The workingmon, the great army of the wealth producers, are dependent on the mus-producing capitalist class for their daily existence; their much vaunted liberty is, at most, the liberty to choose and change their masters, and their political sovereignty is but too often the mere right to vote according to the dictates of their employers. -State Platform Socialist Party of New York.

COCOUSES CANAGARAMAN CANAGA CA

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MR. ROCKEFELLER, FUNNY MAN.

John D. Rockefeller has spoken. As a testimony to his greatness his words are reproduced in the press of the country. Whether it be golf or oil es, this bairless product of capitalism is quoted verbatim, and millions hang breathless on his words. It does not matter that he states he service to society or that he knows practically nothing of the oil business. Still this flower of capitalist society, this "beauty rose" that fattens on the wrecked lives of thousands and the expiditation of millions, is regarded with wonder and awe whenever he deigns to speak.

What a spectacle is this. This man's visage bears upon it the impreof what the commercial struggle can do in blotting out all semblance to the human; his features tell the story of the merciless industrial god who has " And yet he is the most talked of man in America!

And what has he to say that should make the multitudes gape and marvel? Listen to him:

"The business of the country is interwoven until it is something like the circulation of the blood in the body. An injury or an operation at one point shocks and weakens the whole."

The Oil King speaks truly. There is a parasitic corpuscle in the blood of the present industrial system which "shocks and weakens the whole." The kings of industry are not the blood; they are the poison in the blood. They infect the entire social system and make impossible a healthy circulation. And this impurity breaks out in debauchery and nameless orgies at swell stag dinners. It appears at banquets given to dogs and apes while the childinners. It appears at banquets given to dogs and spes while the children of the poor die in want. It appears in the crimes of high finance, in the sweating of child labor and the robbery of useful labor. All these are eruptions and sores caused by infected blood. Society needs a tonic to purge its blood of the injurious elements that cause disease.

But the lore of this modern sage was not exhausted with a discourse on physiology. He makes an excursion into economics as well:

I am harnessed to a cart in which the people ride. Whether I like it or not I must work for the rest. I cannot evade this responsibility if I would. But I do not complain of this. I am willing to draw my share of the load as long as I am able."

And this drivel is printed as if its mere statement was equivalent to a scientific truth. There are millions powing out their lives in the mines and factories, on the railroads, the great lakes and the sea, in the stores and banks and oil fields. Their labor power is converted into surplus income and from each and all is exacted a fribute of profit which make a swollen stream of wealth flowing to this man and his colleagues. If these tollers can withstand the body-wrecking test they may live to die paupers at three score years and ten, but for the great majority they will end life where they began it, working for the man "harnessed to the cart." Saleable commodities they leable commodities they remain.

Oil and its allied industrial powers remorselessly absorb the lives of those who make life possible, and then their owners tell those underneath that the worker rides and that the usurper is pulling the cart!

What jester is he who tells this? What fools are those who believe it?

Can those who feel the lash believe they wield the whip? Or can he who wields the lash show stripes to prove his martyrdom? Hockefeller's economics are as absurd as his physiology. They smell of

kerosene. Chancellor Day may believe in them. He needs the money. The editors may believe in them. They need the money, too. The politicians may believe in them also. They abhor a financial famine.

But the working class, weary of their lot, have a lurking suspicion that the workers are the only essential class in society. It is not a firm conviction with them, as yet, but increasing numbers believe it. They are learning that the capitalist not only rides but does not even drive. That the workers that the capitalist not only rides but does not even drive. That the workers do all the useful work, that they produce the surplus incomes and that they can keep the surplus for themselves when they own as well as operate the industries. "Oil Kings" and other kings will than no longer have to worky over their "responsibility." They will share it in useful work with their reliows—and not lose their hair or their human attributes, either.

Then no one man will stand above all the rest and practice deceit to maintain his power and keep others in subjection. Then every factory will become a palace of art and every workshop a studio, where work will be recreation and exercise instead of drudgery and pain; where the only thing to be "harnessed" will be machinery to do the work of men and bestow its sings on mankind.

Socialism will have no place for the filcher who blandly assumes the role of the driver and the driven at the same time.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

The motorman on the wrecked Third pany to allow crowding and it made avenue train in which one man lost money out of the "standing freight." his life on July 16 was held blameless by a coroner's jury, but the train mas-ter and night station inspector were found guilty of criminal negligence. The jury at the same time "censured" the Interboro Company for not providsufficient means of transportation" on that evening! They further "censured" the company for not procrowding on the front and rear plat-

This is an excellent exhibit of the "justice" dealt in cases of this kind. The same verdict that holds employees responsible for the wreck also admits the company failed to adequately pro-vide against it, and only administers a

'censure" to the real culprits. General Manager Hedley, of the In-terboro, in his testimony before the Public Service Commission, also admitted it was profitable for the comThe only excuse for not providing enough cars was that passengers stood only "part of the way."

It was the policy of "standing freight" and crowding that was responsible for the wreck on July 16.
The company translates death into profit and admits it, and yet the jury could only find it in their hearts to "censure" the company.

To one not versed in the law and its application it would appear that if the Interboro was negligent in providing proper safeguards, the company is responsible for tile wrecks that occur. But we are living in a world of thought and feeling dominated by rail-way owners and other profit-mongers. So the capitalist is "censured" in cases of this kind and unfortunate employees are held for trial. Truly, it is danger-

"MINE OWNERS FOR WAR."

In an interview at Denver, William D. Haywood is quoted in part as fol-lows on the renewed activity of the Mine Owners' Association since his ac-

"It seems clear that the mine owners are not willing to let peace and quiet prevail; but are stirring up old bones. Public opinion, I believe, is with the federation, and has been noticeably with us since my acquittal in Idaho. It is evident that the state governments of Colorado and Idaho, in their legal and judicial departments, are not attring up these fights on the federa-

"The meeting of the Mine Owners ociation since my return, the u mine owners' cards in Cripple Creek, and the effort to secure a heaving be-fore-the public, directly rollowing my conviction, by making alleged discoveries at Telluride, proves just what I and the rest of the federation have ed all the time; that all these at

It can be seen plainly that it is the mine owners who are stirring up mat-ters, and not the people. This alleged information as to the body of a man at Telluride has been in the possession of the mine owners for a long time. Is it not peculiar that they should dig up old bones just after my acquittal?

"It proves a determination to try a continuation of the policy of mine owners and Pinkerton detectives to put forth all kinds of tales to secure a share of public sentiment. But public sentiment is with us. The Pinkertons and the mine owners cannot change this state of affairs."

A VERY SHREWD POINT.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has written an es-say on "Labor and Capital," in which he points out for the warning of the work-ers that "Socialism, if it prevailed, would put an end to the Trade Galons."

The Liberal "Tribune" quotes this as "a particularly shrewd point." It is indeed. Just as shrewd as if one should object to the prevention of disease on the ground that "it would put an end to hospitals." -

The Worker is for the workers.

DON'T BE STAMPEDED!

The actions of the police and the plain clothes officers when interfering with the Socialist meeting at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue last Saturday night warrant the belief that the intention is to provoke some one in the crowd to use violence.

This is a warning to all Socialists and sympathizers: DON'T LET YOUR-SELF BE STAMPEDED! DON'T GET MAD! DON'T LOSE YOUR TEM-

Socialists believe in peace and order. They are against force or a show of force. They are for education. They can afford to keep their tempers. They have a better way to win than by the use of clubs and slung shots. We have the ballot and our time will come.

So don't let Binghom's bullies provoke you into doing anything rash or foolish. Don't argue with them, Just keep cool.

DON'T PLAY INTO THE ENEMIES' HANDS!

NEW YORK POLICE CONTINUE ATTACKS UPON SOCIALISTS.

Saturday night at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, when Comrades Lewis Kanely, Bass, Harwood, De-Milt, Murphy, Vander Porten, Ro Patterson, representing the Socialist Party, and a number of spectators were arrested at an open-air meeting.

Alexander Rosen was the first to mount the platform and had spoken but a short time when he was arrested. Comrade Vander Porten followed and in rapid succession he and others Together with the speakers' stand, they were taken to the night court at Jefferson Market Station, where they answered to a charge of disorderly conduct and were all dis-

More than four thousand people con gregated at the corner where the ar-rests took place. During the excitement they were counseled by the speakers not to raise any disturbance. Meanwhile, plain clothes men stood in the crowd and urged bystanders to violence, and the police did their best with their clubs to provoke disorder But the advice of the Socialist speakers was beeded by the spectators, and although the capitalist press reported the affair as a "riot," alagistrate Kernochan had to discharge the prisoners the same night. The only disorder that occurred was that provoked by

It is apparent that the police department intends to break up the So-

Another police outrage occurred last i cialist meetings and will do its best to create disturbances and provide an excuse for jailing the speakers. But this will fail. Meetings will continue to be held at the same corner, and all comrades are urged to assist in preserving order. The Socialist Party stands for orderly and peaceful assemblage, and we do not propose to give them up because Police Commissioner Bingham's thugs incite to riot and vio-

> It is certainly worthy of comment that in a city where bomb-throwing has become as frequent as in St. Petersburg, the Police Commissioner can find nothing more important to engage his attention than to disturb peaceful meetings of citizens. The action of his men shows that he is using those beneath him as a small Black Hundred to serve the same purpose a similar organization serves Nicholas II. There is no legal warrant for disturbing the meetings, to say nothing of using the police force to incite to riot. Police magistrates are forced to release speakers when arrested, and yet the outrages continue. Notice is served on Mr. Bingham that meetings will be held on Saturday nights at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue as they have been for years, and they will be orderly meetings despite the efforts of his police to cause disorder instead of preserving order and protecting citizens engaged in exercising their constitutional rights.

THAT SKELETON.

Bulkeley Wells Had Everything Fixed All Right, but He Forgot One Important Item.

The mine owners of the west are not quite satisfied with the defeat they sustained in the acquittal of Haywood and now propose to resurrect'a more bombs and bodies to "fix" Steve Adams and perhaps Pettibone.

A dispatch last week stated that Gen. Bulkeley Wells dug up a skeleton twelve miles from Telluride, Colo. which was claimed to be that of W. J. Barney, who disappeared in June, 1901. Barney had been employed by Wells in the Smuggler Union mine, and it is claimed that Steve Adams confessed to murdering him as well as Manager

Collins. Barney was a non-union man. Wells claims that Adams pointed out the location of Barney's grave during the winter of 1906, but the snow was too deep for Wells to investigate at that time. There being plenty of time to plant a skeleton since last winter, it is more than probable that

But Wells forgot or did not know one thing about Barney that Dr. S. Lord, a dentist of Telluride knew. Barney had one of his teeth filled by Dr. Lord, and the skeleton dug up by Wells failed to have the filled tooth.

Wells now has the skeleton on his hands, and is figuring out how the hellish "Inner Circle" could have got rid of that incriminating tooth. mystery is deepened by the fact that a sound tooth was found in the place of the filled one. There are some who think that perhaps Pinkertons may have planted the skeleton, but as Mc-Parland is engaged in religious work he having "converted" Orchard, the true solution may remain forever mystery.

JAPANESE SOCIALISTS PROTEST FOR COREA

TOKYO, Japan, July 21.-The Socialist Group of Japan has adopted the following resolution concerning the action of the Japaneses government in deposing the Emperor of Corea and in ssuming direct control of the govern ment of that country: "We fully respect the rights of free-

dom, independence and autonomy of he Coreau people, and recognize that it is against the common interest of the international working class to violate those rights, with the imperialis-tic policy of Japan. Therefore we claim that the Japanese Government should be faithful to the public promses which it often declares for the sake of justice and humanity, to pro-tect the independence of Corea."

SOCIALIST TRUSTEE ELECTED IN CORNING.

William W. Arland, of Corning, who was Socialist Party candidate in last year's State election for Secretary of State of New York, has been elected a member of the Board of Education in his city.

In the spring of this year the So cialists carried on a lively campaign in Corning for free school books. The Socialists carried the day in a referendum vote on the question. Later on, when the election of members of the School Board came up, the Socialists nominated Arland, and after a hot campaign, with a heavily increased total vote, he was elected, defeating two other candidates, one of whom had served many years.

An appropriation of \$2,000 has been made for free text books, and Arland will be on the board to see that the will of the people as expressed in the referendum is carried out. He has an excellent opportunity to show the position of the Socialists in educational matters, and will undoubtedly give a good account of himself.

WHERE WERE THEY INDEED? To the workers was due this victory.

and not to the so-called friends of the workers. Where was the church? Praising Orchard, condemning us untried, and through its walking delegate, Stelzle, handling out twaddle every week. No help here. Where was Neill, so-called "commissioner of labor?" Where was Hearst? Printing, as has been pointed out, pages about the filthy troubles of the degenerate Thaw to columns about the tragedy of millions of tollers. Where was Bryan? Lecturing on peace at \$250 plus per lecture, and keeping his mouth shut when a word from him would have weighed beyond estimate. Where was Roosevelt, carrier of a union card, friend of the coal miners, terror of wrongdoers? Openly, flagrantly, boastfully, on the side of the Guggenheims and the Pinkertons.

Yes. We won. And we, ourselves, won. The workers forced the world to look. Forced the world to see what was being tried. Collected from their poor and needy pockets the thousands of dollars needed to fight the case. Spread their badly printed and "scurrilous" papers over the world to contradict the richly illustrated, eleverly written lies of McClure's, of Collier's, of the whole capitalist press.- The Laborer, Dallas, Tex.

-If the capitalist could liquify the atmosphere and sell it by the quart there are some Democratic and Republican workingmen who wouldn't live to vote at the next election.

W. D. HAYWOOD IN CHICAGO.

Western Miners Secretary Gets Welcome from Huge Crowd — Says Workers Freed Him.

William D. Haywood, Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, received a great reception in Chicago last Sunday when be appeared at Luna Park under the aus pices of the Cook County Mover-Havwood Conference. It was his first pub lic appearance since his return home to Denver.

Thirty-five thousand people greeted Haywood when he appeared on the speakers' stand. Cheer upon cheer arose for several minutes. Flags, hats, handkerchiefs, umbrellas and parasols were waved. When he spoke he was continually interrupted by good-natured and affectionate shouts from the enthusiastic crowd. "Bill" was the familiar name with which he was greeted.

Part of Comrade Haywood's speech s reported as follows:

It is with a light and cheerful heart that I am here to-day to address the workers of the west. In my hour of trouble you supported me manfully, and I knew if it is ever again necessary the same support will be cheerfully given. The only thing I need to make my cup of happines complete would be Moyer on my right and Pettibone on my left hand. Some may say the fight is over and your support is no longer needed, but so long a these men are in the hands of the mineowners you must stand by us.

"Despite the fair trial that was given owe it to the workers of the world that I am free and I publicly acknowledge the debt. They tried to railroad me to the gallows and I have you to thank for my life. After we were kidnaped from Colorado we applied to the Supreme Court for our release. You will remember that about that time President Roosevelt wrote letter which has since become widely talked of. In that letter the President said that along with certain other people Moyer and myself were undesirable citizens."

At mention of Roosevelt's name the great crowd hissed vigorously. Haywood continued:

"With all the forces of two States and the Federal authorities thus arrayed against me, surely I cannot say I won this fight alone. You stood by me and now I am going to ask you to do as much for yourselves. Unite with your fellow workmen industrially and

"I have something to say about Gov. Buchtel, who says I am an undestrable citizen. During the fifteen years the Federation of Miners has been in existence it has secured many laws for the benefit of the laboring classes. Now it is the duty of an executive of a State to enforce the laws, and if he doesn't I think he might rightly be called undesirable. On the statute books of Colorado is a law fixing an eight-hour day, yet there are at least 8,000 workers in that State who do not enjoy its benefits. Gov. Buchtel is responsible for that."

Other laws which Gov. Buchtel has failed to enforce are the gambling law, checkweighman law, ventilation law, bi-monthly pay day law, and the ant serip law.

Press dispatches report that a commotion was caused in the Chicago Press Club on Monday by Comrade Haywood taking lunch there with some friends. It is said a protest to the directors is to be filed and asking for a note of censure on the member who brought Haywood to the club Probably the protestants would be willing to give Harry Orchard a special banquet, if Oscar King Davis could only bring him out of that Idaho tail.

THE STRIKE AT BELFAST.

The strike of the dock laborers and camsters at Belfast is reported to be quieting down and efforts are being made to arbitrate the grievances of the

The War Office recognized the struggle as a war by ordering all the searchlights and Royal Engineers by special train to Belfast. The constant presence of police and troops incited the riots that have been a feature of the strike. Strikers and sympathizers were fired on a number of times and a number of people were killed. significant that as soon as the troops were withdrawn the city resumed its peaceful aspect.

The Belfast Trades Council organ

zed a body of "Trades Union Police" and were highly successful in maintaining peace where the troops inspir ed violence. The troops had even brought strikers before the magistrates at the point of the bayonet. The strike may be settled by the end of the week.

-The business of the party is every party member's business. your dues promptly.

THE TELEGRAPHERS STRIKE.

After years of brutal treatment from the companies; after months of patient negotiations for a redress of grievances; after suffering a lo series of shameless deceptions and broken promises on the part of the conpanies; after exhausting every conceivable means to avert radical action, the commercial telegraph operators of the country have left their keys and declared a strike as a last resort to secure consideration for themselves as organized workers and as human beings.

Ever since the telegraphers' strike of 1883 the two great companies controlling the commercial telegraph service of North America have done pretty much as they pleased with their employees. Made bold by lack of resistance, the companies have consistently pursued a system of exploitation, intimidation and oppression that placed the operators in the position of seris and rendered them subservient to the companies' every act and wish.

Vile Conditions Compel Organization.

