

THE WORKER

FOUNDED APRIL 3, 1891

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23, 1907

Workers of the State of New York: The Socialist Party is your party; it advances your cause; it fights your battles. Only in its victories can you be victorious, only in its triumphs can you triumph.—State Platform Socialist Party of New York.

Socialism means to organize industry and society so 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.—National Platform of the Socialist Party.

VOL. XVII.—NO. 34.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED GROWS BY THOUSANDS EACH WEEK.

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

WORKING CLASS NOW CONFRONTED WITH CONDITIONS LIKE THOSE OF 1893.

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

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

Correspondents of R. G. Dun & Co. in 60 commercial centers report that everywhere merchants are giving much smaller orders for goods than for a long time past. The steamer bookings at the ocean steamship offices already show the effects of the hard times. The number taking passage back to Europe is at least twice as great as it was at this time last year.

In New York.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bad News from All Quarters.

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

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 18.—Since Sept. 1 the Harlan & Hollingsworth ship and car building works, owned by Charles M. Schwab, have discharged 1,800 workmen. The plant has 400 men at work. Other Wilmington factories, including the shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad, have discharged many.

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

Work has also been stopped on the new plant of the Midland Steel Co., Erie, Pa., Nov. 14.—The day

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

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

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

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

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

Wholesale Reductions Out West.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Within the last few days the following reductions of force have been made in this city: International Harvester Co., 1,000 men; Republic Iron and Steel Co., 600; Griffin Wheel Co., 400; Hines Lumber Co., 100; A. H. Chalmers Co., 250; Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 100; F. L. Abbott, 100; L. E. Becker, 100; Bush and Gerts, 100—besides many cuts in smaller concerns.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The plant of the Interstate Steel Company at Breckenridge, will close to-morrow for an indefinite period, displacing 250 men.

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

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

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

WAGES HEAVILY REDUCED. BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 16.—Henry Sonneborn and Co., clothing manufacturers, have reduced the wages of their 1,200 employees from 10 to 20 per cent.

STILLWATER, Minn., Nov. 16.—Large numbers of workmen in the lumber industry here are being laid off.

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

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

BANFORD, Me., Nov. 16.—Notices were posted in the Sanford Plush Mills to-day announcing that the plant will

be operated only three days a week; 1,100 hands are affected.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 18.—Beginning next week the Slater mills at Worcester, employing 2,000 operators will run but five days a week. The Wright Wire Co. at Palmer takes similar action. The Bowdin felting mills at Millbury and the Olney woolen mills at Cherry Valley close for two weeks. The Bates shoe factory at Webster, employing 75 hands, and the Prouty shoe factory at Spencer, employing 1,000, go on an eight-hour day schedule, with a corresponding reduction of wages.

EASTON, Pa., Nov. 18.—The Thomas Iron Co. has laid off 300 men and given notice to the remainder of a 10 per cent reduction of wages to take effect Dec. 1. A similar reduction has been announced at the mines and works of the Empire Iron and Steel Co. and at the Wharton mines and furnaces at Stanhope, N. J.

CHICAGO, Nov. 19.—The Hydraulic Pressed Brick Co. has closed its plant at Porter, Ind.

Jacob H. Schiff Predicts

Widespread Suffering.

"I say to the wealthy," said Mr. Schiff, at the annual meeting of the Montefiore House, last week, "that a man who has an income beyond that which he needs, before he adds anything to his capital in such a crisis as this, should make it a point to see that there exists no great suffering in our midst that can be alleviated. This is a time to give practical demonstration to the benevolence—the practical benevolence—which has characterized this community. Do not let us wait until the distress is brought forcibly to our notice in ways which will be terrible. Let us be more liberal in adversity than we have ever been in prosperity—for that is the true charity."

The Bowery Bread Line.

The Bowery Mission has made an appeal for money to maintain its "bread line," which, it says, will be more needed this winter than ever before. Every night, from Thanksgiving to Easter, the missionaries give out rolls and coffee to hungry, workless, homeless men and boys, who stand in line for hours to get a chance for a bite and a sup. The line is often several blocks long, comprising 1,000 or more persons, even in times of prosperity.

Wages Fall, But Prices Go Up.

The Borden Milk Co. has joined its competitors in New York City in raising prices. The price of milk is raised from 8 cents to 9 cents; cream from 10 to 12 cents a half pint; condensed milk from 7 to 8 cents a half pint can; and buttermilk from 6 to 7 cents a quart.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The milk dealers of Hudson County have decided to add one cent a quart to the price of milk, bringing the best quality up to 9 cents a quart. It is announced that before the winter is over the price of butter will range from 40 to 50 cents a pound.

VICTIMS OF PROFIT.

Socialist Policy Would Have Saved These Lives, But Old Parties Opposed It.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 13.—Six working men were killed and as many more seriously injured at South Milwaukee to-night when a fast Chicago & North-western train ran into a crowd on a grade crossing near the station. All the victims were so mutilated that identification was for a time impossible.

Readers of *The Worker* will remember that the Socialist members of the Milwaukee City Council and the Wisconsin Legislature have made a strong fight to do away with grade crossings, but so far the Republican and Democratic majorities have outvoted them.

Reduce Payrolls at Cost of Public Safety.

GALVESTON, Nov. 15.—The Texas Railroad Commission is trying to put an end to the general reduction of forces by the railroads within the state lest the safety of travel be jeopardized.

Evidence has been adduced that the reduction in forces has been made at the sacrifice of safety to the operation of trains. Nearly 8,000 men have been thrown out of employment or reduced to half time by the railroads in Texas, while the decrease in train service has been slight. This means, of course, that the remaining men must try to do much more work. The payroll is reduced and the companies' profits increased, at the cost of endangering the lives of workmen and passengers.

CONVENTION AT NORFOLK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Portuguese Fraternize.

