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# PHILADELPHIA POLICE FORBID HAYWOOD MEETING.

But He Will Speak There, Anyhow, and the Socialists Will Uphold Their Right.

Western Miners' Secretary Addresses Enthusiastic Meetings in Massachusetts and New York--Will Speak for Benefit of Russian Revolutionists on Saturday Evening.

wages."

West. They can't get a scab within

"In this instance, at any rate, Mr.

Roosevelt is a party to reduction of

In New York City.

crowded house in Ebling's Casino, in

the Bronx, last Sunday. The meeting

was arranged as a mass meeting of

the unemployed, the Bronx Labor

Council acting with the Socialists in

the demonstration. Jos. Wanhope and

Comrade Haywood devoted consider

able time to the story of the class

struggle in the West and the question

of the unemployed. He was frequent

y interrupted by applause. A collec-

tion of over \$70 was taken up and \$50

donated for the defense of Stev.

Adams, now held in a Colorado jail.

charged with murder. Resolutions were also adopted demanding that the

troops be withdrawn from Goldfield

At Long Island City.

A fine meeting was held Tuesday night in Long Island City, under the

auspices of the Moyer-Haywood Con-

ference. Haywood was enthusiastically

eceived and a collection was taken for

the defense of Steve Adams. Follow-

ing this meeting he also addressed

Bricklayers' Union No. 41. The fol-

lowing resolution ve also adopted

zens protests against the unwarranted

presence of Federal troops at Go'd-

field, Nev., and Fairbanks, Alaska, and

At Clinton Hall Next Saturday.

rade Haywood will address a meeting in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, ar-

ranged by the Society for the Relief of Political Victims of the Russian

Recolution. Comrade Haywood's own experience of persecution and impris-onment gives him an especially warm

sympathy with those who are suffer-

ing under the tyranny of the Tsar's government. Admission, 10 cents.

William D. Haywood will speak in

Newark Friday evening, Feb. 28, at

Kurz' Colosseum, Springfield avenue,

opposite Seventh street. A large audi-

to Discuss Unemployment.

PATERSON, N. J .- The Socialists

are preparing for a monster unemploy-ed mass meeting-to be held Thursday,

March 5, in Turn Hall, corner of Elli-

Sol Fieldman and Frederick Krafft

will speak.

Three thousand copies of a "Tip to

the Jobless Man", with advertisement

of meeting thereon, are being distrib-

uted. A large banner will be hung

at Broadway and Main streets with

the following inscriptions: On one

"What is a man to do who is out of

"God knows! They have my sympa-

"What is a man to do who is out of

May-Day Fair and Congress of Nations

From Friday, MAY 1-10, 1908 To Sunday,

At LABOR TEMPLE, 243-247 E. 84th St., New York.

NEW YORK DAILY CALL

Organ of Socialist Party and Advocate of Working People's Economic Rights.

FIRST NUMBER WILL BE ISSSUED MAY 1, 1908

PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK CITY BY THE

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

For Detailed Information Address

ence is expected.

Paterson Mass Meeting

son and Cross streets.

thy.-William H. Taft."

On the other side-

On Saturday evening, Feb. 29, Com-

demands their immediate recall."

"This mass meeting of 1,000 citi-

Comrade Haywood addressed a

500 miles of Goldfield.

James Oncal also spoke.

and Fairbanks, Alaska.

unanimously:

The authorities of Philadelphia, have mounced their intention of prohibiting the meeting arranged for William D. Haywood on Sunday, Mar. 1. This iction is taken, it is claimed, because of a disturbance accompanying an unemployed demonstration last week, when the Mayor, thru the police deent, gave the marchers clubs inad of employment. Director of Pub-Safety Henry Clay, declared that he believed no Sunday meeting, either business or political, was lawful, and that before any could be held the prooters would have to satisfy him that he was wrong. This establishes a censorship over all meetings of citi-

Lucila Twining voiced the sentinents of the Socialists in the following statement quoted in press dispatches:

tens, but it is has not intimidated the

"The police may have broken a few heads on Thursday and sent a few hungry men to jall, but Director Chy more stem the tide of Socialsin than Louis XVL, the reds of the Midi. Mr. Haywood will speak at the Grand Opera House next Sunday whether the police like it or not. He will stand on his constitutional rights."

Great Meeting in Brockton.

w men in public life have received the reception in Brockton, Mass., that was accorded Haywood. Over men and women were present and his entrance was the signal for prolonged applause. The continued applause forced him to acknowledge it, and just before he mounted the teps he bowed to the audience. This was only the signal for more and loud-er applause and as he became seated, after another bow of recognition, the applause gradually died out.

Haywood launched into a recital of the class struggle in the West and

spoke in part as follows:
"In 1903 came the Cripple Creek

strike. Let me say right here that the Western Federation never weut on a strike unless it was for the man unh. It is for the unskilled laborer they work. We established a wage for all men below ground and a maximum hour.

The strike began in August; on Feb. 4, troops arrived. The mine ownres always went to their political allies for troops and got them. It did not matter whether they were Democrats or Republicans. Sometimes governors gave them, and sometimes presidents, as in the case of Goldfield now.

"We have the class struggle there in the West in all of its baldness. You have saved our lives and our liberty.

saved our lives and our liberty. and now we want you to do as much

# Roosevelt Sent Troops.

sevelt set those troops to Goldid, supposedly on the call of Gov. arks. But let me tell you, that call Sparks. But let me tell you, that call started in Washington, went to Car-son City, and then back to Washington, and then the troops there was a The day they get there, there was a 20 per cent reduction in wages. Rooseveit saw that that was letting the cat out of the bag too quickly, so he called Sparks on the carpet and told him he would take the troops away, and that he must call the legislature. But the troops are still there. And the miners are still striking, and they'll stay striking, too, let me tell you, for they oned veterans and have been in almost every strike of the | Hall, March 5."

# UNEMPLOYED' CONFERENCE.

Plans Demonstration at City Hall on March 7.

Will Call on City and State Authorities to Take Action to Relieve the Sufferings of the Workers-Will Meet Again in Labor Temple Next Tuesday.

There was a good attendance of delegates at the Unemployed Conference meeting Tuesday night, and increased interest was shown in the seating of the following new delegates: East Side Barbers, Goldberg United Upholsterers, Kohn and Schmeller; Carpenters and Joiners, No. 375, Chas. Eyring; Pasamentrie, Max Geisler, P. Sturn; W. S. & D. B. S. Br. 24, L. Jager, Herman Vokner; Socialist Party: 21st, 23d A. D., Frank Gross, Leonard Miller: 25th, 27th A. W. J. Ghent, Fred W. Kensbey: 26th A. D., I. Maroff, Miss Brody; 33d A. D., Henry Pauly; Harlem Agitation Committee, L. Miller. Delegates were also seated from the East Side Crisis Conference and the Sheet Metal Workers pending arrival of creden-

James Oneal presided and Henry Harris served as vice-chairman. The financial secretary reported \$121 in the treasury. The Executive Committee reported the city had about \$100,000, 000 available for public works and presented 50,000 stickers, with the incription, "We Want Work". York ville delegate requested that the Executive Committee arrange a meeting in that district as soon as possible.