As a result, while the companies have grown immensely powerful and enormously wealthy, the condition of the operators has become steadily They have had no control over the terms of their employment; they have worked when and as long as the companies dictated; they have been subjected to a multitude of petty exactions; their wages have not increased in spite of the generally increased cost of living, and they have been so demoralized that they have been literally afraid to call their souls their own,

Such conditions could only lead finally to one thing, the same thing that similar conditions have produced among workers in other industries. The telegraphers organized. It took some fortitude and courage to do it. Years of isolation from the organized labor movement; years of scrambling and fighting among themselves to maintain their existence as individuals, could not help but make them suspicious of each other and distrustful of cooperative effort.

The Power of United Labor.

But gradually the Commercial Telegraphers' Union was established. The companies fought it openly and secretly, but their efforts were vain. The union grew until the whole country from coast to coast was covered, and the wires united the operators in a tangible, mighty brotherhood.

How mighty that brotherhood has become is shown by the unanimity with which the operators have responded to the call and quit work. And how helpless the capitalists are without the workers is again glaringly illustrated. The wall of the capitalist is heard in the land. Where is now his vaunted ability? What of his indispensability? It is the workers' ability that conducts industry. It is the workers who are indispensable.

What Do the Workers Want?

What do the operators want?

They want an eight-hour day, a ten per cent, increase and the furnishing of typewriters by the companies-reasonable demands enough, and demands that the heavy dividend-paying companies can well afford to grant. But more important still, the workers demand some semblance of decent treatment. They are tired of being lied to and deceived by fair-spoken promises. They are tired of being used one against the other for the companies' profit. They are tired of being victimized for being union men. They are tired of being driven around and insulted and intimidated by petty bosses and buildozing superintendents. They are determined upon being treated like men and women and not like chattel slaves.

An Exhibition of Solidarity.

The same grievances that exist in New York exist in Chicago, in San Francisco and in other cities, for everywhere the same policy is pursued by the two companies. Everywhere is the same story of false promises and broken agreements. But there was a limit beyond which patience and a desire for peace could not go. Few things could be more inspiring than the manner in which the New York operators left their keys last Mo cause nine men and women were discharged because they were union m pers. That these discharged workers were called drunkards by the West Union manager was piling fresh insult upon many injuries. The operators would have been worse than slaves to have not resented that. They did resent it, and the organized telegraphers of America have already won a victory for working class solidarity and manhood in that act.

What the Strikers Will Learn.

In this strike the operators will learn some things. They will learn who are their real friends, as other workers in similar situations have learned this in the past. They will find business interests against them, because bus interests are not working class interests. They will find the daily press against them, because the daily press is owned and controlled by the class to which Clowry and Gould and Adams belong. They will find public opinion is formulated by this daily press.

But they will also find the great mass of organized workers with them, because the interests of all the workers are identical. They will find the labor and Socialist press with them because that press is owned and controlled by the working class. They will find that organization and unity are invincible when the workers have faith in each other and in their cause

Not a "Causeless Strike."

The daily press is already calling this strike a causeless strike, an ill-judged strike, a badly-managed strike. It is neither. As well say that the whole labor movement is causeless; that oppression must exist forever; that progress must cease and the course of the race lead backward to darkness and uneuding night. Every strike has its beginnings in injustice; every class is exploited there will be working class organization. It is the one safeguard against complete degradation; it is the one bulwark protecting the walk-out has its impulse rooted in vile con working class against the unlimited greed of the capitalist class.

Evidence of a Class Struggle.

The telegraphers' strike is another illustration of the existence of a class struggle between the owners of industry and the operators of industry, the same class struggle that has caused every other strike in modern history. That class struggle will never cease while the social system which causes it But while that class struggle rages, the Socialists are with the workers who are fighting for better conditions, for more leisure, for greater opportunities to live decently and securely, for the right to a voice in controlling their own conditions of employment and livelihood.

The Workers Can Win.

The telegraph companies complain that the strikers "did not give them The companies have had too much time. They have had years of their own time to work their own will. The time of the workers has arrived, They have done with wavering and compromise and fair words. They have entered nobly and bravely upon a great battle. They have the power to win, They have the opportunity to win. They will win if they are true to themselves, their organization, their own class and their own cause.

ROTTEN ROADBEDS CAUSE WRECKS.

The overwork of trainmen and lack of proper safety equipment has been responsible for many of the railroad wrecks in the United States and now "The Trackman", official organ of the National Union of Railway Trackmen, is making public the condition of the roadbeds of railroads in the West. The "Trackman" reproduces photographs of the roadbeds of a number of systens, showing from four to nine consecutive rotten ties, some rotting at the end and some broken in the middle; broken rails and fishplates; roadbeds with weeds growing high and all displaying a general indifference to the safety of those who use the roads.

The surprise is that trains can b sustained on some of these grades, and undoubtedly some of the wrecks, the cause of which are reported as "un-

known". happen from this criminal neglect. It costs less to run railroads that way and profits are more sacred than human life.

THE LIE ACCORDING TO MR. DOOLEY. "A lie may be as simple as th' thruth. Th' fact iv th' matther is that th' rale

thruth is nivir simple. What we call thruth an' pass around fr'm hand to hand is on'y a kind iv a currency that we use fr convenience. There are a good many counterfeiters an' a lot iv th' counterfeits tion that I take in manny ly thim over me intellecthool bar lvry day, an' pass out not a few. Some iv th' counterfeits has as much precious metal in thim as th' raise goods, on'y they don't bear th' government stamp." -- Dissertations by Mr. Dooley.

--- Wealth belongs to those who produce it unless you live under capital-ism when it belongs to those who take

TELEPHONE: 3586-75th Street. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 15 Spruce Street. Entered as second-class matter at the

As The Worker goes to press ou Wedness-correspondents sending news should all their concountestions in time to reach is office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial partment of the paper should be ad-cessed to the Editor of The Worker 15 aruce Street, New York. uce Street, New York, me of the editors may be seen at the re every Tuesday and Wednesday be-ten 7 and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Socialist Party has passed thru its general election. Its growing power leated by the increase of its vote: 96.961 902 (State and Congressional)... 229.762 fot (Presidential) 408.230



GIVE IT A GOOD START!

The Worker may now be said to nave fairly started under its new pubers and management. The paper is now the property of the Socialist Party of New York; it is now directly ier the control and management of party and it is a Socialist l'arty organ in every sense of the word.

There now remains no excuse for any party member not to work for and support the paper. It is the joint property of every party member and very party member should be interested in its progress.

The new management has gone about its work in a business-like way. It is confronted at the beginning with some difficulties which must be overcome fore decided progress can be made. A complete systematization of the work of promoting and directing the circulation will have to be effected. The organization of a corps of active and enthusiastic agents and canvassers is imperative and is being arrang-The advertising field is being re viewed and this side of the business, a very important one, will be stimulated.

All this takes time, and more than that, it also takes money. "The Worker Sustaining Fund" should receive prompt support from every branch and every member of the party and every friend of and sympathizer with the party. The amount asked for (\$2,000) to ensure the sustenance of The Worker until the new management gets all its numerous details into working order and the regular revenue is permanently increased, should be forthcoming at once. With this amount of capital on hand, the management can pursue its plans without hindrance and with confidence in the future.

It is intended that The Worker shall be steadily improved in its contents and its typographical appearance. This also depends upon the support rendered "The Worker Sustaining Fund". No firm can improve the quality of its product while its finances are restricted to meeting immediate expenses. There will be improvement when there are sufficient funds to guarantee the increased expense which improvement demands

The Worker has done a great work for the organized Socialist movement in the past. It will do a still greater work if those who wish to see it do that work will put their shoulders to the wheel and do their equal share towards its accomplishment. To cocreasing the circulation, in advertising the paper, in completing the sustaining fund, in making The Worker a powerful and influential spokesman of the Socialist Party, is the duty and should be the pleasure of every worker in and for the Socialist Party.

MR. BUCHANAN KNOWS BETTER

Joseph R. Buchanan comments in his Labor News department in the "Evening Journal" upon the action of the New York Moyer-Haywood Conference in deciding that any effort to induce the Western Federation of Miners to reaffiliate with the American Federation of Labor was outside the scope of its purposes and duties. Mr. Buchanan quotes what he claims are opinions of local leading trades unionists expressing dissatisfaction with the action of the conference. These opinions are to the effect that the "Conference had failed to fully appreciate the lesson of the support given by all organized labor to Haywood," that Hayand bimself after his acquittal had openly proclaimed himself the value of this lesson; that "if Haywood is convinced the unions are invincible when they stand together" he will from this time on favor the closest unity: that "there is an element in the movement here which, for reasons of its own, does not want to see the trades unions of the country all united under the

Labor." These views seem to meet use them." This is as true as its logic with Mr. Buchanan's approval, as he presents them with apparent satisfaction and no adverse comment.

To be perfectly frank, it looks to us as if Mr. Buchanan is trying to put the Moyer-Haywood Conference and William D. Haywood in a false position.

The Moyer-Haywood Conference

was organized for a specific purpose. That purpose was to raise funds for the defense of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone. Its functions, in the very necessity of the case, were restricted to that purpose. For that purpose all sorts of working class organizations were admitted to representation. These included, besides the trades unions and the Socialist Party, beneficiary organizations like the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society, publishing associations, social clubs, etc. These were united on an extraordinary working class issue, which for the time being, dwarfed all other issues. The differences existing between organizations represented in the Conference on other issues were no concern of the Conference. It could not interfere in these differences, and if it did, such interference would have probably been tooked upon as an impertinence by those mostly concerned. That Haywood was acquitted does not alter the case; it only emphasizes the importance of the Conference preserving its neutral position on matters outside its jurisdiction, for whatever differences exist between the Western Federation of Miners and the American Federation of Labor are the direct concern of the members and officials of those organizations, and are

are not patched up in a day. The jurisdiction controversies that have been raging in the American Federation of Labor itself for years testify to that fact. The labor movement has problems peculiar to itself. Their solution, as a usual thing, is only arrived at as a result of knowledge acquired by bitter experience. All men do not think alike, whether in the labor movement or out of it. William D. Haywood, as a representative of the working class, as a union and as a Socialist, desires working class unity, but he has the same right to judge of the conditions upon which working class unity can be effectually accomplished, as Mr. Gompers, Mr. Buchanan or any of the trades unionists the latter presumes to quote. To try and hold Haywood responsible for the action of the Moyer-Haywood Conference in the case under discussion is a far-fetched and reprehensible proceeding. The Conference acted upon its own initiative in the only way it could act. William D. Haywood can be depended upon to act also when the time comes. But it is not for Mr. Buchanan to say when that time shall be. It is for Haywood and the organization which Haywood represents, and of which he is a trusted officer, to decide that.

to be settled by them.

Differences in the labor movement

All these things Mr. Buchanan knows very well. His long experience in the labor movement has taught him better than he writes. His whole article, with its covert allusions and sinister suggestions directed at earnest workers in the labor movement, may be worthy of the paper he writes for, but it is wholly unworthy of his own standing and reputation in the American labor movement.

That the trend of the deliberations at the International Peace Conference at the Hague should be to prescribe "rules for war, not peace", as one correspondent puts it, is not surprising. Little else could be expected from a conference made up of delegates representing nations that are sustained with the bayonet and carmon. Such a body must naturally drift to a discussion of rules for using instruments of carnage and not for their abolition. This is as far as the capitalist world can go in the direction of peace. It could not stand a single year without the use of military and police power. There is more real good accomplished in the direction of world peace by the exchange of fraternal greetings between the workers of different countries than by all the sham peace conferences held by their exploiters.

"SOCIALISM MUST FAIL."

The New York "Times" is equally at home in disseminating falsehood as it is in establishing a high standard of stupidity. Among other reasons for believing Socialism must fail the "Times" concludes that the increasing vote of the Socialist Party is one. The logic is as sound as Oscar King Davis' reports of the Haywood trial were true

It also asserts that the principle of Socialism "s the tools not to him that | legislation," of "hasty and immoderof the American Federation of can us; them, but to them that can't late" discussion. We have heard these ing laws as to include the

is false. It asserts that the workers cannot use the tools of industry and the capitalist can. It would be interesting to see some of the great capitalists quit cutting coupons and attempting to operate the great tools of industry. Mankind would starve if it relied for twenty-four hours on the capitalist to produce any useful article of service to society. He is generally too busy gambling in stocks, eating with monkeys at Newport or enjoying the stupidity of a "Times" editorial to learn the art of producing any useful thing.

That is why the capitalist class must fall and Socialism must win.

What is believed to be the last remnants of the old hand process in paper making in the United States ceased to exist when an old plant at Adams, Mass., last week installed new machinery for paper making. The old hand process was a survival of the antiquated methods of fifty and seventy-five years ago. It recalled the time when other industries were of the same type and gave some conception of what society was before the age of the machine. The machine has conquered almost every other field of production, brought new classes into existence, increased wealth and centered it in the hands of a few, intensified the class struggle and awakened the workingclass to the possibilities of the machine under collective control and popular management by themselves. As the past dies the new world becomes more and more a reality.

A REVEREND BUTCHER.

mmon your military. Only that will end the daily horrors. Over there (England) the soldiery stands back of the police. Criminals fear them, for the bayonet has shown no mercy in the past.—Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, London preacher.

This is the advice an eminent divine gives for suppressing the reported outbreak of crime in New York City, Human beings in the rotting underworld are made mad by the dreadful lives they must lead and crawl from their holes to wreak vengeance on those indifferent to their wrongs. The only balm that "most Christian men" can apply to these conditions is the bullet of the soldier and the club of the policeman. Answer crime with inhuman butchery is the advice of this man of God, but leave the vicious environment, of which the city vandal is a product, untouch-

Perhaps the Rev. Morgan would be vexed to find that flowers could not spring from an ash heap and would spread paris green on the buds to encourage their growth. Or maybe he would transplant them in a foul cellar reeking with noxious vapors and then curse them for their stunted and distorted appearance. He might continue this process of "converting" the seed into the flower with as much success as he would win thru employing brutality to wipe out crime.

The Rev. Morgan has missed his calling. He should have been a jailor or a uniformed leader of armed men so that his love for mankind might find expression in the use of the straight-jacket or of cannon. "He might then be able to give answer to the question now being propounded by a lecturer in Australia: "Can a Parson be a Christian?"

OTHER "NEW" SOCIALISM.

Mr. Sidney A. Reeve, "late Lecturer at Harvard University," has invaded the press to defend the particular kind of Socialism which appeals to him and which he claims has quite a footbold in America.

His article of faith regards "the tyranny of organized labor much as it does that of organized capitalism"; It does not believe in "contempt of court or confiscatory legislation": it does not believe in "hasty and immoderate dismissal of any public question": it "attempts to be just, moderate, accurate and perspicacious in its advocacy of

Truly this "new Socialism" is a wonderful thing and we are not surprised that it finds a welcome in the "best circles." If it is all this then what a vicious crowd the Socialist workingmen are in being guilty of all the blunders that Mr. Reeve ascribes to them. It is strange also that Mr. Reeve is unknown to the Socialist movement and perhaps would remain so were it not for his setting us straight in our manners and deport-

But we can assure him that if we have contempt for any court it is because that court has earned the contempt of workingmen and we have no spology to make for it. We have heard others talk of the "tyranny of organized labor," of "confiscatory

things from Messrs. Post, Parry, Roosevelt and others of the same kind and are not frightened or dismayed. They will join Mr. Reeve in his tender rebuke of the unlettered workingmen who do not stop for choice rhetoric to express their opinions.

Mr. Reeve's "new Socialism," we fear, was born in the parlor, nursed in the drawing rooms and is a popular fad to amuse those who think the workers need intellectual guardians under the delusion that they are unfit to speak and act for themselves.

THE PHILIPPINE ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections for the Filipino assembly are decidedly disappointing to the administration at Washington, so the news bureaus report. After having restricted the suffrage of electors and the qualifications of candidates the Nationalistas have a large majority. The Nationalistas demand immediate independence and while the election was conducted in an orderly manner, the Roosevelt administration is convinced that the Filipinos are unfit to take care of their own affairs. Had they indulged in the buying of votes and the distribution of liquor perhaps the benevolent Washington officials would have been satisfied with the political capacity of the little brown man.

former president of the Nationalistas Party and of the Filipino Labor Unon, gives the bureaucrats the most concern. Gomez had been prosecuted a number of times for alleged crimes and was sentenced in 1903 to four years and two months imprisonment and a fine of 650 pesos. He has always stood for independence of the islands and is held in great esteem by the poorer classes. It is more than probable that Gomez has been persecuted for his views. At any rate, he has the confidence of the workers whose battles he always fought, and this was sufficient provocation for a campaign of persecution against him by the propertied classes and the American officials.

The success of Dominador Gomez,

Following the disastrous defeat of the government parties, it was decided at Washington to send four transports with large quantities of supplies and ammunition and 3,000 soldiers to the Philippines. There can be no other interpretation of this move than an attempt to either intimidate the Filipinos or disperse the Assembly should it prove "unsafe" to the American exploiters who rule thru the Filiping Commission as an upper house or sen ate. Roosevelt and his advisers seen to have learned from the example of Nicholas II how to deal with stubborn

egislative bodies. Almost at the same time that the Filipino elections were being held the ninth anniversary of the landing of American troops in Porto Rico came, and the day was to be celebrated as a legal holiday. At least preparations were made for the great event. All the government offices were closed, but to the chagrin of the government officlais the Porto Ricans falled to "enthuse". Not a single town on the island celebrated and what preparations were made went for nothing.

These are sad days for the benev olent "statesmen" who spend sleepless nights in devising plans for carrying "civilization" to ungrateful peoples and to the backward races of th earth.

TWO SOULS WITH A SINGLE THOUGHT.

Following the recommendation of Governor Hoke Smith of Georgia, in his inaugural address, the legislature of that state has passed a bill disfranchising the negroes. All colored men who cannot read or write or who pay less than \$500 taxes are dealed the suffrage. Even those who may possess the legal qualifications may be refused a vote if in the opinion of the election officers the negro has not "the proper conception of his duty to his state or his nation."