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

THE ADAMS TRIAL.

The trial of Steve Adams may close by the last of this week and the verdict of the jury may be known by Monday. Alvin W. Mason, his wife and twelve-year-old daughter are important witnesses for the defense, as their testimony establishes an alibi for Adams.

They testified that Adams and Simpkins were at their house in August of the year Tyler is said to have been murdered, which would make it impossible for either of them to have gone to the Marble creek country to commit the crime.

MORE TRUSTIFICATION.

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

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

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

Attend your party meetings.

SOCIALISTS FOR PEACE.

Spanish and French Socialists Continue Their Protest.

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

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

Both Governments Denounced.

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

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

Sersedios affirmed that the workingmen did not wish the war; he recalled the campaign which the Socialist Party carried on against the colonial wars which were the cause of such tremendous disasters; he held that the Spanish government should not mix up in questionable adventures, and established the difference between the so-called "patriot" and the one who truly loves his country.

Perezaga, who spoke last, justified the attitude of the Socialists on this occasion and on all others where they condemned war; he cited the intervention of Rothschild in the revolution of Brazil in order to realize a deal; recalled the attitude of the Socialist minority in Bilbao who opposed the raising of 300,000 pesetas to fortify an outside fort during the war with the United States; maintained that the attitude of Socialism had prevented various wars and called upon the workingmen to second every movement organized to prevent the struggle with the Moors.

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CAPITALISM AND HARD TIMES.

In 1893 the United States was plunged into hard times under a Democratic administration. Workingmen were told, and many of them believed, that the Democratic party and its policy were responsible and that the policy of the Republican party would ensure prosperity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

That is the capitalist system, in brief.

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

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

That is what the Socialist Party stands for and will stand for in the coming national campaign.

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

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

INJUNCTION TO FORBID STRIKE.

Lackawanna Railroad Gets One Against Switchmen.

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

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

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

The claim of the Lackawanna that the men should be restrained by court order from striking is on the same line with the action of the Typothetae against the Pressmen's Union. No one has ever dreamed of employers being held by law or injunction to keep their side of an agreement with a union. The employer is free to close his works or to discharge all his employees and hire new ones on new terms if he chooses. But it is now proposed to compel workingmen to abide by union agreements as interpreted by capitalist courts, under penalty of fine and imprisonment.

Every one claiming to be a Socialist should belong to the Socialist Party.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER INCREASES.

Five Thousand Killed and 76,000 Injured Last Year.

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

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission's bulletin upon accidents upon railroads of the United States during the year ended June 30 last, shows total casualties 81,286, or 5,000 persons killed and 76,286 injured. This indicates an increase of 10,352 casualties—775 in the killed and 9,577 in the injured, as compared with the previous year. The number killed is fifteen and a half per cent above that of the previous year, the number injured twelve and a half per cent higher. These figures include only accidents to passengers and to employees while actually on duty on or about trains. The bulletin says:

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

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

Hurry in the subscriptions.

THE WORKER.

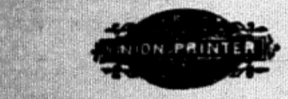
Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of the State of New York. JOHN C. CHASE, State Secretary, 230 E. Eighth Street, New York.

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

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.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed thru its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1880 (Presidential) 96,961



We are not surprised to learn of Secretary Taft drinking the health of the Russian Tsar. We are only reminded that there was a time when an aspirant for the presidency of the United States would not have risked his chances by pronouncing a toast in honor of such a blood-stained enemy of mankind.

THE IRON AGE.

The "Iron Age", one of the principal trade papers in the iron and steel industry, in an optimistic article on the financial and industrial situation, notes with satisfaction that the capitalists in that trade have promptly "adjusted themselves" to the new conditions.

Such action, the "Iron Age" holds, reduces the dangers of the situation. To workmen this may sound strange—that the throwing of thousands of men into involuntary idleness and the reduction of the wages of thousands more should be counted as beneficial events.

The Metropolitan officers declare that practically all their conductors are dishonest, that the number whom they have to discharge annually for "knocking down fares" is about double the total number on the payrolls.

BUSINESS LAWS AND ETHICS.

The laws of business are infinitely greater than constitutions and governments," said James M. Beck, counsel for the Consolidated Gas Company of New York, last week, arguing in court for the overthrow of the Eighty-Cent Gas Law.

There spoke the true capitalist, throwing aside all patriotic pretenses, and frankly uttering the sentiments of his class. Constitutions are not, to the capitalist mind, to be regarded with respect as expressions of the people's will.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

In justice to the Publishing Association and also for the sake of a clear understanding of the financial status of The Worker, it should be stated that the amounts paid to it for printing the

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

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

The conclusion which Mr. Marks draws from this fact is characteristically capitalistic in its individualistic narrowness. Having shown that the laws of business as they exist are in direct antagonism to all humane sentiments of mercy or generosity, that they force the business man to "push and grind" or else go to the wall, he concludes—what? That the conditions ought to be changed, so that men should not be compelled to sacrifice their high ideals in a struggle for business success? Not at all.

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

"IN GOD WE TRUST."

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

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

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

If military schools are to inspire such emotions, so should a battlefield, a gallows, a morgue, a penitentiary and a bull pen. Such institutions have become as much "national monuments" as legislative halls or schools of war.

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

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

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER. In justice to the Publishing Association and also for the sake of a clear understanding of the financial status of The Worker, it should be stated that the amounts paid to it for printing the

paper have not been simply for enough papers to supply the individual subscribers. During the 16 weeks the number of copies printed averaged over 23,000 a week. Of these, something like 11,000, on an average, went to subscribers at 50 cents a year. The rest were needed to supply bundle orders, at much lower rates. The price of paper has recently been raised from \$2.60 to \$2.80 a hundred pounds. One thousand copies of The Worker takes about 100 pounds of paper.

