

The Worker.

Socialism comes to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend. It comes to rescue the people from the fast increasing assault of capitalism upon the liberty of the individual.—National Platform of the Socialist Party.

The workingmen, the great army of the wealth producers, are dependent on the non-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.

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LABOR DAY ISSUE.

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SUPPORT YOUR OWN PRESS!

The Working Class to be Free Must Have The Means to Make Freedom Possible—Capitalist Papers Represent Capitalist Interests—Your Press Represents Your Interests.

This issue of The Worker will fall into the hands of many people who never read the paper before. A few words to these new readers will not be out of place.

The Worker is a working class paper. It speaks for the socialist party, the party of the Working Class. It is owned by the Socialist Party and is controlled and financed by that party. It is managed by workers, edited by workers and circulated by workers in the interest of the Workers.

In the great struggle now waging between the capitalists and the Workers everywhere, the Press is a mighty factor. The Press can either be an instrument for progress or reaction, for light or darkness, for truth or falsehood. The Press and the Ballot are the two most potent weapons at the disposal of the citizens of a republic.

The capitalists are thoroughly equipped with a well-organized press. They own the great daily newspapers and the widely circulated magazines. These publications are edited and controlled in the interest of their owners. The daily papers and the weekly and monthly magazines all reflect and voice the interests and the desires of the capitalist class. That is why in every strike or lockout or other battle between the capitalists and the workers, the daily papers and magazines always distort the facts and suppress the truth in favor of the capitalists. That has been shown in the present strike of the telegraphers, the Minnesota miners' strike, the meat-wagon drivers' strike, and every other strike of the past and present.

The Power of the Capitalist Press.

It is only when the desperate workers in any industry are forced to resort to open warfare in the shape of a strike or boycott that they are made to realize that the daily papers which they have supported and believed to be their friends are actually the most vicious, unscrupulous and insidious foes they have. Witness the fact that the striking telegraphers of New York have been compelled to issue a paper of their own in order to get their side of the strike before the public.

More than that, the capitalists not only own the great dailies and monthlies; they also own and control the machinery by which news is collected and distributed. So highly developed is this machinery that the entire country can, at the wish of the capitalist class, be kept in complete ignorance of such a state of affairs as now exists in Minnesota, where workingmen are being murdered by corporation thugs, homes are being despoiled, women and children are being assaulted, men are being kept in jail without cause, and a state of terrorism is being maintained by and for the powerful steel trust.

And yet no word of this appears in the daily papers, and employment agencies are thus able to decoy innocent men into the strike field to become strike-breakers and traitors to their fellow workingmen. As if by magic, the so-called newspapers of the country, except the papers owned and published by the working class, keep the facts from publication and the mass of their readers in total ignorance of what is transpiring on the Mesaba Range.

Further, the capitalists not only own the dailies and monthlies and the news-collecting and distributing machinery; they also own the means by which their publications are distributed and sold to the reading public. Every important circulating and distributing agency in the United States is owned by the capitalists; the railroad, ferry, elevated and subway news-stands are the property of the capitalist class. As a result the capitalist class can, by placing the seal of its disapproval upon any publication, deprive it of an opportunity to reach the purchasing public and drive its publishers out of business.

When all these facts are considered, it will be readily realized that the power of the Press owned and controlled by the capitalist class is so great as to be beyond calculation.

And against this power, what have the Workers?

The Socialist and Labor Press.

They, too, have their own Press. But that Press has to fight for every moment of its existence. It had to begin with a few pennies scraped together by poorly-paid workers; it has had to continue upon the pennies of the Workers; if it is to keep up the fight for the Workers, it must depend upon their pennies to survive.

The history of the Socialist and Labor Press of this country—and of every other country, for that matter—has been one of unremitting sacrifice, unrequited labor and heart-breaking discouragement. It has struggled on when the indifference of the workers and the opposition of the capitalists blasted hope and fostered despair, when to live would have seemed folly and to die would have seemed wise. But that Press has lived, and what is more, it has thrived, despite all obstacles, until to-day it is the mightiest factor in the education, defense and advancement of the Working Class. Neglected in times of peace, it can always be found on the right side—the Workers' side—when the War of the Classes forces the Workers to turn to it for counsel and support.

The Labor and Socialist Press is the life-breath of the Labor Movement. Without its own press, the Labor Movement would be impotent and characterless. It is owing to the fact that it has its own Press to declare its demands, to voice its aspirations, to spread the truth and combat error that the Labor Movement is to-day growing ever better organized and compelling respect and fear from the capitalist class.

About The Worker Itself.

As a part of the Labor Press of America The Worker has long ago earned its right to proclaim itself an important factor in the education and organization of the Working Class. It has never faltered in the good fight; it has remained true all seasons and under all circumstances a steadfast, unflinching advocate of Working Class interests; it has remained ever and always an outspoken expounder of the principles of International Socialism, the principles which will mean the emancipation of the Working Class from the degradation and disgrace of wage slavery. It will continue so long as it lives to be true to Working Class interests, faithful to International Socialism and to the Socialist Party of the United States.

In the measure of The Worker's usefulness, the extent of its influence and its power for education and organization depends solely upon the support it receives from the Working Class for whose cause it speaks and fights. The Worker will grow in usefulness, in influence and power as that support grows and is extended by its readers and subscribers.

It is not mere self-praise, nor does it reflect upon the quality of any other Socialist or Labor paper, to say that The Worker, as an exponent of International Socialism and Working Class interests, is without a superior in this country. Its articles are of timely interest, its contributions come from the most talented Socialist writers, its news of Socialist Party activity is an unexcelled feature, its weekly review of the American Labor Movement and the International Socialist Movement is complete and thorough, and its other departments have won for it an almost unique and enviable position among Socialist papers. No other paper also has more persistently and energetically pushed the question of Socialist Party organization.

For the man or woman who wants to keep posted on the whole Labor Movement The Worker is invaluable. For the Socialist who wants to educate his fellow workers The Worker is without a peer. For the Socialist Party member The Worker has become an absolute necessity.

It is for all of these, therefore, to say whether The Worker will become a still greater power and more important factor in the Class Struggle. Every man or woman who places the Cause of Labor, the Cause of Socialism, first in their hearts and count it as the highest ideal of their lives should rally to the support of The Worker by increasing its subscription list and swelling its Sustaining Fund to the limit of their financial resources, their physical energy and their moral enthusiasm.

If the workingman would only learn that his interests can only be conserved by a party controlled and financed by his class! It's such a very plain lesson, too!—Hoboken Socialist Review.

The Black Hand holds up capitalists and is very reprehensible. But the capitalists hold up the country in a red-handed manner and are very reprehensible.—Tollers' Defense.

MINNESOTA HAS A REIGN OF TERROR.

Despite the rigid silence maintained by the capitalist press regarding the iron miners' strike in Minnesota, and the conditions now obtaining there, the facts are gradually reaching the world thru the Socialist press. These facts show that the experiences in Idaho and Colorado are being duplicated on the Mesaba Range and that the diabolical methods of the mine owners of those states are being repeated in Minnesota.

The Worker quotes the following from a report of the situation published in the Chicago "Daily Socialist":

"All of the stories that have appeared in these columns in regard to the ore strike are confirmed by Morris Kaplan, manager of the miners' cooperative stores, who is in Chicago to buy supplies.

"Minnesota promises to beat Colorado in its bloody fight on the mine workers, who have enlisted in the grand army of the Western Federation of Miners, and the struggle promises to go down in the annals of the American working class as one of the most important conflicts.

"One feature that makes it different from the Colorado class war is that Governor Johnson is a more enlightened man than was Governor Peabody, but the economic despot may yet force him to come out in the open and fight the strikers.

"So far he has failed to enforce the Minnesota law which makes it unlawful for the United States Steel outfit to maintain a private army (armed with the latest Winchester rifles) in the field to intimidate citizens.

"The Western Federation of Miners has opened stores in Hibbing, Chisholm, Biwabik, Mountain Iron and Eveleth," said Kaplan.

"At these stores the 10,000 miners now on strike will draw rations instead of cash strike benefits. They will get their supplies from 20 to 30 per cent cheaper than they could in the privately owned stores. It is the plan to open stores thruout the region.

"This is an important step, for the reason that it will make the miners independent of the small business men, who have joined with United States Steel. Financiers are largely in the majority and they are just the kind of people to operate these co-operative stores and make them successful and of great use in the class war.

"For three weeks I have been unable to buy any meats for the stores except from a small slaughtering company in Duluth.

"We bought one shipment of Armour at Duluth. It was delivered. The small business men complained and Armour refused to sell us any more, simply by making the price prohibitive. Swift, Morris and the Hammond Packing company also have refused to sell to the miners, even when offered cash.

"We now are making arrangements with the American Society of Equity, the farmers' union, to supply cattle on the hoof and other food supplies. F. S. Morrell, Cedar, Minn., state president of the farmers' organization, is arranging this.

"At Nashwauk, Eric Johnson owns a store. He is a Finn and a short time ago was made a member of the miners' union. He also has a store at Bovey. When the strike was called he was a marked man. He owns his store building, but the land is owned by the United States Steel Company.

"They charge him \$6 a month for the use of a small lot. This is the uniform price for all lots and the corporation owns all the land. Miners who build small shacks have to pay the same price—\$6 a lot. The leases only run from month to month.

"The company notified Johnson that he must pay \$100 after Aug. 1. John A. Keyes, attorney for the miners, however, has the eviction stopped by a writ of injunction, but I fear this will be annulled, for the corporation owns more than the land and the jobs. It has political connections.

"The raid made by Sheriff Hoolihan on the Socialist hall in Nashwauk was unlawful and an outrage.

"It was done by a mob of one hundred small business men and thugs. After arresting six men, who have been kept for almost a month in jail without a hearing and are there yet, Hoolihan and his gag jerked the Finlanders' red banner from the wall, tore it into threads and stamped it under foot. The strikers remained mute and non-resisting.

"Jake Collander, a Finnish grocery clerk, was put in charge of the co-operative store at Hibbing. In a few days the deputy sheriff on duty in that locality and a company of small business men called on him and ordered him to get out of the country, threatening him with violence. He is still there, but the deputy sheriff and the imported thugs from Chicago and New York may do him injury at any time.

"A short time ago eighty-two men, recruited at the Planters' Hotel in Chicago, arrived at Chisholm.

"They were lined up divided into

squads of fifteen and a captain appointed for each squad. Then each man was told to swear he was a citizen of Minnesota. The thugs were ready enough to do this and the others were ignorant of the crime they were committing.

"One of them was a boy 18 years old. He had been in the country but four years.

"He was given a rifle, but, becoming frightened, deserted. He is now being taken care of by labor union men in Duluth. Before he deserted he was robbed of \$18 by the men who are to keep the peace.

"Each man was sworn in as a deputy under the pretense that he was a citizen of Minnesota.

"The honest men and weak ones have deserted, leaving only a gang of desperate ex-convicts and bruisers, armed with Winchester rifles, to maintain law and order. This is the kind of private army the United States Steel Company has quartered on the people of the iron range.

"These are the men who are shooting the miners, arresting them and invading their poverty stricken homes.

"This shows the connection between the Republican party in Minnesota and United States Steel.

"Martin Hughes of Hibbing is attorney for United States Steel. He presided at the 'citizens' meeting at Hibbing. He went to the ore region four years ago and began to organize the miners. Soon after he quit, and since has been on the pay roll of the corporation.

"When this 'citizens' meeting was called the miners appointed a committee to attend and present a written statement of their demands and the conditions. Hughes and the rest refused to accept the statement and the miners left the hall.

"At the present time the federation has \$7,000 tied up in cash and bonds to keep its members out of jail. In spite of this scores are held without trial or a hearing.

"On Monday, at Chisholm, nineteen miners were released when Keyes proved to the judge that the state's attorney had falsified the court records of the case.

"There has not been a single case of drunkenness or one act of violence on the part of the strikers.

"All the public utterances of Petrella and the other speakers have been for peace. This hardly was necessary, for the Finlanders and Austrians are proving themselves superior to violence when the enemy desire that they begin to defend themselves against the outrages by violent outbreaks.

"In every camp the miners themselves are a voluntary police force to protect the property of the corporation.

"The struggle is of great educational value to the miners and to all workers who can learn the facts.

"The Western Federation of Miners never has declared a strike off and it will not end this one. The struggle has begun and it will not end until the workers are victorious. The federation is preparing to keep up the strike for years if necessary.

"Thruout the region the newspapers have urged violence and incited the business men mobs to anarchy."

GETTING AFTER AGENCIES.

Miss Luella Twining, acting for the Western Federation of Miners, called up Commissioner of Licenses Rogart and entered complaint against J. Koefler, keeper of an employment agency at 192 East Third street, New York, for shipping men to the Minnesota strike region under false pretences by stating there was no strike on. Mr. Rogart's assistant stated that the Commissioner would have to receive official notice of the strike before action could be taken. Upon receipt of such notice all the employment agencies in New York will be notified and any agency shipping men thereafter under false pretences would have its license revoked.

ADAMS' TRIAL SEPT. 9.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Clarence Darrow, who defended W. D. Haywood at Boise, will leave for Idaho to-morrow to conduct the defense of Steve Adams at Wallace. E. F. Richardson, who was associated with Darrow in the Haywood trial, will have no connection with the Adams case.

The trial of Adams in Shoshone County will be set when court convenes on Sept. 9.

INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCIALIST SOCIETY

The work of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, a body organized two years ago for the purpose of promoting the study of Socialism in the colleges, will hereafter be carried on from the Hand School. This society was reorganized in May. The present officers are: J. G. Phelps Stokes, President; Upton Sinclair, First Vice-President; Harry W. Laidler, Second Vice-President; W. J. Ghent, Secretary, and Paul Kennedy, Treasurer.

IDAHO PAID FOR PINKERTON SPREES.

The shameful depths to which the state government of Idaho sank in the prosecution of William D. Haywood has been disclosed by the publication of the expense account of the Pinkertons employed by Governor Gooding. The total expense amounts to \$104,000, including the fees of chief prosecutor Hawley.

The interesting features of the expense bill are the sums paid the detectives and what the money was spent for. The itemized account of these bills show that detective managers were paid \$10 a day in addition to expenses and the subordinates \$8 a day and expenses. What the expenses consisted of is told by the items shown in the report. They include theatre tickets "while shadowing a party," drinks while "securing evidence," treating while "seeking evidence," etc. McParland charged the state \$5 for four boxes of cigars, and bills are presented by others for visiting hawdy houses and sleigh-riding with girls—always in the effort to "secure evidence."

From the expense account it is evident that Governor Gooding placed the state funds at the disposal of the Pinkertons so that they might indulge in a protracted spree. When the little taxpayers learn how they were burcoed by the Governor and his hirelings they will get after that worthy and insist on an explanation. State drunks in the name of "law and order" are not calculated to inspire respect for the man who officially superintends them.

And this is the sort of citizenship approved by the very respectable daily press, the McClures and the virtuous, lofty minded Theodore Roosevelt!

TELEGRAPHERS STILL FIGHTING.

The telegraphers' strike is still being waged with the men confident of success. It is probable that another section of the organization will be called out in a few days. Telegraphers in brokers' offices in the financial districts complain of quotations being sent to the south and west over non-union wires by non-union men. Unless this is stopped this class of operators will be added to the strike.