The phrase, "his state or his nation" is good when one considers that it is included in the very act that deprives him of his state and nation and makes him a political outcast.

It is interesting to note that this exclusion of the negro from the suffrage by Southern states and the Democratic party is endorsed by the Republican party, which does not attempt to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, which provides that the right of citizens to vote "shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Some of the Southern states like Vir ginia have so framed their disfranchis

white vorkingmen as well as the colored race. These laws indicate that both parties will not hesitate to restrict the suffrage when they think the act can be carried out with little protest from the workers whom it excludes. But what sweet balm it is to have the assurance from Democrats that they represent the "common people" and from Republicans that they want "protection for American labor!"

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER. A notable sign of the way in which Socialist ideas and principles are finding recognition and expression in all phases of ethical activity is found in the publication in the "Friends Intelligencer" of Philadelphia of articles bearing upon social conditions and remedies. The "Friends Intelligencer" is a religious and family journal and one of the organs of the Society of Friends. In a recent issue J. Theodore Harris has an earnest and thoughtful article on the "Duty of Friends in Regard to Social Problems", in which he points out that the social problem is the one problem, and that all of the evils religious people de-

sweating, unemployment, slums, gambling, intemperance, prostitution, etc.—are either symptoms of the one great social disease r are moral evils intensely aggravated by it. . . . What then is the solution of powith its results—disease and crime? What then is the social probproblem that confronts us is to give to very one born into this world-that is to every one of Our Father's children-an optunity to live the fullest life possible.

In another issue Arthur Pristeman, writing on the same subject, declares:

The Society of Friends led the way in the fight against chattel slavery. Should it not lead the people in the no less terrible struggle against the tyranny of a seldsh system, a system which oppresses the wa the one hand and sordid poverty on the

If we are to seek the brotherhood of man, we must have a brotherly industrial system. We never can compete curseives into the Kingdom of God.

In a review of Prof. Patten's new book, "The New Basis of Civilization", in another issue, "A Friend" also expresses strong Socialist sentiments, while emphasizing the spiritual side of the social movement.

In other respects, "The Friends Intelligencer", in its contents and makeup, has a tone of sincerity and liberality rarely met with in religious publications as a whole.

CARLYLE SUMMERBELL. - We agree with you that "ministers as class are not all rascals" and regret that you should have gotten the impression that The Worker believes otherwise. The Socialist philosophy nolds a rascal less responsible person ally for his character than does any other because we emphasize more than others the influence of environment in making men what they are. But when we occasionally criticise some one ected with religious organizations it no more follows that we reflect on all ministers than it follows we reflect on all workingmen when criticising one of their number. If ministers are not "racsals" it is no less true that they are not all saints. We do not remem ber denouncing ministers as a class, While we are not particularly concerned what profession or calling any man follows who speaks or acts against what we believe to be the interests of the working class, yet we are apt to hold ministers stricter to account because their calling gives them peculiar influence. We reserve the right to defend the interests of the workers and the Socialist Party from the attack or misrepresentation of any man no matter whether he wears th cloth or not. We cannot withhold censure if he does and we are not sparing of censure if he does not s when a satrap of capitalism, like Buchtel of Colorado, uses his position as a "man of God" that we are moved most to contemptous wrath. But fortunately all ministers are not Buch tels any more than all workingmen are Orchards. As for religion itself that is a matter which must be regarded by each man in the light of his own reason and his own conscience Our task is the education of the work ing class to its position in modern so clety and its mission and duty in view of that position. In pursuance of that task we are both negative and positive, as the situation demands.

H. C. CORDREY, Prairie Depot, O .-Thru a mistake last week we were made to say that "President Van Cleave at a recent annual convention of the National Association of Manu facturers recommended that \$500,000 be raised to fight the labor unions, and especially to establish the open-shop. The actual, amount proposed was \$500,000 a year for three years, or \$1,-500,000. This amount was pledged by the manufacturers' association.

A USELESS CLASS.

The leading capitalists, the millionaire and hillonaires, are sad specimens of the human race, useless and burtful. The mark of degeneracy is upon them. Their sickly offspring are old at birth. Their organs are sapped with diseases. Exquisite meats and wines load down their tables, but the stomach refuses to digest them. They own palatial dwellings in enchanting sites, and panella dweilings in enchanting sites, and they have no eyes, no feeling for joyful na-ture, with its eternal youth and change. They are followed everywhere by ennul as by their abadows. Capitalism, bankrupt, old, necless and hurtful, has finished its historic mission; it persists as ruling class only thru its acquired momentum.—Paul only thru its ac

CURRENT LITERATURE.

All books noticed in this department can | he strips us of our own individuality be obtained, at the published price, from the Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, New York. The word "age or expressage will be charged extra-

FORGINGS OF THE NEW-STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. By Franklin H. Wentworth. - Socialist Literature Company, 15 Spruce street, New York. \$1, postpaid. The already formidable American literature on Socialism has recently been

augmented by another Socialist book It is a little volume from the powerful pen of Franklin H. Wentworth bearing upon its title page the proud words: "Forgings of the New-Studies in Socialism". It is not a Socialist book of the ordinary kind that we have been accustomed to in our studies and our propaganda work, and they who expect to find in it a treatise on economics or an exposition of the Marxian theories will be disappointed. It is distinctly different from all other Socialist books and every page gives full expression to the author's original manner of thought more than to any established form of social philosophy and yet this lititle volume is probably destined to make more brains think, to plant the seeds of Socialist doctrines in more hitherto indifferent minds, than any purely scientific work possibly could. In the beauty of its language, the

depth of its sentiments and the loftiness of its Ideals Wentworth's book might be compared to Emerson's es says. Only Emerson preaches an individualistic philosophy whose main characteristics may be said to be meekness and contentment, while Wentworth's piblosophy is overwhelmingly social and of a revolutionary nature, bitterly condemning what is wicked and cruel and unjust, and bravely striving for the pobler and the better. Therefore the title, "Forgings of the New" is well chosen, for it is a new view of life, a new hope, a new ideal which it stands for, but this ideal must be forged by human effort and earnest labor, as the glowing iron is forged upon the anvil. "Forgings of the New" consists of a

series of sketches taken from actual scenes of life, vividly and truthfully described and interwoven with deep, serious contemplation on the problem they present. It is nothing strikingly new or sensational that is revealed therein. We all know that such conditions as Wentworth describes in the New York laundry or the New Engand textile mill actually exist. We a have seen them or at least have beard of them before; but somehow we have never before looked at them in that manner in which Wentworth compels us to see them. For the time being

and transforms us into the very person of the laundry girl or the weaver. We do not only see the things he describes, we actually feel them. The personal element, the direct, conversational form in which these sketches are written, that is what makes them so powerful and so effective. To Socialists this little book will mean hours of keen. intellectual enjoyment and a profound stirring up of all their noblest sentiments. To non-Socialists, whose brains are not entirely dulled and whose buman sympathy is not entirely stunted, it will mean a mental revelation, the opening of new, fresh vistas of thought. Give a young girl of average intelligence and average warmheartedness, who has been brought up in refinement and luxury, that first sketch in Wentworth's book, "The Price of Cleanliness", and let her read it and think about it amid the comfort and elegance of her dainty room. She will never again forget the picture of that laundry; the girls who pay the price of HER cleanliness will haunt her in her dreams; she will never again put on a clean shirt waist, fresh from the laundry, without thinking of them. In that half hour spent in the excellent company of that little volume, she will have learned more about life than during all her years spent at high school or college.

them, that is the chief mission of Franklin H. Wentworth's little book. Yet it is not limited by the problems of the economic struggle, but reaches out into more remote fields of human endeavor, touches upon the woman question, the question of international peace, and deals with purely psychological subjects as simplicity, self-reliance, heroism, imagination, the love of fellowmen, and the question of good and evil. But whatever line of thought is dealt with, we always clearly perceive the Socialist philosophy to be the great, firm foundation upon which it rests. Thereby it is made clear to those who have not yet recognized it, that Socialism is something more than an economic science, that it is a magnificent, world embracing doctrine of justice and fraternity as Christianity has been in its day, the coming religion—if this time worn phrase may

to describe social iniquities and

rouse our social conscience against

be used in that sense. We sincerely hope that "Forgings of the New" will soon appear in a secon edition, a simple, cheap edition, not so much out of reach of the workingman's purse. For this book merits to be circulated by thousands of copies and to be spread broadcast among the toilers of this country.

HEBE.

THE CHILDREN OF TOIL

By Arthur Goodenough

The heart of the Nation was melted Of yore for the bond-holden black; Men sighed at his fate and his fetters And wept for the weak on his back: And people arose against people And crimsoned with battle the soil,-That the bondman should come to know freedom Who strikes for the children of toll?

With limbs that are puny and slender, With eyes that forget how to shine. (So dreary and dull their existence) They labor in work-shop and mine They die that the rich may make merry,-They die that the strong may have speil,— With none to regret nor remember The pitiful Children of Toil.

The children of wealth and of leisure Grow strong on the fatness of earth; Their viands are dainty, their raiment Is velvet of hone They are sheltered in warmth and seclus And taught to despise those who soil Their fingers with menial duties— The sorrowful Children of Toll!

In rookery, warehouse and hovel .tenements squalid and mean,-Unfragrant with pestilent odors And recking with evils unclean: Their little lives cheated and crippled Enmeshed in adversity's coll, Are housed till their Maker shall take them-The miseried Children of Toll!

With hands that are aching-are breaking-With something akin to dispair The murmurs they utter and flutter Like little birds caught in a snare. Too helpless to protest their grievance-Too tender and feeble to foil The will of their merciless masters They perish-poor Children of Toil!

When Christ the Redeemer-the Saviour-Walked once, of old time, among men 'He blessed little children; as precions Are children at present as then. Yet even the high priests of Plutus For sake of the corn and the oil— Deliver to bitterest bondage The trembling Children of Toll!

With backs that forever are weary They wear themselves out at the loom, With gladness crushed out by their dutie They toll in the mines' constant glosm; With hunger, with squalor, and terres They slave in the fate which the mighty Decree to the Children of Toll!

Oh, City, or, wonderful City!

The proud with Assyria's pride
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Ye are stained with the year creation with the The children whom ye have de Oh, City! Oh, sorrowful City, Beware lest your sine shall re-For God in File Heaven common

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER XIX.-Continued. Tom was pushed by policemen up before the judge. "Now what have you to say for yourself?" the judge demanded.

"It's one string of infernal lies!" Tom exploded. And he isunched into a bot denial, strong in phrasing but weak in comparison with the inter-corroborative stories of the three which had the further verisimilitude ained by tallying in every detail with the officers' account of the explosion.

What you say is morely denial, the onial we hear from every criminal," is Honor began when Tom had fin-shed. "I do not say I believe every rord of the testimony of the three risoners. But it is more credible than

What has been brought out here to-day—the supreme officer of a union compelling members to commit an act of violence by threat of economic disablement and of physical injury, percaps death-is in perfect accord with the many diabolical practises that have recently been revealed as existing among trade unions. It is such things as this that force all rightminded men to regard trade unionism as the most menacing danger which our nation now confronts." And for five minutes be continued in his ar raignment of trade unions

"In the present circumstances," he ended. "It is my duty to order the arrest of this man who appears to be the chief conspirator—this president of a union who has had the supreme bardihood to appear as a witness against his own tools, doubtless hoping thereby to gain the end of the chief who cried 'stop thief.' I hold him in fifteen thousand dollars bond to await the action of the grand jury. The three prisoners are held in five thousand dollars ball each."

Jake, Bill, and Arkansas were led away by their captors, and Tom, utterly dazed by this new disaster that had overtaken him when he had thought there was nothing more that could befall, was shoved over to the warrant clerk. And sgain he caught Foley's eyes; they were full of mali-cious satisfaction.

As he waited before the warrant clerk's desk he saw Mr. Baxter on his way to the door, brush by Foley, and the moment of passing he saw Foley's lips move. He did not hear Foley's words. They were two, and were: "First round!"

A few minutes later Tom was led en a stairway, thru a corridor and

CHAPTER XX.

TOM HAS A CALLER,

Late in the afternoon, as Tom lay stretched in glowering melancholy the greasy, dirt-browned board that did service as chair and bed to the transitory tenants of the cell, steps paused in the corridor without and a key rattled in the door. He rose dully out of his dejection. A scowling officer admitted a man, round and short and with side whiskers, and locked the door upon his back.

This is a pretty how-to-do!" growlthe man, coming forward. Tom stared at his visitor. "Why, Mr. Driscoll!" he cried.

"That's who most of my friends say I am," the contractor admitted gruf-

He deposited himself upon the bench that had seated and bedded so much unwashed misfortune, and, his back against the cement wall, turned his sour face about the bare room. is what I call a pretty poor sort of hospitality to offer a visitor," he com-mented, in his surly voice. "Not even e chair to sit on."

"There is also the floor; you make take your choice," Tom returned, nettled by the other's manner. He him-

Driscoll stared at him with blinking eyes, and he stared back deflantly. In Tom's present mood of wrath and depression his temper was tinder waiting another man's spark. "Huh!" Mr. Driscoll ran his pudgy

ingers easefully about between his collar and his neck, and removing his spectacles mopped his purple face. Vhat's this funny business you've en up to now?" he asked.

What do you mean?" Tom demanded, his irritation mounting.

"You ought to read the papers and keep posted on what you do. I just saw a "Star": There's half a page of your face, and about a pint of red ink."

Tom groaned, and his jaws clamped

What I read gave me the impre sion you'd been having a sort of private Fourth of July celebration," Mr. Driscoll pursued.

Tom turned on the contractor half wagely. "See here! I don't know what you came here for, but if it was for this kind of talk-well, you can

ness how welcome you are!"

Mr. Driscoll emitted a little chuckting sound, or Tom thought for an in-stant he did. But a glance at that your face, with its straight pouting

Now, what was your fool idea in wing up the Avon?"

Tom uprose wrathfully. "Do you can to say you believe the lies those lackguards told you this morning?"
"I only know what I read in the

if you swallow everything you the papers, you must have an aw

"Yes, I suppose you have got som sort of a story you put up."

Tom glared at his pudgy visitor who questioned with such an exasperating presumption. "Did I ask you here?"

he demanded. The contractor's eyes snapped, and Tom expected hot words. But none came. "Don't get hot under the collar," Mr. Driscoll advised, running his comforting finger under his own. "Come, what's your side of the story?"

Tom was of mind to give a curt refusal. But his wrong was too great, too burning, for him to keep silent upon it. He would have talked of it to any one--to his very walls. He took a turn in the cell, then paused before his old employer and botly explained his innocence and Foley's guilt.

While Tom spoke Mr. Driscoll's head nodded excitedly.

"Just what I said!" he cried when Tom had ended, and brought his fist down on his knee. "Well, we'll show him!"

"Show him what?" Tom asked. Mr. Driscoll stopped his fist midway in another excited descent. He stood up, for he saw the officer's scowling face at the grated front of the cell. "Oh, a lot of things before he dies As for you, keep your courgae up. What else's it for?"

He held out his hand. Tom took it with bewildered perfunctoriness.

Mr. Driscoll passed thru the door held open by the officer. Outside he turned about and growled thru the bars: "Now don't be blowing up any more buildings!"

Tom, stung anew, would have re torted in kind, but Mr. Driscoll's footsteps had died away down the corridor before adequate words came to

It was about an hour later that the officer appeared before his cell again and unlocked his door. "Come on," he said shortly.

Tom, supposing he was at length to be removed to the county jail, put on his hat and stepped outside the cell. He had expected to find policemen in the corridor, and to be handcuffed. But the officer was alone.

Two cells away he saw Jake's malignant face peering at him thru the bars. "I guess this puts us about even! Jake called out. Tom shook his fist. "Wait till the

trial! We'll see!" he cried vengeful

"Shut up, youse," shouted the surly watchman. He pushed Tom thru the corridor and up a stairway. At its head Tom was guided thru a door, and found himself in the general hall of the police station. "Here youse are," said the officer,

starting for the sergeant's desk. "Come on and sign the ball bond." Tom caught his arm. "What's this

mean?" he cried. "Don't youse know? Youse 're bailed

"Balled out! Who by?" "Didn't he tell youse?" Surprise showed in the crabbed face of the offi-"Why, before he done anything cer.

he went down to talk it over with "Not Mr. Driscoll?"

"I don't know his name. That redfaced old geezer in the glasses. Huh!his coin comes easier'n mine."

Tom put his name to the bond, already signed by Mr. Driscoll, and stumbled out into the street, half blinded by the rush of sunlight into his cell-darkened eyes, and struck thru with bewilderment at his unexpected liberation. He threw off a number of quissing reporters, who had got quick news of his release, and walked several aimless blocks before he came back to his senses. Then he set out for Mr. Driscoll's office, almost choking ing Ruth again. But he reached it too late to spend his thanks or to test his

self-control. It was past six and the

office was locked. He started home, and during the car ride posted himself upon his recent doings by reading the accounts of the trial and his part in the Avon outrage. On reaching the block in which he lived he hesitated long before he found the courage to go up to the orden! of telling Maggie his last misfortune. When he entered his flat it was to find it empty. He sat down at the window, with its backyard view of clothes lines and of fire-escape landings that were each an open-air pantry, and rehearsed the sentences with which he should break the news to her, his susounting as the minutes passed. At length her key sounded in the lock, he heard her footsteps, then saw her dim shape come into the sitting-room.

In the same instant she saw him at the window. "What-Tom!" she cried, with the tremulous relief of one who ends a great suspense.

He had been nerving himself to face mother mood than this. He was taken aback by the unexpected note in her voice-a sympathetic note he had not neard for such a time it seemed he had never heard it at all.