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

A PIONEER GONE.

Gerald Massey, who died in London recently in his eightieth year, was one of the last of the prominent Chartists living. His father was a canal boatman with a large family to support, and the only education he received was at British and national schools.

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

At Saginaw there are no cancellations, but some requests for deferred delivery. Collections are generally reported good throughout the West, altho at some points they are delayed by the conservative policy of the banks and the scarcity of currency.

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

THE PEOPLE'S ADVENT.

By Gerald Massey. 'Tis coming up the steep of Time. And this old world is growing brighter; We may not see its dawn sublime. Yet high hopes make the heart throbb lighter.

EDITORIAL LIARS.

By Harvey Russell. By their own mismanagement and incompetence, and the breakdown of the capitalist system, the money lords of America are now in such desperate straits that they are afraid to let the truth about industrial conditions become known, and there is an urgent demand thruout the land for editorial liars to tell the people that everything is lovely, and that times will soon be good again.

A Socialist compositor, employed on one of the most influential daily republican papers in the city of New York, handed me the "copy" sheets, containing the weekly review of industrial conditions published by R. G. Dun & Company's mercantile agency, dated Nov. 14.

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

DUN'S REPORT. AS PRINTED. Conservation in accumulating stocks is reported in most cases, and there are many where the working hours are being reduced and men laid off.

All New England points, including Bangor, Providence, Springfield, Lynn, Worcester, Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport, report certain reductions in production, but do not indicate any serious crisis.

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

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Falling off in business is reported at Dallas and to a limited extent at other points.

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

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

A comparison of the two columns above will give you some idea of the way capitalist papers give you the "news". This is no surprise to the Socialist, who knows that "a good tree bringeth forth good fruit, but a corrupt tree evil fruit," and that an industrial system that is based on robbery of the only useful class in society must be corrupt in all its departments.

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

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

THE HUMAN HARVEST: A Study of the Decay of Races thru the Survival of the Fittest. By David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford Junior University, Boston, American Unitarian Association, 1907. 12mo., pp. 122. \$1 net.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Human Harvest is each successive generation of men and women that make up the nation. The character of this harvest depends upon the care that has been given to selecting it from all the possible seed of preceding generations.

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No student of practical economics who is especially interested in the question of railway freight rates and of their regulation under a system of capitalist ownership can afford to ignore Walter Chadwick Noyes' "American Railroad Rates" (Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50, net). Besides presenting a large amount of useful information, statistical and historical, the author discusses the economic and the legal aspects of the subject.

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

War is not the only agency whose selective action is to remove the best and leave the worst. Prof. Jordan realizes this, and mentions in passing, chiefly by way of illustrating the principle, the "reversed selection" of monasticism, of the abuse of charity, of repression and intolerance, of the Reign of Terror—the dominance, one might call it, of "Knownothingism."

All Socialists are rather keenly aware that there are operative in society other forces whose selective action is from the national or social point of view as undesirable as that of war, and whose total effects are quantitatively perhaps even more serious; and many would no doubt be inclined to resent this emphasis on the evils of war, which are at the worst neither imminent nor continuous, altho every trained person knows that the so-

cialist movement has always consistently opposed war. But these pages are worth reading and pondering, if only to get a good example of the application of the method of biology to reasoning about social and historical problems.

John Spargo's valuable work "The Bitter Cry of the Children" has now been issued in a form which renders it accessible to every reader and should make it possible for our local literature agents to sell many copies. In stout manila paper covers it is to be had for 25 cents a copy, with a slight reduction when bought in quantity. Orders will be filed by the Manager of The Worker.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

The theatrical business in New York and other cities is in a serious condition. The financial stringency has already begun to be felt. With the exception of about half-a-dozen theatres, audiences in this city have fallen off considerably. Managers are withholding proposed new productions and shows are being closed up and companies called in off the road.

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

As a usual thing, the workers in the theatrical profession are so far removed from contact with other workers that their actual conditions of life are not generally known. The prevailing impression is that actors, especially, are fortunate beings who live gladsome lives and enjoy luxuries denied to those who get their living in other ways.

The fact is that the conditions of employment surrounding the great majority of actors are arduous and exacting. The average term of employment in a year is usually thirty weeks at a nominal salary, payment is seldom made for time used in rehearsal, and costumes for plays are often provided by the players themselves.

It is the isolation of actors from other workers that has made them ignorant or indifferent to general social conditions and the necessity of organized effort. It is this fact, also, which makes essential that this large body of intelligent, aspiring workers be reached with the Socialist propaganda.

The Actors' Union is making rapid progress in England, and the trades union movement is cooperating with it in gathering members of the profession into the fold. The stage employees, electricians and others employed in and around the theatres are nearly all organized and their unions can provide some measure of relief for them in hard times, but for the actors there is no relief.

This new development also shows how, under private ownership, those gifted with talent or genius for the stage, are degraded from artists to mere wage slaves, like the workers in other activities, and are forced to sell themselves to the lowest bidder for the opportunity to earn a livelihood and to exercise their abilities. This is being recognized in Europe among actors and performers of all kinds, and we can expect a similar awakening among performers in this country as monopoly begins to get in its work.

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

iams-Hammerstein combination in the vaudeville field. Vaudeville is growing in popularity and there are great profits in the business. For several months competition was hot and heavy. Each combination opened and rented larger theatres and put on better and more expensive bills.

All this will end in a few weeks. The Klaw and Erlanger combination has come to an agreement with the Proctor-Keith forces by which the latter will take over all the contracts with performers made by Klaw and Erlanger. Under this arrangement the Keith and Proctor interests, organized into the United Booking Office, will have entire control of the vaudeville output of the country.

Out of this, of course, will develop ownership by the vaudeville trust of the theatres which it does not already own, thus forcing the independent managers out of ownership as well as management. First will come, however, a sweeping reduction in the salaries of performers, and with the closing of theatres thru the new combination thousands of performers, stage employees, etc., will be unemployed.