Morris Hillquit and Sol Fieldman were elected a committee to present demands of the unemployed Governor and legislature at Albany and Lee, Fieldman, Paulitsch, Feldman and Weissman were elected a committee to present demands at the City Hall demonstration on March 7. The Conference also decided to inform the Mayor of the demonstration and to include in the notification the demands of the unemployed.

The C. F. U. was criticized for its inactivity in the matter by a number of delegates, each holding that that body, lind, failed to respond to the needs of the workingmen in the pres ent crisis. The following resolution was also adopted:

"To instruct the Executive Commit-tee to have 100,000 cards printed read-'We demand work to-day at City Hall, New York'.

"To supply as nearly as possible every prospective demonstrator with such a card and request him to wear it on his hat going to City Hall.

"To recommend the Executive Committee to do this by sending an appropriate number to every organization participating in the Conference, and request the 'Volkszeltung' and The Worker to euclose a similar card in their newsstand circulation, with an article on the front page, explaining the purpose of said cards."

It is hoped that all affiliated organizations will devote their energies to making the demonstration a great success and impress the self-satisfied politicians that the suffering of the workers is real and cannot be ignored; and also that unions not yet repre sented will have delegates at the next meeting, Tuesday evening, March 3, at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street.

Woman Suffrage Meeting.

The 2nd A. D. has arranged a Woman Suffrage meeting for Monday evening, Mar. 2, at Arlington Hall, 21 work and is starving? We will tell St. Mark's place. The speakers will you at the blg mass meeting in Turn be Mrs. Meta Stern and Anna A.

# COURTS' ATTACK ON TRADE UNIONS. MR. HERMAN ROBINSON,

A Mass Meeting to Consider It Will Be Held in Cooper Union on Thursday, March 5.

Wanhope and Spargo Will Voice the Workers' Protest Against Unjust Rulings of Judges and Show How the Working Class Can Reverse Them and Defend Their Own Rights and Interests.

Jos. Wanhope and John Spargo will | ground both for the collection of dambe the speakers at the meeting in Cooper Union on Thursday evening. March 5, called by the Socialist Party for the purpose of discussing the recent court decisions against labor.

It is especially hoped that members of trade unions will turn out at this meeting, as the subject is one of the utmost impotrance to them. The enforcement of tie court decisions already rendered will, if not resisted. completely cripple the trade-union movement, and it is imperatively necessary that union men should be fully informed about them and prepared to take proper measures of de

Comrades and sympathizers are requested to get from the Organizer's office, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, cards advertising the meeting and to distribute them in the tenements, in the shop, on elevated trains and street cars, and especially at union headquarters. Those who cannot call for the cards should write for them and a supply will be sent.

# LOCKOUT IS LEGAL. SAYS HIGH COURT.

Tho Agreement Among Workingmen Not to Buy Scab Goods Is Unlawful and Punishable, Agreement Among Bosses Not to Employ Union Workingmen Is Legitimate and Enforceable at Law,

A memorable decision bearing on the legal status of labor was that rendered by Justice Greenbaum of the Nev York Supreme Court on Feb. 18 in the case of William H. McCord, President of the Building See Employer Association, against the Thompson-Starrett Co., a corporation of building contractors.

According to this decision, it is law ful for an association of employers to establish a lockout and to forbid any of its members to give employment to any workingmen proscribed by the asociation, and the state will sanction and enforce such lockout agreement by putting the power of the law at the disposal of such a capitalist association to punish any of its members who doe not strictly enforce the association' blacklist.

The facts in the case are as follows

In August, 1904, the Building Trades

Employers' Association declared a lockout against the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and forbade any of the affiliated employers to give work The Starrett-Thompson Co., a member of the Association, compiled with the lockout and blacklist order for a while but in January, 1905, after giving no tice to the Association of its intention this company abandoned the fight and took back into its employment a number of carpenters belonging to the Brotherhood. The Association then claimed the forfeiture of the bonds given by the company when it joined loss the Association. The company resisted and the demand, claiming that it had a right to withdraw from the Association when it saw fit and conduct its business in its own way. The Associa tion thereupon brought suit to collect the forfelt from the company that had dared to employ blacklisted men. In defense, the company pled that the Board of Governors had no authority to issue such a lockout and blacklist order, according to the understanding on which the company had entered the association; that the order was an interference with the right of the com pany to carry on its lawful business and that the order was itself unlaw ful, as being in pursuance of a combination in restraint of trade. learned Justice decided against the de-fendant on every point. He held that the officers of the Association had authority to dictate to the affiliated employers what men they should not be permitted to employ; that such dicta-tion was not an interference with the business of the individual employers. and that an agreement to lock out and blacklist certain workingmen was not an unlawful combination in restraint of trade. Accordingly, he ordered that the company pay the penalty of its independence by forfeiting its bonds to the Association, and that it be expelled from that body. This is probably the first time that

a high court of so-called justice in this country has clearly declared, not only that the organized lockout and blacklist are lawful as matters of voluntary agreement among employers, but also that they are binding and enforceable at law. It is the more important when taken in connection with other recent decisions which declare that similar ages and for criminal prosecution. Samuel Greenbaum, the Justice who rendered this shameful decision, is a

### ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT JOINS IN.

Co-operates with Other State and Federal Courts in Dealing Hard Blows Against the Trade Unions. CHICAGO, Feb. 21.-The Illinois Supreme Court has handed down two decisions in line with those that the United States Supreme Court and other judicial bodies have been delivering so plentifully of late-in other words, two hard blows against organized labor.

In the case of the Wilson Bros. liverymen of Sparta, against the officers and members of the Team Drivrs' Union the court rules that an unfair list is the same as-a boycott, that it can be enjoined, and that, whenever judges chooses to forbid it, it is unlawful for a union to publish the fact that a non-union concern is a nonunion concern.

In the case of Barnes & Co., publishers, against Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, the court holds that organized workingmen have no right to peaceful picket duty or to congregate in a peaceful manner near a plant where a strike or lockout is on.

### WORSE THAN THE TAFF VALE RULING.

Our Supreme Court's Decisions Against Labor Outdo That Which Roused the British Working Class to Aggressive Political Action.