He rose, embarrassed. "Yes", he She had come quickly to his side, and now caught his arm. "You are

here, Tom?" "Why, yes." he answered, still dazed and at a loss. "Where have you been,

Had the invading twilight not half-olindfolded him. Tom could have seen the rapid change that took place in diagrics face—the relief at finding tim safe yielding to the stronger emo-tion becaute it. When she answered

her voice was as of old. "Been? Where haven't I been? To the jail the

"To the fall?" He was again sur prised. "Then . . . you know all?"
"Know all?" She laughed harshly

a tremolo beneath the harshness How could I help knowing all? The newsboys yelling down in the street The neighbors coming in with their sympathy!" She did not tell him how to these visitors she had botly defended his innocence.

"I didn't know you were at the police station," he said weakly, still at a

"Of course not. When I got there they told me you'd been let out." Her breath was coming rapidly, deeply. "What a time I had! I didn't know how to get to the jall! Dragging myself all over town! Those awful papers everywere! Everybody looking at me and guessing who I was! Oh, the disgrace! The disgrace!" "But, Maggie, I didn't do this!"

"The world don't know that!" The rage and despair that had been held in check all afternoon by her concern for him now completely mastered her. 'We're disgraced! You've been in jail; You're now only out on ball! Fifteen thousand dollars bail! Why that boss Mr. Driscoll, went on it, heaven only knows! You're going to be tried. Ever if you get off we'll never hear the last of it. Hadn't we had trouble enough? Now it's disgrace! And why's this comon us? You tell me that!"

She was shaking all over, and for her to speak was a struggle with her sobs. She supported herself with arms on the table, and looked at him flercely, wildly, thru the dim light.

Tom took her arm. "Sit down, Mag-

gie," he said, and he tried to push her into a chair. She repulsed him, "Answer me.

Why has this trouble come on us?" He was silent. "Oh, you know! Because you vouldn't take a little advice from your wife! Other men got along with Foley and held their jobs. But you wanted

to be different; you wanted to fight Foley. Well, you've had your way; you've fought him. And what of it? We're ruined! Disgraced! You're working for less than half what you used to get. We're ashamed to show our faces in the street. All because you wouldn't pay attention to me. And me-how I've got to suffer for it! Oh, my God! My God!"

Tom recognized the justice, from her point of view, in her wild phrases and did not try to dispute her. He again tried to push her into the chair.

She threw off his hand, and went hysterically on, now beating her knuckles upon the table. "Leave me alone! I've made up my mind about one thing. You won't listen to reason I've given you good advice. I've been right every time. You've paid no at tention to me and we're ruined! Well, I've made up my mind. If you do this sort of thing again, I'll lock you out of the house! D'you hear? I'll lock you out of the house!"

She fell of her own accord into a chair, and with her head in her hands abandoned herself to sobbing. Ton looked at her silently. In a parrow way, she was right. In a broad way, he knew he was right. But he could not make her understand, so there was nothing he could say. Presently he noticed that her hair had loosened and her hat had fallen over one cheek With unaccustomed hands he took out the pins and laid the hat upon the table . She gave no sign that she had noted the act . . . Her sohs became fewer and less violent.

Tom quietly lit the gas. "Where's Ferdinand?" he asked, in his ordinary voice.

"I left him with Mrs. Jones," she answered thru her hands.

When Tom came back with the boy she was in the kitchen, a big apron Tom looked in upon her, then obeying an impulse long unstirred he began to set the table. She glanced furtively at this unusual service, but said nothing. but did not again refer to the day's happenings; and, since the day was Wednesday, as soon as he had eaten

Tom hurried away to Potomac Hall Tom was surrounded by friends the minute he entered the hall. The ten o'clock edition of the evening papers out before seven, had acquainted then with his release. The accounts in this edition played up the anomaly of this labor rufflan, shown by his act to be the arch-enemy of the employers, being bailed out by one of the very contractors with whom the union was at war. Two of the papers printed interviews with Mr. Driscoll upon the question, why had he done it? One interview was, "I don't know"; the

other, "None of your business." Tom's friends had the curiosity of the papers, and put to him the question the news sheets had put to Mr. Driscoll. "If Mr. Driscoll don't know, how can I?" was all the answer he could give them. Their curiosity, however, was weak measured by their indignation over the turn events had taken in the courtroom. They would stand by him at his trial, they declared, and show what his relations had been with Jake. Bill and Arkansas.

Before the meeting was opened there was talk among the Foleyites against Tom being allowed to preside, but he ended their muttering by marching to his table and pounding the union to order. He immediately took the floor and in a speech filled with charges against Foley gave to the union his side of the facts that had already been presented them from a different view point in the papers. When he ended to make a reply, but Foley kept his seat. Connelly, seeing it his duty to defeud his leader, was rising to his feet when a glance from Foley made

him sink back into his chair. The talk from Tom's side went hotly on for a ime, but, meeting with no resistance and having no immediate purpose, it dwindled away.

The upion then turned to matters pertaining to the management of the strike. As the discussion went on followers of Foley slipped away quietly about the hall whispering in the ears of their brethren. The talk became tedious. Tom's friends, wearied and uninterested, sat in silence. Foleyites spoke at great length upon un important details. Foley himself made a long speech, the like of which had never before come from him, it was that dull and purposeless. At half-past ten, by which time the men usua...y were restless to be out of the hall and bound toward their beds, adjournment seemed as far off as at eight. Sleepy and bored by the stupid discussion members began to go out, and most of those who left were followers of Tom. The pointless talk went on; men kept slipping out. At twelve o'clock not above two hundred were in the hall, and of these not two dozen were Tom's friends.

Tom saw Foley cast his eyes over the thinned crowd, and then give a short nod at Connelly. The secretary stood up and claimed Tom's recogni-

"Mr. President, I move we suspend the constitution."

The motion was instantly seconded. Tom promptly ruled it out of order. on the ground that it was unconstitutional to suspend the constitution. But he was over-ruled, only a score siding with him. The motion was put and was carried by the same big jority that had voted against his de

Connelly rose a second time. "I make a motion that we remove the president from office on the charge that he is the instigator of an outrage that has blackened the fair name of our union before the world."

A hundred voices cried a second to the motion. Tom rose and looked with impotent wrath into the faces of the crowd from which Foley's cunning had removed his followers. Then he tossed the gavel upon the table.

"I refuse to put the motion!" he shouted: and picking up his hat he strode down the middle aisle. Halfway to the door he heard Connelly, in the absence of the vice-president, put the motion; and turning as he passed out he glimpsed the whole crowd on its feet.

The next morning Tom saw by newspapers that Connelly was the union's new president; also that he had been dropped from the strike committee. Hogan now being in his place The reports in the papers intimated the union had partially exonerated itself by its prompt discardure of the principal fa the Avon explosion. editorial pages expressed surprise that the notorious Foley bore no rela tion to an outrage that seemed a legitimate offspring of his character.

Tom had not been at work more than an hour when a boy brought him word that the superintendent of the shipping department desired to see him. He hurried to his superior's of-

"You were not at work yesterday?" the superintendent said.

"No," Tom admitted. The head of the department drew s morning paper from a pigeon-hole and pointed at a face on its first page

"Your likeness, I believe."
"It was intended for me."

He touched a button, and a clerk appeared. "Phillips, make out Keating's time check." He turned sharply back upon Tom. "That's all. We've got no use for anarchists in our busi

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

A PROFESSOR'S PLAIN TALK.

Prof. Charles Zueblin of Chicago University, in a lecture on "The Constraint of Orthodoxy", states that men like Morgan, Harriman, and Rockefeller are the greatest friends of Socialism in the sense that they are organizing the economic structure of a new society.

The address was delivered before the students of the University, and created considerable interest in conservative circles. A report says Prof. Zueblin declared that "the government eventually will find it easy to take over the industries of such men as Rockefeller. Morgan, and Harriman. Orthodoxy in religion, economics, politics and society, he attacked as 'cowardice'. He lampooned popular standards in religion, the 'sacredness' of the American constitution and adherence to social conventions, saying that 'shirt sleeves should be as proper at dinners as the claw bammer.'

"The real friends of Socialism to-day are Rockefeller, Morgan, and Harriman, the men who are organizing great international industries," he said

Prof. Zueblin should be careful. Kerosene universities are not plentifu and the Oil King prefers Chancellor Days rather than professors who talk like the Chicago man.

SECURITY IMPOSSIBLE.

Security the chief pretense of civilizacannot exist where the worst of dan gers, the danger of poverty, hangs over everyone's head, and where the alleged protection of our persons from violence is only result of the existence of police force whose real business is to force or man to see his ebildren starve whilst idle people overfeed pet dogs with the money that might feed and clothe them.-G. Bernard Shaw in preface to "Major Barbara."

-The Worker, 50c a year

"SOCIALISM WILL SOON HOLD BALANCE OF POWER."

Prof. Charles J. Bushnell in another ecture at Washington. D. C., last week laid emphasis on the rise of Socialism as a powerful movement in recent years. He predicted that the time was not far distant when Socialists will hold the balance of power in the various governments thruout the world.

He said that since the organization of the trusts (of which, out of the 400 largest, all but ten have been started since 1890) there has been a wonderful increase of trust-made products, amounting in many instances to two. three, four and even six-fold.

That the control of the nation's wealth and, thru it, of the nation itself is fast centering in the hands of few, one-eighth of the families now owning seven-eighths of the wealth. It is said on good authority that the control of one-twelfth of the Nation's wealth is represented at the meeting of the twenty-four directors of the United States Steel Corporation alone. and that the all important railway systems of the country are controlled by just six men, with only one supremely dominant.

Increasing Socialist Vote.

Continuing, Prof. Bushnell said: "Here is the statement of the increasing Socialist vote of recent-years

| n the unterent coun | tries. | |
|---------------------|--------|----------|
| Country. | Year. | Vote. |
| Germany | 1867 | 30,00 |
| lermany | 1907 | 3,250,00 |
| rance | 1887 | 47,00 |
| rance | 1900 | 880,00 |
| Breat Britain | 1895 | 55,00 |
| Freat Britain | 1906 | 342,00 |
| taly | 1882 | 49,00 |
| taly | 1900 | 215,00 |
| Belgium | 1894 | 820,00 |
| Belgium | 1902 | 467,00 |
| witzerland | 1884 | 3,59 |
| witzerland | 1902 | 100,00 |
| Denmark | 1872 | 28 |
| Denmark | 1903 | 55,00 |
| Austria | 1897 | 750,00 |
| Austria | 1901 | 780,00 |
| Intted States | 1888 | 2,06 |
| Inited States | 1904 | 442,40 |
| Americans A | dmoni | shed |

"Some of these votes, notably in Austria, have greatly increased since the last date here given, the total Socialist vote of the world having increased from 30,000 in 1867 to more than 7,000,000 to-day. In 1906 there

were 687 Socialist journals, and 321 Socialist legislators out of a total for the leading countries of the world of 5,192. In the principal countries of Europe the Socialists have now set the main issues for every political party. and it appears to be only a question of time and not very distant time, when they will do so in America.

"At the present rate of increase, in

spite of all kinds of legal and political obstacles, how long do you think it will be before the majority of the great nation's five thousand legislators are Socialists? And if this majority is gained, then the question of industrial betterment is bound to take a new turn, for which every intelligent person should be prepared."

"The Old Order Changeth".

"There are many people in this coun try," said Prof. Bushnell, "who still not think that any important changes have lately occurred or are about to occur in our industrial and political life. To convince such they should be more wide awake to the signs of their time let me present, as an inflexible adherent of no one political party or creed or tenet, a few evidences that 'the old order changeth yielding place to new." "The modern trust is the response

under individualistic conditions to the inevitable demand for a more unified and economical business organization And Socialism itself, with all its past faults and failures, is but the further effort to carry the will of the people effectively into our industrial as well as our political life. By its demand that we should own and control collectively, what we need to use collectively. Socialism is a protest against the theory that all a workingman needs and wants is a roof, a family and a full dinner pail. It is an aspiration for a fuller and nobler social life. "So we might point out the same

democratic tendency in every other great social reform force of our day. That many people are coming to be lieve in Socialism Europeans are much better aware than are Americans."

Who would have predicted five years ago that a professional man would be lecturing on Socialism in the Capitol of the United States within a few years and under the very nose of Theodore the Socialist, Killer? fact is one of many that shows the progress of Socialism in America.

MURDER, U. S. INSPECTED.

It is a comfort to learn that condi- | help the planning about undertaking tions in the stockyards and packing houses are so much improved that the stamp "U. S., Inspected" really stands or something.

We can now turn with an easle mind to an unreformed branch of the great American slaughter industry, the killing of men and women and dren, and see if we cannot put that business, too, upon a self-respecting

The trouble thus far has been that in this department of our nationa activity we have not only an insufficient number of inspectors, but we have also confused them as to their duties.

There should be no dispute on the point that the killing of human beings s an interstate matter and the business properly subject to federal super vision.

It is therefore submitted that a new department be created in Washington with a special staff of trained men in the line under consideration. In the first place, a central office is

furnish the American people with daily quotations of the fluctuating value of human life. For example, when after nificent boom in rail or river disasters the grand juries fail to indict high offi-

required, because it is best adapted to

cials for manslaughter, men and women could be at once quoted at thirty cents. The widespread knowledge of a depression in the market of these perishable commodities would

SOCIAL EVOLUTION EVERYWHERE THE SAME.

Here in Australia the tendency of the abor parties is to remain isolated as Australians, declining to take action with the rest of the world. This is almost entirely due to a misunderstanding as to the development of social affairs elsewhere, and the stage of industrial evolution. In America, Britain, Germany and

France, economic development is on much the same plane, and so, not only the same basic principles will be rec ognized as necessary, but a practically identical policy for applying these principles will also be agreed upon. Owing to the relative youthfulness

of these Australasian states, economic development is not quite so adaynced. i. e., the capitalist system has not exhausted itself here so much as in the older countries mentioned. The small trader is in evidence more, and therefore the mammoth factories, trusts. and combines rather less; but there is no other essential difference between the social conditions of Australia. America, and Europe.

At the same time it is true that some parts of Europe have been less affected by the machine industry than Australia, because the expeoiting capital ists who were and are ever on the look out for interest, applied machinery on a comparatively large scale for so young a country. The object on the part of the capitalists here is precisejourneys.

What to call the new bureau is a mooted question. The Department of the Horrors of Peace sounds somewhat derogatory and unbusinesslike. A Race Suicide Bureau might imply volition on the part of the victims. Perhaps a good name would be the Depopulawould tion Service, and its statistics furnish a sort of inverted census.

Now it is generally conceded that the greatest triumph of a corking accident is an investigation. The great bust ness then of the new inspection is to make a science of investigation and an art of the reports. Rubber stamps have in the past been used too care lessly, but of course the profession was only in its infancy. The people have a perfect right to know under what heading their friends and relatives have lost their lives. It is a bore to be left in the dark on this instructive

point. A catastrophe, U. S. inspected, should appeal to the most fastidious and querulous disposition. Can any citizen he so hase as further to fume about life and liberty, knowing that under the new dispensation the violent removal of friends from the cheerful light will result in the enrichment of the country's libraries with fresh achievements in the literature of ipvestigation?

Let us speed the creation of the new department. In time the job of butch ering our fellowmen may be worthy to rank with the Chicago stockyards millennium.-Meyer Bloomfield.in Life

ly the same as elsewhere-to obtain the value of the labor of the workers for themselves to the utmost possible extent.

Without workers no wealth is pro duced. The more workers the more production, the more production the greater the exploitation. This is absolutely the case and therefore in a very few years Australia will be under the grip of more trusts and combines than are at present dreamed of, that being the quite natural direction in which capitalism develops.

The capitalists get eaten up by their own system, the proportion permitted to remain capitalists being a continually decreasing quantity. The Socialist sees this, and does not rail against it, or pretend that it ought to be checked. Develop it must until it culminates in collectivism, i. e., the people taking over the trusts and combines, and managing them in the interest of all. Our work as Socialists is therefore

to preach sound economic doctrine, to proclaim the gospel of righteous discontent under a decaying capitalism and to spread the glad tidings of a true social salvation to be brought to all people on the realization of SOCIALoM.-Melbourne Socialist.

-Following the shameless lying about the Haywood trial the New York "Times" will seek votes next Will you give yours? fall.

By Florence Margolies.

What a note of borror, the utters of these words struck in my heart. Yes, it is the Bread Line, I am told, and I feel irresistibly drawn to look closer at that line, stretched in solemn ength round the four corners of the block.

I come nearer and nearer, and see that the line is composed of human beings, men who traced their footsteps hither to still the cry for brend, to relieve their parched throats with a sip of coffee-and the Line is there, and grows longer and longer, a chain of human links!

I look at these faces, wan and haggard, old, decrepit, grayhended men, with withered bands limp at their sides, waiting there in meek patience, for the hour to strike when that heavenly boon will be bestowed upon them; a cup of coffee and a slice of butterless bread. Oh, horror! Oh, Rooseveltian prosperity!

Suddenly the appailing stillness is broken by the civilized noise of an approaching automobile, a sight-seeing relicle, a wagon loaded with men and women who wish to be pold the good things in life, the things most interesting and amusing. And so the wagon stops to let its occupants feast their urious eyes on the Brend Line. The prompter arises with pompous

tones, for the edification of the passengers, the significance of the Then the wagon passes on, bent upon seeking more amusement, and those in the Bread Line shrink within themselves. A wave of prosperity sweeps the nue is closed, the mansion's blinds are

mien, and trumpets forth, in bellowing

land. Milk and honey flow. Fifth avetightly drawn, for it is hot and sultry in town, and their owners seek the balany breeze of the smiling vales. And the Bread Line waits in hungry st-lence until the hour for relief has struck.

ENGLISH SOCIALISTS REJOICE OVER VERDICT.