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The Blessings of Poverty. Bernard Shaw asserts that "we all fear poverty as it strikes misery to the human soul". This is flying in the face of all the great moralists of today from Carnegie to Roosevelt.

Hugo Richard Meyer's "Municipal Ownership in Great Britain" (Macmillan, \$1.50, net), is one of the few serious books against municipal ownership that have appeared. The author can make no pretense to judicial or scientific impartiality.

One of these was the box in which the Duchess of Marlborough sat. She was with Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr. She wore a diamond collar and a diamond coronet.—New York Sun. Was that all?

Disgraceful. One of these was the box in which the Duchess of Marlborough sat. She was with Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Sr. She wore a diamond collar and a diamond coronet.—New York Sun. Was that all?

By William Mailly.

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THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustav Myers.

PART I.

CHAPTER I. THE GREAT PROPRIETARY ESTATES.

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

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

Over this colony now spread planters who hastened to avail themselves of this new-found means of getting rich. Land and climate alike favored them but they were confronted with a scarcity of labor. This emergency was promptly met by the buying of white servants in England to be resold in Virginia to the highest bidder. This, however, was not sufficient, and complaints poured over to the English government. As the demands of commerce had to be sustained at any price, a system was at once put into operation of gathering in as many of the poorer English class as could be impressed upon some pretext and shipping them over to be held as bonded laborers. Penniless and lowly Englishmen, arrested and convicted for any one of the multitude of offenses then provided for severely in law, were transported as criminals, or sold into the colonies as slaves for a term of years. The English courts were busy grinding out human material for the Virginia plantations; and, as the objects of commerce were considered paramount, this process of disposing of what was regarded as the scum element, was adjudged necessary and justifiable. No voice was raised in protest. But, fast as the English courts might work, they did not supply laborers enough. It was with exultation that in 1619 the plantation owners were made acquainted with a new means of supplying themselves with adequate workers. A Dutch ship arrived at Jamestown with a cargo of negroes from Guinea. The blacks were promptly bought at good prices by the planters. From this time forth the problem of labor was considered sufficiently solved. As chattel slavery harmonized well with the necessities of tobacco growing and profit, it was accepted as a just condition and was continued by the planters whose interests and standards were the dominant factor. After 1623, when the London Company was dissolved by royal decree, and the commerce of Virginia made free, the planters were the only factor. Virginia, it was true, was made a royal province and put under deputy rule, but the big planters contrived to get the laws and customs their self-interest called for. There were only two classes—the rich planters, with their gifts of land, their bond servants and slaves and, on the other hand, the poor whites. A middle class was entirely lacking. As the supreme staple of commerce and as currency itself, tobacco could buy anything, human, as well as inert, material. The labor question had been sufficiently vanquished, but not so the domestic. Wives were much needed; the officials in London instantly hearkened and in 1620 sent over sixty young women who were auctioned off and bought at from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and sixty pounds of tobacco each. Tobacco then sold at three shillings a pound. Its cultivation was assiduously carried on. The use of the land mainly for agricultural purposes led to the foundation of numerous settlements along the shores, bays, rivers, and creeks with which Virginia is interspersed and which afforded accessibility to the sea ports. As the years wore on and the means and labors of the planters increased, their lands became more extensive, so that it was not an unusual thing to find plantations of fifty or sixty thousand acres. But neither in Virginia nor in Maryland, under the almost regal powers of Lord Baltimore who had proprietary rights over the whole of his province, were such huge estates to be seen as were being donated in the northern colonies, especially in New Netherlands and in New England.

In its intense aim to settle New Netherlands and make use of its resources, Holland, thru the States General, passed extraordinary inducements to promote the colonization. The prospect of vast estates, with feudal

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

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

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

II.

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

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

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

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

Along with their landed estates, these directors had a copious inflowing revenue. The Dutch West India Company was in a thriving condition. By the year 1629 it had more than one hundred full-rigged ships in commission. Most of them were fitted out for war on the commerce of other countries or on pirates. Fifteen thousand seamen and soldiers were on its pay-roll; in that one year it used more than one hundred thousand pounds of powder—significant of the grim quality of business done. It had more than four hundred cannon and thousands of other destructive weapons. Anything conducive to profit, no matter if indiscriminate and justifiable functions of trade and was imposed alike upon royalty, which shared in the proceeds, and the people at large. The energetic trading class, concentrated in the one effort of getting money, and having no scruples as to the means in an age when ideals were low and vulgar, had already begun to make public opinion in many countries, altho this public opinion counted for little among submissive peoples. It was the king and the governing class, either or both, whose favor and declarations counted, and so long as these profited by the devious extortions and villainies of trade, the methods were legitimized, if not royally sanctified.

* O'Callaghan, Vol. 1: 124.
* Ibid. 125.
* Colonial Documents, Vol. 1: 41.

(To be continued.)

The Vital Issue.

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

"THE GREAT DIVIDE"

with HENRY MILLER and MARGARET ANGLIN

AT DALY'S THEATRE, BROADWAY AND THIRTIETH ST.

DURING THE WEEK OF NOVEMBER 18

INCLUDING WEDNESDAY MATINEE AND EXCEPTING SATURDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.

Tickets are exchangeable for reserved seats at the theatre box-office at any time up to performance.

GET YOUR TICKETS AT ONCE AND SECURE CHOICE OF SEATS IN ADVANCE

Tickets can be had at the following places:

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

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

READ THE NOTICE BELOW ON THIS PAGE.

Under the auspices of the Ways and Means Committee, New York State Committee, Socialist Party.

SUGGESTS AN AMENDMENT.

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

Fraternally yours,

JOHN M. WORK.

Berlin, N. H., Nov. 12.