The following is the resolution on he subject of the court decisions against labor which the General Committee of Local New York, Socialist Party, adopted at its last meeting, at the same time instructing the Execu tive-to arrange for a public mass meet-

Wherens, The Supreme Court of the United States and other courts have recentiy bandeû down a series of de cisions by which the most important laws for the protection of labor are summarily wiped off the statute books, the labor organizations are forbidden to use even the purely peaceful method of the boycott to protect themselves against the aggressions of organized capitalists, and the employers are at the same time assured of the legal right to forbid workingmen to belong to labor organizations and to punish them by discharge for exercising their fundamental right to organize; and

"Whereas, The Anti-Trust Law has been twisted by the courts for use against the organizations of wageworkers, contrary to its letter and spirit, and the property not only of such organizations, but even of individual members, is now held to be liable for any damages awarded to employers in three times the amount of loss shown or alleged to be proven;

"Whereas, This construction of the law far outweighs the infamous Taff Vale decision of the English courts which roused the workers of Great Britain to organized political action as a class in defense of their rights and interests; and

"Whereas, These decisions are inconsistent with each other in every respect except that they are all in jurious to the working people and all

beneficial to the capitalists; and "Whereas. The practise of the courts. In declaring unconstitutional laws enacted by the elected legislative bodies in response to the will of the people and in setting up in the place of laws injunctions based upon the arbitrary will of a judge, is destructive of the very, foundations of free representative government; and

"Whereas, Republican and Democratic judges have equally participated in these subversions and distortions of the law, in compliance with the interests of the capitalist class; he it "Resolved, That Local New York of

Socialist Party, calls upon all workingmen and all lovers of free and lawful government to unite with it in protesting against such outrageous abuse of the judicial powers in administering at the ballot-box a telling rebuke to the parties which sanc

# REBUKE JUDGES'

DISTORTION OF LAW. YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 24.-The fol-

lowing resolutions adopted by the Socialist Party here are self-explanatory;

# HONORABLE MR. PRINCE. AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

onstrations," said Organizer Herman sary. It seemed to us that it was the Robinson at last Sunday's session of duty of the Central Federated Union ion. It was proposed that the C. F. U. long as we could hope, that it would co-operate with the Unemployed Con- do so. The depression began in Octofernce in organizing a demonstration to impress the city and state authoritles with the ne essity of taking action to relieve the surveings of the multitudes of workingmen whom capitalism has thrown into idleness and want. Mr. Robinson opposed the proposition, because the Socialists had ingmen began to ask, Why does not taken the lead in calling the Conference. "There are demonstrations and demonstrations," he said, "and there are some that I object to."

Yes, Mr. Robinson, there are demonstrations and demonstrations. There was, for instance, that demonstration of yours in Beethoven Hall on Jan. 16 -a demonstration of the "legitimate" sort that you approve-nothing that the bitterest enemy of labor could object to, nothing that could disturb the mind of even the most timid capitalist -just a nice little gathering of three or four hundred men, with an opportunity for a lot of Tammany politicians to come and blow their hornsa demonstration that demonstrated nothing but the harmlessness and uselessness of such labor politics as you Mr. Robinson, practise and approve.

"This body has a committee which is going to wait on the officials regard ing the unemployed, but will do it in a legitimate way," said Mr. Robinson

Yes, the phrase is a good one-"wait on the officials". Gas Mayor McClellan has no objection to having the workingmen walt on him. Neither has Controller Metz, who can find millions to buy land (and submerged land) at a good price from the Cuttings and the Lotos Realty Company, but says the city has no funds to give work for the unemployed. Neither have the fat Aldermen, whose salaries and perquisites and profitable little jobs on the side go on just the same, the 250,000 workingmen are facing penury and want. They will be glad to have you wait on them, Mr. Robinson, as long as you please so long as you do it "in a legitimate way", quietly, politely, with your hat in your hand and your head bowed before their dignity. You may wait, and continue to wait, and wait | the Central Federated Union beco "till the cows come home", and that's all the good it will do the masses of the working people.

Mr. Robinson objected because the Unemployed Conference had been called by the Socialists. So did Mr. Samuel Prince, one-time Tammany Assemblyman. They thought it was not at all nice of the Socialists to take the

Let us tell you, gentlemen, we Socialists did not wish to take the initia- fied and "legitimate" manner.

"There are demonstrations and dem- | tive. We hoped it would not be necesthe New York Central Federated Un- | to act in the matter and we hoped, as ber, and it has been getting worse ever since. We waited on you. We waited till November, till December, till January, for you to act. And you did not act. You disappointed our hopes and the hopes of the unemployed. As the months went by, the workthe Socialist Party take up the question? Not only Socialists, but other workingmen who, the not affiliated with the party, knew its record for sincerity and energy and persistence, began to reproach us that we walted We sent a committee to you early

in January. You refused to receive our committee, but said you were going to act. Your action finally took the form of that Adiculous flasco at Beethoven Hall, where Metz and McGowan and Coler each in turn stood in the limelight and advertised his own virtue and the other fellows' rascality. and the unemployed were forgotten. Then we decided that nationce had

eased to be a virtue, and we convoked the Unemployed Conference. We invited all labor organizations to send delegates. A very large number responded at once. More are joining, week by week. We wish that every union in the city would join. The So cialist Party has no desire to "control" that Conference. The Socialists in the Conference will do perhaps a little more than any others to keep the door wide open. They will go out to the highways and by-ways and urge all to come in. If the mass of the trade unionists of this city are not in pathy with the ideas of the Soci Party ,they can easily prevent th ideas from prevailing in the Confe ence by sending their delegates. We Socialists are not afraid, simply because we are confident that our ideas are right and that the mass of the workingmen will recognize their cor-

Delegate Morris Braun well said: "It is foolish to talk about the danger of ing a tail to the Socialist kite. If this body wants to be the kite it can be the kite and the Socialists will be the tail."

All that is necessary is for you to act promptly and energetically and in good faith. The way to be a lender is to lead. But to call "Halt!" and "About face!" and "Ground arms!"that is not leading, gentlemen; not even the you do it in the most digni-

York, in contempt proce violation of an injunction issued by a Republican Justice of the same Court, without any just cause; and

"Whereas, This decision is in line with the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States against Organized Labor; and "Whereas, These decisions show the

evident determination of the courts to crush the resistance of Organized Labor against the oppression of Organ ized Capital, as expressed by the alleged determination of the Supreme Court of the United States to "stand between the constitution and the mob' (Organized Labor being designated as a mob in this instances; and

"Whereas, This attitude of the courts is in line with the action of the President of the United States in sending troops to Goldfield, Nevada, without investigation, on the mere request of a capitalist organization sanctioned by governor belonging to the same association; and

"Whereas, The Nevada legislators have passed a law creating a State Police Force, empowered to arrest union men and deport them without due process of law, in the style so beloved by the henchmen of the Tsar of Russia: therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Socialist Party of Yonkers, at a regular meeting assembled, denounce the arbitrary action of the capitalist courts, executives, and legislators, as an infamous attempt to deprive the workingmen of this country of their constitutional rights:

"That this action shows that the working class cannot expect justice from the judges, executives, or legislators placed in power by the capitalist

malicious attack at the polls by el ing Socialist candidates, and thus p in power representatives of Labor who will forever defeat misconstruction the constitution in the interest of the capitalist class, and thus secure to the working class the right of life, lib and pursuit of happiness, guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and of this state."