In an editorial in London "Justice", T. Quelch concludes a review of the Haywood trial by saying:

Here in England we have watched the development of the conspiracy with interthe energy and determination of our com-rades in forcing the case to an issue; in ousing the whole American proletarist; is rousing the whole American protestrat; in fighting so splendidly with the meagre weapons at their disposal the most brutal and blatant capitalist class on the face of the earth. We have admired the able work the earth. We have admired the able work done by Comrades Titus, Debs, Mrs. Huslett, George Schoof, and others, who repre-sented the Socialist papers at the trial; we have appreciated most of all the efforts of Chrence Darrow and Richardson, couns for the defense. Never before in the hi tory of the Socialist movement in Americ was there such cause for congratulati To snatch men from the hangman's re whom the whole capitalist class said she die; to be able to tell the dastrady Ge ing that they shall be able to leave Id alive; to be able to tell the despice Roosevelt that the "undestrable state have wen after all, is to be able to that the working class of America is strongest class there, altho but partic awakened. whom the whole capitalist class said s wakened.

The "Labor Leader" says:

Haywood has been acquitted. The news of the verdict has sent a thrill of rejoic-ing amongst Socialist and Labor men and women all over the world. To President Roosevelt, who described Moyer and his two fellow prisoners as "undestrable citizens," and to all whose sympathies cling to the monster power of capitalism in An the verdict is an ominous event. For this trial is not one of judicial inquiry merely but a trial of strength between Labor and organized capitalism. Had it not been that the Socialists of America roused the American workers to the dread purpose the Western Mine Owners had in view in se-curing the arrest of the miner's leaders, the three men would almost inevitably have been found guilty. Every method and means of corruption, perjury, and intis tion has been resorted to, to that end

ADVISE CONSUMPTIVES

TO STAY AT HOME.

The Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organisation Society has issued a stateme calling attention to the conseque arising from the practise of s poor consumptives to such states as Arizona, Colorado, and California, The statement says:

Extensive experience has taught that, difficult as it may be for a poor man to recover from tuberculosis in New York City, he is better off there among his friends and relatives, where there are more adequate hospitals and dispensary facilities, than he is far from home, where he is thrown entirely upon his own resources and where the great number of consumities where the great number of consumptives willing to work at the lowest wages make the finding of employment, especially of suitable employment, almost impossible.

Favorable results from climate can hardly be looked for unless at least \$10 per week can be spent for board and lodging. The stranger, who has spent a large part of his savings on ratiroad fure, soon finds himself without work, living in the poor est rooms, eating the scanticst and cheap-est food. The practise of advising the re-moval to other climates thus defeats its own aires and casts upon the charity of other communities a burden which they should not and cannot sustain.

The co-operation of the medical pro-fession is invited, in preventing persons suffering from tuberculosis from being sent to other states unless, (a) They are physically able to work and have secured in advance a definite assurance of the opporvance a definite assurance of the oppor-tunity to perform work of a proper char-acter at wages sufficient for their suitable support, or (b) Unless they have at their disposal at least \$250 in addition to railroad fare.

-A member of the Socialist Party is a member of the Internation

The Labor Movement.

CAL UNION'S FINANCES.

The reports of the national officers

of the International Typographical

Union to the Hot Springs convention

show that during the past year 198

charters were suspended or surrender

ed, with a membership of 1,234; 42 un-

crease of 66 unions, with a member-

a few cities. The eight-hour cam-

paign has been successful and the

nine-hour territory has been materially

curtailed. Kansas City is the only

large city that has not won eight

hours, but a solid organization is be-

ing perfected there. Nashville print-

ers have a nine-hour contract which

will run for some time yet, and it was

entered into over the protest of the

International President. The total re-

relpts for the fiscal year were \$1,939,-

304.91; expenditures, \$1,642,441.94, which includes \$1,407,719.66 in bene-

fits and special assistance to local un-

ions. On May 31 there was a balance

of \$283,952,53. The average cost per

month for transacting the business of

the organization was 37.38 cents. The

cost per member for officers' salaries

was 10.02. Expenses of committees

were \$15,732.18; organizers, \$45,889.68.

The cost of the eight-hour fight, cover

ing twenty months approximated \$3.

800,000. The decrease in membership

is attributed to the cancellation and

surrender of charters and the suspen

sion or expulsion of members for fail-

ure to meet their financial obligations during the eight-hour struggle; also to

the fact that no person is adjudged in

good standing unless in possession of

a current working card, showing all

dues and assessments paid to date. An

increase in membership is looked for

on a return to normal working condi-

ions. The cost of the Union Printers'

Home from its inception to May 31

The national convention of the Shirt

Waist and Laundry Workers is being held at St. Louis, Mo., this week, and

the Metal Polishers will meet in Cin-

Governor Hughes last week signed

the anti-Pinkerton bill, which compele

the employment of none but special

policemen in any county. The bill

Seventeen elevator men in the Em-

pire Building on Broadway struck for

shorter hours and more pay last week

W. E. Corey, head of the Steel Trust.

and other millionaires, who have of-

fices in the building, had to walk up

stairs. This method of "rising in the

the lords of industry, who relieved

NO THOUGHT FOR TEDDY.

The long threatened tie-up of the

building trades in Washington, D. C.,

has finally taken place. The Employ-

ers' Association had decided on the

open shop policy and the strike is call-

ed to resist it. About 700 men are in-

volved. As Mr. Roosevelt, the

has stated that in the long run both

capitalist and laborer must "rise or fall

together", this outbreak of the class

Levine & Company, shirt contractors

the strike of girl employees at the

latter saw them first and proved to

be a good sprinter. Freedman was

seen since. Some swear he is still

ANOTHER INJUNCTION.

The United Mine Workers of Dis-

trict 19. Tennessee, have been restrain-

ed from attempting by persuasion,

threats, intimidation or otherwise,

from interfering with the business of

the Montiake Coal Company, in min-

ing and selling coal. In other words

it is the law stepping in and taking

from strikers the peaceful methods

employed to win a strike. No mining

business is successful unless working

men provide it with a judge which.

strange enough, they seldom fail to

The United Mine Workers, and the

Western Federation of Miners have

running.

New York City, sent for a Mr

man, a strike breaker, to break

world's authority" on many subjects,

themselves with a few cuss words.

proved very unpopular with

was \$687,353.99.

cinnati, O., Aug. 21.

goes into effect Sept. 1.

na na propositione de la constitución de la constit

AUSTRALIA.

cialist Sunday School is a very scrive feature of the movement in Melbourne. There are thirteen groups a the school, each with a teacher and ner with the group name on it. groups are named the Ruskin, iversal, International, Cosmopolitan, mocracy, Co-operative, Tolstoyan, edom, Liberty, Sisterhood, Brothershine, and Red Flag, "The ldren are taught that poverty and ger ought not to be, and only by throwing capitalism and establishd. Sunshine, and Red Flag. "The nday of each month is Recitation Sunday when the young comrades object being to develop them in the art of public speaking so that when they leave the Sunday School they can join the speakers' class, which is held in connection with the Socialist Party. The capitalist press have been oppos-ing the Socialist Sunday School, but it has only served to advertise the

Victor E. Kroemer of Queensland will represent the Socialists of Australia and New Zealand at the Stuttgart Congress.

NEW 'ZEALAND.

The lower house of the New Zealand lature has passed a bill which makes women eligible for election to the upper house of that body. Hither-to the members of the upper house. known as the Legislative Council, have been appointed by the Governor, who is an appointee of the British Government. The House of Representatives; which has a membership of eighty, is ted triennially on a manhood suffrage basis.

GERMANY.

The Social Democratic Party has now 66 daily newspapers and 16 others which appear at longer intervals; the weekly scientific review, the "Neue Zeit." an organ of municipal Socialism. 2 comic papers, and 2 illustrated

Upton Sinclair's new book "The In-instriat Republic" has been ordered to be confiscated "in pursuance of the law, concerning insults to the German

This year's convention of the Social nocratic Party will be held on Sun-, Sept. 22, at Essen where the fam-

us Krupp works are situated. The condition of the great mass of German people-grows worse and worse. "Vorwaerts," in a recent is-sue, pointed out that out of thirtymillion people in Prussia, no less than 55 per cent have an income of less than \$45 a year.

Agitation against the ease with ch any person may be convicted of lese majeste is receiving new impetus from the great number of cases recently occurring. Evidence on which charges of insulting the Kaiser are founded is often of the crudest character, nevertheless it is accepted as credible by the authorities. The latest instance was at Aix-la-Chapelle, where a man was sentenced to four months in prison on the statement of two persons of the lowest character with m the accused man had quarreled. Socialist papers point out that any one having a grievance against another may accuse him of lese majeste. Further proof of the bare statement is not requisite, and a conviction is cer-tain to follow.

FRANCE.

Jaures' paper "Humanité" is continuing its agitation in favor of keeping inviolate the tombs of the Communards who lie by the Mur des Fédérés, and publishes a letter from M. George Chaudey approving of the project. The letter is remarkable, for the father of M. Chaudey was shot during the Commune by order of Raoui Rigauit, but in his letter M. Chaudey well says that the men who died fighting for the Commune died thinking that they were sincerely defending the Republic against the reactionary assembly of Versailles, and that he thinks the Republic should keep and respect their

In the election of the departmental Councils, the Socialists won nine seats and lost three.

The Clemenceau ministry is becoming more reactionary than ever. In the Vosges, the cavalry and police charged two hundred striking shoemakers and papermakers who were only marching thru the streets bearing the Red Flag and singing the "Inter-

In Paris the other day a group of anti-militarists posted a manifesto on the outer boulevard addressed to French soldiers. They pointed out the horrors of the sots at Santes and Nar- vitude for life.

Hendquarters, 239 E. Stih St. Office open 6 a. m. to 10 p. m. Telephone, 3589—76th Organizer and Financial Secretary, U. Solo-

General Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays in the mouth 8 p. m. at Laisor Temple, 248 E. Sath St.
Executive Committee meets every Monday, 5 p. m., at Headquarters.

AG!TATION COMMITTEES.

First Agitation Committee, composed of 24, 4th, 6th and 8th A. D. meets every Tuesday sevening at Headquarters, of 8th A. D. 106 Ludlow St.

Second, composed of 36, 10th, 12th, 14th, 2nd Fast Side of 25th A. D. meets first and third Wednesdays at Elimaner's Hall, 228 F. 10th St.

LOCAL NEW YORK.

DIRECTORY OF

tions in Bronx Boro meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 3306 Third Ave. Or-ganizer, Geo is Staring, 367 E. 160th street, BRANCHES.

203 F. 10th St.

Torkville, composed of 10th, 18th, 20th
A. D. meets first and
third Wednerdays at 205 E. 84th St.

West Side, composed of 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th,
9th, 15th, 15th, and 25th A. D. meets
first Thursday in mouth at 555 8th Ave.
Hariem, composed of 18th, 19th, 19th, 21st,
22t, 20th, 28th South Side of 30th, and
31st A. D. meets second and fourth Fri.
31st A. D. meets first second and fourth Fri.
31st A. D. meets first and third Mondays
at 250 W. 13fh St.

Broax, composed of all party organizaOf composed of all party organizaOf composed of all party organiza-

bonne, where working people were fired upon by their brother workingmen in uniform. They urged the soliders to refuse to serve as policemen and to refuse to fire on their comrades. They called attention to the fame of the men of the Seventeenth Regiment, who mutinied and were disarmed by assurauces and promises and then were sent to serve under the murderous sun of Africa. The notice ends:

"Instead of giving up your arms turn them against the rogues and assassins who govern us and command you and shoot them without pity."

The ten signers of the document sent their names and addresses to the public prosecutor, but so far no action has been taken.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Social Revolutionary party will meet in London this month and delegates are now being chosen Geneva has been the headquarters of the party but they have been finally refused permission to meet there. The questions that will come before the conference will be the establishment of foreign headquarters for the party in London: a union with similar groups in that city and to secure a building to publish books, pamphlets and a pa-

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Socialist Sunday School Union of London, held a demonstration in Trafalgar Square, on a recent Sunday to protest against the London County Council's depriving the Socialists of their "civic right to hold Sunday Schools in public buildings. About 5,000 people attended the meeting.

The Liberal press are now agitating for the second ballot in elections, since the election of Socialist Victor Grayson to Parliament, so as to permit of combinations between Tories and Liberals to defeat Socialist candidates on about this is that Socialists in England have been agitating the second ballot for years on the ground of fairness and majority rule!

A conference on militarism was held at Manchester, July 25, by the Independent Labor Party of that city. The arguments of the speakers revolved around a resolution in favor of "the citizen army as the surest safeguard against war", which was adopted by the conference.

The doings of Keir Hardle are deemed of such importance to the British people that prominence was given in the daily papers to cable dispatches reporting that Hardie had had stolen from him his hat, vest and tobacco pouch while addressing a meeting in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

· JAPAN A report from Toklo says:

"The Japanese government is contemplating a system of military reservists based upon the French and Italian, so that soldiers discharged from active service may, for a certain number of years, form a distinct reserve army, which can at a moment's notice be called to the colors. The cause is not so much the fear of another war as the desire to promote tranquility at home.

"In the recent strike of the Besshi miners at Nilhama, in Northern Japan, the most remarkable feature was the systematic military organization adopted by the mob in its attacks on the police and troops. The rioters march-ed like soldiers, and fought under commanders as in battle. Evidently these men had not gone thru the Manchurian campaign without learning the art of united self-defense. They showed regular signals during action, and they deployed and manoeuvred like a fighting column. Moreover, they were pleased to regard hospitals and schools as neutral property, but all the property of the mining company duced to ashes.

"As an imperial call to arms would at once have caused the strikers to desist, measures are now being examined as to how this may be brought about in time of peace and by due process of law."

ROUMANIA. The recent agrarian rising in Roumania was the outcome of economic causes, and a violent protest against established injustice. The army was called out to crush the protesting peasants, but some of the soldiers, when commanded to shoot down the peasants, righteously disobeved orders, and refused to open fire. For having refused to murder their brethren fifty eight soldiers have now been condemned by court martial to penal ser-

BRANCHES.

1st. 3d. and 25th A. D. English, meets first Tuesday in the month at the restitence of E. Eberlein, 257 W. 15th St. Sc., F. F. Rockwell. 180 Waverly Pl.

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

2d A. D., meets every Thursday at 165 Henry St. Scc., B. Kantrowitz, care Litterary Society, 165 Henry St.

3d and 16th A. D., meets first and third Thursdays at 85. E. 4th St. Sec., S. Solomon, 316 E. 13th St.

4th A. It, meets first and third Tuesdays at 166 Liddow St.

5th and 7th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 253 E. 3d St. Org., A. Chess, 356 E. 8th St.

4th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 253 E. 3d St. Org., A. Chess, 356 E. 8th St.

8th A. D. meets first and third Fridays at 253 E. 3d St. Org., A. Chess, 356 E. 8th St.

8th A. D. meets every Friday at 106

19th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays et 250 W. 125th St. Sec., W. S. Groesbeck, 193 St. Nicholas Ave.

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

20th A. D., Br. 2. Bohemian, meets second and fourth Fridays at 312 E 71st St. Sec., Frank Skrivaneck, 537 E. 72d St.

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

21st and 23d A. D., German, meets first and third Fridays at Moreis Hall, 19 Manhattan St. Sec., John Beissinger, 57 E.

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHI- | reached an agreement by which members of one organization will be accepted by the other thru exchange cards. The question had been pending before the two organizations for several years.

The United Mine Workers of Wyoions were chartered or reinstated, with ming have reached a settlement with the operators which provide for an a membership of 621, leaving a net deeight-hour day beginning Sept. 1, a wage increase of 20 per cent, and a general improvement in working conship of 613. The strike roll has been reduced to small proportions in all but

A STRIKE AT SYDNEY.

A lockout of coal lumpers at Sydney, Australia, was, at last reports. causing great agitation. One thousand men were locked out in May by the Waterside Employers' Combine. The strikers fought practically alone, excepting for Socialist ala, until Tom Mann and Ben Tillett (the latter is on a tour of Australia for his health) are rived from Melbourne and roused the other trade unions by a series of big mass meetings. This brought the employers to consent to a conference with the strikers, which they had refused to agree to at nrst, and a settlement, with victory for the workers, seemed imminent. A general waterfront strike was threatened if a settle

Conference between manufacturers and Flint Glass Workers' Union at Newport News, Va., resulted in an adance in wages in certain departments

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers have secured an increase of fifty cents per ton for puddlers on the present selling price of bar iron, and an advance of five per cent for scrappers, heaters and

Miners of New South Wales, Aus. are protesting against the importation of coal miners from England by the mine owners. Wages are low gener-

"COME UNTO ME".

The Standard Oil Company has been mide defendant in seven suits instituted by the State Department of La bor of New Jersey, charging it with violating the law prohibiting employment of children under fourteen years of age. Inspectors found children from eleven to fourteen years of age employed at the Constable Hook Works at Trenton. True to his religious faith Rockefeller bids the worker's child to "come unto me and for bid them not".

Five drivers in Markle & Company's colliery near Hazleton, Pa., were not permitted to come to the surface to eat lunch and the mine workers struck in sympathy with them. Perhaps Baer got from God a property interest in the sun as well as in the coal mines.

WESTERN MINE OWNERS QUAR-REL

The Mine Owners' Association in the Cripple Creek district of Colorado has developed two factions, one holding to the old policy of treating the miners as suspicious characters and the other demanding a fairer and more lenient policy. The factions developed in a recent meeting of the association at Cripple Creek. The association has struggle must be decidedly offensive to maintained the permit system and would not consent to the employment of union men. The result is that the best miners stay away and the district is short of nearly 700 miners. One speaker demanded that in place of firm's Bayonne shops. The girls watched for Mr. Freedman, but the the permit system the open shop policy at least should be followed. No action has yet been taken but another meeting is soon to be held. At Leadville chased several blocks, when he finally the permit system has been abalished fell over a fence and has not been again working in that district.

LABOR DAY AT JAMESTOWN.

As the construction of the Jamestions there have decided to hold a Central Federated Union of New York City has suggested that William D. Haywood be included

The report of Secretary-Treasurer E. J. Denny to the Molders' convention shows: Monthly fund, \$1,482,522; strike fund, \$1.608,490; benefit fund, \$298.154, and defense fund, \$248,524. The out-of-town relief fund report shows that \$125,498 was received.