THE WORKER AND THE STATE COMMITTEE.

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

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

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

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

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

These arrangements are made on the present circulation of the paper has been in control of the State Committee; according to said income and circulation the Board of Managers of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association will print and circulate The Worker, providing the State Committee guarantee a weekly deficit of from \$25 to \$50, in the event of the circulation increasing, a reduction of the amount of the deficit according to the additional income (after deducting cost of production of the additional copies) will be allowed. In the event of a decrease in the circulation the State Committee is to increase its weekly guarantee at the estimated rate of about \$10 per 1000 copies.

According to this plan we will place two Socialist enterprises under one roof, save the extra expense of maintaining two separate and distinct establishments, while each enterprise will be complete and distinctly owned from each other. This plan, I believe, will be approved of by the membership of the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association and by the rank and file of the Socialist Party in this state and if it is, the State Committee can then devote a greater part of its energy and time toward increasing the circulation and toward improving its contents. The everlasting and all-important money question will be reduced to a nominal figure, and with the united effort of all comrades within and without the state, we can under this plan wipe out the entire deficit by increasing the circulation just a few thousand.

Yours for the most economical and efficient method of publishing The Worker.

WM. BUTSCHER.

Brooklyn, Nov. 16.

SOME SUGGESTIONS FROM ROCHESTER.

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

Local Rochester has this to suggest: It is self-evident that The Worker at present is an excellent official bulletin, and if that is what the comrades want and what the movement needs, well and good, but if The Worker is to be an instrument of propaganda it must be changed to its former style and give less space to strictly party news and more space to propaganda matter. articles from Comrades Wentworth, Spargo, Traubel, Lee, Burrows, and the host of other former contributors. The week's issue of The Worker

able surprise, coming very near to its old-time appearance.

In our opinion the following items could be omitted to the advantage of the paper and of the movement: First, the minute announcements of the street meetings in New York City, with names of speakers, etc. This certainly interests no one outside of New York City, and it is very doubtful if the comrades who wish to keep posted along this line will find the ground well covered by the "International Socialist Review", third, "Party News" and "Current Literature" should be more condensed, also "Labor Movement".

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

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

WM. KIRBY,
WM. J. JEFFERTS,
WM. F. FUHRMAN,
Committee.

THE WORKER CONFERENCES.

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

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

Delegates without credentials were: 12th A. D.: Alex. Jonas and Lindner; 6th A. D.: A. Chess; 18th A. D.: Boyd; 19th A. D.: Bohemian Branch: Dooda and Schulz; 11th A. D.: Wells; 21st A. D.: A. D. German; Gels and Gelswenger; 22d A. D.: German; Ed. Belinger; 26th A. D.: F. Freidferig and Dr. Sterk.

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

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

That the representation at the Conference consist of two delegates from each subdivision of the Socialist Party and labor and progressive organizations. That the Conference issue invitations to the organizations for the election of committees to visit various bodies for the purpose of soliciting funds and subscriptions for The Worker. That a report to date be made of the benefit performance for The Worker at Daly's Theatre. That the Conference resolve to co-operate with the Jewish Daily Forward Association in its coming fall, with the object of sharing the profits accrued therefrom, as per arrangements that may be agreed upon. That the Conference decide that party branches to voluntarily raise the dues to ten cents per member per month, the members of such branches to receive The Worker in return for the additional dues. Comrades Harris, Fieldman, and Cassidy were elected to present the suggestion to the general party meeting on Nov. 17.

The Ways and Means Committee was instructed to arrange a debate in Cooper Union of some other suitable hall, as soon as possible for the benefit of The Worker; the subject to be "Socialism vs. Capitalism". The Conference voted to meet again Wednesday, Nov. 20, but as the hall would be booked for that night, the meeting is postponed until next Wednesday, Nov. 27, at the Labor Temple.

William Mailly and Alex. Jonas were appointed a committee to visit the Daily Forward Association and present the proposition regarding its coming fall.

The delegates from the A. D. presented their proposition regarding The Worker, but this was ruled out of order. The 17th A. D. proposed that it be suggested to party branches to voluntarily raise the dues to ten cents per member per month, the members of such branches to receive The Worker in return for the additional dues. Comrades Harris, Fieldman, and Cassidy were elected to present the suggestion to the general party meeting on Nov. 17.

Queens, were seated. Barnett Wolf acted as chairman and Comrade Shipplack secretary. Comrades Butscher and Mailly of The Worker Ways and Means Committee reported similar recommendations of that committee as those presented to the New York Conference and these were adopted. A. I. Shipplack was elected secretary of the Conference and A. Pauly treasurer. Meetings will be held on the second and fourth Thursdays of the month, but owing to Thanksgiving Day the next meeting will be Wednesday, Nov. 27.

THE WORKER BENEFIT EXTENDED AT DALY'S.

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

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

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

THE DAILY CALL.

At the last meeting of the Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association the manager of the plant presented details of some work which can be secured, but which will require an outlay of about \$400. The committee, of three, acting in conjunction with the manager, were authorized to draw this amount from the treasurer if they find no risk and some profit in the work. It was recommended to the Association that a committee of two be elected to audit the accounts of the manager. Comrades Lips, Schapiro and Harris were elected a committee to organize a ladies' auxiliary for the "Daily Call" fair. Comrade Reichenthal reported that the meeting of delegates elected by New York, Queens, Richmond, and Hudson County was poorly attended. The next meeting of the delegates will take place on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 24, in the Organizer's office, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, and the comrades elected are urged to make a special effort to attend.

Brooklyn Lyceum Conference.

The Brooklyn Labor Lyceum Conference will hold their last meeting Sunday, Nov. 24, at 7 o'clock. All delegates are requested to attend, as matters of importance will be transacted. The business of the conference must be finished at the twenty-fifth (closed) of the Lyceum Association takes place on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 28.