#### Reports of Resumption in New England Mills Untrue.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.-President W of the American Woolen Co. to-day de-nied the correctness of the published report that thirty mills of that co pany would in the near future re operations at full time, the he her there might be some improvement. At present, he said, 65 per cent of the company's machinery was idle.
WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 20,-The

Alice rubber mill will be closed indefinitely on March 2.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.-The Practical Gas Construction Co, will close its works, throwing out 350 employees. BOSTON, Feb. 24.—At a meeting of

the New England Cotton Manufactur ers to-day it was unanimously voted that a continuance of the curtailment of production for an indefinite period is necessary. About all the mills in New England are running on threequarter time.

The mechanical rubber companies in New England are restricting opera-

The Boston Belting Co. mill was shut down all last week and will run on

The Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co, has materially reduced its working forces, and the Revere Rub-ber Co, is operating its plant only a

LIPES, Sec'y, 880 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. I methods of combined action on the part of workingmen—that is, boycotts against hostile capitalists—are unlaw-in prison by a Democratic Justice of the state of the J. CHANT LIPES, Sec'y, 880 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

w York Post Office on April 6, 1891.

As The Worker goes to press on Wedness, correspondents sending news should bell their communications in time to reach its office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial epartment of the paper should be ad-Communications concerning the editorial partment of the paper should be ad-smed to the Editor of The Worker 15 pages Street. New York. Dans of the editors may be seen at the see every Tuesday and Wednesday be-teen 7 and 8 p. m.

#### THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

he Socialist Party has passed thru its d general election. Its growing power adjected by the increase of its vote: 0 (Presidential) 96.961 (State and Congressional) 229.762 (Presidential) 408.230



"The courts cannot kill the unions' says President Gompers. That is true, but only for the reason that adverse court decisions will teach the unions to use more aggressive and effective methods than Mr. Gompers advises.

#### WISER THAN TAFT AND MORE LAW-ABIDING THAN SHAW. The Honorable Lesile M. Shaw.

banker. Republican politician, and formerly Secretary of the Treasury. says that if he was hungry he would break in doors, if they were not opened at his knock, to get the needed food, The Honorable William H. Taft, lawyer, Republican politician, Secretary of War, and would-be President, ask ed what men are to do to get work and an honest living when mills and factories are closed by their owners. answers: "God knows. I don't." The Socialist Party is wiser than Taft and more law-abiding than Shaw. The So cialist Party does not know what workingmen should do under such cirtances. It does not advise burglary or riot. It advises that the workingmen vote the Shaws and Tafts and their like out of power and vote in an administration that will say to the capitalists: "Gentlemen, since you have proven only your ability to mismanage industry so as to cause both overwork and unemployment, both unmerited wealth and undeserved poverty, you will have to give up your power; the means of production, which the working class has created, which the working class operates, and which all society needs, shall now be administered by and for the people, so that all shall have a chance to work and the workers shall receive the full value they produce; you shall have an equal chance with all others, but you shall no longer make profits out of the toll and the poverty of the rest of the

Dr. Elliott of the Ethical Culture Society wants the unemployed inves tigated. We of the Socialist Party want the unemployed given a chance to work. That is the difference.

#### PUBLICITY WILL NOT PREVENT WAGE REDUCTIONS.

The President proposes to prevent the reduction of railway workers' wares by-publicity. Well, we've had a good deal of publicity about the Oil Trust, the Meat Trust, the Ice Trust, the Coal Trust, and a lot of other trusts. But the prices of ment and coal and ice and oil and other necessities of life have not come down, but have gone on up and up. Publicity will not keep wages up, any more than it has kept prices down. So long as the capitalists have the power to exploit, they will exploit; and the basis of their power is in their ownership of the land, the mines, the oil-wells, the railways, the mills and factories. Not publicity, but public ownership, is the cure-and public ownership without any string to it-public ownership as advocated by the Socialist Party.

Judge Dayton of West Virginia says "there is no such thing as a postcoful their own profits. It is part of their strike", and rules that therefore the strike in itself is unlawful and punishable, the ne acts of violence have been committed. Of course Judge Day- starve. Don't take the bait. The hook ton is a flar-excuse us, we meant to say that he is mistaken: no judge ever lies; but this one, in common with some others, has a way of stating the is increasing and a few hundred more exact opposite of the truth. There are praceful strikes. Most strikes are peaceful. When they are not, nine All confutors this due to the action

incitement of spies sent by agencies carriages of rich ladies driving on subsidized by the bosses in order to give a pretext for police interference.

#### MR. HEARST AND HIS EDITOR.

What do you think of Mr. Hearst low, friends-you who have said bitter things about us Socialists in the past because we did not hall him as "the Messiah of the Common People"? Were we wrong or right?

When the Supreme Court of the United States gave out its three infamous decisions-one holding that railway corporations cannot be compelled to pay damages to employees injured or the families of employees killed at their work as a result of defective equipment or the employment of inexperienced and inefficient cheap labor; one holding that railway corporations have a right to bar workingmen from employment because they belong to trade unions; and one holding that workingmen's organizations have no right to publish the fact that n scab shop is a scab shop and ask other workingmen to refrain from patronizing it-when the Supreme Court dealt those three foul blows against Labor. Mr. Hearst's editor took it for granted that he was to champion the cause of Labor and wrote a good editorial on the subject, pointing out the injustice of such rulings. He said in part:

"Our corporations have apparently but to take a law they dislike to our high judges, and have the law killed. \* \* \* This is vitally important to labor unions. It means the beginning of a life and death struggle, as soon as the corporations shall decide that the time has come for the fight. It means that the workers have got to unite to protect themselves elsewhere than in the labor union. They must protect themselves at the ballot box."

But Mr. Hearst's editor had neglected to consult his employer and he made a wrong guess at that employer's state of mind. He counted on Dr. Jekyll-Hearst; but Mr. Hyde-Hearst promptly came to the front.

Within a few days Mr. Hearst caused to be published in his various papers, with due prominence, a letter signed by himself as proprietor and addressed to his editor, in which he administered a sharp rebuke to that editor, contradicting every word that the editor had written, and declaring that the infamous decisions were just, righteous, and constitutional,

We are sorry for Mr. Hearst's editor -just a little. To be sure, he has "got what was coming to him", for no one should have known better than he that Mr. Hearst is and has been a charlatan and a turncoat. Still, we feel for him in the public humiliation which his employer has put upon him.

As for Mr. Hearst, we simply ask you once more, friends-you who thought the Socialist Party ought to have made way for Mr. Hearst's dependent "Independence League"-what do you think about him? Were we wrong or were we right? Isn't it about time to quit looking for a Messiah on the political field and to get together in your own party?

The capitalist papers cannot understand why it is that, altho William D. Haywood has been mentioned as a probable presidential candidate of the Socialist aPrty, yet he is not "fixing his fences" and promoting his "boom," but going on with his task of educating and organizing the workingmen, just as if nothing had happened. Well, we don't expect them to understand. How could they?