116th St.

22d A. D., Br. 2 meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 243 E. 84th St. Org., Henry Harris, 511 E. 87th St.

23d A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 230 W. 125th St. Sec., John Sinniger, 1848 Amsterdam Ave.

24th and 29th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 248 E. 84th St. Sec., Rert. Newman, 112 E. 88th St.

26th A. D. meets first and third Thursdays at 1532 Madison Ave.

28th and 30th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 1532 Madison Ave.

28th and 30th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 1532 Madison Ave.

28th and 30th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 150 M. 125th St.

31st A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 2668 7th Ave.

32d A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 2668 3th Ave.

32d A. D., Br. Willamsbridge, meets first and third Saturdays at Willems and third Saturdays at White Plains Ave., and 223d St. Sec., Chas. Moder. 711 E. 215th St.

22d A. D., Br. Van Nest, meets second Indicated Thursdays at 150th St.

23d A. D., Br. Van Nest, meets second Shursday at Labrama's Hall, Morris Park Ave., and Unlonport Road, Org., Richard Hoppe, 162 Leland Ave., Finengort, 34th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 3300 Third Ave., Earl Eichler, 875 Brook Ave.

34th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 3300 Third Ave., Earl Eichler, St. St. Chop. 8t.

34th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 3300 Third Ave., Earl Eichler, St. St. Chop. 8t.

24th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 3300 Third Ave., Earl Eichler, St. St. Chop. 8t.

24th A. D. meets second and fourth Thursdays at 3300 Third Ave., Earl Eichler, St. St. Chop. 8t. 12th A. D. meets second and fourth Thurs-days at 216 First Ave. Sec., Fred. Meyer, Tuesdays at 311 St h Ave. Sec., J. Flanagau, 7 W. 63d St.

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

16th and 18th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 1632 First Ave. Org., Louis C. Egerter, 416 E. 58th St.

17th A. D. meets first and third Wednesdays at 852 Columbus Ave. Sec., A. Rodman, 882 Columbus Ave.

18th A. D. Bohemman Br. 1, meets first man, 852 Columbus Ave.

18th A. D., Boheman Br. 1, meets first
and chird-Saturdays at 312 E. 71st St. Sec.,
John Doule. 429 E. 69th St.

18th A. D., Bohemian Br. 2, (Ladies),
meets second and fourth Wednesdays at
512 E. 71st St. Sec., Mrs. Duba, 364 E. 72d

BIG SHOWING

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

PRICE, \$1, POSTPAID.

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

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

A little book of especial interest to Socialists is "Forgings of the New," being studies in Socialism by Franklin H. Wentworth. Mr. Wentworth has been for some years a member of the National Committee of the Socialist Party and before that edited for a year a readable little monthly called the "Socialist Spirit." Each month of its publication he contributed an editorial from a text found in the current news or in the vitings of a well-known philosopher. The little sketches in the present volume are in the Whitmanesque style of the "Spirit" editorials and per-

haps were selected from them. The book is published by the Socialist Literature Company, New York, and is one of the most artistic productions of the Ariel Press, Westwood, which was established by Rev. Geo. A. Littlefield, soon after he gave up the Unitarian ministry at Haverhill to devote himself to the propaganda of Socialism. A characteristic page from "Forgings of the New" is the following, from the chapter on "Re nunciation":

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

For the foremost man is held back by the hindmost; the universe is run

by block signals; any human wreck, anywhere, closes the line.

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

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

We cannot evade the duty of the individual to the mass; nor the duty of the mass to the individual. Life is one. To renounce life is to betray life. We shall stay with our fellow, and struggle beside him, and suffer

with him; and if need be, die with him, until at last the dawn shall come. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO...

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days at 3300 Third Ave. Org., Elizabeth Hadsen, 705 E. 170th St. 33d, 34th, and 35th A. D., Br. German, meets first and third Fridays at 3300 Third Ave. Sec., Robert Menzel, 1426 Franklin Ave. Finnish Branch meets first and third Sun days at Groil's Hall, 147 E. 53d St. Org. J. H. Merlin, 810 E. 40th St.

Russian Branch meets every Sunday at 98 E. 3d St. Sec., M. Schenk, 298 E. 3d 22d A. D., German Branch, meets every second and fourth Tuesdays at the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St. Sec., Wm. Barrels, 225 E. 84th St.

PARTY DIRECTORY FOR KINGS COUNTY

County Organizer, Wm. Mackensie, Labor Lyceum, 948 Willoughby Ave. Central Committee meets second and fourth Saturdays. Executive Committee meets at call of County Organizer at Labor Lyceum. Lyceum.

1st and 2d A. D. meets fourth Tuesday at
residence of Org. Jos. Markwalter, 441 Gold
8t. Sec., Elizabeth B. Butler, 65 Livingston St. on St. 3d A. D. meets first and Third Thusdays 500 Hicks St. Org., Gus Petrit, 182 at 550 Hicks St. Org., Gus Petrit, R2 Dykeman St.
4th A. D. meets at home of J. C. Lipes,
850 Bedford Av. Org., J. C. Lipes,
5th A. D. meets at 1898 Fulton St., second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m. Org.,
Henry Barna, 237a Sumpter St.; Rec. Sec.,
W. Dinger, Jr., 130 Hockaway Ave.
6th A. D. meets at 222 Stockston St.
second and fourth Thursdays. Org., Ernest
Reichart, 427 Hart St.; Rec. Sec., George
Rumpler, 333 Willoughby Ave.
7th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 12th St. and 3d Ave. Org., Frank
Fisk, 120 14th S.; Fin. Sec., John Hemnije,
288 19th St. Fish, 120 19th S., 250 19th St., 250 19th St. Sth A. D. meets third Friday at home of P. Kennel, 556 Baltic St. Org., Ed. Martin, 256 Court St. P. Kennel, 556 Baltic St. Org., Ed. Martin, 256 Court St.

9th A. D. meets at 1072 59th St. second and fourth Mondays. Org., F. L. Lackemacher, 1145 41st St.; Rec. Sec., Henry L. Rosenthal, 323 77th St.

9th A. D., St. 2. meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 441 59th St. Org., Samuel Hartelius, 519 52d St.; Rec. Sec., Alex. Underwood, 471 45th St.; Rec. Sec., Alex. Underwood, 471 45th St.; Rec. Sec., Alex. Underwood, 471 45th St.

10th A. D. meets inst Thursday 107 Vanderbill, St.

12th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 250 Frospect Av. Org., Art. Chestle, 17 Sterling Pl.; Rec. Sec., H. A. Crygler, 374 13th St.

13th A. D. meets second and fourth Fridays at 187 Montrose Ave. Org., Wm. C.

town Ter-Centennial Exposition was the first of its kind employing union labor exclusively, the labor organizaa great celebration on Labor Day. In addition to other speakers proposed the

235 Frospect Av. Org., Art. Chestle, 17 Sterling Pl.; Rec. Sec., H. A. Crygler, 374 13th St.

13th A. D. meets second and fourth Pridays at 187 Montrose Ave. Org., Wm. C. Harting, 537 Loriner St.; Rec. Sec., F. L. Walser, Knickerbocker Ave.

14th and 15th A. D. meets at Eckford Hall, corner Eckford and Celyer Sts., second and fourth Wednesdays. Org., Wm. Panly, 366 Metropolitan Ave.; Rec. Sec., Schweitzer, 140 Nassua Ave.

16th A. D. meets first and third Friday at 1072 Thirty-mint St. Org., N. T. Herbst, 2896 Twelfth Ave.; Rec. Sec., A. H. Dodge, 1483 Tist St.

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

19th A. D. meets at Labor Lyceum second and fourth Thursdays. Org., A. Thleme, 1225 Myrtle Ave.; Rec. Sec., Ch. Fahl, 1305 De Kaih Aye.

20th A. D. meets at Labor Lyceum second and third Wednesdays. Org., J. Well. 80 Hinnod St.; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Margaret O. Neal, 204 Harmon St. Rec. Sec., F. L. Wellsen, 257 Myrtle Ave. 18th A. D. meets at 257 Hamburg Ave. Org., 18th A. D. meets at 257 Hamburg Ave. 18th A. D. meets at 250 Hamburg Ave. 18th All. Corner Glenmbre and Ashfuolirab's Hall, corner Glenmbre and Ashfuolirab's Ha The late Lord Salisbury spoke of politics as "The cursed profession." But in his day it was the pursed profession, and consequently vorst profession. Then came Labor, and it was the burst profession.

Presently, when the people rule, it will be the first profession.—Brisbane Worker. Capitalist production must at all times have an army of unemployed in order to keep labor prices where capi-talists can make a profit.—Tollars De-

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LABOR DIRECTORY.

CARI, SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UN-ION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubhouse, 245-247 E. 84th street. Se-cretary, 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, 432 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City, Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 191st street, Financial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Mondays in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233
East Thirty-eighth Street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 516 E. Elighty-second street. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 763. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 220 Broadway, Telephone 3317 or 3518 Worth.

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

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brookin, Paterson. Neway. Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thurs-day in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 248 E. Sith st., New York City.

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tary of the National Executive Com-mitte is: HENRY HAUPT. Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New

Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterbe - Kassa feer die Ver. Staaten von America. WORKMEN'S Sick and Doubt Sensit Fund of the United States of America

WORKMEN'S Side and Death Senelli Fund of Workmen's the United Sintes of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 233 local nembers) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of the principles of the modern labor movement, workingmen between 18 and 45 years of the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of an action of the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$50.00 for 4.00 for the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$50.00 for 49 weeks into 6 \$4.00 for the second class receive under the same dircumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. \$250 death benefits guaranteed to the beneficaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.70 cents and \$20 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In citics and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third avenue, Room 2. New York City.

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Adama, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass.
Luserne, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Altona, Scranton, Erie, Allentown, Pa. (Chicago, Ill. San Francisco, Cal. Cleveland, O. Manchester, N. H. Baltimore, Md. St. Louis, Mo. Providence, R. I. For addresses of the branch financial Secretaries see "Vorwaerts."

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DR. J. KADIR. PERTIET

PARTY NEWS.

NATIONAL.

The National Office has now ready in pamphlet form "Recent Progress of the Socialist and Labor Movements in the United States." This is the offi-cial report of Morris Hillquit, made on half of the Socialist Party of America to the International Socialist Conss at Stuttgart, Germany, Aug. 18, 1907. It is an extremely valuable summary of up-to-date information on the ment history and present status of

the class struggle in the United States. Every party member should read it. Price, 10 cents, postpaid. Address the National Office.

By the advice and consent of State Secretary Brooks and the Local Quorum of North Dakota, a referendum for the election of a state secretary is being taken under the direction of the National Office.

The amendment proposed by Local Liberal, Mo., to Sec. 3, Art 12 of the constitution, which provides for the alsion of "any faction that ignores the state and national constitution" has been endorsed by Locals Shelby-ville, Ind.; Ishpeming, Mich.; Detroit, Mich.; Negaunee, Mich.; Clinton, Ind.; Bonner, Mont.; Dietz, Wyo.; Mullen.

The substitute offered by Local Lucas County, O., for the Texas amendment, published June 22, 1907, has been endorsed by Local Tyler, Tex.

The resolutions providing for unity submitted by Local Schenectady, N. Y., published March 24, 1906, since last report have been endorsed by Locals Mystic, Conn.; Ishpeming and Marcellus, Mich.

The amendment to the constitution. Art. 12, proposed by Local Grand Rapids, Mich. (see The Worker, Aug. 10), has been endorsed by Locals Muscatine, Ia.; Cresco, Ia.; Montesumo Wash.; O'Fallon, Ill.; Waterloo, Ia:; Lincoln, Neb.; Litchfield, Neb.; Hastings, Neb.; Sioux City, Ia.; Minneapoils, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Sheboygan, Wis.: So. Omaha, Neb.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND OR-

GANIZERS.

Dates for National Lecturers and Organizers for week ending Aug. 24 are: Geo. H. Goebel: Aug. 18-20, Los Anegles Cal.; Aug. 21-22, Riverside; Aug. 23, He-met; Aug. 24-26, Redlands.

Martin Hendricksen (Finnish): Aug. 18-19. Clifford, Wis.; Aug. 20-21. Brantwo Aug. 22, Mantahalla; Aug. 23-24, Milwau kee; Aug. 25, Racine; Aug. 26, Kenosha Aug. 27, Waukegan, Ill, Gertrude Breslau Hunt: Aug. 18-23, South

Arthur Morrow Lewis: Aug. 18-19, Bock Island and Moline, Ill.

Lens Morrow Lewis: Aug. 18, Newcastle, Pa.; Aug. 19-25, Cincinnati, O.

Guy E. Miller: Texas, under direction of

State Committee.
M. W. Wilkins: New Hampshire, under direction of State Committee.

NEW JERSEY.

State Committee has sent Secretary Killingbeck to the unorganized counties to place assembly candidates on the ticket. Elections for senator will be held in Atlantic, Bergen, Cumberland, Morris, Hudson, Mercer, and Ocean counties. Encouraging replies are coming in to the circular sent to ders of Socialist papers. Locals are nested to push the petition lists and to retain a copy of the names for propaganda purposes. Order platforms and letters of acceptance from W. B. Killingbeck, 62 William street, Orange, N. J. Fiatforms, \$1 per 1,000. Letters of acceptance, \$1.50 per 1,000, in Eng-lish and German.

Gubernatorial candidate Frederick Krafft is booked to speak at the fol-lowing places, and comrades will please make preparations: Aug. 17, Dover; Aug. 22, Boonton; Aug. 25. Newton; Sept. 5, Passaic County; Sept. 9, Warren County; Sept. 15. Union County; Sept. 16, Passaic County; Sept. 17, Bergen County; Sept. 21, Burlington County; Sept. 22, Camden; Sept. 23, Union County; Sept. 24, New quarters will be discussed, also the nswick; Sept. 25, Bergen County; Sept. 26, Burlington County; Sept. 28, Cumberland County; Sept. 30, Perth Amboy: Oct. 1, Trenton; Oct. 4, Bergen County: Oct. 6, Camden.

Open-air meetings are arranged in Hudson County during the coming ek as follows: Saturday, Aug. 17, Newark and Jersey avenues, Jersey City, Morris Korshet; Third and Washon streets, Hoboken, Henry R. Thursday, Aug. 22, First and Garden streets, Hoboken, James M. Rellly. Friday, Aug. 23, Third and Harrison, Harrison, W. H. Leffingwell. urday, Aug. 24, Newark and Jersey avenues, Jersey City, Jas. M. Reilly; Third and Washington streets, Hobo-

MASSACHUSETTS.

The banket picule of the Essex Coun-p Socialist Federation at Saugus Cen-er, on Sunday, Aug. 11, was a great success. Amesbury, Andover, Beverly, Danvers, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynn, Peabody, Salem and Sangus were among the places represented. The afternoon was devoted to speeches from Dan. A. White, of Brockton and W. Brown of Hartford, Dr. James A. Keown presided. John H. Blackstone of Amesbury recited. A at which it was decided to recommend clubs to engage Henry Laurens Call to lecture. It was also decided to push The Worker and recommend all clubs and Socialists to extend its circulation. Many subscriptions were immediately

PERMSYLVANIA. FROM STATE HEADQUARTERS.

Reports of meetings of J. L. Fitts indicate that he is having quite large audiences and doing satisfactory work. An encouraging feature is the Socialist papers, a line of work that seems to be overlooked or neglected by a great many speakers. As the time of his work in this state is limited to Oct. 1 it will be necessary to cut down ome of the time applied for by some of the locals, and none will get him more than one week.

Sam. Clark, candidate for State Treasurer, started his tour of the state on Aug. 12 at Royersford. He will be out until Sept. 17, on which date he begins a week's work in Philadelphia.

The proposed tour of Henry Laurens Call of Boston has the endorsement of the State Committee. Locals receiving his circulars and desiring a date are requested to notify the State Secretary as promptly as possible, so that his dates can be fixed. He will probably be in this state in November or latter part of October. About six or eight locals have already applied.

The new constitution referendum resulted in its adoption by a great majority. Only three hundred and fiftyone votes were returned. Some of the provisions were voted negatively to the extent of fifteen votes. The rest carried practically unanimously.

V. Holloway, who has a good reputation as a speaker, is at present at 752 Wright avenue, Camden, and can be engaged by applying there. Terms, \$3 per day and expenses.

Attention is called to the need of subscribing for The Worker. Every Socialist in Pennsylvania is urged to subscribe for and persuade others to support both The Worker and the "Chicago Daily Socialist". They cover different fields and deserve the support, ACTIVE SUPPORT, of every man in sympathy with the movement. Now, comrades, let every man appreciate his responsibility and do his part.

PHILADELPHIA.

Jos. Wanhope will be the speaker at the annual piculc, Maple Grove, Second street and Pike, Saturday, Aug. 31. The committee in charge have paid a retainer on the farm adjoining the grove in anticipation of a crowd too large for the capacity of Maple Grove. Judging from the sale of tickets the additional space will be needed. Comrades who can do so are requested to donate something in the shape of prizes for the various races and other events which will take Comrades will also confer a place. great favor upon the Picnic Committee by settling for their tickets as soon as possible, as considerable money is needed for supplies, etc.

Since last report twenty meetings have been held. Reports from seventeen show collections of \$13.63 and literature sales of \$14.25.

Lena Morrow Lewis has been engaged for two weeks in the latter part of September.

