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

MASS AND CLASS.

A Survey of Social Divisions, by W. J., Ghent. 250 pages. Paper. 20 cents. Original price, 25 cents. THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY . This book deserves a wide circulation among trade unionists, as it ex-

poses the system used by employers

to break up labor organizations. 20-

cents. \$2.50 per dozen. UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM.

This excellent pamphlet by Comrade Eugene Debs has had a tremendous circulation at 10 cents a copy. We' would like to circulate a few more thousands among trade unionists, and for that reason have reduced the price. \$2.00 per 100 for the next three weeks. 30 cents per dozen. 5 cents each.

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIALISM. This book states briefly the funda-

mental teachings of Socialism. It should be widely circulated. Only 5 cents a copy; 50c. per dozen; \$3.00 per 100. MERRIE ENGLAND.

Roberta Blatchford's creation has

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

ARM AND TORCH BUTTONS. Wear a button. Show your colors, 5 cents each. 90 cents per 100,

CONFESSIONS OF A DRONE.

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

THE WORKER.

239 E. 84th St., New York

CHAPTER CHAPTER