# UGLY BARBS INSIDE THE BAIT.

A contracting firm is advertising in New York-"Mayor" McClellan is acting as their advance agent, by the way -for 1,000 laborers to go down to New Orleans to work. They add that there are jobs awaiting 10,000 men there. Do not be deceived, workingmen of New York. Do not forget that only last week 72 New Orleans workingmen were arrested and indicted for "conspiracy", and now stand a good chance of going to prison, for the beinous crime of being delegates to the Dock and Cotton Workers' Council and doing their best to organize the laborers and get decent wages and conditions for them. The capitalists of New Orienns have decided to crush the labor movement there and reduce all the workers to the lowest possible standard of living, in order to increase game to induce you to go down there. where you will find yourselves stranded and hove to work at scab wages or has ugly barbe.

Commissioner Bingham says crime men must be added to the New York police force. At the same time we know that the Commissioner has found n new use for his men-mounted po-

Fifth Avenue, to keep off beggars Capitalist management of industry brings on hard times and unemployment. Want drives some men to beggary and others to theft. And the only measure the authorities think of is to set some of their police to club the beggars and hire more to catch the thieves. Meanwhile, those who neither beg nor steal may starve.

#### A MESSENGER OF CAPITAL.

Elbert Hubbard seems equally at home in writing of the good qualities of some new soap or other merchandise as he is in expounding the ethics of servility. His "Message to Garcia" intoxicated the capitalist class as it presented a model workingman whose powers of thinking and acting were surrendered to his "superiors."

With an arrogant disregard of the facts, all the more glaring now that an industrial crisis prevails. Hubbard writes of the "divinity of business" in the current number of a magazine, Workingmen should compare the following portrayal of the blessings that modern business enterprise is supposed to confer on them, and reconcile the statement with their struggles to live

"Modern business betters human en viroment. It means gardens, flowers, fruits, vegetables; it means quick, safe, and cheap transportation of people commodities, and messages; it means books, maps, furniture, pictures, playgrounds, pure water, perfect sewerage fresh air, sunshine, health happiness hope, and love-because business gives opportunities for all to work, earn. grow, and become."

There is scarcely a word of the above that is not false. Modern business has made nearly all the things mentioned by Hubbard the exclusive enjoyment of the capitalists who own the business of America. The workers are as effectively excluded from enjoying them, as the they were stranded in a desert with no means of reaching civilization. The blessings mentioned exist, no doubt, and society has the power to multiply them, but their distribution is not communal. Class distribution of the fruits of civilization has produced pauperism and beggary for the useful members of society. The organs of capitalism cannot conceal it. Their news columns teem with the daily recital of this social tragedy which grows more acute each day.

But the fruits of civilization go to the class that possess the business plants of this country and a part is distributed to those who will defend it and provide ethical chloroform for the victims of the robbery.

The man who can carry a "Message to Garcia" bears a close resemblance to the man who has proven his efficiency as a messenger boy for the bankers and capitalists who rule America. With him business is "divine' 'and its God is the profit taker.

A report from Albany, N. Y., states that there are 20,000 feeble minded in New York State. This, however, does not include those who voted for the "prosperity" the workers are nowenjoying.

# A BAD LEAK.

"A spectre is haunting Europe-the spectre of Communism. All the pow-French radicals and German police

"Where is the party in opposition that has not been decried as Communistic by its opponents in power? Where the opposition that has not hurled back the branding reproach of Communism, against the more advanced parties, as well as against its reactionary adversaries?-Communist Mani-

This statement is as true of the cheap statesmen of to-day, as it was of the political adventurers and politicians of 1847. Let some demagog disagree with a former political colleague, or let him pose as a conservative guardian of human progress, he will always find the charge of Socialism a convenient missle to huri at his opponents. Even the bombastic and harmless Roosevelt has undeservedly met this charge from shallow minds. It is a taunt that is easy to conjure with for those who thus use it attach no more definite meaning to it than do those against whom it is applied.

The latest instance of this kind is the speech delivered in Congress by Congressman Leake of New Jersey. In the course of a criticism of William J. Bryan, Leake expressed himself as

"He is the great attempter. No man has ever attempted more for the Democratic party and no man has accom-He is the crucifier of democracy on his cross of Socialism."

Bryan is easily acquitted of the charge. Of all men in public life tould tentafle" to " " healde the day, he, at least is immune from any

taint of Socialism. He is frankly a reactionary, adapting himself to the changing opinions of the day and at no time approaching the Socialist view of society and history. Had he the power to repeal history he would proceed to distribute the trust properties back into the hands of small proprietors and hold society at that stage of development for all time to come. This stage represents the era when the small capitalist was almost supreme and Bryan represents that once vigorous class.

There is a leak in the New Jersey Congressman's charge as well as in his

The people of Harlem were edified one day last week by the spectacle of one gang of workingmen busily plugging up the trolley slot on the Amsterdam car line and another gang busily removing the obstructions, which the first gang promptly replaced, only to have it removed again, and so on indefinitely. A dispute between two of the companies that control the transit system explained the ridiculous proceeding. Thoughtful folk may have reflected that capitalism isn't such a marvelously efficient system, after all.

The administration at Washington has scored a great victory in its policy of "curbing" the trusts. The Louisville & Nashville Railway, it is announced, has complied with the law which forbids any railway company to own the coal lands whose product it transports. The method is simple. The L. & N. Ry. Co. has transerred the title of its coal land to its stockholders as individuals. The law is complied with, and the same persons own the coal lands who owned them before. If competing coal-mine owners do not get their coal carried at any cheaper rates; if miners in the field formerly owned by the company do not get any better wages or conditions, and if con sumers do not get their coal any cheaper -if, in fact, everything goes on exactly as it did before-as it will-all these parties may comfort themselves with the consideration that, anyhow. the law is being observed to the letter and a triumph has been registered for the Administration.

Critics of Socialism are accustomed to picture it as a rigid and autocratic control over the lives and actions of individuals. One of these went so far as to forecast its operations and draw such a picture that must have terror ized his capitalist readers. He pictured a shoe factory commanded by a state officer who regulated the movements of the workers by ordering each to act in unison as he gave the word. Those who broke the harmonious movement of hand or foot were subjected to the discipline of a fine. The conductors and motormen of the Wilkesbarre Wyoming Valley Traction Co. of Pennsylvania, who have been ordered to abstain from the use of alcholic drinks, at any time whether on duty or off, ought to be forcibly impressed with their dismal future under Socialism. Corporation regulation of appetites, violation of which subjects the offenders to discharge, should appeal to them as one of the blessings that capitalist guardians reserve for their special benefit. Chuck steak may ers of Europe have entered into a holy be the next thing ordered for them, so alliance to exorcise this spectre; Pope that each tagged and numbered "free man" may preserve his "individuality."

# NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

F. HALL, Plymouth, Mich.-The pressure of matter for publication in The Worker is so great that we find t inadvisable to give nearly a column of space every week to reprinting the national platform, especially since the platform is available in leaflet form Every local should have a supply always on hand and every comrade should carry a few copies always in his pocket, always ready to give to in-

We confess some astonishment in reading in the current number of the "Christian Socialist" a comment on Roosevelt's message in which the editor states that "this message almost makes one wish that Roosevelt would vet consent to be President again." It s true that Roosevelt in this message exhibited more daring in dealing with questions peculiar to the workers than any other president, but just why that should inspire any confidence in him. sage was a campaign document issued with the evident intention of removing the curse from the labor records of Roosevelt and his chosen successor Taft. It is nothing new for politicians to be liberal in their promises iniists have long ago learned the folly of placing any reliance in them. There is no reason for exempting Roosevel from this customary Socialist attitude On the contrary there is reason for regarding him as one of the most sinister nemies of the working class that ever held office in this country. His atro-cious conduct in the Moyer-Haywood case alone is enough to forever dis-credit him in the area of intelligen

workingmen. Are we to forget the wrongs of the working class because one of its enemies issues a campaign document in the interest of another enemy who is trying to live down sable to half regret, as the editor of the "Christian Socialist" does, that Socialists will be deprived of the opportunity to vote for Roosevelt? If so then it were better that we change our general policy of opposition to all ene mies of the working class and frater-nize with them as friends and nilies.

### THIRTIETH BIRTHDAY OF "VOLKSZEITUNG."

The thirtieth anniversary of the German Socialist and tradeunion daily paper of New York City, was celebrated by a concert and ball at Grand Central Palace last Saturday and by a similar festival at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Sunday. Both halls were filled to the limit and the excellent programs presented were warmly had a good time with dancing and social intercourse.

At the last moment Madame Trentini sent word that Manager Hammerstein would not permit her to sing. Her place was well filled by Madame Stoddart. Conductor Damrosch, in responding to the thanks tendered him by Adolf Jablinowski on behalf of the committee, expressed his great satisfaction to presenting good music to an audience of working people who showed such keen appreciation.

The Sunday Issue of the "Volkszeltung" was a special Jubilee Number and full of good things. From among the many letters of congratulation from Socialists of world-wide reputation-Bebel, Kautsky, Paul and Laura Lafargue, B. Feigenbaum, Charles H. Moyer, and others-we quote only the following written by Comrade Haywood:

'The 'Volkszeitung', New York City.

"Comrades:-Just a word of congratula-tion on the occasion of your thirtieth auniversary. May your power increase and continue until your purpose has been ac-complished and the working class released from the bondage of wage slavery and the persecution of capitalism.

would have been a sorry day Moyer, Pettibone, me and our loved ones, were it not for papers like the 'Volkszei-tung'. To the Socialist press of the nation more than to any other one factor do we

e our lives and our liberty.
'As to our part, if our impris tended to bring about solidarity of the workers on the industrial as well as political field. I am indeed amply repaid for the months spent in jail. - Yours for economic

"WM. D. HAYWOOD."
"Bostor, Mass., Feb. 14, 1908.
May the "Volkszeltung" celebrate many more birthdays and may each bring it increasing success and usefulness, is the hearty wish of all who know of its work:

# TO JOURNALISTS

AND NEWSPAPER MEN. Ali journalists and general newspa-'Daily Call", which will appear on May 1, are invited to meet the Board of Mrnagement, to give advice and information relating to the publication of daily metropolitan newspaper. Perconal invitations will be sent out to those whose addresses can be had and tnat are known or supposed to be interested. The meeting will be held at 3 p. m., Sunday, Mar. 8, in the organizer's office. 239 E. Eighty-fourth street. New York City.

Should comrades be either able, or not, to attend this conference, kindly dvise the secretary, J. Chant Lipes, 80 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, so that ample arrangements can be made to receive them on that or some other date. In the event that comrades are unable to meet the Board in person they are respectfully urged to mail written advice. The Board wants advice that is constructive, and believes that the competent only will respond.

### PROTEST CONFERENCE OF BROOKLYN. The special meeting of the Moyer

Haywood Protest Conference, consid ered the future line of activity of the Conference. Letters from Comrade Mills, Secretary-Treasurer of Western Federation of Miners, were read in which the steps taken in the Preston and Smith case up to date were brief ly described. He states that all contributions for their defense are to be forwarded to the Western Federation of Miners. In a second letter he expresses in the name of the organiza-tion, hearty thanks for the able assistance rendered by the Conference and states that the treasury is nearly depleted.

The Conference decided to remain in action, to complete the work of agitation of the Preston and Smith case, which it took up a short time as well as to protest against further outrages against the working class. It was decided that the name of the Conference be changed to "Protest Conference of the Workers of Secretary Greenberg resigned. He

was given a vote of thanks for the valuable work which he has done. Comrade Lily Schneppe succeeds him. It was decided that a short outline of the work of the Conference, as well as a financial report, be sent to all organizations represented. Auditors were elected to examine the books.

A motion to forward \$75, together with \$15, received for the defense of Preston and Smith, was carried. Also ction to call a meeting on the third Friday of each m

# MAYOR MOCKS UNEMPLOYED.

Milwaukee's Republican Executive Shows True Bourgeois Heartlessness.

Democratic Aspirant Vies With Him in Scorn for Victims of Capitalist Crisis - But the Socialists Are Active and Workingmen Will Reply at City Election. ILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.-Milwaukee

workingmen have been greatly stirred

by the events of this week. On Monday a committee of 100 from the Federated Trades Council, swelled by 500 unemployed men, went to the City Hall to demand that the city furnish employment for those out of work. The authorities did not quite dare to club them, as was recently done in Chicago, but resorted to abuse and ridicule instead. Mayor Becker (Republican) gave them a harsh reception. He told them that the "thrifty laborer after ten years of high wage earning ought to be able "to stand a periodshort, it is to be hoped-wherein his employer could co-operate with him in meeting the serious condition," warned them against political agitators, and said it was impossible to issue emergency bonds to provide work" to relieve what is considered the present distress among what is claimed to be the unemployed." The press was equally contemptuous. It saw nothing but political play in the whole movement, and pointed out that the Trades Council committee was composed of Social Democrats As the trade unionists of Milwaukee are almost all Socialists, this could not be other Ex-Mayor Rose (Democratic candidate for re-election) also took a fling at the unemployed and said that if they had been offered work "a number of them would have concluded that they were not as anxious to work as they professed to be." So now the Milwankes that Republican and Democratic politicians are tarred with the same stick of class hatred and enmity.