The Campaign Committee has changed its time of meeting from 6 p. m. Sunday to 10 a. m. Sunday. Those having business with this committee will please take notice.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia

are as follows: SUNDAY. AUG. 18.-North Plaza City Hall: Pletcher, W. V. Holloway. MONDAY, AUG. 19.—Broad and Col-

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.-Broad and

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.—Front and Dauphin: emmeter, Wait: Kensington and Clear-id: Fletcher, Schl. seld: Fletcher, Sehl.
SATURDAY, AUG. 24.—Kensington and

Lehigh: Fletcher, Wait; Germantown and Lehigh: H. Russell, S. Libros; Germantown and Bristol: R. Satin, J. P. Clark; German town and Chelton: McDermott, Sutcliffe; Forty-accound and Laucaster: M. Rentz, Le-vitsky; Frankford and Unity; W. T. Kelly, Schl: Eighth and Spring Garden: Gulbert, Moore: Twentieth and Federal: McKelvey,

changing of the County Committee into a County Organization Commit

A Haywood celebration meeting will be held in Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, on Wednesday, Aug. 21.

Thirteen branches have reported for July, with a total membership of 418. This is a better report for June by comparison, but is not what it should

Meetings next week are: Aug. 19, E. Morris at Homewood and Kelley; Holmes and Wright at Allegheny; Aug. 23, Meng and Kane at Clark and

Fulton. Morris at Turtle Creek.
The party picule to Coney Island
Park will take place Saturday, Aug. 24. Round trip, including admission to park, adults, 25 cents; children, between 5 and 12 years, 15 cents. There will be dancing and baseball.

BERKS COUNTY.

County Committee met Sunday, Aug. 4. Arrangements were made for a large meeting on Wednesday, Aug. 14. when Samuel Clark, candidate for State Treasurer, will be here. Organizer reported that all dates for Comrades Fitts and Sehl have been taken, and branches are requested to get out

Chas. Sehl of Philadelphia has been engaged to speak at Boyertown on Monday, Sept. 2, thru the organizer. expect to organize a branch

there in the near future. Campaign Committee will make ar-angements for holding meetings thru he county this week, and also among element of Reading as soont speakers can be had.

monthly meeting Sunday, Aug. 11, with a good attendance. Committee on raising funds to cancel mortgage reported that they would have enough money to pay off mortgage by Sept. 1.

WISCONSIN. Organizer Jacobs' dates for August: Aug. 19, Jefferson; Aug. 20, Ft. Atkinson; Aug. 21, Edgerton; Aug. 22, Stoughton; Aug. 23-24, Madison; Aug. 26, New Glarus; Aug. 27, Monticello; Aug. 28, Monroe; Aug. 29, Beloit; Aug.

30, Evansville; Aug. 31, Albany. Organizer Ellis B. Harris has begun work as organizer of the Northern District of Wisconsin, including Douglas, Burnett, Polk, Washburn, Barren, Bayfield, Sawyer, Rusk, Ashland, Iron, Price, Vilas, Oneida, Langdale, Forest, and Florence Counties.

HERE AND THERE.

The Socialist Party of Rhode Island has nominated William H. Johnston of Providence for governor. Comrade Johnston's letter of acceptance of the nomination was published in full in the daily "Tribune" of Providence.

NEW YORK STATE.

Special meeting of State Committee was held July 30. The manager of The Worker reported contract for printing The Worker signed. He was nstructed to consult with the editor about new type and have same purchased as soon as possible.

Regular meeting of State Committee was held Aug. 6. Manager of The Worker reported that subscriptions rere coming in fairly well; local Schenectady was especially active, if other locals would follow its example, The Worker would soon be on its feet. Sustaining Fund has reached \$650, but more is needed. The manager was empowered to employ an assistant at a normal salary. Reported new card index cabinet purchased with cards; Treasurer of State Committee reported balance on hand of \$160 on Aug. 1, and additional funds are needed if agitation is not to be neglected. Locals are requested to make prompt remittance for dues stamps and supplies. State Organizer Chase reported on conditions as he found them on his tour. On the question of organizing unorganized places and re-organizing lapsed locals by sending speakers it was the sense of the committee that it is almost useless to keep on organizing places where no permanent organization can be maintained, that it is more advisable to secure some active comrade and sympathizer to handle literature provided by State Committee and thus prepare the ground. State Secretary was instructed to inaugurate a literature campaign in such places. Charters were granted to Sandy Hill and Dunkirk.

Comrade John M. Work will enter the state Sept. 20 for one month, starting at Buffalo, and be sent eastward along the New York Central to Albany and then down the Hudson to New York City. Dates are assigned to locals and they are requested to report acceptances immediately. Campaign leaflets are being prepared and locals will be given full information about them as soon as they are ready to send out.

NEW YORK CITY.

The General Committee met Saturday, Aug. 10. New delegates were: A Fromer, 8th A. D.; Harry Goldstein, 4th A. D.; Harry Engel, 9th A. D. In answer to call from National Secretary for the National Organization Fund, \$25 was donated. Invitation of Beer Drivers' Union No. 23 to attend their picnic on Sunday, Aug. 25, at Zeltner's Park, was accepted. On request of the Agitation Committee of the New York "Volkszeltung", Comrades Thomas, Mueller, and Engel vere elected a committee to attend Agitation Committee meetings and cooperate to increase the circulation of German papers. Nominations for the following county offices were suggested: For Supreme Court Judge Henry L. Slobodin; for Sheriff, Fred Paulitsch; for Judges of the General Sessions, E. P. Dutton, L. A. Malkiel. Henry Engel. Executive Committee was authorized to suggest candidates for remainder of ticket and report to the General Committee. The following recommendations of the Executive Committee with reference to the new Primary Law were approved:

That nambers of the Assembly and Board of Aldermen be nominated direct a primaries, and that all other nomination be made at conventions. That delegates to senatorial, judicial, boro and county con-ventions should be elected at primaries, the basis of representation being one dejegate for every fifty votes or fractional part of fifty rotes cast for Governor in the As-

emby District.
That delegates to congressional district conventions be elected on a basis of one delegate for every 25 votes, or fractional part of 25 votes cast in the election dis-

That representation to the General Committee shall be on a basis of one mem-ber to every 100 votes or fractional part of 100 cast in the Assembly District. That the political organization in the County of New York shall consist of a County Committee (General Committee which shall meet at least twice a year.

Other recommendations of the Executive Committee were all approved. The recommendation with reference to a plan of reorganization of the local submitted by Comrade Guttman was amended to the effect that the plan be referred to a sub-committee of seven. which shall report first to the General Committee before submitting it to a general membership meeting. Com-rades Oppenheimer, Mailly, Kohn, Staring, Guttman, Oneal, and Mendelson were elected as the committee. It was decided that hereafter the reports of the Executive Committee be confined to the essential points and most important facts and that the Executive ag as soon Committee be instructed to refer to the be had.

General Committee all motions passed and all instructions which it may issue held its to the Organizer or any of the sub-

divisions of the party. The Executive Committee was instructed to prepare or name a suitable pamphlet in German and English on Socialism and Trade Unionism, or other suitable subject, to be sold at a reduced price at meetings of trade unions. Attention was called to the late hour when the General Committee is called to order. and the consensus of opinion was that the delegates be urged to attend the meetings more promptly so that the sessions may not be continued until midnight. City Executive Committee met Mon-

day Aug. 5. Twenty-nine applications

for membership were referred to Gen-

eral Committee. On six applications

from the 28th A. D. to form German Branch, the Organizer was instructed to notify the 28th and 30th and ascertain their stand on the matter. Re quest from the New York Socialist Literary Society, for speakers was referred to First Agit. Dist. Also report ed party open-air meetings interfered with by police. It was decided that case of Comrade Staring he appealed and any attempt to abridge party, right to hold open-air meetings, be resisted and in case of continued annovance. Comrade Slobodin prepare a statement for publication. First Agit meetings well attended leaflets being distributed and literature selling briskly. 2nd A. D. complained that speakers falled to appear at giver corners after committees had taken platform out; 4th A. D. requested plat form for open-air meetings, owing to a lack of funds; requested that Executive Committee give no money to any assembly district, except thru Agitation Committee: also that the leaflet of the Red Flag be issued in Jewish. Organizer was instructed to order platform for 4th A. D.. Decided that assembly districts send names of speakers failing to appear at places assigned without giving proper excuse to the Organizer, to report to this Com-Second Agit. Dist. delegate absent. West Side reported working strenuously for success of their picine Yorkville, Harlem and Bronx reported no meetings. Five thousand campaign subscription lists will soon be sent out. Organizer Solomon is preparing his semi-annual report and expects to call meeting of auditing committee short Comrade Ghent may write the leaflet: The Red Flag. Organizer was instructed to call meeting of old members in 14th A. D., and try to organize it Decided that the Executive Committee take charge of all the lecture courses within the territory of the Lo cal, for the entire season; and Comrades Oppenheimer, Bartholomew and Porce were elected to draft a plan of

The 13th and 15th Assembly Dis tricts have changed their date and place of meeting. They now meet on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of the month, tt Turn Hall Cafe, 917 Eighth avenue between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets. These districts are now doing good work: Four members were ad mitted at the last meeting. Organ izer Maurer is canvassing the enrolle roters for members and for subscriber to The Worker. Five half-yearly and one yearly subscriptions were the re

sult of the last week's work. Members of the Socialist Party re siding in the 33d, 34th, and 35th As embly Districts will meet in caucu at 8309 Third Ave., on Saturday, Aug 17, 8 p. m., for the purpose of selecting candidates for Assemblymen, Alder men, delegates to the county and other nembers of the General Committee of the party for the above named dis tricts, to be voted for at the primary election to be held next month. These caucuses are important and every comrade residing in these districts urged to make it his business to be present on the day and hour named

At last week's meeting of the Sti A. D., ten applications for membership were referred to the General Committee. A committee of three was elected to the "Volkszeltung" conference Club-rooms for Saturday, Aug. 24. were granted to the First Agit. Dist for a package party. Librarian announced a package party on Sept. 7 to go to the library. Delegates to Pirst Agit. Com. were instructed to recommend First Agit. Dist. that dele gate to the C. E. bring up question of agitation among Italians on East Side. Next meeting is on Friday, Aug 16.

The musical and dramatic concergiven by the 8th A. D. at the Kalish Theatre, Aug. 9, was a big success Nearly every seat in the house was taken and a good sum was realized. Fifty per cent of the receipts will go to "The Worker Sustaining Fund." J. G. Phelps Stokes presided and an nounced the various numbers on the program, which included an address in English by Rose Pastor Stokes and in Yiddish by Benjamin Feigenbaum The rest of the program consisted of singing, recitations, readings, violin solos and a one act play in Yiddish.

On Aug. 3, James R. Brown spoke at the Bowery Mission, 55 Bowery, near Canal street, on "Some Fallacies of Socialism". On Saturday, Aug. 21, 8 p. m., Warren Atkinston will reply to Mr. Brown, with the subject: Fallacies Mistaken to Socialism". It is hoped that a debate will be arranged with Mr. Brown for some later

KINGS COUNTY.

Central Comittee met Aug. 10. Sixth A. D. reported a wood party to Wood's, Myrtle avenue Glendale, L. I., on Sunday, Aug. 18, for benefit of "The Worker Sustaining Fund". Notice was given that Board of Election primaries will be held gate was scated from the 18th A. D. Suggestion from Comrade Fall of the 19th A. D. that the party library in Organizer's office be placed in Labor Lyceum library so as to have English and German books there was tabled. Organizer stated he had received primary nominations from a few clubs and delegates were urged to have secretaries send nominations at once. Comrade O'Neil was reported as or ganizing a drum corps for street meetings and comrades are invited to join. Application of Comrade Stewart of Aberdeen, Scotland, and old member of S. D. F. was received. Organizer impressed comrades with the necessity of circulating the 500 subscription lists for The Worker and getting subscriptions. Fourteen membership applications were reported. Finances: expenses, \$40; The Worker Sustaining Fund, \$47; Total \$87; income \$55.30. Organizer instructed to ascertain his expenses if here this fall. Nominations for a committee for the "Volkszeltung" Conference were laid over untll next meeting. Sixth A. D. reported sending The Worker for six months to party members in assembly district suggested adoption of plan by Central Committee. Seventh A. D. expects to have \$10 for The Worker fund at next meeting; 8th A. D. reported six new members; 10th A. D., two new members; motion on request of 19th A. D. that Central Committee call a boro meeting to consider The Worker, was lost; 22nd A. D. will hold a wood party in Jamaica to aid Worker Sustaining Fund". J. Lilskie announced that the Hart's Hall lecture course would commence in October and names and addresses of any lecturers. Socialists or otherwise are

asked for. A special joint meeting of Br. 1, 2, and 23d A. D., Kings County, S. P., was held on Aug. 5, at Toback's Hall, Pitkin and Thatford Aves. The following were elected delegates to the tions: L. Balz, M. Schreiber, B. Wolff M. Liebowitz, B. Brandes, M. Friedman, H. Smith, H. Barna, Fr. Blumenberg. The following nominations were made to be voted upon at the primarles: Delegate to the General Committee of S. P., B. Wolff; Assembly-Barna.

Comrades Ginsburg, Balz and Brandes being held in the 16th A. D. Literature is being sold and new members added. On Friday, Aug. 30, at West Brooklyn Hall, Thirty-seventh street be held under the auspices of this district between Thos. G. Gilleran and "Municipal Ownership vs. Socialism" Admission free and discussion after de crowded to capacity, so those coming early will get best seats. Bring non

ocialist friends along. The 20th A. D. has opened its cam

IN NEW YORK CITY

FRIDAY, AUG. 16. 24 A. D.—N. E. cor. Pike and East Broadway. Wm. Karlin, Frank Porce. 10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Tenth St. and Second Av. Fred Paulitsch, J. T. B. Geariety. 20th A. D.—S. W. cor. Seventy-eighth St. and First Av. Alex. Rosen, Chas. Vander-porten. porten. 22d A. D.—N. W. cor. Eighty-fourth St. and Second Av. Sol Fieldman.
30th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Lexington Av. F. W. Harwood, J. C. Frost.
34th A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Skty-ninth St. and Roston Road. Tim Murphy, Thos. J. Lewis.

SATURDAY, AUG. 17. 17th A. D.-S. E. cor. One Hundred and

MONDAY, AUG. 19. 4+h A T TUESDAY, AUG. 20.

TUESDAY, AUG. 20.

2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Clinton and Madison
Sis. H. Saunders, J. C. Frost.

3d A. D.—N. W. cor. Spring and Hudson
Sis. Tim Murphy, Alb. Abrahams.

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

9th A. D.—N. W. cor. Forty-first St. and
Eighth Av. Wm. Mendelson, J. T. B.
Gearlety.

23d A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and
Forty-second St. and Amsterdam Av. Sol
Fieldman.

83d A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and
Sixty-first St. and Cortlandt Av. Ches. S.
Vanderporten, Frank Porce.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 21.

2d A. D.—N. E. cor. Clinton and East.

WEDNESDAL ACU. 21.

2d A. D.—N. E. for. Clinton and East.
Broadwar. Thos. J. Lewis. F. Urban.

8th A. D.—N. W. cor. Norfolk and Grand

8ts. Alb. Abrahams. Fred Paulitsch.

28th A. D.—S. W. cor. Twenty-seventh

8t. and Broadwar. Chas. Dobsevage, J. C. Frost.
28th A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and
First St. and Madison Av. Sol Fieldman.
27th A. D.—N. E. cor. Thirty-eighth St.
and Broadway. Chas. S. Vanderporten, H. Sannders.
Sist A. D. S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Lenox Av. Tim Mur-

THURSDAY, AUG. 22.

11th A. D.—S. W. cor. Forty-eventh St.
the lighth Av. Jas. Onesl. J. T. B. and Eighth Av. Grander Control of the Arthur Wood. 21st A. D.—N. E. cor, One Hundred and Thirty-ofth St. and Lenox Av. Sol Field-

County and Judicial convenman, Fr. Martin; Alderman, H. Committee on vacancies, Very successful street meetings are

and Fort Hamilton Ave., a debate will Adolph Benevy. The subject will be oate. Last debate held here, hall was

aign. The first street meeting will be held corner of Knickerbocker and Greene Aves., Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 p. m. Speakers, Comrades Glefer and

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS

Seventh St. and Aussterdam Av. Soi Fieldman.

31st A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Wm. Mailly. Chass. Lavin. Chas. Dobsevage.

22d A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Thirty-eighth St. and Willis Av. Chas. S. Vanderporten, Alb. Abrahams.

22d A. D. (Williamsbridge)—N. W. cor. Two Hundred and Nineteenth St. and White Plains Road. J. C. Frost, Thos. J. Lewis.

4th A. D.—N. W. cor. Pitt and Grand Sis. J. C. Frost, F. Urhan. 6th A. D.—N. E. cor. Seventh St. and Avenue B. Soi Fieldman. 7th A. D.—N. W. cor. Twenty-fifth St. and Elghth Av. Thos. J. Lewis, F. W. Harwood. Sth A. D.—N. W. cor. Jefferson St. and East Broadway. H. Saunders, Tim Murphy. 15th A. D.-N. E. cor. Fifty-fourth St. and Eighth Av. Fred Paulitsch, Alex. Rosen.
26th A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and
Nixth St. and Madison Av. J. T. B.
Gearlety, Chas. Vanderporten.

man, Milk A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Eighty-third St. and Third Av. Wm. Mally, Tim Murphy.

FRIDAY, AUG. 23.

Sth A. D.—S. E. cor. Ludlow and Grand.
Sts. J. T. B. Gearlety, J. G. Dobsevage,
10th A. D.—N. E. cor. Teuth St. and

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•••••••••••



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SOCIALIST CLUB OF QUEENS COUNTY

KREUSCHER'S HALL, Myrtle & Cypress Avs., Evergreen, L. L. SATURDAY, AUGUST 31,

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, SEPT. 1 AND 2. VAUDEVILLE, MOVING PICTURES, ILLUSTRATED SONGS. ADMISSION, 10 ets

ond Av. Chas. S. Vanderporten, Tim | YONKERS SOCIALISTS Murphy.