It is stated that of the \$13,000,000 surplus of the Western Union Company, \$8,000,000 had been spent to break the strike and that this drain on its resources would make impossible the payment of guaranteed dividends inside of two weeks.

"Fair Play," the organ established by the strikers to counteract the mis-information of the daily press, is being sold on the streets. It is a neat eight page paper and sells for two cents a copy.

A great benefit entertainment for the strikers will be given Friday evening, Aug. 30, at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue. James J. Corbett, George M. Cohan and other professional talent have been secured. Dancing will follow the entertainment. Admission is 50 cents.

At last Sunday's mass meeting, National President Small spoke and Rose Paster Stokes, by special request, addressed the strikers and urged them to stand firm and have confidence only in themselves.

ISN'T THIS SLAVERY?

It has been one of the stock statements of injunction judges in order to gild the nauseous pill they were about to administer to assert that a man had a right to work for whom, and where and at what time he pleased. Another of their glib sayings is that a man has an inherent right to quit work whenever conditions do not suit him.

That is all very well in its way, but like all legal fictions uttered by the alleged learned judges it becomes a nullity in its application, for instance? Some telegraph operators in Denver desired to leave their employment because the wages and conditions did not suit them. The supposition and judge-declared right instantly vanished when some stock gambler went before Judge Reddie in Denver and secured an injunction against the telegraphers forbidding them to leave an employment where wages and conditions did not suit them.

Now what is that but a condition of slavery or peonage and involuntary servitude? This illustrates in the fullest degree the usurpations and tyrannical conduct of the judiciary toward workingmen. We are told in a river of words that the judiciary must be respected, but who respects the Dred Scott decision or who should respect Judge Reddie in his slave-making edicts?—United Mine Workers Journal.

—It is well for the church that J. D. Rockefeller's scheme to form a big church trust has failed. When the church is the trust of the millionaires the trust of the millions will be gone forever.—Brisbane Worker.

TO NEW YORK WORKINGMEN.

By Max. S. Hayes.

It is fitting on this occasion to call the attention of the workingmen of New York and vicinity to the fact that the predictions made by The Worker during the past year or two are being fulfilled rapidly enough.

When The Worker declared that the indications were that Socialism would become a prominent political issue in 1908 doubtless many of the tollers and Socialists among them were inclined to scoff.

But nowadays Roosevelt and Taft never make a speech without lambasting Socialism, while the capitalist press alternately ridicules Socialism as being of no consequence or howls with alarm at the rapid growth of Socialist sentiment.

Socialism may not become the dominant issue next year. That is, the battle for the triumph or defeat of that principle will not occupy the attention of the people as a whole—but that it will be injected into the campaign nobody who has watched developments during the past year doubts for one moment.

A Prediction That Has Come True.

When the trust-smashing movement began several years ago the Socialists declared that it would prove demagogical and fruitless. With a great flourish of trumpets the Northern Securities trust was attacked and declared illegal, but the railways that were parties to the deal are doing business in the same old way. The paper trust was dissolved, but is being reorganized this very moment along "legal lines" and will be more powerful than ever, including all the concerns that were independent heretofore. And after all the big noise from Washington the meat trust amuses itself by boosting prices and allowing the dear people to pay all the expenses of its litigation, and then some. Now the Standard Oil Co. is fined about \$30,000,000 and they tell us straight out that the public will pay the fiddler.

The hope of the middle class capitalists that big business would be hamstrung is vanishing, and the former are lustily puffing prosperity once again and appealing for "confidence." An important section of the middle class has started to pursue the policy of currying favor with plutocracy by blaming all the troubles of capitalist society upon the "labor trust," which means organized labor. The votaries of the system, in the language of the brilliant sky-rocket and present day dull stick, Mr. Thomas W. Lawson, smell the flesh-pots from afar. In their desperate effort to save themselves from bankruptcy the snobbish little plutocrats have started a campaign to destroy the trade unions and their wage-scales.

The petty bourgeois know that they are unable to beat down the price of raw material controlled by the iron, lumber, glass, coal and other combines, that they are unable to reduce the cost of transportation fixed by the railroads and waterway monopolies, and that the bankers will exact every last farthing for money loaned.

Would Destroy Labor's Own Safeguard.

So in their rage at being cornered in their own system they turn upon labor and howl for the "open shop." There is no need to refer to the momentous struggles in the Rocky Mountain states or of the lithographers, printers, telegraphers, machinists, iron ore miners or other trades during the past year. Heretofore the labor-hating employers' associations in the various trades operated independently, but I recall that The Worker and other progressive papers pointed out, from time to time, that the organizations of employers would combine sooner or later. And that is just what has occurred.

A few days ago some twenty employers' associations held a conference in New York and formed a federation for the purpose of enforcing the open shop and establishing "industrial peace." Simultaneously an action was begun in Washington, which promises to become a great legal battle, to outlaw the unfair lists of trade unions.

The new federation intends to establish labor bureaus throughout the country to furnish strike-breakers whenever needed, to register all employees of the concerns in the affiliated associations, and to weed out all organizers, agitators and other undesirable citizens. Efforts will also be made to annul certain labor laws and all labor bills will be opposed in legislative bodies, while an active interest generally will be taken in politics.

Thus the conditions that have been anticipated and discussed by Socialists in conventions and meetings are being realized, not because the Socialists possess the gift of prophecy, but for the reason that the evolution is logical and in complete harmony with capitalism's development.

What Will New York Workers Do?

What are the organized working people of New York and vicinity going to do in face of these grave questions? Will they waste more time hair-splitting over the trivial matters of craft autonomy or industrial forms of organization (about which the capitalists don't care a penny)? With the trusts practically impregnable, after all the talk of destroying or curbing them; with the open shoppers becoming more autocratic and vicious from day to day, there is nothing else to do but wipe out factionalism, close the ranks, and prepare for battle at the ballot-box as well as on the industrial field.

When such astute politicians as Roosevelt and Taft declare that unless the trusts agree to "be good," which they could not do if they would and would not if they could, "the adoption of Socialism in some form will gain great strength," it seems to me that workingmen who claim to possess ordinary intelligence ought to see that Socialism is not only not a score of years away, but an immediate probability—is right at our doors, in fact.

Let the workingmen of New York, especially the trade unionists, rally to the support of the Socialist Party and its fearless and brilliant newspaper, The Worker, which has forecasted the important issues that are now being discussed throughout the land, and then imitate the example of the Chicago workers and establish a daily that will champion their cause. Surely you can do as well as your Western brethren. The time for action has arrived. Show your colors!

GOVERNMENT BY STRIKE-BREAKERS.

The Worker last week published a letter sent out by the Bergoff Detective Agency offering its services to employers to provide men to break strikes. Now it is revealed that this very agency was used by the New York city administration to break the recent garbage workers' strike!

This fact developed thru P. L. Bergoff, head of the Bergoff Detective Agency, presenting a bill for \$24,054.80 for "assisting in breaking the strike of the garbage wagon drivers." Health Commissioner Darlington has approved the bill.

Reports state that when the strike was ordered Bergoff wrote to Commissioner Craven that he could break the strike and furnish men to remove the accumulating garbage. He said the department officials should grant him some leeway because of the situation, but he guaranteed two hundred men to be at work right away and that the strike would be broken inside of a week. The garbage, too, would be cleared away. The itemized bill sets forth that on June 28 Bergoff brought 80 strike breakers from Philadelphia; on the 29th, 113; on the 30th, 30, and on July 1 he went to Philadelphia and got 152. He said he kept 480 men on from then to July 5. He charged transportation from Philadelphia for

403 strike breakers at \$1.80 apiece each way, or a total for these items of \$1,776.

A more striking example of the limits to which a capitalist administration will go in defeating strikers can hardly be imagined than this contemptible alliance between the city hall and a private scab agency. At the very moment when the city officials were protesting that the garbage workers acted hastily and should return to work, these same officials were making a bargain with a dealer in professional thugs and strike-breakers. The McClellans and Cravens and Darlington would much prefer to pay out thousands of dollars to defeat the garbage workers who have been swindled thru outrageous fines and tyrannized over for years, than to review the grievances that caused the men to quit.

Such dirty work as this should make every workingman's blood boil with indignation and inspire him with the purpose of never resting until an answer were given to the outrage. That answer should be the retirement to private life of the capitalist officials and parties who are responsible for it and the election of Socialist workingmen who are pledged to the cause of the working class and who fight capitalist rule everywhere.

The Worker.

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed through its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1900 (Presidential)..... 99,961 1902 (State and Congressional)..... 229,762 1904 (Presidential)..... 408,230

It is practically certain that Hearst's "Independence" League will deal with Tammany Hall in making nominations this fall. This is not surprising to Socialists, but it is surprising how many honest people fail to see that such a deal reveals the true character of Hearst's organization as merely a means to land Hearst where he wants to. However, another deal this year will hasten the passing of the "Independence" League as a political factor, and the subsequent landing of Hearst himself on the shelf of political antiques.

PREPARE FOR BATTLE.

Important events of much significance to Socialists have transpired this year. The triumphant vindication of William D. Haywood in the face of all the capitalist powers employed to convict him has promoted more fraternal relations between the economic and political organizations of the working class. This result has called forth all the venom of the ruling class, a class that rejects a verdict obtained under legal forms of their own making and conditions of their own selecting. This astounding rejection of the basis of their class rule has revealed much to the workers that has hitherto been a mystery to them.

On the other hand, the spot-light performance of the presidential clown, with his farcical investigation of great corporations whose support he accepted when seeking office, have been barren of results to those who hoped some check might be placed on "predatory trusts" and thereby relieve the economic distress of the exploited. Thus far Rockefeller is the only one that has secured anything tangible from these assaults. He has collected his witness fee of \$73.95 and talks golf while Roosevelt spews platitudes at Oyster Bay and Provincetown.

While this little by-play is taking place, the capitalist class, in their fancied security, are organizing on class lines into a national association to crush the labor organizations or to reduce their power. Suit is even being instituted to take from the workers the chief economic weapon they have, and the composition of the supreme court is such that a decision in favor of the exploiters will cause no surprise.

The antagonism between the classes becomes daily more distinct and the struggle more acute, so that there is a growing consciousness of it among the working class. The development of the capitalist system not only produces the class antagonism but ever draws more victims into the conflict and forces them on to the point where they must finally realize the necessity and power of the Socialist ballot.

The Socialist Party is almost on the eve of another national election, an election that will try all our resources to meet the general campaign of deception and falsehood capitalist hirelings always indulge in. Even now the talkative Roosevelt is exhuming ancient criticisms of Socialism and exhibiting them as up-to-date intellectual wares. These attacks are flat and pointless, yet (especially since they come from such an exalted source) they make an impression on the unthinking and the uninformed. It is the Socialist task to meet these attacks with a powerful political organization capable of placing literature and speakers in the field to counteract them. No Socialist should rest satisfied that his friend is a sympathizer; wherever an avowed Socialist resides who is not a party member he should be made to see the wider range of duty that his conviction imposes on him. Not only his vote but his activity also is needed. This we must have. This we will have.

So also should the indifferent Socialist be a reader of The Worker. The party activity reported each week in its columns will stimulate him to share in it and add to its effectiveness and power. The Worker is a party paper and as such tends to interest Socialists in the political organization of the working class. To combat capitalist exploitation our press and our party must have the support of all class-conscious workers. To get that support should be the effort of every Socialist who understands our opportunity and the glorious mission of the working class.

The news dispatches reported last week that two attempts were made to blow up passenger trains on the Short Line between Cripple Creek and Colorado Springs in Colorado. Whether this is the work of Pinkertons with the view of charging the Western Federation of Miners with the crime, is a debatable question. But as Bukeye Wells failed to place the right kind of teeth in the skeleton he dug up it is necessary for the mine owners to create some other horrors to cover up that blunder as well as to influence sentiment against Pettibone and Adams when they are tried. The mine owners are still supreme in Cripple Creek and have plenty of opportunity to carry out another reign of terror. A few train wrecks or even street brawls will provide the excuse. If the deadly "inner circle" is again called into life by the mine owners and the latter damn it with their own crimes, we shall not be surprised. Anything is possible with capitalist rule in Colorado.

THE PRIVILEGE OF RICH MEN.

It is the usual thing to see the powers of government used to protect capitalist class interests in general, but instances are not uncommon in which these same powers are also at the disposal of influential capitalists when they need them for private purposes.

A short time ago William Rockefeller endeavored to drive a veteran of the civil war from the vicinity of one of his summer estates. The old man refused to move or sell his property. Rockefeller bought property all around him, in the midst of which was located the postoffice, following this up by an injunction against the old man restraining the latter from trespassing on Rockefeller's property. The veteran could not get his mail without violating the restraining order, and an appeal to the postal authorities gave him no satisfaction. The case became so notorious that prominent men protested to the postal authorities with little result.

Another case is that of Miss Paula Kilpenbourg, daughter of a wealthy theatrical manager of Berlin, who was detained at Ellis Island. Miss Kilpenbourg was held on the complaint of Horace E. Miller, a wealthy Newark man, whose charge that she was an adventuress was accepted by the immigration authorities. The girl brought letters showing that Miller had wooed her as a single man for three years, he having a family here. On discovering his identity she came to this country to sue him for breach of promise, only to be arrested at Miller's office. She was not allowed to consult with her attorney and Commissioner Watchorn refused to allow him to appear in her behalf. Watchorn, according to the press, even made the astounding admission that he could not make the details of the case public because it might show the government in the light of a tool of Miller! At the same time Watchorn advised the Department at Washington to sanction the woman's deportation.

These facts were not denied by Watchorn, and they disclose the meanest piece of business government officials have attempted to "pull off" for some time. There is always more or less chicanery and underhand dealing in government departments, but the use of an entire bureau to shield a wealthy man from his private misdeeds is something out of the ordinary. If we except the Rockefeller incident, this particular transaction was too brazen for the Washington officials to stand sponsor for, and they decided it was best to overrule Watchorn and release the girl.

There are some things that capitalist governments cannot afford to do. One of them is to brazenly place government officials at the disposal of individual capitalists whose interests or reputations are at stake. That not only reveals the class character of government but inspires contempt for it as well.

The Worker Sustaining Fund should receive attention at every local and branch meeting. Has your local or branch considered it yet?

WHAT WOULD YOU DO IN LYNN?

By Franklin H. Wentworth.

In Lynn, Mass., they make shoes. They make electrical apparatus and many other things also; but principally they make shoes. The population is composed almost wholly of wage earners. They are packed in like sardines; two or three tenements on almost every house-lot.

The city government of Lynn and all its legislative districts, representative, senatorial and congressional, are run by the capitalists. Many thousand of the workmen do not vote; many thousand of them are not even registered. But enough of them register, and vote for the candidates named by the capitalists, to insure the political rule of their masters. And so they get what they vote for.

On a certain Sunday not long ago they planned a public meeting to protest against the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone. They wanted to have the speaking on the Common, but their capitalist officials (elected by working-class votes) told them they couldn't. Lynn Common isn't a common; it is a privileged preserve. It is called a common just as Massachusetts is called a commonwealth;—because it isn't. If it were a commonwealth the common people would own it—not the landlords. People do not pay rent in a commonwealth.