The Federated Trades Council at its meeting last night unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The committee of the Federated Trades Council, sent to present a petition in the interests of the unemploy ed was met by the Mayor with an attempt to show that the city was powerless to pro-vide relief, and that the workingmen during the last ten years of good times to have saved money enough to keep them during these hard times; and,

day reported that there were ample op-portunities within the debt limit to put forward necessary public works as requested by the Federated Trades Council;

quested by the Federated Trades Council; and

Whereas, Any thinking man knows that in view of the high prices of all the ne estities of life no workingman was in a poition to save anything during the so-called good times and support himself and fits family; and

Whereas, The effort of the Federated Trades Council to get relief in the present emergency is also meeting with scorn and jeers from the daily pupers with the exception of one, some papers—and Candidate David S. Rose coincides with themetrying to cast suspicion upon the molives and the honesty of our business agents, whom they call "sleek and well fed labor leaders," although it is generally admitted into we have the cleanest trade-union movement in the country, and that our business agents simply acted in good faith and by order of the Federated Trades Council therefore be it.

Resolved, That the Federated Trades Council of the city of Milaukee does hereby record its censure of the spirit shown by the Mayor, and the enuity towards habor shown by the daily press, with one exception; and furthermore, be it.

Resolved, That we maintain that it is the city's duty to provide for the present situation, and that we lay no afters appon what funds are used, whether emergency funds or otherwise, as long as they meet the present emergency; and finally be it.

Resolved, That in case the city does not do its duty we herely discialm all responsibility for any serious troubles that may arise.

### CAPITALISTS AGREE TO IGNORE THE LAW.

What a Howl There Would Ha Been if It Had Been Workingmen Who Announced Such Intentions.

DALLAS; Tex., Feb. 21,-Acting under the advice of their general at-torneys, the railroads of Texas have agreed to ignore the new State Eight-Hour Law, affecting the emloyment of telegraph operators. An operator at Attorney and a fight in court over the new law is to be precipitated.-New York Times Special.

Many Failures in Small Business. Bradstreet's reports 826 failures in

against 826 for the previous week, and 177, 186, 220, and 200 for the corresponding weeks of 1907 to 1904. About 79 per cent of the total number of concerns failing had a capital of \$5,000 or less; 14 per cent had from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital, and 3 per cent had from \$20,000 to \$50,000 capi-

# A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR.

Had my name not been coupled with that of W. J. Ghent in Moses Oppenhelmer's aspersions of last week, I should, in accordance with what would then have been my editorial right and duty, have used the hine pencil on the offensive passage. It did not seem to me advisable, however, to use the efficial power in my own defense; and it therefore becomes necessary for me to insert a personal note. If I were to be a "Heutenant" to any man in the movement, I know of none who would better deserve my confidence as a leader than Morris Hilliquit. In fact, however, I have mover given such personal allegiance to any

# GROWTH-OF OUR PARTY.

Organized Membership Doubled in Four Years.

Over 35,000 Members Now-New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois flead the List-Forty State Organizations with More than 2,000 Locals.

The annual report issued by J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, and printed in full in the January number of the "Official Bulletin", shows that our party organization made narked progress during the year 1907.

Twelve new locals, with an aggregate membership of 127, were chartered by the National Office in unorganized states and territories, among these oeing one in Hawaii and one in Pan-

One new state organization was formed, that of Maryland. While Nebraska was declared unorganized by the National Executive Committee toward the close of the year, the condi-tion thus produced can be only a temporary one, and a recognized state or ganization will soon exist again in that

At the close of the year the party inuded 40 state or territorial organizations, with more than 2,000 locals. The sale of dues-stamps in the course

of the year indicated an average membership thruout the year of 29,270. of whom 335 were in unorganized and 28,935 in organized states. The average membership for each of the last five years was as follows: 1003.....

1906.....

each case was undoubtedly somewhat greater than here indicated, as it is the universal practise of the party to excuse members from the payment of dues when sickness or unemployment makes it for the time a serious hardship for them. No record of such re-missions is kept except by the individua! locals, but it is probable that a fair allowance for this would add several hundred to the figures of mem-Without taking this into account, bership in each of the years given.

however, it may be said that the bership of the party at the present time is far in excess of the figures given as the average for the year 1907. There has been a rapid increase during the months. An average of the sales of stamps for four months ending with January, 1908, indicates a membership of 35.349; and while this may have been swelled somewhat by the number of members who had let their dues fall into arrears and then paid them up at the close of the year, this would certainly be balanced by the large number of remissions due to the hard times. It is safe to say that the number of men and women now belonging to the Socialist Party organization and earnest enough in their ad-herence to pay their dues whenever they are not prevented by extreme hardship is more than 35,000, That is to say, our party is numerically about twice as strong as it was at the corresponding moment before the last naional campaign.

average membership thru the last year of 2,083. Pennsylvania follows with 2.011 and Illinois comes in as a close third with 2,503. The fourth state in order is Wisconsin, which paid dues for 1.678 members. Then follows Ohio, with 1,573; California, with 1,546; Ok-lahoma, with 1,542. ahoma, with 1,542; Massac with 1.474; New Jersey, with 1,275; and Minnesota, with 1,244.

The total income of the national party organization during the year was \$34,098.82. Of this, \$17,763.45, or a lit-tle more than half, came from dues; ture, buttons, and supplies; \$1.878.03 consisted in contributions to the campaign and organizing fund. paign and organizing funds. Nearly one-third of the receipts belonged to other than strict party funds-\$16,810.45 received for and transmitte to the Western Federation of and \$644.83 received for and transmitted to the Russian revolutionary organizations.

The expenditures for the year, including the \$11,454.81 transmitted to the W. F. of M. and the Russian organizations, amounted to \$33,650.98. There was a cash balance of \$117.58 at the beginning of the year and of \$565.47 at the close.

# Operation for Pettibone.

Press reports state that George Petof compilcity in the murder of ex-Gov. Steuenberg, will submit to a serio operation at San Diego, Cal., acco operation at San Diego, Card by his ing to information received by his former attorneys. It has been decided that to save his life it will be necessary to remove one of his kidneys.

Mexican Railway Combination Negotiations are under way for the merging of the National Italiroad of Mexico and the Mexican Central Railroad, the two principal systems in the neighbor republic, into one corporation, to be dominated by American is a party to the merger.

Send one Jollar and get a br

# THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

Author of "The History of Tammany Hall", "History of Public Franchises in New York City", etc.

PART II. The Great Land Fortunes.

CHAPTER III.-(Continued.)