20th A. D.—N. E. cor. Eighty-first St.
20th A. D.—N. E. cor. Eighty-second St.
22d A. D.—N. E. cor. Eighty-first St.
22d A. D.—N. E. cor. Eighty-second St.
22d A. D.—N. E. co 35th A. D.—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Seventy-fourth St. and Washington Av. J. C. Frost, Wm. Karlin.

SATURDAY, AUG. 24. 17th A. D. -- S. E. cor. Ninety-eighth St. and Amsterdam Av. H. Saunders, Am. Murphy.

Sist A. D.—S. W. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Av. Sol Fieldman, Thos. J. Lewis.

Sigl A. D. Bronxi—N. W. cor. One Hundred and Forty-third St. and Willis Av. J. G. Dobsevage, Chas. Vanderporten.

Sigl A. D. Williamsbridge—S. W. cor. Two Hundred and Twenty-sixth St. and White Plains Road: J. C. Frost.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN KINGS COUNTY

Open-air meetings are arranged in Kings County as follows: TUESDAY, AUG. 13.

A. D.-S. E. cor. Cooke St. and Gra-WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14. 19th A. D.-N. W. cor. Myrtle Av. and nydam St. Mark Petser and J. A. Berin-

THURSDAY, AUG. 15.

14th and 15th A. D.-S. W. Manhattan nd Norman Avs. J. Hill and W. W. Pass-FRIDAY, AUG. 16. 21st A. D.—S. W. cor. Moore and Hum-boidt Sts. Schaftel and Cohen. 23d A. D., Br. 2.—N. W. cor. Pitkin Av. and Osborne St. Geo. F. Giefer and J. Hill.

SATURDAY, AUG. 17. 7th A. D.-N. W. cor. Fourth Av. and eventeenth St. Joseph A. Well and W.

Seventeenth St. Joseph A. Well and W. 1
W. Passage.
12th A. D.—N. W. cor. Seventh Av. and
Fourteenth St. J. Hill and Jos. A. Well.
18th A. D.—N. E. cor. Bath Av. and Bay
Nineteenth St. J. M. Marr.
20th A. D.—N. E. cor. Green and Knickserbocker Ava. Ed. Dawson.
21st A. D.—S. E. cor. Siegel St. and
Broadway, Polaky and J. A. Beringer.
22d A. D.—N. W. cor. Pensylvania and
Atlantic Avs. Geo. L. Glefer.
TUESDAY, AUG. 20,
21st A. D.—S. E. cor. Wallabout St. and

21st A. D.- S. E. cor, Wallabout St. and Harrison Av. Jos, A. Well and J. Hill,

-The progress of the party organ ization depends upon every member attending district and branch meetings regularly.

TO HAVE EXCURSION

Local Yonkers, Socialist Party, and Society will give an exerciton day next, Aug. 19, on the steamboat Sirus to Kingston Point. The boat, which has a capacity of 2,100, will leave Yonkers, foot of Main street at 9 a. m. Tickets, adults, 50 ccnta; c dren under 12, 25 cents. There will but music and refreshments, and a good time is assured all who attend.

HELPING MEXICAN RULERS

The Department of Justice at Washington is directing its attention to a publication in Los Angeles which is opposing the Mexican Government in its attitude towards the workingmen of that country. The paper is the successor of the journal suppressed by the Government at St. Louis a few months ago. The United States Government has acted as a policeman for the ruling class of Mexico for some time, and is using its power to bulwark the shameless exploitation of the peon and factory labor of that miserable country.

MEETING OF RAND SCHOOL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The regular meeting of the Rand School Students' Association will be held at the Rand School on Aug. 17, at 8 p. m. All regularly enrolled students s p. m. All regularly calculated are invited to affend. Plans will be made for a picnic to be held on Labor Day, Sept. 2. Be sure to attend this meeting so that you may know the place and time of the picnic.

"Capital came into the world dripping with blood and dirt from every pore."-Marx. It has been having a pretty dirty sweat in the western states of late.

Attend your branch guestin

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

On the eighth of September, 1864, at the time when chattel slavery had just disappeared in the United States and serfdom had been declared abol-abed in Russia, there was formed at St. Martin's Hall, London, the Interna-

nai Workingmen's Association. It had been sixteen years since the "Communist Manfesto" had been , yet in that time but little progress had apparently been made. Only handful were gathered together, and in the midst of the stirring times arked the close of the civil war in America and the downfall of Max-Blan in Mexico, few heeded the formation of this little society with the ding name.

Yet then and there, so far as a date can be set for such things, was born torganized Socialist movement of the world.

This little body put forth a declaration of principles that has formed the e, the basic timbers, as it were, of nearly every Socialist platform that has since been penned.

It was written by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels and will well repay ling at the present time, especially as it is so short as to take but a nent's time.

Here is this old historic declaration of principles:

consideration that the emancipation of the working class must be accomplished by the working class itself, that the struggle for the emancipation of the working class does not signify a struggle for class privileges and monopolies, but for equal rights and duties and for the abolition of class rule:

the economic dependence of the workingman upon the owner of the tools of me, the sources of life, forms the basis of every kind of servitude, of social of spiritual degradation and political dependence;

hat therefore, the economic emancipation of the working class is the great end ich political movement must be subordinated as a simple auxiliary;

That all exertions which up to this time have been directed toward the attainment s end have falled on account of the want of solidarity between the various are of labor in every land and by reason of the absence of a brotherly bond of

between the working classes of different countries:
That the emancipation of labor is neither a local nor a national, but a social
cm, which embraces all countries in which modern society exists, and whose soluon depends upon the practical and theoretical co-operation of the most advanced

That the present awakening of the working class in the industrial countries of Euope gives occasion for a new hope, but at the same time contains a solemn warning of to fall back into the old errors, and demands an immediate union of the move

en's Association and all societies and individuals belonging to it recognize truth, this and morality as the basis of their conduct toward one another and their fel-men, without respect to color, creed or nationality. This congress regards it as duty of man to demand the rights of a man and citizen, not only for himself. everyone who does his duty. No rights without duties; no duties without

This stirring call met with a remarkable response, and within a couple of years "The International", as this organization was always called, was terror of the tyrants of Europe. Its strength was immensely exaggerated. It was popularly supposed to be a gigantic conspiracy society, and t still figures in hair-raising tales in the magazines, altho it has passed out existence for a generation and was never secret, conspiratory or terroristic in its methods.

Six great conventions of the International were held in Europe, the last ng at Geneva in 1873. At that convention Bakounin and the anarchists ed to capture the organization and it was practically disbanded.

This step was taken largely because it had outlived its usefulness, and erz, who was still its foremost figure, perceived this fact and gave one of the most surking exhibitions of his own greatness by his willingness to sacrifice his own child.

The method adopted to close its career is of especial interest to American clalists, since it consisted in removing the headquarters from London to New York. There was something of an organization in the United States at the time, and here and there veterans of the Socialist movement are still nd who proudly display their membership cards in "The International".

The last nominal convention was held in Philadelphia during the Centennial, 1876. It was but a pitiful remnant of a once powerful army, only ten delegates responding to the roll call, and all save one from the United

Yet as one International was passing away the ground was being laid a new and infinitely more powerful one. The first International was a ruling body proceeding from a common center and organizing and directing the national bodies. Its function was to carry the gospel of brotherhood across national lines, to sow the seed of social revolution within the various

It had done this work, and in Germany and a few other countries there had begun the formation of powerful national Socialist parties maintaining the principles of the International. Soon these parties began to stretch across national borndary lines and begin the formation of a new inter-

This new International was not formed at once by a body of men called for that purpose. It grew naturally out of the national organizations.

It began with a series of international congresses, the first of which

was held at Paris in 1889.

These congresses grew larger and of greater importance year by year as the national parties sending delegates added thousands and tens of thousands and finally millions to their membership and voting strength. At the Paris congress of 1900 the need, which had been felt for some

time, of some more complete international organization than that afforded by the fregular conventions found expression in the formation of an International Socialist Bureau.

This bureau has its sent at Brussels and is composed of two delegates from each nation. The bureau is no great international controlling and governing force. On the contrary, it has no powers at all over the national organizations, but is simply a bureau created by the various parties to do However, as this common work becomes more and more agreed upon and

enters into new fields the function of the bureau tends to grow. Already it is the great center of information, with a magnificent Social-

ist library, files of Socialist periodicals, etc.

In time of war the bureau would at once form a means of organized concerted action on the part of the Socialists of all parties. It already makes possible united, simultaneous agitation on any subject of international interest. It was thru the international bureau that the "Bloody Sunday" celes were organized that brought together millions of workers speaking every tongue in protest against Russian brutality. The bureau also constituted the medium thru which hundreds of thousands of dollars have been collected for the Russian revolution The hureau also arranges for the great International Socialist Congresses

which are held at intervals of about three years One of these congresses is about to be held at Stuttgart, Germany. There

is every reason to believe that it will be the most important gathering of working-class representatives ever held. The order of business and rules of this congress have already been pub-

The most important questions to come up for discussion are the relation of the Socialist parties to trade unions and the question of emigration and immigration of Oriental races.

While the decisions of the congress have no binding effect upon any yet their moral influence is so tremendous that it is doubtful if any body of men meeting on this earth during the present year will wield a greater influence than the delegates representing the millions of Socialist orkingmen who, will gather at Stuttgart on the eighteenth of August .-Chiengo Daily Socialist.

TO-MORROW

They say that the people are brutal. That their instincts for beauty are dead-Were it so, shame on those who condemn

the desperate struggle for bread But they lie in their throats when they say it. For the people are tender of heart.

And a well-spring of beauty lies hidden Beneath their life's fever and smart.

Day by day burns that fever more deceely. r by hour grows that smarting more While the paradise dims in the distance

the pain of to-day comes between, For the pain of to-day comes netween.

Yet be brave of heart, O my brothers.

And, my sisters, work on till the morn:

If to-day you must sorrow and suffer,

To-morrow shall Freedom be born.

—Francis Adams.

-The oftener you attend your branch meetings the more you learn about party business.

THICKER, THAN BLOOD.

Prof. Starr Jordan, a high-falutin orator from Yankeland, was cheered to the echo down in Sydney when he made the ridicums declaration that if Great Britain were in trouble "there is not a man in the United States who would not be as ready as yourselves to serve in such a war. Blood is thicker than water. Molasses is thicker than either, and the professor is an expert in ladling out the treacle.—Brisbane Worker.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS

From the commercial as from the Induspoint of view, we se the growth of class distinctions from the evolution of a capitalist society; on the one hand, large sheps, the property of shareholders and limited liability companies; on the other hand, quite a world of men and women employed for a mouthful of bread, only then their arms or brains are needed .-Jules Guesde.

The Worker is for the workers. Subscribe.

MANTEL WORKERS ARE CALLED TO ORGANIZE.

The following appeal to organize has been issued to the incandescent light mantel workers of New York and Brooklyn:

"Sisters and Brothers: In almost every trade the working people understand how cruelly they are treated by the bosses. They understand they have a right to live in this world equally with the bosses, and they use the only right remedy: They organize and get together; they demand their right to live as people should live!

"But you, makers of gas mantels, how long yet will you remain quiet? How long yet will you work in shops without air, with the gaslight burning in your eyes, so that you are in danger of getting blind every minute? Are you not human beings? Do you not wonder at the conditions you are placed in? Why should you not unite

"Sisters and brothers, unite! and being united you will be able to get rights! Come into the union which is being organized now and about which something will be told by able speakers at the mass meeting which will shortly be announced. With fraternal regards, the Union

HAYWOOD'S DARK RECEPTION.

The bill of health, political and moral, which Gov. Buchtel recently gave to pretty much everything bad and rich in Colorado, from its corrupted legislature to its corrupting Guggenhelm, told better than any personal description possibly could what manner of man this Gov. Buchtel is. More recently he rounded out the picture by his order to the Mayor of Denver to cut off the lights of the "welcome" arch at the Denver depot upon the return of William D. Haywood to the city whence he had been kidnapped by Gov. Buchtel's political creatures More fitting than Gov. Buchtel would like to believe, was this "dark reception," as it is called. On the one hand it symbolizes the ways and the manners of Haywood's enemies, who are now exposed as public enemies; on the other, it was the most honorable veicome to Haywood that Gov. Buchtel could have offered him. The regularly lighted arch at the Denver depot would have been commonplace; the same arch, darkened for the occasion by Buchtel's orders, lent official and honorable distinction to Haywood's home-coming.—The Public.

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

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THEY LIKE THE WORKER.

The subscription blanks sent out can I congratulate you on The Worker. I had not seen it in some time. It strikes the right note. You are performing a great service.-Edn Kelly, Pagoda, Colo. For the convenience of the comrades on the lower East Side we have ap-

The Worker shows improvement. You have much foreign Socialist news and that's what stimulates the boys. H. E. Baumeister, Newport News, Va.

I have read and re-read your leader on "The Lesson of Victory", and it thrills me thru and thru. It is a tremendously inspiring resume and keen analysis of the present attitude of the daily press in regard to the verdict.— Edward Perkins Clarke, Rome, N. Y.

FOR RUSSIAN POLITICAL PRISONERS.

106 Ludlow street.

An Appeal from the Relief Society for the Political Victims of the Russian Revolution.

struggle for freedom that is going on | in all 927 years! The whereabouts of in Russia, and you have surely read 72 other persons, who were tried by many a terrible account of the unthese courts are ominously unknown. speakable misery of the victims of this struggle. Indeed, so numerous have these tales of horrors become, that the | ably existed no longer, there were conpublic is growing somewhat indifferent to these facts, which would ordinarily call out great indignation against the perpetrators of these horrors, and fill every soul with profound compassion for their victims. And now, when the Russian autocracy openly flaunts its firm intention to ruthlessly crush every aspiration to light and liberty and resorts to measures of oppression, surpassing in cruelty even those of timely and opportune to put before you the following facts:

The Russian prisons have for the last few years been crowded to the point of causing epidemics, and public buildings, schools among them, are begovernment appropriates millions for the erection of new jails, altho it claims to have no means for helping the starving peasants. Medieval tortures such as pulling out of hair, crushing of bones and joints, and the like are being daily resorted to by the government, in order to extort confessions from political prisoners. The interpellations in the last Duma concern ing these horrible practises have clearly shown that the government has not the least intention to punish the officials who give full sway to their feeling of inhuman revenge whenever the defenseless prisoners fall into their hands. The Russian bastille—the Schlusselburg Fortress this living grave of many noble souls-which was closed by the mock constitution of the Tsar in October, 1905, has again swung its doors wide open to engulf scores of martyrs, who are kept in solitary cells, and are not even allowed to communicate with their relatives. Thus was brutally shattered the hope of the Russian nation for a gen-

eral amnesty! A few subjoined figures will give you an approximate idea of the barbarities of the present regime in Russia. They have been collected from newspapers, and as the government is not in the habit of openly announcing the details of its bloody work, these facts which have leaked thru into the public, press are the only statistics available, and are, in all probability, far below the true number During the reign of the field-courts-

martial (from Aug. 20, 1906, to April 19, 1907, o. s., when this sort of justice ceased to exist de jure) there were condemned to death and executed 1,144 persons. The same courts meted out We sincerely hope that you will "justice" to another 790 persons by prove your sympathy with our cause, condemning them to various terms of by sending us your donations, or en-

You are, no doubt, aware of the great | imprisonment and exile, aggregating these courts are ominously unknown

During the month of May, 1907, when the field-courts-martial presum demned to death 70 political offenders, and 569 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from few months or years to life-long solitary confinement. Twenty-two editors of radical periodicals were punished by the government for their political opinions; 39 periodical publications were suppressed; 50 deputies of the Duma were persecuted and imprisoned and 6 priests were unfrocked for Plehve's regime—our society deems it their sympathy with the cause of the people.

According to the latest information over 47,000 persons were arrested and thrown into prisons since the dissolution of the second Duma!

The Russian government was never ing transformed into jails, and the very scrupulous in the treatment of its political prisoners, and now when reaction holds its sway, the condition of the exiles and prisoners beggars all description. Scantily and insufficiently fed and clad, the exiles in furthes Siberia are left to struggle with the inclemencies of nature, far away from civilization, and have absolutely no means of obtaining their daily subsistence. They succumb by the scores Those who are entombed in Russian prisons fare no better. The prisons are damp and filthy, the food is coarse and insufficient-and what with overcrowding and cruelties of the officials, the prisoners become a prey to all sorts of diseases and pine away to death by the hundreds-youths and maidens and aged veterans in the cause of freedom.

They must be helped-these fallen soldiers on the battlefield, these prisoners in the war of freedom!

These recruits of the Russian revolution do not come exclusively from the rich and well-to-do classes, was in the days of yore, but they comprise all classes of Russian society artizans, workmen, peasants, stu dents and poor city folks. Help must come from outside. Our society was formed for this special end, and during the eight months of its existence has sent to the Russian prisoners and exiles about \$3,000-a small enough sum, forsooth. We appeal, therefore. to you to help us increase it; we appeal to your sympathy in behalf of the hundreds of thousands of sufferers. Help us alleviate their pain! Help us bring a ray of hope into the dark dungeons, by showing the imprisoned ones that the outside world thinks of

rolling as a member of our society (minimum monthly dues, 25 cents). You will, thus, assist those who are engaged in the struggle for liberty, the very name of which should be sacred to you, whether native or adopted children of a free country.

Think of the sufferers bereft of the very essentials of life, and consider what a small sacrifice a few cents are in comparison with the readiness, nay, eagerness to give one's very life for the welfare of one's country, as is being done daily by your brothers and sisters in Russia!

THE COMMITTEE.

New York, July, 1907. DR. FANNY DEMBO, Treasurer, 1225 Madison Ave., New York City. DR. KATHERINA E. MARYSON,

250 E. Broadway, New York City.

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MISSING.

HARRY SUSSMAN, of Philadelphia, i missing the last few weeks. Any information as to his whereabouts should be sen to E. J. Higgins, 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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