The Lynn workmen did not dare to go on the "common" when the capitalist politicians (whom they, themselves, had elected) said they couldn't. There are ninety-five workmen to every five capitalists in Lynn, and the workmen could have anything they want—if they wanted it. But they

don't want what they want. They are too well licked. That is, they think they are. No one could overwork a horse, and underfeed him, and abuse him into the bargain, if the horse knew he could kick the stuffing out of anything he hitched him to. But he doesn't know it. He is condemned to slavery for life, and is shot when he gets old, because he is afraid of one or two cuts of a whip.

It's the same with the workers; only they are not shot when they get old. No one has to feed them; so no one cares if they live.

When the capitalist politicians of Lynn (who were elected by working-class votes) found that the working class was afraid to go on the common (ninety-five per cent of the Lynn population are wage workers) they gave a tip to the mayor of Lynn to give them another slap. The mayor did it. (The working class of Lynn might have been electing its own mayor for the past ten years.) The mayor thought of a most ingenious slap—and a most ingenious reason for it. Several bands had volunteered to furnish music for the parade. The mayor said they mustn't play. He said it would disturb the people in the churches.

The working class of Lynn marched silently; marched with muffled drums. You'd have thought it was Bill Haywood's funeral.

If you were a workman and lived in Lynn, and knew that the working class of Lynn could easily elect its own mayor, and council, and state representatives, and congressmen—what would you do?

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

By Jos. Wanhope.

When one has been writing special Labor Day articles regularly for Socialist papers for a period of ten years, it becomes somewhat difficult to avoid repetitions, as such special work seems to have a constant tendency to assume the form of an appeal to union men to recognize their interests as a class, and the "diametrically opposed" interests between them and their capitalist employers. In common with scores of other Socialist writers I have annually rung the changes on this subject every recurring Labor Day, and it occurs to me that to vary the theme somewhat, it might be as well to see whether these appeals have had any effect, or remain mere repetitions.

In one particular at least I think that I can see some result of this constant pounding. While I do not assert that there exists any considerable conscious recognition of antagonistic interests on the part of trade unions, still there has been a partial abandonment at least of positions held when the "identical interests of employer and employee" was an unquestioned article of faith with the average spokesman of the trade union.

A search amongst the files of trade union publications of five years or so ago will show that this "identical interests" theory was always considered a sort of trump card to lead with as a prelude or introduction to some trade union demand upon the employers. No matter what the demand might be, there was always an accompanying dissertation on the benefit the employers would derive by granting it. It left the impression that the demand was made not so much in the direct interests of those making it, as in the interests of those upon whom it was made, and the community at large.

Mr. Gompers, Mr. John Mitchell, and Mr. Henry White of the Garment Workers were adepts at this game of preaching morality to the employers and insisting that what the workers asked was really as much for the benefit of the employers as the workmen? When the coal miners demanded the eight hour day, Mr. Mitchell prefaced the demand with a statement that it was made more for the advancement of good citizenship than of the material interests of the miners. He assured the employers that more coal could be produced in eight hours than ten, and tried to convince them that they were simply standing in the way of their own interests in refusing the demand. Likewise when the National Clothing Association stated their intention of forcing the open shop on the Garment Workers' Union, Mr. White at once declared that "the manufacturers could gain nothing by returning to the old abuses," and tried to leave the impression that the resistance the union proposed to make was quite as much in the interests of the employers as of the union men.

This "Alphonse and Gaston" spectacle was naturally most exasperating to the Socialist. For or course the employers indulged in similar protestations from the opposite point of view. The open shop they declared was instituted more for the purpose of restoring to the worker the "liberty" which the closed shop deprived him of, than of increasing their profits. Neither side could convince the other and mu-

—The workers are teaching the capitalist class a lesson in history. The first lesson is that 1886 is not 1907. The "scholars" are just beginning to get it thru their thick heads.

tual accusations of hypocrisy and dishonesty flew thick and fast.

One can readily understand why the employers had to resort to this humbug. Their safety as a class, their very existence as exploiters was and still is conditioned on their success in misrepresenting the nature of the struggle. And so we see Mr. Parry, Mr. Post, and Mr. Van Cleave of the Manufacturers' Association still reiterating the old platitudes against the "un-Americanism" of the closed shop, the wickedness of the unions in limiting apprentices and thus "depriving the intelligent youth of a fair opportunity for advancement," the blindness to their own interests displayed by union men in "restricting the output," etc., etc.

There really never was any good reason why the workers should imitate the tactics of the capitalists in these matters. They never had anything to lose by openly proclaiming the truth that they were looking after their own interests solely. And I think I can perceive a well marked tendency on the part of the trade unions to drop this useless deception. I have noticed nothing of it in the present telegrapher's strike, and it appears far less frequently in the files of trade union journals now than five years ago. It is being unconsciously abandoned by the unionists and their spokesmen, and this abandonment is in itself a sign of the growing recognition of antagonistic class interests, and very possibly a result to some extent at least, of the ceaseless adjurations of Socialist writers and speakers to that effect.

The abandonment of this position is of course in no sense a spectacular move, and it is likely to be overlooked as regards its importance. But it is none the less a prelude to the occupation of a positive position from which the unionist will hand out a line of straight talk to his benevolent exploiter. Something like the following for example: "We are not deceived by your professions of regard for our interests. We know that you don't believe them yourselves and that you don't expect us to believe them. And we on our side, realize that we are unable to deceive you by pretending to concern ourselves about your profits and attempting to prove to you that you will gain nothing by lengthening our hours or by cheapening our labor. We are not concerned about your profits. The thing that interests us is how we may live better; how we may be able to secure for our own use and enjoyment a larger portion of the social values we create than we are now receiving. This we can only get at your expense. We know it and you know it, and that is why you oppose our demands. The struggle between us is not that you want to give us "liberty" which we are unwilling to accept, nor that we want to further your interests or increase your profits. It is a struggle for the product of labor—our wages against your profits; our desire to live against your desire to accumulate wealth by exploiting us."

To this position the unionist is coming—slowly it may be, but none the less surely. It means class consciousness—a recognition of class interests as completely as the expressed in Marxian formula. And to the occupation of this position, I am fain to believe the ceaseless appeals of Socialist writers and speakers have contributed not a little.

—If the automobiles keep up their record the question, "What will you do with the capitalists under Socialism?" will not have to be settled by the Socialists.

A WORD OF CHEER TO COMRADES.

By Rose Pastor Stokes.

"A word to the comrades." That is the demand. It reminds me of the word of cheer a bourgeois friend once gave:

"Why all this looking down! Why all this pointing at the sad, the sorrowful, the miserable, the wretched, the unjust in life! Is this all that you see, then? Why look down, why not look up! Come, cheer up, friend! The birds are singing, hear them? The sun shines, and things are green; the waters sparkle and the trees whisper glad secrets, and there is, oh, so much gladness in life everywhere! BE OPTIMISTIC!"

My answer to such words of cheer is this:

When an innocent, harmless people is oppressed, you rush into war—you throw yourself into the fire of battle to do and dare for others that others may be free. You are ready to give, with your nation, the last drop of blood if need be, because you feel a sister nation's wrong.

Spain? Spain shall not dare! We shall rush to the fray and we shall not yield till Cuba is free! We shall hear nothing, feel nothing, see nothing, but Cuba's misery, distress and bondage! (At least so you the people felt, no matter what economic forces brought on that war and seemed to make it necessary.) True, somewhere the birds are singing and the sun is shining, the waves are kissing pleasant shores and all nature is glad, and hundreds of thousands of human beings are glad also; ay, millions even. But who is the traitor that will dare, in a time like this, to call attention to these things away from the miseries of an oppressed people! Who the heartless ones who will dare breathe a word of these eternally glad things until an enslaved people is made free!—until the hands of the oppressors are made to drop the lash, the sword, the instrument of torture! Who!—Nay, Cuba must be free before any man who draws breath in our America will have heart to listen to the song of birds or glory in nature's gladness. Banish joy! till Cuba is free! Joy lies dead till Cuba is free!

And you tell me there is joy, and you tell me there are many happy men and women and children in our land, and you tell me that the birds sing and the fields are green, and the sun shines, and you enjoin me to look up and not down, that then I shall smile and not be sorrowful; and I tell you that there are ten million human beings in our America who are living on the edge of starvation, and I tell you that our people are being worked to the limit of their endurance, and enjoy not the fruits of their labor—and receive in return a wage to starve, suffer and die on. And I tell you they are armies of men and women past fifty cast out of the field of labor without man or state to care whether they live or die, that there are over two million little children in our land crushed beneath the burden of toil, day and night, in our mills and mines and factories, knowing of neither God nor man, except of God's silence, and of man's cruelty. And I tell you that there is a mighty class of workers in our land kept in darkness and ignorance and poverty and wretchedness and disease and vice and crime by another class of men who live in idleness and luxury upon the excessive toil of these workers. And I tell you these idlers commit a thousand crying crimes against the toilers; oppress them, and mete out to them gross injustice day by day, and heap upon them, consciously and unconsciously, misery upon misery and woe upon woe. And I tell you that the hearts of men are breaking with this woe! And that to there may be things joyous in the world and in nature, yet men must strive until social and economic injustice is wiped off the face of our fair land; until our prosperous land shall prosper all men instead of the few; until our prosperous land shall prosper in particular its toilers, the creators of its prosperity. And I tell you until industrial, economic and social despotism is wiped out in a bloodless war and freedom from wage slavery is established, there shall be constant striving till the birds sing and the sun shines and the waters ripple and na-

ture is glad for all. We have been diverted by these things long enough and poverty has grown apace, and wretchedness and misery and despair have grown apace; and injustice and greed and inequality have grown apace. We have been turning our backs on the real issues in human affairs; pointing with pride to our country's wealth, and losing sight of our people's poverty. If you have the love of men in your hearts, if you have the love of justice and truth in your hearts, I appeal to you to cease dallying with pleasures that are trifles as compared with this great issue and to take up the cause of justice, the cause of Socialism—the cause of humanity. And I tell you you must consecrate your life to it. And I tell you you must think of the millions who may not enjoy the birds and flowers, the light on sea and land, and all the myriad glad things.

For the greatest joy in a world like our world of to-day is to suffer with the millions and strive with them upward and onward, even though the slow progress.

This is my word of cheer, my word of optimism. Not the optimism this of the willfully blind who believe that if they keep gazing at the sky the earth will cease to be, and that if they keep listening to birds the cry of the oppressed will be silenced. No, this is the optimism of a divine discontent, the optimism of them that look "down" nor shut their eyes to the sight, but face the problems as they find them and vow that while the breath holds them they shall know nothing but unrest until real relief comes. Up with you! my pessimistic friend. There is work to be done. Help to do it.

That was my word of cheer then; and the same word I bring to you this Labor Day. Let not the blind rich brother discourage us. Indeed he cannot. Do the spenders dance and frivol half the night away? Then do we strive and strain till away on the morning side of midnight, till, for every age that they drag humanity downward we shall lift humanity two ages upward.

Do they spend lavishly on baubles that shall not last a day? We shall deny ourselves much that we may the more lavishly spend in the movement against the unjust order of things that will not last a generation.

Do they believe that the power of Money, arrayed against the power of Men in the Right, shall always win? Ours the privilege of proving that the power of Men in the Right, arrayed against any evil, will win in the end. Theirs the universities, yes. But ours the great corners and the public halls. Do they poison the minds of the classes against progress in their institutions of learning? Ours to sweeten the minds of the masses with a new sweet hope of progress in our institutions of learning.

A false political economy in the college is no match for a true political economy on the street corners. And Darkness in professorial chairs shall be pierced by the Light of Truth from a soap-box.

Are the purblind ones charitable and philanthropically engaged bringing thimbles full of water to the hell they have created? To work, then, with renewed strength, with whatever strength there is! The hell must be removed.

Do they gather in the golden millions, despoil men of freedom and mould them into slaves? We will gather in the human millions, make men conscious of their slavery and point the way to freedom.

Ours to cry with the new poet of the democracy:

"O, before God, I nail my heart to the agonies of the poor, I snuff excess, I seek the Real; so long as these endure in Hell, I suffer with the millions, not waste joy with the few."

This is the word of cheer from an optimistic comrade. Workers of the world, unite!—and let the bread-bond that unites us in the shop unite us also at the ballot. The one hope—inspiring word is "Work"—work and strive! from one Labor Day to the next and on and on—till the world that works is free to enjoy the fruits of its labor.

"ANNA KARENINA" AT THE HERALD SQUARE.

On next Monday evening, Sept. 2, (Labor Day) there will be produced at the Herald Square Theatre a dramatization of Tolstol's greatest novel "Anna Karenina" with Virginia Harned in the title role. This will be one of the most important productions of the theatrical season. The version in which Miss Harned appears is a translation from the French of the play which was the sensation of last season in Paris. It is said the theme of the book is presented freely and boldly and the denouement is unconventional and very thrilling. Those who have read Tolstol's powerful novel and who are interested in the theme with which it deals will be curious to see the play. Miss Harned has a capable and strong company of forty people and the production promises to be upon a first class scale.

—The residents of California must now pay one dollar per year for the privilege of hunting within the state. This does not apply, however, to hunting for a job, which by the way, is extremely fortunate for the perpetually wage plug.—Western Clarion.

A CRIMINAL FACTORY.

The Hahn legislative committee of New Jersey have been investigating the charge of cruelty made by inmates of the Rahway Reformatory and are satisfied that many of the charges are true. The testimony of a number of boys show that humane methods have not been incorporated by all penal institutions yet. The evidence shows that boys were chained, beaten with whips and blackjacks, placed in dungeons and generally mistreated in an inhuman way. One sick boy was stripped and the fire hose turned on him for not telling where he had procured a magazine found in his possession. New Jersey has millions of surplus in her treasury but the institution is starving for funds.

This sort of thing comes of placing such institutions in the hands of politicians with itching palms. A knowledge of criminology is foreign to them and the result of their administration is to transform the potential criminal into a confirmed scourge of society.

—British railway workers, under private enterprise, are sweated from 13 to 18 hours a day, and bear it without a kick. When Labor's clock is measured it hasn't enough energy to strike.—Brisbane Worker.

AN EYE FOR AN EYE.

By Clarence S. Darrow.

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SOCIAL EVOLUTION.

Social evolution, and the conception of the social movement as such an evolution, rest upon the thought that we find ourselves in a continued condition of economic and thus social change, and that specific social interests and the necessary relations of mastery are connected with each change; thus in proportion as the evolution proceeds and as the activities of the interested groups develop, the balance of power becomes displaced, with the result that the ruling classes are slowly replaced by other classes that reach control. Here also lies at bottom the thought that the division of power at any given time is truly the expression of economic relations, and is no merely accidental and artificial work; that this power can only be displaced gradually, and only as the economic relations are changed, and as at the same time the personal and subjective conditions and the characteristics of the aspiring classes are developed. In a word, social evolution is a gradual displacement of power, the creation of a new condition of society, corresponding to the overthrow of economic relations and the transformation and schooling of character.—Prof. Werner Sombart.

THE WALKING DELEGATE.

(CONTINUED.)

By Leroy Scott.

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CHAPTER XXI.—Continued.

He turned about. His face was almost wild. "I stayed away—because I love you—"

It had come! Her great strain over, she fairly collapsed in a swooning happiness. Her head drooped, and she swayed till her elbows were on her knees.