"The Human Harvest."

David Starr Jordan, President of Leland Stanford Junior University, will lecture on "The Human Harvest" at Cooper Union, Saturday evening, Nov. 23. The lecture is under the auspices of the Board of Education, and admission is free. Readers of The Worker who can attend are advised to do so.

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THE LABOR MOVEMENT

While immigration to America from all countries during October showed a considerable increase...

The latest labor exchanges received from Australia are rejoicing over the acquittal of William D. Haywood...

The Kansas farmers, having organized to do without the middleman, are shipping thirty-five carloads of Kansas flour direct to Europe...

Vagrancy in Norway

A law has been enacted in Norway dealing with beggars and tramps which works to the satisfaction of the capitalist class...

Pittsburg continues to give its burnt offerings to the deity of capital. Nine men were horribly burned by molten metal last week when an explosion took place at the Lucey furnace...

Charles F. McKenna in an address before the State Conference of Charities and Correction at Albany, N. Y., stated there is more illiteracy among the rural population of the state than among the foreign-born population of New York City...

The "Hobart Clipper," the only labor paper in Tasmania, has been mulcted of \$1,500 damages and costs for denouncing the Mayor of Hobart as a swearer...

Beggars and vagrants have increased enormously in Great Britain the last few years. The latest records of convictions are made known for the period of 1894 to 1905...

These are convictions only. If they included the entire vagrant community the figures would not be so bad. But they represent a small fraction of the men who live in idleness...

Another Organ of the Russian Revolution

"The Russian Voice in America" is the name of a Russian weekly, the first issue of which appeared recently from its offices at 404 Grand street, New York City...

The National Founders' Association, a capitalist organization, has protested against the use of the union label on stationary of the Lincoln Farm Association...

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Russia

The Third Duma which opened last week, was guarded by police and troops to prevent any demonstrations. The proceedings began with a long religious service followed by reading of the Tsar's greetings...

The budget for 1908, submitted by the Minister of Finance, asks for \$28,500,000 for the army and navy while the railroads get \$5,000,000, education \$3,500,000, agriculture \$3,000,000 and postal communication \$1,500,000...

Austria

Our Austrian comrades have founded a monthly scientific review for the discussion of the problems confronting the party in a manner which is not possible in the daily press. The new periodical, of which the first number lies before us, is called the "Kampf" (the struggle) and is under the editorship of Karl Renner...

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

Germany

"Neue Zeit," the weekly scientific review of our party in Germany, edited by Karl Kautsky, has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Before entering upon his 18 months imprisonment, Comrade Karl Liebknecht addressed a meeting in one of the largest halls in Berlin...

Norway

The Prime Minister has resigned. He was most instrumental in inducing the people to accept King Haakon instead of a republican constitution which many favored. Ten Socialists were elected to the Storting in 1906 and they have been consistent opponents of the Prime Minister...

France

The National Council of the Socialist Party of France met on Nov. 1 with 150 delegates present. Jaures was at Geneva but most of the other prominent Socialists were present. The friends of Hervé on the one hand and the direct actionists in the trade unions have stirred up a controversy which was considered by the council...

Great Britain

Socialist exchanges of Great Britain give the first reports of the municipal elections recently held in that country. A vigorous anti-Socialist campaign was waged by the old party press and the Liberal and Tory parties with the result that Socialism became a popular topic for discussion...

The "Labor Leader" of London gives a table of the combined Labor and Socialist seats won. This includes the Labor Party, Social Democratic Federation, the Independent Labor Party and local labor bodies that nominated candidates. Thorough Socialist organizations they were given the Socialist brand by their opponents...

Portugal is no doubt the most backward country of Europe. It is a political and social development of the people of this country is...

From "El Socialista" of Madrid we learn that a delegation of Portuguese comrades will attend the inauguration of the new labor headquarters in the Spanish capital.

Japan

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

Australia

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

A SINISTER MOVEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA

James H. Maurer, Socialist Party National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, writes as follows, regarding the preparation for the use of the militia of that state: "The last legislative session of this state decided to build armories in the large industrial centres. This City (Reading) is to have a seventy-five thousand dollar armory. George Haer has contributed five thousand dollars toward its erection...

Destroying the Home

Vance Thompson, in a recent magazine article, declares that London, England, has 80,000 unemployed, 30,000 women badly employed, 33,000 homeless adults, 35,000 wandering children and 15,000 free criminals. Thompson has furnished statistics for ministers of the gospel, who will probably place the blame for these conditions on Socialism...

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LABOR DIRECTORY

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SUNDAY'S GENERAL PARTY MEETING.

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

Fred Paulitsch and Wm. Matly presided, with E. M. Martin as secretary, at the general meeting of Local New York held last Sunday to consider the situation of the Worker. After the fixing of the order of business, State Secretary reported as follows: That in the middle of May, 1906, a letter from the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association was received, stating that it could no longer publish The Worker, and that at a meeting of the State Committee, May 21, the following motion was passed:

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

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

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

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

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

That at a meeting of Nov. 12 the subcommittee reported the proposition of the Board of Management upon which the Association is to act Monday.

The report of Business Manager Crummins was then made. He stated that the State Committee took cognizance of the cash transactions; that the cash receipts for 16 weeks were \$3,300.95; expenses, \$5,083.53; which showed an average weekly deficit of \$101; and that when assuming charge of the paper he stated that for several months to come the deficit would be about \$100 a week; that the paper to be made saleable would have to be made more acceptable to the working people; that "so-called scientific" matter should be placed upon the inside pages, editorial comment upon all articles appearing in the paper should be made, together with other improvements. Upon being questioned regarding some points, he stated that as receipts did not cover expenses he favored either a reduction in size or an increase in the subscription from 50 cents to \$1 a year, that it costs more than 1 cent a copy to print The Worker, and that one cause of the deficit of The Worker was the fact that the party was compelled to assume the subscription list from the Publishing Association of 7,500 single subscribers, some bundle subscriptions, and a large number of individual sales upon which a commission had to be paid. That until a circulation had been built up few advertisements could be secured. That those who failed to resubscribe were about 87 per cent. Upon being questioned by Comrade Matly it was shown that for June, before being turned over to State Committee, the receipts averaged \$112, while since the State Committee had assumed charge, the average was \$166 a week.