"And because I am married."

Her head uprose slowly, and she looked at him. A sickening minute passed. "Married?" she whispered.

"Yes—married."

A terrified pallor overspread her face, but the face held fixedly to his own. He stood rigid, looking at her. Her strange rigidity began to alarm him.

"What is it?" he cried.

Her face did not change; and seconds passed. Suddenly a gasp, then a little groan, broke from her. "Married!" she cried.

For a moment he was astounded; then he began dimly to understand.

"What you don't mean—" he commenced, with dry lips. He moved, with uncertain steps, up before her. "You don't—care for me?"

The head bowed a trifle.

"Oh, my God!" He half staggered backward into a chair, and his face fell into his hands.

In an agonizing vision, what might have been he saw the wide desert of his future.

"You!" He heard her voice, and he looked up.

She was on her feet, and was standing directly in front of him. Her hands were clenched upon folds of her skirt.

Her eyes were flashing.

"You!" How could you come to see me as you have, and you married?" She spoke tremulously, fiercely, and at the last her voice broke into a sob.

Tears ran down her cheeks, but she did not heed them.

Tom's face dropped back into his hands; he could not stand the awful accusation of that gaze. She was another victim of his tragedy, an innocent victim—and his victim. He saw in a flash the whole ghastly part he, in ignorance, had played. A groan burst from his lips, and he writhed in his self-abasement.

"How could you do it?" he heard her fiercely demand again. "Oh, you! you!" He heard her sweep across the little room, and then sweep back; and he knew she was standing before him, gazing down at him in anguish, anger, contempt.

He groaned again. "What can I say to you—what?"

There was silence. He could feel her eyes, unchanging, still on him. Presently he began to speak into his hands, in a low, broken voice. "I can make no excuse. I don't know that I can explain. But I never intended to do this. Never! Never!"

"You know how we met, how we came to be together the first two or three times. Afterwards . . . I said awhile ago that you were my best friend. I have had few real friends—none but you who sympathized with me, who seemed to understand me. Well, afterwards I came because—I never stopped to think why I came. I guess you understood, and I liked you. And so I came. As a man might come to see a good man friend. And I never once thought I was doing wrong. And I never thought of my wife—that is, you understand, that she made it wrong for me to see you. I never thought—If you believe in me at all, you must believe this. You must! And then—one day—I saw you with another man, and I knew I loved you. I awoke. I saw what I ought to do. I tried to do it—but it was very hard—and I came to see you again—the last time. I said once more I would not see you again. It was still hard, very hard—but I did not. And then—your letter—"

His words dwindled away. Then, after a moment, he said very humbly: "Perhaps I don't just understand how to be a gentleman."

Again silence. Presently he felt a light touch on his shoulder. He raised his eyes. She was still gazing at him, her face very white, but no anger in it.

"I understand," she said.

He rose—weak. "I can't ask that you forgive me."

"No. Not now."

"Of course. I have meant to you only grief—pain. And can mean only that to you, always."

She did not deny his words.

"Of course," he agreed. Then he stood, without words, unmoving.

"You had better go," she said at last.

He took his hat mechanically. "The future?"

"You were right."

"You mean—we should not meet again?"

"This is the last time."

Again he stood silent, unmoving.

"You had better go," she said. "Good night."

"Good night."

He moved sideways to the door, his eyes never leaving her. He paused. She stood just as she had since she had touched his shoulder. He moved back to her, as in a trance.

"No," she held up a hand, as if to ward him off.

He took the hand—and the other

hand. They were all a-tremble. And he bent down, slowly, toward her face that he saw as in a mist. The face did not recede. Their cold lips met. At the touch she collapsed, and the next instant she was sobbing convulsively in his arms.

And all that night she lay dressed on her couch. . . . And all that night he walked the streets.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE PROGRESS OF THE STRIKE.

When morning began to creep into the streets, and while it was yet only a dingy mist, Tom slipped quietly into his flat and stretched his wearied length upon the couch, his anguish subdued to an aching numbness by his own walk. He lay for a time, his eyes turned dully into the back yard, watching the dirty light grow clearer; and presently he sank into a light sleep.

After a little his eyes opened and he saw Maggie looking intently at him from their bedroom door.

For a moment the two of them maintained a silent gaze. Then she asked: "You were out all night?"

"Yes," he answered passively.

"Why?"

He hesitated. "I was walking about—thinking."

"I should think you would be thinking! After what happened to you Wednesday, and after losing your job yesterday?"

He did not correct her misrepresentation of his answer, and as he said nothing more she turned back into the bedroom, and soon emerged dressed.

As she moved about preparing breakfast his eyes rested on her now and then, and in a not unnatural selfishness he dully wondered why they two were married. Her feeling for him, he knew, was of no higher sort than that attachment which dependence upon a man and the sense of being linked to him for life may engender in an unspiritual woman. There was no love between them; they had no ideas in common; she was not this, and not this, and not this. And all the things that she was not, the other was. And it was always to be Maggie that he was, to see thus intimately.

He had bowed to the situation as the ancients bowed to fate—accepted it as a fact as unchangeable as death that has fallen. And yet, as he lay watching her, thinking it was to be always so—always!—his soul was filled with agonizing rebellion; and so it was to be thru many a day to come. But later, as his first pain began to settle into an aching sense of irreparable loss, his less selfish vision showed him that Maggie was no more to blame for their terrible mistake than he, and not so much; and that she, in a less painful degree, was also a pitiable victim of their error. He became consciously considerate of her. For her part, she at first marvelled at this gentleman, then slowly yielded to it.

But this is running ahead. The first days were all the harder to Tom because he had no work to share his time with his pain. He did not seek another position; as he had told Ruth, he knew it would be useless to ask for work so long as the charge of being a dynamiter rested upon him. He walked about the streets, trying to forget his pain in mixing among his old friends, with no better financial hope than to wait till the court had cleared his name. Several times he met Pig Iron Pete, who, knowing only the public cause for Tom's defection, prescribed a few drinks as the best cure for such sorrow, and showed his faith in his remedy of offering to take the same medicine. And one evening he brought his cheerless presence to the Barrys.

"Poor fellow!" sighed Mrs. Barry after he had gone. "He takes his thumps hard."

One day as he walked about the streets he met Petersen, and with the Swede was a stocky, red-faced, red-necked man wearing a red necktie whose brilliance came to a focus in a great diamond pin. Petersen had continued to call frequently after nightly attendance had become unnecessary.

Two weeks before Tom had gleaned from him by hard questioning that the monthly rent of twelve dollars was overdue, the landlord was raging, there was nothing with which to pay, and also nothing in the house to eat. The next day Tom had drawn fifteen dollars from his little bank account, and held it by him to give to Petersen when he next called. But he had not come again. Now on seeing him Tom's first feeling was of guilt that he had not carried the needed money to Petersen's home.

The stocky man, when he saw the two were friends, withdrew himself to the curb and began to clean his nails with his pocket knife. "How are you, Petersen?" Tom asked.

"I'm purty good," Petersen returned, glancing restlessly at the stocky man.

"You don't need a little money, do you?" Tom queried anxiously.

"No, I'm vorkin'." He again looked restlessly at his manhandling friend.

"You don't say. That's good. What at?"

Petersen's restlessness became painful. "At de docks."

Tom saw plainly that Petersen was anxious to get away, so he said good-by and walked on, puzzled by the Swede's strange manner, by his rather unusual companion, and puzzled also as to how his work as longshoreman permitted him to roam the streets in the middle of the afternoon.

This class has persisted to the present time, constantly increasing its numbers relative to the whole population.

They tell me, Mr. John Smith, that you are not a Socialist. How is that? Why aren't you? Is it because your preacher, or your local politician, has told you that Socialism isn't at all the right thing? Or have you read somewhere the assertion of some college head that Socialism won't do? Or has some professorial underling of Mr. Belmont or of Mr. Morgan influenced you? Or the great Theodore himself by means of one of his official pronouncements regarding undesirable citizens and undesirable social systems? Or are you merely too indolent to concern yourself about your social obligations?

They tell me, also, that you are a member of the union in your trade. So far, so good. You recognize at least a part of your interests as against those of your employers. As a member of your union you are engaged in a constant struggle for better conditions, shorter hours and higher wages. Or if it happens that the conditions, hours and wages in your trade are about as favorable as you can for the time expect, you are at least engaged in a struggle to maintain them at their present level. You recognize a common interest with your fellows in your own trade. Isn't it about time now to consider a wider and fuller community of interest—a oneness of interest with all men who work for wages on or about machinery owned by other men?

Trade-unionism is the first spontaneous manifestation of this sense of oneness of interest. Long before workmen have reached a sense of the need of a reorganized social system, their immediate needs in the matter of wages, hours and conditions prompt them to associate for offense and defense against their employers. You recognize that, don't you? Have you any employers in your union? Certainly not. Not even the best of the "good" employers. Common horse-sense tells you that the employer has one set of interests, while you have a different set of interests. Consequently you do not think it best for the welfare of your union to include employers in its membership.

That difference of interest, John, is one that runs thruout all the processes of modern society. You will recognize the fact when you stop to think about it. The trouble is, you haven't thought about it. You take it for granted that the other your employer's interests are antagonistic to your own in the matter of wages, hours and conditions in your particular trade, yet in a thousand other matters you may have like interests with him—that you may, without loss, vote for his candidates for mayor, legislators, Congressmen and President.

Let us see about that. Every social state is based upon certain arrangements for producing and distributing goods. The sum of those arrangements in any particular time is known as an economic system. Every economic system builds up a superstructure of law, custom and administration. In other words, any particular social system, including the general form of government, will be found always to be a reflex of the economic system that underlies it. A patriarchate, a society in which the father governs absolutely the family, produces one sort of general government. A slave-system produces another, a serf-system still another, and a wage-system another yet. Not that there may not be two nations adjoining, both about equally advanced in industry, one being headed by a king and one by a president. Such irregularities will of course be found during the period in which one economic system is passing over into another system. But even at such times, the one nation is headed by a king and one by a president, the general social structure, the code of law, the mode of administration, the standards of right and wrong, in the one nation will resemble those of the other nation just about in proportion as the underlying economic systems of the two nations resemble each other.

The economic system under which we live, as you well know, John, is known as the capitalist system. It is not an old system, as systems go, dating back only about 150 years. That is, its infancy began about that long ago. But it was a good while in its infancy; and the time is short, say a few decades, since it reached anything like its present power. No one is criminally responsible for it. Like Topey, it just grew, for it couldn't help growing. It got its start when the first great inventions were made and when steam was applied to factory work. The result of these changes was to take the workman away from his tools and lodge him in a factory or machine shop, where he had to work upon machines owned by other men. He had to do this or starve. He had to give over the home work which before that he had done with his own tools, and take the wages offered him by the owner of the machines.

The advantage of this mode of producing goods was very soon apparent. That is, the advantage to the owner. The advantage to the worker was not so marked. But factories increased, capital became concentrated, and there was soon created a large class of workers owning nothing and having no means of making a living except by working for others.

This class has persisted to the present time, constantly increasing its numbers relative to the whole population.

WHY AREN'T YOU A SOCIALIST?

By W. J. Ghent.

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This class has persisted to the present time, constantly increasing its numbers relative to the whole population.

It now numbers, in this nation, some 20,308,000 persons out of some 29,073,000 persons engaged in gainful occupations. It is the class to which you belong, John, even though you are not wholly aware of the fact—even though you are inclined to take the words of a Strenuous and Distinguished Person that you are just as good in the eyes of the law as any one else, and that nothing less than the Square Deal is ever handed out to you.

Now, social and governmental systems, John, are not run for the benefit of the working class. It doesn't make any difference whether this working class is a slave class, a serf class, or a wage-earning class. The social structure that arises upon the foundations of an economic system is always one that accords as fully as possible with the interests of the Owning Class. Of course the Owning Class cannot have everything, particularly in a society wherein the workers have the ballot. But it takes everything it can get, and that is pretty much the whole thing.

It does not matter to you if there should be temporary fights between factions of this Owning Class. Just now, you may observe, John, a very spirited conflict, the frequently degenerating into sham battle and farce, between the Middle Class and the Magnate Class. The Irrepressible Theodore is the visible and audible champion of this Middle Class, which feels itself being put out of business, and doesn't care to be annihilated. But Middle Class and Magnate Class are only two factions of the great Owning Class, and it doesn't matter, so far as you are concerned, John, which wins. It is all one to you. Your share will be about the same in either case.

It is this great Owning Class which in the main determines what laws shall be passed, what judges, governors, legislators, Congressmen and Presidents shall be elected, and what persons shall go to jail. Of course this Owning Class doesn't poll all the votes. Neither does it fight the battles in times of war. It has something better. It calls upon your class to vote its ballots and to fight its battles—and you cheerfully and often enthusiastically comply. You wouldn't if you knew better. But there's the rub—you don't know any better. Just as far as the economic conflict is perceived by you—that is, to just the extent that the wages, hours and conditions in your workshop may be influenced by united action against your employer—you are wise. But the this phase of the economic conflict is the most perceptible one—the one easiest for a slow-witted man to see—it is not the most important phase.

Beyond a certain point, John, even as you are beginning to see, your union cannot better your hours, wages or conditions. The other fellows have the machinery, the railroads, the steamboats, the coal-lands and about everything else worth while. They are able to defeat you and your comrades in the majority of your strikes. From the army of out-of-workers, even in these most "prosperous" times, they can pretty readily fill every place vacated by you. What matters it if you need food, clothing and a thousand comforts for yourselves, your wives and your children? They also need things—silks, wines, automobiles, country estates, city palaces. They need other things—legislators, Congressmen, judges, editors, and the like, and some of these things are expensive. And THEIR needs come first. If they gave you to YOUR needs, there wouldn't be so much left for themselves. Their first duty is to themselves, as they see it, and besides they have the power—which you haven't—of saying who shall be served first.

They own, and you work. They determine the rules of the game. You obey, or you don't play. Their will is dominant thruout all the processes of law and administration. It will be so as long as they own the machinery of production. A like dominance will prevail as long as any one part of the community owns this machinery. It would not matter if to-morrow every present member of the Owning Class were dislodged from ownership, if a new set of owners were put in their places. Only by society as whole assuming the ownership of the means of production and distribution will it be possible for you to get your rightful share of the product of your toil. Only so will it be possible for you even to be sure of the opportunity of toil when you want it.

This is all very commonplace information, John. But perhaps you haven't thought about it. With some persons, you know, it is necessary to state fundamental facts but once. But with others, it takes ten, a hundred, even a thousand times; while with still others a reiteration as constant as that of the ticking of a clock for forty years will prove futile. I hope, John, that you are in Group I; and that when you come to carry the sense of your economic interests to a wider scope than that of the small shop wherein you work, you will see that your quarrel is not alone with your immediate employer. Poor chap, he is probably doing the best he can, seeing that he has to compete with a hundred other employers. Your conflict is with the whole employing class, and your interest is one with that of all other wage-earners. Take a thought about the matter, John, and you can't help being a Socialist.

Now, social and governmental systems, John, are not run for the benefit of the working class. It doesn't make any difference whether this working class is a slave class, a serf class, or a wage-earning class. The social structure that arises upon the foundations of an economic system is always one that accords as fully as possible with the interests of the Owning Class. Of course the Owning Class cannot have everything, particularly in a society wherein the workers have the ballot. But it takes everything it can get, and that is pretty much the whole thing.

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Westward our people have gone until they met the hungry yellow man coming out of the Pacific Sea. They drove him back. In China and Japan are some five hundred millions of people, about one-third of the human race. They have learned to use the great modern machinery. These countries have a boundless supply of cheap, imitative labor. They can make goods cheaper than we can. The Chinese and Japanese need not come to America to take Jack's work. They are producing, just as he is, to sell to all the world—to the world's market. The cheapest man wins out and the end is not yet. Jack's corner will grow narrower and narrower in the face of the competition of the far east.

The machine is bidding for Jack's job and it bids away down—it asks for no wages. The machine displaces fifty or five hundred Jacks and works for oil enough to keep it running. The machinery of our day is the embodied labor of dead men. Thru it the dead compete with the living. They defeat the living. They do not ask for food, clothing and shelter. Past generations have left us the machines, these silent servants. A few men have gobbled the great gift and nine-tenths of the people are enslaved and pauperized because of the bequest.

Jack's chance to labor is attacked by the trust. When the National Biscuit Company established itself in Minneapolis, Minn., it bought out and closed five factories in other parts of the state. What became of the managers, mixers, husters and peelers who had worked in these factories? Did they turn to other industries? Not to the tobacco industry certainly, for just at that time the smaller tobacco plants were being mercilessly crushed by the great trusts of the east. Concentration goes on in all industries.

Why not work at selling goods instead of producing them? Cracker salesmen were turned off by the dozen. Department stores everywhere now distribute more goods with less help than the smaller stores could do. Mail order houses take a large share of the trade and become a sort of selling trust. They throw out the retailer and those connected with him.

So your Jack finds the bread problem each year a harder one. He is afraid to undertake the responsibility of a family. Many young working women prefer to depend upon themselves rather than to marry the men of their class since they see that only drudgery and bitter poverty reward the labor of the poor man. Thus you, my sister, have come into industry. The children have come, every cheap thing has come to battle with Jack every inch of the way for a chance to earn bread.

Does all this concern you and what shall we do about it? Shall we kill

You are not a worker in the Socialist movement, my sister. You say there is no good reason why you should be. Is this true? Let us talk it over.

You know we must live. We must ourselves work for our bread or find some one who will work for us. The husband is called the bread winner. The wife works, it is true. But you know—do you not?—that it would be a difficult matter to live on the profits of keeping house for one's self. Jack must pay for the flour. So we women will not deny it—we have lived for the most part by finding some one who would earn bread for us. Whether this is right or desirable is a question apart from this discussion. It is the fact.

Now no argument is needed to show that whatever deprives the bread winner of his chance to win bread, takes the bread also from those for whom he wins it. The Socialist movement has sprung up because year by year the difficulty of finding work grows greater and because the hardship and poverty of those who toil grow ever more intense. The laborer frequently cannot support himself, much less a family. Hence, my sister, you have come into industry to make your fight and you must reckon with all the causes that have disabled your brother. What are these causes?

Not so many years ago if Jack could find no employment in the cities, he could go west and take up the good free land. The railroads and the government encouraged the people to settle the wilds and develop the country. Now when a tract of government land is thrown open, the people stand for fifty hours in line waiting their turn to file on a claim. When the signal is given, they crowd and rush into the new territory, their guns on their shoulders. They are paying for the land at that. The good free land of the west is exhausted. Here is one opportunity closed to the laborer of today.

So Jack stays in the cities. The European immigrant comes to compete with him for the factory job. Seven-tenthousand came thru New York Harbor in one day last year. Do you figure that they make the task of finding work easier for Jack? And he cannot go west and take up a good free farm.

Westward our people have gone until they met the hungry yellow man coming out of the Pacific Sea. They drove him back. In China and Japan are some five hundred millions of people, about one-third of the human race. They have learned to use the great modern machinery. These countries have a boundless supply of cheap, imitative labor. They can make goods cheaper than we can. The Chinese and Japanese need not come to America to take Jack's work. They are producing, just as he is, to sell to all the world—to the world's market. The cheapest man wins out and the end is not yet. Jack's corner will grow narrower and narrower in the face of the competition of the far east.

LET'S TALK IT OVER, SISTER.

By Anna A. Maley.

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INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

In view of the increased pressure on space in The Worker this week the report of Chile to the International Socialist Congress is given in this department instead of the usual news from different countries.

CHILE.

In Chile, where a workingmen's party was founded on March 20, 1887, under the name of the Democratic Party, the existence of the International Socialist Bureau until recent years, and for various reasons no relations with it have been established.

The program of the party, as published in "El Proletario," has been sent to the library of the Bureau. If it is not very clear upon the subject of the class struggle and is not altogether modern, this is because the party was founded by the Chilean proletariat in a conservative environment which did not produce in them the intellectual capacity for anything better.

The secretariat of the Democratic Party is established in the People's House at Santiago de Chile, where also is the office of "La Reforma," its official paper, of which I was the founder.

Some retrospective details concerning the Democracy in Chile may not be without value.

Francisco Bilbao was the first, in 1860, to propagate equalitarian ideas by means of the press and of public speeches, and to preach social reforms as liberal as could then be advocated, considering the conditions of the time.

Thirty years later the seed harvest sown by Bilbao began to bear fruit. A number of manual workers and intellectuals, in order to promote social reforms, grouped themselves under the name of the Republican School, and founded a publication called "Reason."

In 1887 the Democratic party was founded in the capital. It then numbered 60 adherents. The founders were promptly stigmatized by the bourgeois press as criminals and anarchists.

A little later the street-railway company raised second-class fares from 2 1/2 to 3 centavos. The party felt its duty to combat this imposition upon the working people. It made an agitation and the people responded. Great protest meetings were held and committees of citizens called up the company and the municipality to obtain the restoration of the old rates.

The party pursued with greater ardor than before its work of propaganda, and hundreds of workingmen joined its organization.

In 1894 the party won its first political success by the election in Valparaiso of Angel Guarello, a lawyer. He was an excellent Socialist, and was the first to propose to change the name of the party by substituting the word "Socialist" for "Democratic."

workingmen's party won another magnificent victory in the election of Artemio Gutiérrez, who was re-elected several times and sat, in all, nine years in the Chamber. Thus the party had then two Deputies. At the same time it captured five seats in the Municipal Council of Valparaiso, which gave it the majority there. It held this power for three years and founded five democratic schools which became centers of active propaganda.

Antemio Gutiérrez was re-elected at Santiago in 1900, but Guarello was defeated at Valparaiso by reason of dissensions within the party. On the other hand, at Concepcion, a city in Southern Chile, the party triumphantly elected Malaquias Concha, who ardently opposed the project of universal obligatory military service and very nearly defeated it. Thus the party still had two Deputies.

In 1901, at a by-election in Santiago, we got a third Deputy, in the person of Dr. Francisco Landu.

In 1903 Gutiérrez was returned from Santiago and Concha from Concepcion and Guarello reconquered his seat in Valparaiso, where we again obtained also a majority in the Municipal Council, electing five members.

In 1906 six of our candidates for the Chamber were triumphant at Antofagasta, Valparaiso, Concepcion, Maluco, Cautin, and Valdivia. But by the intrigues and corruption of the bourgeois members of Antofagasta, Maluco, and Cautin were disqualified and the defeated bourgeois candidates seated in their place.

The party has over 100 local groups in as many localities in all parts of the country.

It possesses the following papers, copies of which are sent you to be exhibited at Stuttgart: Daily "La Reforma" at Santiago, "La Vanguardia" at Antofagasta, "La Industria" at Concepcion, and "La Voz del Obrero" (The Worker's Voice) at Talca; appearing every alternate day, "El Pueblo Obrero" (The Working People) at Iquique; twice a week "La Justicia" at Talcahuano and "El Proletario" at Copiella; weekly "La Razon (Reason)" at Ovalle; "La Libertad Social" at Antofagasta, "El Trebojo" (Labor) at Coquimbo, "La Defensa" at Villa del Mar, "El Deber" (Duty) at Chafaral, and "La Albarada" (The Serenade), a feminist organ, at Santiago. The editorial conduct of these papers, in general, faithfully reflects the intellectual culture of the toiling masses. The printing plants are the property of workingmen's associations.

Besides these journals, we have the following reviews: "Tierra y Libertad" (Land and Liberty) at Casa Blanca; "El Tnabajo" (188 pages) at Iquique; "El Defensor", 45 pages at Talca; "La Defensa", 32 pages, at Carmonel; "Democracia" at Nueve Imperis; "La Estrella" (The Star) at San Javier; "La Regeneracion" at Rengo; and "La Discusion" at Chillan.

For six or eight years a group within the party has advocated changing its name and officially adopting Socialist principles and tactics. This group is daily growing in importance and there is good reason to hope that its views will triumph in the near future.

As for the Anarchists, they have made little progress in this country. They have not yet succeeded in establishing a permanent paper or forming any organization capable of continued existence.

I would request that the International Bureau inform the secretariat of the party in Chile as to the basis and conditions of affiliation with the International Socialist movement. It is probable that the Chilean Democratic Party will be represented at the next international congress after that of Stuttgart.

As the question of immigration and emigration figures on the agenda of the Stuttgart Congress, I deem it worth while to make some remarks upon that subject here. For my part, I absolutely confirm what Farina of Punta-Arenas has written you in his letter of Jan 8 last, published in the February-March Report of the Bureau. I have traveled all over the Republic between September and April, 1906, and I have discovered that there are plenty of hands, especially in the Northern regions (the mines and salt-peter works) and in the large cities of the Center. Moreover a large number of workers spontaneously immigrate from the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, and Peru, especially at times when work is abundant.

Chilean capitalists are not undertaking works requiring large numbers of laborers. The bourgeois of their country do not like to expose themselves directly on the fields of industry and commerce, but prefer to engage in speculations on 'change and in money-lending operations. The public works are not numerous and do not require foreign workers.

The Labor Congress is at present establishing statistics of the labor movement in each locality, showing, for each trade, whether there is a lack or an abundance of hands, in order to facilitate and regulate the mobilization of the workers.

Chilean money is now much depreciated. The peso (or plaster), is ordinarily worth 15 pesos striling (25 to

The Labor Movement.

THE BREWERS AND A. F. OF L.

As a result of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans, voting against the brewery workers union, a new central body, the United Labor Council, has been organized with over twenty local unions, including freight haulers, electrical workers, brewers, teamsters, tailors. The new organization declares it will not tolerate national interference with local union affairs. The A. F. of L. administration is blamed for the trouble thru its insistence that the brewers unions be not seated in the old central body.

The New Jersey State Federation of Labor convention at Trenton two weeks ago after a long discussion voted to seat the brewers delegates whose credentials were protested because the national union is not in the A. F. of L. From reports it appears the A. F. of L. expulsion of the brewers is meeting with general disapproval from the rank and file of the unions represented in the central bodies of the country.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor met in Norfolk, Va., last week to complete arrangements for the annual convention to be held in that city on Nov. 12.

The National Convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers at Toronto last week discarded the referendum for the election of officers and decided to elect in convention. It is stated that some locals threaten to secede if the rule is enforced.

ELBERT HUBBARD, "HUMANITARIAN."

A deputy state inspector of factories forced Elbert Hubbard to dismiss a dozen boys and girls he employed in his printery and hotel at East Aurora, N. Y., last week. In violating the labor law Hubbard stated he wanted to give the children a chance to earn money during the vacation season. Ever hear that benevolent plea before?

The following national conventions will be held the coming week: International Association of Machinists at St. Louis, Sept. 2; Postoffice Clerks at Indianapolis, Sept. 2; Sawmill Workers at Chicago, Sept. 3; Woodsmen and Saw Mill Workers at Eureka, Cal., Sept. 3.

IRON MOLDERS CHANGE NAME.

At the recent national convention of the Iron Molders Union the name was changed to International Molders Union of North America, in order to include all those working at the molding industry. Dues were increased from 25 cents to 40 cents per week, beginning Oct. 1, next. There were 532 delegates at the convention which was in session twenty-one days. General officers elected were:

Joseph F. Valentine, president; Michael J. Keough, vice president; John Campbell, second vice-president; John R. O'Leary, third vice-president; Lawrence O'Keefe, fourth vice-president; E. J. Denny, secretary; Victor Kleiber, assistant secretary; R. H. Metcalf, financier and Alex Faulkner, treasurer.

One man has secured in the course of a year all of the funes of the Milk Wagen Drivers' Union of Chicago. By means of duplicate accounts and juggling an officer was able to appropriate \$20,000 for himself and there is little hope of the amount being recovered.

REMEMBER CRITCHLOW?

W. G. Critchlow, president of an "International Labor Union," seems destined to disappear in that role as

capitalism and furnish soldiers for the bourgeoisie.

The working class population, which is now passing thru a period of organization and education, and which is seeking to establish firmly its political and its trade-union movement and its numerous papers, can now do this without too great difficulty because the bourgeoisie is at present deprived of the means to exploit it more.

It is true that the arrival of foreign labor in this market would arrest and paralyze this emancipating action by furnishing the bourgeoisie with the opportunity of exploitation. It is, then, the duty of the International to co-operate in the task of emancipation of the Chilean workers by putting all possible obstacles in the way of the government's efforts to stimulate immigration to Chile.

There is another fact of which it is necessary to take account; this is the lack of men for the police service, the army, and the navy. For four or five years past it has been absolutely impossible to fill the ranks of the army and navy. Workingmen refuse to enter the barracks—some, and they are numerous, because they are conscious antimilitarists, others for economic reasons; the soldiers are paid only 25 Chilean peasters (about \$6.25) a month.

As for the police, in all localities and especially in those where the labor movement is strongest, the situation is still worse. There are cities—Antofagasta, Tocopilla, and others—where I have observed that it is impossible to get one-third of the number of the men needed for the police force. The chiefs are continually sending out agents to beguile the ignorant into the police service, but hardly do they fill a few places before desertions create as many new vacancies.

A great abundance of hands in Chile would only provide reserves for

well as the body he organized. Charges of corruption and dishonesty against him are being made by his own locals as well as by the labor press. The New Jersey locals recently met at Red Bank and unanimously decided to withdraw from the organization. Repeated attempts have been made to get a financial statement from Critchlow but all have been failures. The best they could get was an invitation to buy "grand lodge stock," a financial scheme devised by the president to fill the national treasury. (?) The New Jersey members could never get strike benefits or sick and death claims they were entitled to. Resolutions were adopted severely condemning Critchlow and an attorney has been secured to bring suit against him for an accounting. The "Typographical Journal" also charges Critchlow with granting a charter to "rat" printers at Pensacola, Fla.

A strike against the largest parochial school in the world has been declared by the carpenters' district council of Chicago for installing seats made in a non-union woodworking establishment.

WILL FIGHT VAN CLEAVE.

It is probable that the executive officers of the American Federation of Labor will institute a counter suit against the National Association of Manufacturers. President Gompers is reported as saying: "If Van Cleave expects us to surrender the rights that cost centuries of struggles by the people, he is mistaken in his men. We know we are within our legal rights and we propose to exercise them regardless of personal consequences."