Editor Lee then reported. He said it had never been his first consideration to make a paper that would sell largely; this had been subordinated to the purpose of making a paper that would, not merely for elementary propaganda, but also for the Socialist education. The Socialist movement is not merely a political movement, nor merely an expression of popular discontent aiming solely at the destruction of existing institutions, but is the most profound revolutionary movement in history, guided by a philosophy which touches every phase of human life, aiming at a complete reconstruction of society in all aspects, of which the political system is but one; it must accordingly require for its success the broadest and most thorough possible education of the proletariat; in which education the Socialist press is the most effective agent. Of all Socialist papers published in the English language in the United States, The Worker has most nearly approached the ideal of a Socialist paper in this respect, combining the propaganda of elementary Socialist ideas with news of the movement at home and abroad, with news and editorial matter in support of the Socialist theory and policy, with the current news of the political and economic world and comment upon the same from the Socialist point

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

The report of the State Committee was then taken up for action.

Sol Fieldman introduced the following resolutions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The discussion was continued till 7:10, when the meeting adjourned, to reassemble at 2:30 p. m., Sunday, Dec. 1.

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

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

New Jersey to Assist. To the Editor of The Worker:—I was surprised at the general party meeting held in New York last Sunday that no mention was made in the report of the State Committee that the State Committee of New Jersey had offered its co-operation in sustaining The Worker. This must have been overlooked or forgotten by Comrade Chase, whose report was a verbal one. If an agreement can be reached the New Jersey State Committee is willing to share in the work of sustaining The Worker, both financially and otherwise.

WALTER L. OSWALD. Arlington, N. J., Nov. 18.

THE JEWISH AGITATION BUREAU QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Worker:—The lengthy document presented by Comrade Feigenbaum against the action of the General Committee in the matter of the Jewish Agitation Bureau was far from convincing the undersigned that the action of the General Committee should not be upheld. I am inclined to believe that a thorough personal view of the matter would lead to the conclusion that the General Committee could not take any other course except to advise its subdivisions not to be affiliated nationally with any other organization except the Socialist Party.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The discussion was continued till 7:10, when the meeting adjourned, to reassemble at 2:30 p. m., Sunday, Dec. 1.

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

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN FUND.

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

- Stiek and Death Benefit Fund, Br. 152, List 43, \$3.20; do. List 44, 75c; do. List 45, \$1.30; do. List 46, \$1.75; do. List 47, 60c; do. List 48, \$1.20; do. List 49, \$2.50; do. List 50, \$2.45; do. List 51, \$1.65; Progress. Workmen's Educational Association, Br. 152, List 52, \$1.20; do. List 53, \$2.50; do. List 54, \$1.20; do. List 55, \$1.20; do. List 56, \$1.20; do. List 57, \$1.20; do. List 58, \$1.20; do. List 59, \$1.20; do. List 60, \$1.20; do. List 61, \$1.20; do. List 62, \$1.20; do. List 63, \$1.20; do. List 64, \$1.20; do. List 65, \$1.20; do. List 66, \$1.20; do. List 67, \$1.20; do. List 68, \$1.20; do. List 69, \$1.20; do. List 70, \$1.20; do. List 71, \$1.20; do. List 72, \$1.20; do. List 73, \$1.20; do. List 74, \$1.20; do. List 75, \$1.20; do. List 76, \$1.20; do. List 77, \$1.20; do. List 78, \$1.20; do. List 79, \$1.20; do. List 80, \$1.20; do. List 81, \$1.20; do. List 82, \$1.20; do. List 83, \$1.20; do. List 84, \$1.20; do. List 85, \$1.20; do. 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BRYAN'S WILLIN'

By Jos. E. Cohen. A vote of thanks is due William Jennings Bryan, perpetual candidate for the presidency of the United States.

Bryan is wise after his time—yes, after his time. In clear, bold terms, he declares that the Democratic party must apply Democratic principles to present conditions.

In still another respect is Bryan wise—after his time. He profits by the mistakes of others. When that sterling, self-appointed champion of the common people, Arthur Brisbane (alias William Randolph Hearst) announced the formation of the Independence League, he made a very grave mistake.

Whitewashing Taft.

As stated in the "Citizen" several weeks ago, the action of President Van Clieve, of the National Association of Manufacturers, in bringing suit to have the boycott declared unlawful is the most important case in which labor has ever been interested in this country's history.

Not only are the Taft boomers attempting to apply the white-wash brush to his injunction record, but they are resorting to the old, old, worn-out claim that their candidate is "the workman's friend" in industrial affairs with which he was or is connected.

"Justice" For Mexican Rebel.

Readers of The Worker have become somewhat acquainted with the "De Lara Case", now on trial at Los Angeles, Cal. The defense reports a telegram from Washington which says: "Dismiss the charge from Mexico against De Lara but hold him and file same charge from the state of Sonora."

PARTY NEWS.

Continued from page 5.

One of the Socialist members of the Milwaukee Metropolitan Park Commission, C. B. Whitnall, has suggested some capital ideas for the improvement of the park system.

Thru a veto of the Mayor Milwaukee, and a parliamentary juggle of the minority in the City Council, the special election for School Board has been finally defeated.

New York State

The State Committee met Tuesday, Nov. 12, with the following members present: Koenig, Butcher, Pauly, Schief, Solomon, Lewis, Lichtschel, Malkiel, Morgan, State Secretary Chase and Manager Crimmins.