"I am strong in my conviction that when it comes to the test of surrendering my rights as an American citizen or surrendering to an injunction of the courts, I shall not hesitate to exercise my rights."

Erie Typographical Union, No. 77, is carrying on a vigorous fight against two local show printing houses—the Erie Litho and Printing Co., and the Walker Show Print—for refusing to employ union men. Shows and circuses are being actively canvassed and a large number have already declared they will handle only printing with the union label. Union men are not patronizing stores, barber shops and other places that display show printing without the label.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE EMPLOYEES UNION.

About two thousand agents and solicitors of insurance companies have been organized into the "The International Union of Industrial Insurance Employees." Union men are being urged to do business only with those who can show a union card or button of the Insurance Employees. Agents can be admitted as members at large or by forming a local. Applications must be witnessed by some reliable union man and accompanied with a fee of \$1. Applications may be forwarded to J. D. Williams, 105 Portland street, Boston, Mass.

BUTTE TIED UP.

Butte, Mont., is reported to be tied up completely by strikes of telephone and linemen, operators, telegraphers, mail carriers and machinists. The city is isolated from the world. Newspapers have to depend upon exchanges for news from outside of Montana; the distribution of second class mail matter is demoralized; the telephone system is completely silent and the machinists strike is causing the mines to shut down. All of which is another illustration of the fact that labor is the essential factor in society and the "directing ability" or the capitalists cuts no ice whatever.

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WHY IDEAS CHANGE.

In changing the modes of production, mankind changes all its social relations. The hand mill creates a society with the feudal lord; the steam mill a society with the industrial capitalist. The same men who establish social relations in conformity with their material production also create principles, ideas and categories in conformity with their social relations. All such ideas and categories are therefore historical and transitory products.—Karl Marx.

Some say that you are Undesirable Citizens

But you are very desirable at the

UNITED HAT STORES

EAST BROADWAY, Cor. RUTGERS ST.

Are you all through with your Straw Hat? Come and leave it with us, in exchange for an up-to-date Hat.

We have them for the Fall in all styles, colors and prices, from \$1.50 up to \$5.00

ALL UNION MADE

COME AND SELECT A DESIRABLE APARTMENT FROM THE CHARLOTTE APARTMENTS.

Steam heat, hot water, bath, ice box, gas range and a lot of other improvements; high ground, open country view—at entrance to Crotona Park; only 35 minutes to City Hall.

ROOMS ARE FULL OF SUNSHINE. 4-5-6 ROOMS, \$18 UP. SIX WEEKS FREE RENT.

West Farms Express to Freeman Street Station, walk 2 blocks north on Wilkins Avenue to One Hundred and Seventeenth Street.

FOX, 881 East 170th, 5th Floor from Corner.

4 UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE, PARLOR-SUITS, BEDDING, RUGS etc., GO 2 THE Geiger & Braverman Furniture Company 307 GRAND STREET, Cor. ALLEN STREET NEW YORK CITY.

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 writings of a well-known philosopher. The little sketches in the present volume are in the Whitmanesque style of the "Spirit" editorials and papers 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 is no greater.

For the foremost man is held back by the hindmost; the universe is run by block signals; any human wreck, anywhere, closes the line. Individual salvation is a lie born of a selfish 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 lowest life; when equality of opportunity shall at last allow one man to attain to what he would be without crushing another in the process; then and then only will latest individual powers become manifest; powers 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., 15 SPRUCE STREET P. O. BOX 1512 NEW YORK CITY

LABOR DIRECTORY

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

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: 245 (Bohemian)—311 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 1 (German)—85 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 111—Clubhouse, 213 E. 84th St., 7:30 p. m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. V—3309 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VI—2020 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—1430 Second Ave., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulstich's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m. at Clubhouse, 242-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wendler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION NO. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 245 East 84th street. William L. Draper, 482 W. Thirty-eighth street, New York City, Recording Secretary, H. M. Stoffers, 221 East 13th street, Financial Secretary.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION, meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m. in Links Assembly Room, 331-253 East Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT.—Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at 516 E. Eighth-second street. Board of Directors meets every Monday at 8 p. m. at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3317 or 3318 Worth.

LOCALS.—TROY, N.Y., Socialist Party, meets 2d and 3d Wednesdays in Germania Hall, Secretary, W. Wollnik, 1 Boston St.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets second Tuesday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 245 E. 84th st., New York City.

LABOR SECRETARIAT Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE 88699 FRANKLIN

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

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

Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

The above society was founded in the year 1894 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 235 local branches with 81,507 male and 6,408 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 15 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00 and of \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and limits of time \$3.00 and \$2.00 respectively. \$250 death benefits guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 15 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 \$1.75 cents and 25 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities and towns where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen of legal age, who adhere 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.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance

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

OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street. Office hours, 10 a. m. except Sundays and holidays, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. BROOKLYN: Every Tuesday evening from 7-9, at the Labor Lyceum, 946 Wiloughby Ave. For initiation and increase of rates and changes of address notification only. Branches: Albany, Yonkers, Troy, Glensville, Binghamton, Oneida, Tonawanda, Schenectady, Rochester, etc. Trenton, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Passaic, South River, Rahway, N. J. New Haven, Waterbury, Meriden, Middletown, Bridgeport, Rockville, Stamford, Conn. Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass. Lanseria, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Altoona, Scranton, Erie, Allentown, Pa. Chicago, Ill. Fresno, Cal. Cleveland, O. Manchester, N. H. Baltimore, Md. St. Louis, Mo. Providence, R. I. For addresses of the branch financial Secretaries see "Vorwaerts."

DENTISTS.

DR. MATILDA SINAI, DENTIST, 243 East 80th St., New York Phone, 3060-70th St.

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

Dr. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 121 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn. Telephone No. 3113 Main.

DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., corner Lexington Ave., DENTIST, All work guaranteed. Special liberal prices for comrades of the S. P. Telephone: 3067-70th St.

DR. J. KADIN, DENTIST, 110 RIVINGTON ST. MODERATE PRICES.

Dr. L. HERMANN SURGEON DENTIST, 165 Henry St., nr. Jefferson St. Above the Socialist Library Society.

PARTY NEWS.

NATIONAL.

State Secretaries will assist by filing with the National Office the names and addresses of all Hungarian and Bohemian local secretaries or sympathizers.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGANIZERS.

Geo. H. Goebel, Arizona, under direction of State Committee.

NEW JERSEY.

All comrades in Hudson County are earnestly requested to send in their names to the Campaign Committee, 375 Central Avenue, Jersey City.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts state convention, composed of delegates elected at caucuses Sept. 10, will meet in Balne Memorial Hall, Monday, Sept. 16, to nominate a full state ticket for the fall election.

BOSTON.

All members of the Socialist Party of Boston are requested to attend a general meeting of the party membership on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 8 p. m., at Pilgrim Hall, 604 Washington street.

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. V. Holloway, whose name was recently given as a speaker who would accept some engagements in the state, has been compelled on account of health to cease public speaking for a while.

FROM STATE HEADQUARTERS.

Reports from Altoona are to the effect that the police interference with J. L. Pitts' meetings has given Socialist meetings a boost in that city.

NEW YORK STATE.

State Committee held regular meeting Aug. 26. Communications were read as follows: Day Local, Troy, Schenectady, Syracuse, and others asked for information about amendment to primary law.

NEW YORK CITY.

City Executive Committee met Monday, Aug. 19. Fourty-four applications were referred to General Committee. Action on a letter from Comrade Petriella of Minnesota, stating that Mother Jones is coming to New York, was deferred until Organizer gets more definite information.

INCUMPTABILITY OF TEMPER.

is considered in upper circles as good grounds for divorce. It manifests itself in its most pronounced form in quarrels over the money sack.

the state seems to be waking up very slowly and that he likes to work in unorganized districts, even tho the work is harder than where we have organizations.

Since last report ten street meetings have been held. Collections amounted to \$19.27. Literature, \$6.33. Three meetings were not held on account of bad weather.

The Campaign Committee have ordered one thousand copies of the Labor Day edition of The Worker, also five hundred copies per week until election.

Out-of-town visitors to the picnic can either go to headquarters, 1355 Arch street, or go direct to the grounds.

The regular monthly meeting of Local Philadelphia will be held Sunday, Sept. 2. All comrades are earnestly requested to attend.

Open-air meetings in Philadelphia are arranged as follows: SUNDAY, SEPT. 1.—North Plaza City Hall; Russell, Libros.

MONDAY, SEPT. 2.—Broad and Columbia; Gilbert, Sadler; Twenty-second and Columbia; Kelly, Walt.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.—Ash and Thompson; Fletcher, John P. Clark; East Plaza City Hall; McKelvey, Fitts.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.—Broad and Fairmount; Fitts; Fitts; Twenty-eighth and Fairmount; McKelvey, Sadler.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 5.—Broad and South; Bowersox, Fitts; Seventeenth and Hamilton; Fitts.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6.—Front and Dauphin; Fletcher, Walt; Kensington and Clearfield; Hemmeter, Fitts.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 7.—Kensington and Lehigh; Russell, Libros; Germantown and Lehigh; Kelly, Fitts; Germantown and Bristol; Guilbert, D. K. Young; Germantown and Chelton; McDermott, John P. Clark; Forty-second and Lancaster; Satis, Moore; Frankford and Unity; S. Young, Sadler; Eighth and Spring Garden; Rentz, Sutcliffe; Twentieth and Federal; Fletcher, Livetaky.

BERKS COUNTY. J. L. Fitts' meetings have been very good with two exceptions, rain interfering.

Chas. Sehl of Philadelphia will be here for three dates, Sept. 2, at Boyertown, Pa.; Sept. 3, Eleventh and Spruce streets, Reading; Sept. 4, Twelfth and Green streets, Reading.

Meetings have been arranged for every Friday evening at Millmont and Oakbrook alternately, two suburbs of Reading, with a view of organizing a branch.

Prospects for organizing branches in the county look very favorable. Agitation meetings are being arranged at places where we intend to organize.

County Organizer is still visiting the different branches weekly and urging the comrades on in building up their organization.

State Committee held regular meeting Aug. 26. Communications were read as follows: Day Local, Troy, Schenectady, Syracuse, and others asked for information about amendment to primary law.

On Friday, Aug. 30, at 89-15 E. 1st street West Brooklyn Hall, thirty-seventh street and Fort Hamilton avenue, there will be held a debate between Mr. Thos. G. Gillman and Adolph Benney on the subject: "Will the Common Ownership of the Means of Production and Distribution Enable Each Individual to Get a Fair Share of the Wealth which is Produced by All?"

At a meeting of Br. 2, 23d A. D., held Monday, Aug. 19, Barnett Wolff was elected delegate to the convention of Jewish Socialist Party branches to be held in Rochester, N. Y., on Sept. 1. By a vote of all the comrades except two, the delegate was instructed to introduce in the name of the branch the following resolution at the convention: "Whereas, The S. P. is a party of the working class, tending to free the latter from being exploited; Whereas, The liberation of the working class is to be performed by the working-men themselves; therefore be it Resolved: That we, the convention of the Jewish S. P. branches, express our protest against all persons who become exploiters (as landlords, shop or factory owners, etc.), to be members of our party, and we will apply all our efforts to get rid of this undesirable element in the Socialist movement."

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each assembly district; that room in clubhouse has been secured for exclusive use of districts; request that Organizer assist in reorganizing the Highbridge Branch. Request granted. Comrade Chase spoke to striking telegraphers and fifteen thousand leaflets were distributed among them. Organizer reported calling meeting of 14th A. D., at which twelve members were present; elected officers and delegates and will meet second and fourth Friday. The usual appeal will be mailed with the campaign subscription lists. The other actions of the committee at this meeting are covered in the report of the General Committee meeting given above.

At last meeting of 8th A. D. four applications were accepted and referred to General Committee. Committee of seven was elected to spread circulation of The Worker. Abraham Zucker resigned as recording secretary and Comrade Berkhovits was elected. Educational Committee reported that George I. Kirkpatrick will lecture in headquarters on Saturday, Sept. 29. Admission, 10 cents. Librarian announced that on Saturday, Sept. 7, a concert and package party will take place in the club-rooms, 106 Ludlow street, profit to go to the library. Organizer instructed to call meeting of Entertainment Committee, and that he should make out a fall report of committee at Kirkpatrick's on Aug. 9. Literature Agent reported selling 300 copies of The Worker last week and other pamphlets. M. Gillis and Lena Rabinowitz were elected as delegates to the convention of Jewish S. P. branches at Rochester. The next meeting is on Friday, Aug. 30.

The 6th A. D. lecture course opens on Friday, Aug. 30, 8 p. m., at 293 E. Third street, with I. Hourwich lecturing on "Socialist Tactics in America and the Lesson of the Russian Revolution". Comrades are invited to participate in the discussion that will follow. Admission, 5 cents. L. Rosenzweig will lecture on evening of Labor Day, Sept. 2, on "What Our Opponents Have to Say".

The 18th and 15th A. D., at their last meeting, received three applications for membership, which were referred to the General Committee. Two subscriptions to The Worker were secured. Comrades Benditt and Morton contributed a dollar each to "The Worker Sustaining Fund". It was ordered that the secretary keep a supply of subscription cards always on hand, and that an effort be made at every street meeting to get subscribers. The districts have so far sold about \$12 worth of literature. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, Sept. 3, 8 p. m., at Turn Hall Cafe, 817 Eighth avenue, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth street.

The branches in the Bronx will hold a grand outing at Pelham Bay Park on Sunday, Sept. 8. Program will be announced in the next issue of The Worker.

Warren Atkinson addressed a well attended meeting in the Bowery Mission, near Canal street, last Saturday evening, in reply to the recent lecture of Mr. F. Brown against Socialism and in favor of the single tax theory. The large audience, including the officers of the mission, apparently enjoyed Comrade Atkinson's lecture. A challenge was issued to Mr. Brown to meet Atkinson in a debate in this hall, and if arranged announcement will be made later.

Members of the 26th A. D. are urgently requested to attend the business meetings on the first and third Thursdays of every month. A social in celebration of the anniversary of the opening of the clubrooms will be given on Labor Day, Sept. 2, at the headquarters, 106 Ludlow avenue.

KINGS COUNTY. Kings County Central Committee met Aug. 21. Four delegates were seated from 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th wards. Comrade Henry Laurens Call, and business manager of The Worker, Organizer's salary of \$10 ordered paid. Organizer's report: Secured Comrade Kalesh to act as bondsman when needed; desires few more comrades to act as bondsmen; received notice that new primary law will not apply to minor parties this year; Comrade Behringer will assume charge of street meetings this year same as last; speakers badly needed; Comrade Kearns of New Jersey engaged for one night a week; campaign lists all out; collections should be turned in as soon as possible. Comrade Pauly, for Labor Lyceum festival, committee reports festival abandoned; instead the twenty-fifth anniversary of Labor Lyceum will be celebrated on Thanksgiving Day. Comrade Buscher, for State Committee, reports meeting every week. The 23d A. D. desires Jewish leaflets for street meetings. Thirty-one applications received and accepted. Financial Secretary reported receipts: \$38.40; on hand, \$47.10; Comrade Thime elected delegate to the Brooklyn Volkszeitung Conference. Decided to engage Henry Laurens Call for lecture; also to purchase 1,000 copies of Labor Day issue of The Worker. Delegate to State Committee instructed to secure Lena Morrow Lewis' services for week. Comrades able to speak are requested to send their names and vacant nights to the Organizer. Organizer requested to communicate with Comrade Friedman and Vanderpoort and try to secure the room for noon speaking.

On Friday, Aug. 30, at 89-15 E. 1st street West Brooklyn Hall, thirty-seventh street and Fort Hamilton avenue, there will be held a debate between Mr. Thos. G. Gillman and Adolph Benney on the subject: "Will the Common Ownership of the Means of Production and Distribution Enable Each Individual to Get a Fair Share of the Wealth which is Produced by All?"

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FOR THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND OF 1907.

New York, August, 1907.

TO THE MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

Comrades:—The Socialist Party is entering upon another city campaign as a part of its long fight for the emancipation of the working class. In the face of what appeared to be unsurmountable obstacles, fighting against difficulties which would have daunted less determined spirits, with its meagre income to cover the exorbitant expenses of a campaign like the one of 1906, the Socialist Party has emerged from the last campaign with a more compact organization, conscious of the ultimate success of its great mission.

The Socialist Party, now as aforesaid, tells the working class that they should cease begging from their capitalist masters and seek to overpower them. This can best be done by carrying on the fight against the enemies of labor simultaneously on the political as well as the economic battlefield. Not only should the working class strike for higher wages and a shorter workday, but they should vote for higher wages and a shorter workday. This they cannot do by voting for any of the candidates for political office nominated by their employers.

In New York the party of the working class is the Socialist Party. It is composed of organized, officered and financed by workingmen. It stands for and fights for a system of society wherein the means for the production of wealth shall be owned collectively by those whose labor produces wealth. The Socialist Party stands for the shortest possible workday and the highest possible wage—the worker to receive the total produce of his labor.

The cowardly attack on the Western Federation of Miners, and the outrageous arrest of its peaceful and innocent leaders, for a crime committed by a paid agent of the Mine Owners' Association, has revealed to the entire world the brutality of the capitalist class in all its hideous nakedness, and has made the hitherto inert masses of the conservative citizens susceptible to the world redeeming gospel of Socialism.

The recent outrage in this city against the speakers of the Socialist Party, the attempt to make the right of free speech and assemblage a farce, the continuous arrest of our speakers, their conviction by a police magistrate—while denying them the right to testify or offer witnesses in their own defense, show again that the capitalist class and their henchmen in control of the city administration, are determined to trample upon the few rights that the working class still possess. Unable to stifle our propaganda, they have taken refuge in arresting our speakers, keeping them in filthy dungeons, imposing exorbitant fines, so that they may deplete our treasury and cripple our propaganda in the future.

In these persecutions we have another evidence that the Socialist Party is arousing the enmity and awakes the fears of the capitalist class and their political henchmen. The party is prepared to meet all these obstacles and persecutions, however great they may appear. It welcomes them as things to be overcome, and it feels confident that it will emerge from each conflict stronger and more fully equipped for the great and final conflict. We will meet the enemy on its own ground and not rest until the Co-operative Commonwealth is established.

To conduct such a battle we must have the shrews of war. You know, comrades, that our campaigns are different from those of the old parties. We are carrying on a campaign of enlightenment and education, so as to arouse the great mass of workers to a realization of their interests as a separate class. We must have not only reserve literature, and reserve speakers during the next few months, but also a reserve fund to meet any contingency which the treachery of an unscrupulous enemy may force on us. The last moment may demand an expenditure of money and energy not now deemed necessary. The circulation of our weekly, The Worker, must be increased, tons of literature distributed, and our speakers distributed all over the city.

To carry out such a plan more money will be needed than ever before. Therefore push the campaign subscription lists sent to you. The people will give gladly if they are but asked. Circulate the lists among your friends and shopmates and endeavor to collect as much money as you possibly can. Twenty per cent of the contributions received will be devoted towards The Worker Sustaining Fund and the balance used for propaganda purposes. By a liberal contribution you will not only enable us to place The Worker on a solid basis, but at the same time give us an opportunity to conduct such a Socialist campaign as you never saw before.

Remember one thing, comrades: Since ours is a campaign of education, not an orgy of hero-worship and thoughtless enthusiasm, stimulated with brass bands and fireworks and beer and boodle, it follows that we must begin our work early, while the people's minds are still open to reason. Money given now will do more good than and will be used to better advantage than a month before Election Day. As the organized employers and landlords and the great corporations will contribute to the campaign funds of the other parties, so we call upon you, comrades and sympathizers, to contribute to the extent of your ability to the campaign funds of the Socialist Party, that the light of knowledge, reason and freedom may be carried into every workshop and tenement in the city.—Fraternally yours,

NEW YORK CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY.

All contributions will be acknowledged in the party press.

Address all communications and make all checks and money orders payable to U. SOLOMON, Financial Secretary, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York City.

QUEENS COUNTY SOCIALIST FAIR.

Kreuscher's Hall, Myrtle and Cypress avenues, Ridgewood, will be open to the public Saturday, Aug. 31, at 2 o'clock, being the opening of the three-day fair given by the Socialist Club of Queens County. As is appropriate on all such occasions given by progressive labor organizations, that grand old stirring song, the "Marseillaise," will be the opening number, played by men who will put their soul into the music, the Socialist Band of Manhattan.

Nothing like this fair has ever before been attempted in Queens County. That it will prove a winner seems to be an assured fact. Months of preparation, hard work by the club members, with the hearty cooperation of a dozen other organizations, ought to bring about a social and financial success. Certain it is that nothing has been left undone which could be accomplished.

Queens County and its suburbs are largely inhabited by the German element, and special efforts have been made to cater to that class. The Germans are a music-loving race, and for that reason the musical portion of the program is rather elaborate. The very best singing societies of the Borough of Brooklyn and Queens have consented to participate, which, together with the other music numbers on the program, will be the greatest musical festival ever held in the county.

But music is not the only thing on the program. Quite a few other attractions are offered, including moving pictures, acrobatic feats, performance by the Dramatic Section of the Workingmen's Educational Association of Manhattan, beside vaudeville acts by professional talent, which have been arranged for too late to appear in the program taken from the fair journal printed below.

All progressive workers in the Greater City who find it possible should attend this fair, because it means a great deal to the Socialist movement in Queens County. All organizations are now compelled to meet in adjacent saloons. To get away from that and to propose to erect a permanent home for the laborer, a place where meetings, lectures, entertainments, etc., can be held. To reach Kreuscher's Hall take either of these trolley lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, getting off at the Ridgewood Depot; Myrtle avenue, Gates avenue, Union avenue, Hushwick avenue, Wyckoff avenue, Ridgewood L will leave you at the depot or at Covert avenue station, which is close to the hall. The terminal of the DeKalb avenue line is within half a block.

The price of admission has been placed at 10 cents, which, considering the high class and the amount of entertainment furnished, is a very low sum.

The program follows: Saturday, Aug. 31.—Music, Socialist Band; Socialist march; prolog, Geo. Bledenkapp; violin solo, Otto Zeltz; speech, Wm. Burki; song, Socialist Anthem; Chorus; athletic acts, Germania Athletic Club; piano solo, C. Wendelstein; piano solo, Anthony Burgher, Jr.; comical duet, Haase and Klinge; song, International Mannerchor.

Sunday, Sept. 1.—Music, Prof. Schneider's Orchestra; song, Soc. Damerchor; song, alto solo, Mrs. E. Murnthgen; piano solo, C. Wendelstein; violin duet, C. E. and O. Zeltz; songs, Lausanne Mannerchor; athletic acts, Germania Athletic Club; song, Arbeiter-Harmonie, Corona; comical acts, Emil Friese; zither selections, Hofmann's Zither School; song, Ridgewood Heights Mannerchor; dramatic acts, Dramatic Club, Evergreen.

Monday, Sept. 2.—Overture, C. Wendelstein; piano solo, Anthony Burgher, Jr.; songs, Liberty Manner and Damerchor; zither selections, Hofmann's Zither School; song, Mrs. Lindemann; piano solo, Mr. Wendelstein; violin duet, Mr. Zeltz and song; vaudeville songs, Mrs. A. Frohlich; humorous songs, Socialist quartet; recitation, Mrs. Muller.

15th A. D.—N. W. cor. Sixty-sixth St. and Broadway, Wm. Mendelson, Chas. S. Vanderpoort.

17th A. D.—S. E. cor. Ninety-eighth St. and Broadway, Wm. Mendelson, Thos. J. Lewis.

31st A. D.—S. E. cor. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth St. and Seventh Ave., J. C. Frost, Tim Murphy, J. T. B. Gearty.

33rd A. D.—N. E. cor. One Hundred and Sixty-ninth St. and Washington Av., Sol Fieldman.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

4th A. D.—S. W. cor. Division and Grand Sts., Wm. Mendelson, J. T. B. Gearty.

5th A. D.—S. W. cor. Seventeenth St. and Eighth Ave., F. W. Harwood, H. Saunders.

6th A. D.—N. E. cor. Third St. and Avenue C, Henry Harris, Chas. S. Vanderpoort.

9th A. D.—S. W. cor. Thirty-fifth St. and Eighth Ave., Sol Fieldman.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

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

THE OPPORTUNITY THAT IS KNOCKING AT YOUR DOOR NOW IS TO BUY A COPYRIGHT, REGULAR \$1.50 BOOK FOR ONLY 60c. POSTPAID; 50c. IN STORE.

- Robert Hunter, - POVERTY
Jack London, - PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS
" - THE SEAWOLF
" - THE CALL OF THE WILD
Upton Sinclair, - THE JUNGLE
Prof. Robt. Ely, - MONOPOLIES AND TRUSTS
Emile Zola, - THE DOWNFALL
" - LOURDES
Edward Bellamy, - LOOKING BACKWARD

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

MONSTER PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

GIVEN BY THE

NEW YORK VOLKSZEITUNG CONFERENCE

THE WORKERS' NEED AND THE SOCIALIST DEMAND.

By Eugene V. Debs.

Consider the barren prospect of the average boy who faces the world to-day. If he is the son of a workman his father is able to do little in the way of giving him a start.

He does not get to college, nor even to high school, but has to be satisfied with what he can get in the lower grades, for as soon as he has physical growth enough to work he must find something to do, so that he may help support the family.

His father has no influence and can get no preferred employment for him at the expense of some other boy, so he thankfully accepts any kind of service that he may be allowed to perform.

How hard it is to find a place for that boy of yours!

What To Do with the Boy

What shall we do with Johnnie and Nellie? is the question of the anxious mother long before they are ripe for the labor market.

"The child is weak, you know," continues the nervous, loving little mother, "and can't do hard work; and I feel dreadfully worried about him."

What a picture! Yet so common that the multitude do not see it. This mother, numbered by thousands many times over, instinctively understands the capitalist system, feels its cruelty and dreads its approaching horrors which cast their shadows upon her tender, loving heart.

Nothing can be sadder than to see the mother take the boy she bore by the hand and start to town with him to peddle him off as merchandise to some one who has use for a child-slave.

To know just how that feels one must have had precisely that experience.

The mother looks down so fondly and caressingly upon her boy; and he looks up into her eyes so timidly and appealingly as she explains his good points to the business man or factory boss, who in turn inspects the lad and interrogates him to verify his mother's claims, and finally informs them that they may call again the following week, but that he does not think he can use the boy.

Well, what finally becomes of the boy? He is now grown, his mother's worry is long since ended, as the grass grows green where she sleeps—and he, the boy? Why, he's a factory hand—a "hand," mind you, and he gets a dollar and a quarter a day when the factory is running.

Just a Human Factory "Hand"

He is an industrial life prisoner—no pardoning power for him in the capitalist system.

No sweet home, no beautiful wife, no happy children, no books, no flowers, no pictures, no comrades, no love, no joy for him.

Just a hand! A human factory hand!

Think of a hand with a soul in it!

In the capitalist system the soul has no business. It cannot produce profit by any process of capitalistic calculation.

The working hand is what is needed for the capitalist's tool and so the human must be reduced to a hand.

No head, no heart, no soul—simply a hand.

A thousand hands to one brain—the hands of workmen, the brain of the capitalist.

This is capitalism!

And this system is supported alternately by the Republican party and the Democratic party.

These two capitalist parties relieve each other in support of the capitalist system, while the capitalist system relieves the working class of what they produce.

A thousand hands to one head is the abnormal development of the capitalist system.

A thousand workmen turned into hands to develop and gorge and decorate one capitalist paunch!

This brutal order of things must be overthrown. The human race was not born to degeneracy.

"The Earth for All the People"

A thousand heads have grown for every thousand pairs of hands; a thousand hearts throbb in testimony of the unity of heads and hands and a thousand souls, though crushed and mangled, burn in protest and are pledged to redeem a thousand men.

Heads and hands, hearts and souls, are the heritage of all!

Full opportunity for full development is the inalienable right of all.

He who denies it is a tyrant; he who does not demand it is a coward; he who is indifferent to it is a slave; he who does not desire it is dead.

The earth for all the people. That is the demand.

The collective ownership and control of industry and its democratic management in the interest of all the people. That is the demand.

The elimination of rent, interest and profit, and the production of wealth to satisfy the wants of all the people. That is the demand.

Co-operative industry in which all shall work together in harmony as the basis of a new social order, a higher civilization, a real republic. That is the demand.

The end of class struggles and class rule, of master and slave, of ignorance and vice, of poverty and shame, of cruelty and crime—the birth of freedom, the dawn of brotherhood, the beginning of MAN. That is the demand.

MEAT DRIVERS IN FIGHT FOR BETTER CONDITIONS.

Over 500 meat-wagon drivers are on strike, involving eighteen of the large packing house branches in New York City. A conference of five days between the drivers and the employers failed to reveal the common interests supposed to exist between capitalist and laborer. Editors have written and politicians preached about "identity of interest" between the two, but those immediately concerned were unable to find it.

The meat drivers believe that sixty hours a week are preferable to eighty hours, and that extra pay for overtime is better than working extra time for nothing. The employers are just as much convinced that these conditions are very good, not for themselves, of course, but for the meat-wagon drivers. They just think these conditions "reasonable."

This abstract reasoning does not appeal to the meat-wagon drivers. Pay for work performed and more leisure to restore their labor power, means more to them than abstract assurances which never fill the stomach or clothes the body. Besides, an average wagon of \$17 per week is not a great boon when the cost of living is so dear and life so cheap.

The great packing houses refuse the demands of the strikers, but are paying high salaries for strike-breakers and private detectives to guard the meat wagons. They can even give out

meal checks to the extra policemen provided by the city government. The strikers, therefore, have the employers, the detective agency and the city government to contend with.

It is the old story over again. Workmen indifferent to the power of the ballot gave it to their enemy, who transformed it into police power to defeat the workers when on strike. Every class is against the workers but their own, and this unwittingly gives political power to their enemy. If the strikers win—and they ought to win—it will be in spite of this handicap, not because of any advantage.

But out of this strike and others yet to come many will learn the grim reality of the class struggle. They will know the weakness of their enemy as well as their own strength. They will learn the necessity of unity in the election booth as well as in the union hall. They will learn that the police power used against them has its source in their political division and that in withdrawing support of capitalist parties that power falls.