The people too are growing wise. Bryan does not define the issues probably because he can't. More than that, experience has taught the people that they can improve their conditions and secure a larger share of the wealth they produce only by organizing themselves apart from the master class.

The General Committee will meet on Saturday, Nov. 23, at 8 p. m., at the Labor Temple, 248 E. Eighty-fourth street.

New York City.

The City Executive Committee met Monday, Nov. 11. Sixty-five applications were referred to the General Committee.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

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

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Table with columns for subscription type (One year, Six months, etc.) and price. Includes a note: 'When renewing subscribers are requested to mark their subscriptions "renewals."'

John Stribling of Omaha, sent in two, and so did George Saffer of New York.

Order a Bundle. The Sheet Metal Workers' Educational Club ordered 20 copies this week for distribution among the members of the union.

Our Good Workers.

Comrade Herbst of Brooklyn, heads the list of workers this week. He started a canvass of three-month subs two weeks ago and said he would get 50 per cent of them.

Wm. Fenner, of Philadelphia, sent in eight yearlies. The Volkzeitung Agitation Committee of Newark, N. J., sent in ten new subs.

The Young Men's Progressive Organization of Yorkville, bought eight six-month cards. Octavian Berard of Woonsocket, R. I., sent in two yearly subs.

The Worker Sustaining Fund.

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the Worker Sustaining Fund, totaling \$1,744.21.

complaint to police headquarters resulted in an investigation and a severe reprimand for the offending officer, who will perhaps act with more decency and fairness in the discharge of his duties hereafter.

Forty Millions of Clear Graft.

The Standard Oil Co. last week declared a quarterly dividend of 10 per cent on its capital stock of nearly \$100,000,000. This makes forty per cent for the year, the same as in 1906 and 1905.

Buttericks Pay No Dividends.

We are pleased to note that the Butterick Company passed its quarterly dividend this time. If this happens again next quarter the officers will probably see the advisability of complying with the printers' demand for an eight-hour day and union conditions.

An Appeal to the Great Father.

(From the New York Sun.) To the Editor of the Sun—Dear Sir: Mr. Roosevelt the president, who I voted for the boys telling me that he knew everything, said to have all the children you could, so I got a baby a fine girl, now I have lost my job, what shall I do.

A FINE MODERN LIBRARY

- Emile Zola, DOWNFALL
Jack London, PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS
Edward Bellamy, LOOKING BACKWARD
Robert Hunter, POVERTY
Upton Sinclair, THE JUNGLE
John Spargo, CAPITALIST AND LABORER
Richard Ely, MONOPOLIES AND TRUSTS

Read these 7 Books and your mental vision is broadened. 50 cts. EACH BOOK ONLY 50 cts. Socialist Literature Co., 15 Spruce Street, New York

4 UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE, PARLOR SUIT, BEDDING, RUGS etc., GO 2 THE Geiger & Braverman Furniture Company. 307 GRAND STREET, Cor. ALLEN STREET N. Y.

THE STATE BANK 376-378 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK. Sound, Conservative, Accommodating. The oldest and largest banking institution on the East Side. RESOURCES—\$18,000,000.00

JOS. S. MARCUS BANKER (Tel. 4450-4451 Orchard) DELANCEY AND ORCHARD STS., NEW YORK CITY. Savings accounts opened from \$1.00 up, Business accounts from \$100 up. INTEREST 4 1/2 PER CENT

SCHREIBER "THE UNION PRINTER" Best Facilities for Finest Work. 161-63 BROOME ST., NEW YORK Telephone: 528 Orchard. PHYSICIANS DR. M. GIRSDANSKY 237 EAST BROADWAY near Clinton Street. NEW YORK

LECTURE CALENDER.

New York City. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22. LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—Miss Amy Hicks. "Can Woman compete With Man?"

DR. CH. SCHWARTZ, 275 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Telephone: 1632 Orchard. EDUCATIONAL A Preparatory School with all work and no frills. Prepares for all colleges.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING. 10 cents a line, cash with order. AGENTS. AGENTS—2,000 different novelties for fairs, carnivals, celebrations, kiddie hats and buttons.

FOR SALE. BISHOP CREEK—1 have 700 shares for sale at a bargain. Inquire of F. J. Mowry, 80 Broad street, city.

BUY A HOME. PUT YOUR MONEY IN THE GROUND. A run will break the strongest bank, but a run on lots will double their value.

WANTED. MEN to make money selling HARBORCOPPER opistomograph. Address: F. K. 239 E. Eighty-fourth street.

YOUNG MEN wanted to join a Socialist Fire and Drum Corps. Address: Young Men's Progressive Org., 243 E. 84th street.

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

Smoke only blue-label cigars.

GREAT SALE

IN BOOKS

LOWEST PRICES CAN'T BE BEAT

ON THE EVE. This work deals with the most stirring scenes of the Russian revolutionary crisis. When this drama is staged in New York it will create a tremendous sensation.

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

A CONTRIBUTION TO THE CRITIQUE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. This book contains the classic formulation of Marx's historic-philosophical theory known as the materialistic conception of history.

SOCIALISM AND MODERN SCIENCE. Send 90 cents and you will receive by next mail this 210-page, cloth bound book by Enrico Ferri.

MASS AND CLASS. A Survey of Social Divisions, by W. J. Ghent. 250 pages. Paper. 20 cents. Original price, 25 cents.

THE PINKERTON LABOR SPY. This book deserves a wide circulation among trade unionists, as it exposes the system used by employers to break up labor organizations.

UNIONISM AND SOCIALISM. This excellent pamphlet by Comrade Eugene Debs has had a tremendous circulation at 10 cents a copy.

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIALISM. This book states briefly the fundamental teachings of Socialism. It should be widely circulated.

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