However the strike may end the strikers win, for many must leave the strike field with a clearer vision and a better understanding of the power they contend with and will move on to better things. That is worth the sacrifice spent in any struggle, for a united working class is the first thing essential to victory.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE HAGUE CONFERENCE 1. There shall be no more war. 2. If a war breaks out explosive bullets must not be used. 3. If explosive bullets are going to be used notice is to be given beforehand. 4. If no such notice is given previous declarations exchanged by the two belligerents are to be considered null and void. —Luzarische Blätter.

I. KRAUS Union Badge & Banner Manufacturer 125 CLINTON STREET. I employ members of Local 1228, A.F. of L. OPEN EVENINGS. ESTIMATES GIVEN. —All Party members should attend business meetings regularly.

POLICE ROUTED.

More Arrests of Socialist Speakers Disapproved—Disputed Corner Yielded to Socialists—Party's Stand Wins Out.

There came signs during the past week that the police are getting tired of futilely trying to prevent New York Socialists from holding street meetings. This only came, however, after it was decidedly demonstrated that the Socialist Party of this city had shown it was not going to lay down to the police interference, but instead was determined to retain its right, as an organization of citizens, to peaceful public assemblage and free speech.

Following upon the arrest of thirty-one people, Socialists and non-Socialists, at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, on Saturday, Aug. 17, Chas. S. Vanderporten was arrested on Wednesday, Aug. 21, at a meeting, which continued, however, as the other speakers were unmolested.

Vanderporten was taken to the Jefferson Market Night Court, and before the party attorney, Henry Slobodin, could arrive, Vanderporten was fined \$5, and in default, was put in jail. When Attorney Slobodin arrived the fine was paid under protest and notice given of appeal. On hearing notice of appeal Judge Cornell got excited and threatened to throw the attorney out of court. This was due to the fact that no stenographic report of the proceedings had been taken, which would make the court unable to submit minutes as required by the higher courts. In order to prevent the judge from holding him for contempt of court, Attorney Slobodin calmly submitted to his abusive language.

Fieldman Again.

On the next night, Thursday, Sol. Fieldman opened a meeting at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, one of the disputed places. No notice of the meeting was given to the police. As a result no policemen appeared until Fieldman had spoken half an hour. Then an officer showed up, but as he seemed afraid to act by himself he telephoned for reserves. About forty-five policemen and a lieutenant came hot foot to the scene.

The lieutenant asked Fieldman to stop speaking. He refused. A permit was then requested. Upon saying he had none and one was not needed, Fieldman was placed under arrest, asking for volunteers for witnesses to testify that he was arrested on account of lack of a permit; several volunteered. Thus it took forty-five policemen and one lieutenant to arrest one Socialist speaker!

Fieldman was arraigned that night before Judge Cornell, who, after hearing the officers' evidence and Slobodin's cross-examination, postponed the case until the next night, so as the police could collect evidence that the street was blocked by the meeting. Meanwhile, Fieldman was remanded in custody of Attorney Slobodin.

Fieldman Discharged.

When the case came up again Friday evening Judge Cornell seemed to have realized that the party meant business, that all the cases would be affected and his rulings exposed before the higher courts. For the first time he allowed a regular hearing which lasted an hour and a half. The police contradicted themselves several times, but had to admit on cross-examination that they never attempted to regulate the traffic, that they have received instructions from headquarters not to allow any Socialist meetings, irrespective of whether traffic is blocked or not.

The witnesses presented by Slobodin, and Fieldman's testimony of about half hour, made the case so strong that the judge could not help but dismiss the case, complimenting the attorney on the way the case was conducted. He served notice on the police that hereafter he will not entertain any such arrests in the future, unless the police can produce the person making a complaint. This practically defeats the police prosecutions, as there were never any such complaints made, as the police alleged.

Old Corner Retained.

At the very time Fieldman's case was being heard, Thomas J. Lewis and Alexander Rosen were arrested at Eighty-second street and Avenue A. Apparently, the police delayed the arrests until they knew the outcome of the Fieldman case. Lewis and Rosen were allowed to speak unmolested until 10 o'clock, when they were arrested. At the Eighty-eighth street station they were released, probably because word was received from headquarters that Fieldman's case was dismissed.

On Saturday, Aug. 24, the regular meeting was held at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, but, to the surprise of the audience that gathered, the police did not interfere. Instead, for the first time since the arrests began at that place, the officers made an attempt to regulate traffic and keep the sidewalks clear.

All the cases in which fines have been paid have been appealed to the Court of General Sessions, and they may be argued within the next few days.

A subscription to The Worker means another vote for the Socialist Party and eventually a party member. If you want both get subscriptions.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to THE WORKER, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York. Telephone, 3536-79th St. Advertising rates furnished on application.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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Agents must settle monthly. They are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Subscriptions remaining unpaid for one month will be cancelled.

Receipts are never sent to individual subscribers. Acknowledgment is made by changing the number of the wrapper, the week following receipt of money.

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

Complaints about the business or editorial management of the paper should be addressed to the Business Committee, 239 E. 84th street, New York.

A CAMPAIGN NUMBER.

The Executive Committee of Local New York discussed the question of having a campaign number in a few weeks and will order 100,000. This is going to be a "hummer." And we'll make it eight pages. It will come out in October.

The business office of The Worker is 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York. This is the place to send all money, orders and subscriptions.

THE 10-CENT SUBS.

This is the last day for sending in subscriptions at the 10-cent rate in clubs of ten. Many comrades sent in single subs at this rate and greatly inconvenienced the office.

AMONG THE BOOSTERS.

The "Forward" joined our Boosters' Club last Thursday. It had a ringing editorial calling on its readers to aid The Worker. The office force was kept busy the next morning opening letters and "toting up" a batch of subscriptions coming in in response to the call of the "Forward". The force since then has worked overtime. If this keeps up we'll have to open a bank account.

Last week I mentioned the good work of Henry G. Smith of Brooklyn, who brought in 40 new subscriptions. Comrade Herbst belongs to the same district, and is a little jealous of his reputation as The Worker "booster". When he got busy Henry had to take a back seat. He brings 70 new subscriptions this week. Hear him crow:

Believing that to make Socialists we must get men to read, and also spurred on by Comrade H. G. Smith I thought I would get busy myself and see what I could do. Enclosed lists will speak for themselves. Results of three days work—23 each day. Not so bad? What? Every new member in Kings County is placed on our subscription list by the local. We got 31 new ones this week and 32 last week in this way. The Worker is a party paper, and I expect the branches to send in the names of every new member. There

"VOLKZEITUNG'S" PICNIC

Readers of The Worker should bear in mind that the Picnic and Summer-night's festival of the New York Volkszeitung will be held at Sulzer's Westchester Park on Sunday next, Sept. 1. It is hoped and expected that all progressive workmen's organizations and friends sympathizing with the Socialist and Labor Press will be present. For nearly thirty years the "Volkszeitung" has done its work for the working class movement and it deserves the support of every working man and woman in New York.

Arrangements have been made to make the occasion enjoyable for every one. The Carl Sahn Club and the Socialist Band will provide good music, several Turnvereins will exhibit and Butchers' Union No. 40 will furnish a fine barbecue. Among other attractions, the children's parade will be a splendid feature. Parents are requested to have their children wear red sashes and carry banners representing what Socialists stand for.

Sulzer's Westchester Park is a favorite place for picnics, and all who attend can be assured of a good time. Help the Socialist Press and thereby help the Cause.

NEW YORK CONFERENCE.

Financial Secretary U. Solomon acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions to the Moyer-Haywood Defense Fund:

FOR THE DEFENSE FUND: A. K. & S. K., Br. 884, Madison, Conn., \$6; Ernst Laid, \$1; A. K. & S. K., Br. 91, \$50; Bricklayers' Union, No. 11, collected on List No. 8, \$10.35; Central Committee, Socialist Party Women's Organization of America, \$20; Silk Weavers' Industrial Union, No. 1, \$15; Progressive Lodge, No. 335, I. O. of M., \$20; A. K. & S. K., Br. 167, Westfield, N. J., \$5; do., Br. 36, Philadelphia, Pa., \$10; do., Br. 70, Mt. Morris, \$25; do., Br. 32, Buffalo, N. Y., \$25; do., Br. 45, Harrison, N. J., \$25; Social Democratic Women's Society, Br. 2, \$5; total for ten days, \$216.35; total to date, \$11,064.85.

are a thousand or so of the old ones still outside the fold. Who'll act, as shepherd?

Down in the 9th A. D. a few comrades got together and hit on a good idea—one that will show results. They made up a list of fifty barber shops and sent it to me with \$5. The Worker will reach thousands of readers who will patronize these shops.

The 8th A. D. has a body of hustlers that can give a few points to the Harlemites. They've been buying our stock of paid-up subscription cards, and selling them, too. What's the matter with Harlem, anyway?

The 22d A. D. Worker Committee is sending in a number of yearly subscriptions.

Among the names coming in from Syracuse I recognize many of the old-time labor leaders. This is a good sign. When the leaders condescend to subscribe for a Socialist paper there is hope for the future.

The 22d A. D. of Brooklyn bought a stock of yearly paid-up cards this week and is busy getting new readers.

OUR ADVERTISERS.

The business and professional men who advertise in The Worker do so because they recognize in it a valuable medium for reaching the people. Our readers will aid in making this paper successful and prosperous if they will mention the paper when they call on advertisers.

THE SUSTAINING FUND.

- 1st, 2d, 25th A. D., German Br., New York \$3.00 M. S., New York \$2.00 Geo. Van Name, New York \$1.00 Kate M. Ward, Brooklyn \$1.00 John Herold, New York \$1.00 M. S. O., New York \$3.00 32d A. D., Br. 1, New York \$5.00 Bronx Boro Agitation Committee, New York \$15.00 12th A. D., Brooklyn \$4.00 John Wilkins, New York \$1.00 Dr. M. Staal, New York \$1.00 L. Brenson, Los Angeles, Cal. \$1.00 Ben Liechtenberg, New York \$1.00 16th A. D., Brooklyn \$31.75 22d A. D., New York, The Worker Committee \$2.00 A. Lowrey, New York \$1.50 M. Cornet, New York \$1.00 18th A. D., Brooklyn \$1.00 Sam Cohen, Paterson, N. J. \$1.00 W. J. McLeaver, Syracuse, N. Y. \$3.00 Wm. Bingham, New York \$1.00 Adolph Benditt, New York \$1.00 F. R. Morton, New York \$1.00 J. Flanagan, New York \$1.00 Br. 3, Essex County, Newark, N. J. \$5.00 Simon Boulgach, 35th A. D., N. Y. \$1.00 Richard Bock, 35th A. D., N. Y. \$1.00 Mrs. A. Cooperstock, 35th A. D., New York \$1.00 Sam Elges, 35th A. D., New York \$1.00 Mrs A. Pelumes, 35th A. D., New York \$1.00 Theo. Hings, 35th A. D., New York \$1.50 Dr. E. P. Robinson, 35th A. D., New York \$2.00 E. Sprague, 35th A. D., New York \$1.00 M. Steinhilber, 35th A. D., New York \$1.00 Carl Clasen, 35th A. D., New York \$1.00 A. Marson, 35th A. D., New York \$1.00 Rose Saxl, 35th A. D., New York \$1.00 Previously acknowledged \$70.05 Total \$1,002.80

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS IN KINGS COUNTY.

Open-air meetings are arranged in Kings County as follows: FRIDAY, AUG. 30. 21st A. D.—Boorum St. and Manhattan Ave. Schafel and Schick, and 23d A. D., Br. 2—Pittkin Ave. and Osborn St. J. A. Well.

SATURDAY, AUG. 31. 7th A. D.—Third Ave. and Seventeenth St. Geo. M. Marr. 9th A. D.—Fifty-fourth St. and Third Ave. J. T. Hill and J. A. Bebringer. 12th A. D.—Seventh Ave. and Fourteenth St. H. D. Smith.

16th A. D.—Greenwood and E. Third St. J. A. Well. 20th A. D.—Green and Knickerbocker Ave. Mark Peiser. 21st A. D.—Seigel St. and Broadway, Polesky.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 3. 21st A. D.—Wallabout and Harrison Ave. Ashbok and Cobb. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4. 19th A. D.—Flushing Ave. and Beaver St. J. T. Hill and J. A. Bebringer. 21st A. D.—Seigel and Leonard St. Ashbok and Schick. 14th and 15th A. D.—Manhattan Ave. and Noble St. J. A. Well.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 6. 21st A. D.—Graham Ave. and Moore St. Cobb and Gold. 23d A. D., Br. 2—Pittkin Ave. and Osborn St. J. T. Hill and J. A. Well.

BROOKLYN CONFERENCE. The Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference of Brooklyn cannot be judged by its name. It mainly only now lies in showing the capitalists that no matter who it may be if he or she is an honest supporter of the cause of Labor, he or she will receive its support, whether in or out of jail. Pettibone shall not be given up to satisfy our masters' hunger for revenge.

At the meeting on Aug. 16, contributions were received from United Garment Workers' Union No. 58, \$5; Beer Bottlers' and Drivers' Union No. 345, \$50; Ltd. Manner, Kr. Unter Verein, \$5; Br. 14, W. S. & D. H. F., \$50; Gotscher Soc. Club, \$50; Brotherhood of Painters, Local Union No. 678, \$5; Br. 108, W. S. & D. H. F., \$5; Br. 17, W. S. & D. H. F., \$25; total, \$103.

The invitation to Haywood to visit Brooklyn has been accepted. Where he will be received, when he comes, will be announced later.

Every party member is needed at every party meeting.

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THE LABOR SECRETARIAT. The delegates to the Labor Secretariat met at the Labor Temple, Sat. July 27. The following delegates were seated: Alf. Mende and M. Koser of Carpenters' Union 12; A. J. Jones and F. Schanenbach, Carpenters' Union 23; F. Harnisch and Chas. Kraus, Butchers' Union 211; Chas. Adel, Pie Salesmen's Union 113; Chas. Seeger, Brewers' Union 6; Theo. Graunwald, Bakers' Union 61.

The report of Colonel Heliqut was accepted. Thirty-nine delegates answered roll call. Financial report showed income for April \$812.11; May \$103.48; June \$408.55. Total \$1324.14. Report further showed a membership of 12,218 and 47 organizations. Next meeting will be held at the Labor Temple, Saturday, Aug. 31.

Subscriptions for The Worker means less votes for capitalism and more for Socialism. Which do you favor?

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MEXICO UNDER DIAZ. The United States government has effected the arrest of four Mexicans at Los Angeles, Cal., who were connected with the revolutionary Junta that is opposing the Mexican government. If the Mexican government obtains possession of them their fate is sealed as President Diaz is merciless to those who stand in his way.

A tyrant in every way Diaz is supreme in Mexico. While nominally Mexico is a constitutional government, all governors and subordinate officials are his tools. Even gratitude to friends who made him what he is is foreign to Diaz. His most flagrant act of perfidy was that of driving his benefactor, Benito Juarez, into exile when returning to Mexico with a victorious army thirty years ago. Juarez had taken Diaz up as a poor boy, befriended him and provided him with an education. Since the Diaz conquest he has remained supreme dictator. The man who could treat his foremost friend as he did Juarez can be expected to have little mercy on those who oppose Diaz with him.