Having obtained the water grants nd other land by fraud, what did the grantees next proceed to do? They had them filled in, not at their own nse, but largely at the expense of the municipality. Sunken lots were alled in, sewers placed, and streets opened, regulated and graded at but the merest minimum of expense to these landlords. . By fraudulent collusion with the city authorities they foisted much of the expense upon the taxpayers. How much money the city lost by this process in the early decades of the nineteenth century was never known. But in 1855 Comptroller Flagg submitted to the Common Councli an itemized statement for the five years from 1850 in which he referred to "the startling fact that the city's payments, in a range of five years [for filling in sunken lots, regulating and grading streets, etc.], exceed receipts by the sum of MORE THAN TWO MILLIONS of dollars," 14

#### Many Participants.

In the case of most of these so-called water fronts, there was usually a trivial rental attached. Nearly always, however, this was commuted upon payment of a small designated sum. nd a full and clear title was then given by the city. In this rush to get water-grants-grants much of which is now solid land filled with business and residential buildings-many of the an cestors of those families which pride theniselves upon their exclusive air participated. The Lorillards, the Goelets, William F. Havemeyer, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. H. Webb. W. H. Kissam, Robert Lenox, Schermerhorn, James Roosevelt, William Dodge, Jr .all these and many others-not omitting Astor's American Fur Companyat various times down and including monumentally corrupt Tweed "ring", got grants from corrupt city administrations. Some of these water rights, that is to say, such fragmentary parts of them as pertained to wharves and bulkheads, New York City in recent years has had to buy back at exorbitant prices. From the organiza-tion of the Dock Department down to 1906 inclusive, New York City had ex-pended \$70,000,000 for the purchase of lkbead and wharf property and for

During all the years from 1890 on Astor, in conjunction with other land-holders, was manipulating the city ernment not less than the State ederal Governments. Now he gets m the Board of Aldermen title to a portion of this or that old country road Manhattan which the city closes up; again and again he gets rights of land under water. He constantly so-licits the Board of Aldermen for this or that right or privilege and nearly always succeeds. No property or sum is too small for his grasp. In 1832, when Eighth avenue, from Thirteenth to Twenty-third streets is graded down and the earth removed is sold by the city to a contractor for \$3,049.44, r, Stephen D. Beekman and Jacob Taylor petition that each get a part of the money for earth removed from in front of their lots. This is considered such a petty attempt at defrauding, that the Aldermeu call it an "un-reasonable petition" and refuse to ac-code." In 1834 the Aldermen allow him a part of the old Hurigate road, and Rhinelander a part of the old Southampton road. Not a year passes but what he does not get some new right or privilege from the city gov-At his request some streets are graded and improved; the improvent of such other streets as is not to his interest, is delayed. Here sewers are placed; then they are refused. Every function of city administration was incessantly used by him. The cumulative effect of this class use of government was to give him and others a constant succession of grants and privileges which now have a pro-digious value.

But it should be noted that those who thus benefited singularly enjoyed advantages of laws and prac city land that they bought they re allowed to payon easy terms; not requently the city had to bring actintrequently the city had to bring action for final payment. But the tenants of these landlords had to pay rent on the day that it fell due, or within a few days of that time; THEX could not be in arrears more than three days ut having to face dispossess proceedings. Nor was all the difference. On land which they corruptly obtained from the city and which, to a large exthey fraudulently caused to be in, or regulated, graded and wise improved at the expense of whole community, the landlords refused to pay taxes promptly, just as they refused to pay them on land which they had bought privately. What was the result? "Some of our wealthiest citizens." reported the Comptroller in 1831, "are in the habit oning the payment of tax for the and more, and the Com-nect are necessitated to bor-ley on interest to meet the or-lisbursements of the city."\* man of very moderate means backward in payment of taxes ty promptly closed him out, and mant of any of these delinquen

(Copyright by Gustavus Myers, 1907.) landlords were dispossessed for non-payment of rent, the city it was which undertook the process of eviction. The rich landlord, however, could do as he pleased, since all government represented his interests and those of his class. Instead of the punishment for non-payment of taxes being visited upon him, it was imposed upon the whole community in the rorm of inter-

It is clear that Astor used-two methods of getting land. One, and the earlier of the two, was to prevail upon the city authorities do grant him water-lots and to sell tochim city land. The other was to employ the money made in the fur trade in constantly buying in land privately. In a lauda-tory biography inspired by the Astor family this statement is made: "For a long period, Mr. Astor invested twothirds of each year's earnings in real estate. He acquired large tracts of land in Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa and other parts of the West, and purchased many hundred acres upon the Island of Manhattan." "

#### Pillage, Profits and Land.

The money Astor made by robbing the Indians and exploiting the workby means of monopolies, he thus put largely into land. In 1810, a story runs, he offers to sell a Wall Street lot for \$8,000. The price is so low that a buyer promptly appears. "Yes, you are astonished," Astor says. "But see what I intend to do with that eight thousand dollars. That Wall Street lot, it is true, will be worth twelve thousand dollars in a few years. But I shall take that eight thousand dollars and buy eighty lots above Canal street and by the time your one lot is worth twelve thousand dollars, my eighty lots will be worth eighty thousand dollars." So goes one of the fine stories told to illustrate his foresight, and to prove that his fortune came exclusively from that faculty and from his in-This story bears all the linpress of being undoubtedly a fraul. Astor was remarkably secretive and dissembling and never revealed his plans to anyone. That he bought the ots is true enough, his attributed loquacity is mythical and is the invention of some gusbing eulogist. At that time he was buying for \$200 or \$300 each many lots on lower Broadway, then, for the most part, an unoccupied waste. What he was counting upon was the certain growth of the city and the vastly increasing values not that he would give his land, but which would accrue from the labor of an enlarged population. These lots are now occupied by crowded business buildings and are valued at from \$300,000 to \$400,000 each.

Thruout those years in the first de-cade of the nineteenth century he was constantly buying land on Manhattan Island. Practically all of it was bought, not with the idea of using it, but of holding it and allowing future populations to make it a thousand times more valuable. An exception was his country estate of thirteen acres at Hurlgate (Hellgate) in the vicinity of Sixtleth street and the East River. It was curious to look back at the fact that less than a century ago the upper regions of Manhattan Island was filled with country estates-regions now densely occupied by huge tenement houses and some private dwellings. In those days, not less than in these, a country seat was considered a necessary appendage to the possions of a rich man. Astor bought that Hurigate estate as a country seat; but as such it was long since discontinued, altho the land comprising it has never left the grasp of the Astor family.

What were the intrinsic circum stances of the means by which he bought land, now worth hundreds of millions of dollars? For once, we get a gleam of the truth, but a paltry gleam only, in Hendrick's account when he says: "John Jacob Astor's record is constantly crossed by embarrassed families, prodigal sons, mortgages and foreclosure sales. Many of the vicest in church and state. He thus acquired for \$75,000 one-half of Governor George Clinton's sprendid Greenwich country place (in the old Green-wich village on the west side of Man-hattan Island). • • After the Governor's death, he kept persistently at the heirs, lent them money and acquired additional slices of the family property. • • • Nearly two-thirds of the Chuton farm is now held by Clinton farm is now held by Astor's descendants, and is covered by scores of business buildings, from which is derived an annual income estimated at \$500,000."

# The Fate of Others His Gain.

In this transaction we see the beginpart of the very rich using their sur-plus capital in effacing the less richa period which really opened with Astor and which has been vastly intensified in recent times. Clinton was accounted a rich man in his day, but he was a pigmy in that respect com-pared to Astor. With his incessant inflow of surplus wealth, Astor was in a position where on the instant be could take advantage of the difficulties of less rich men and take over to him-

mortgages. In times of periodic finan-cial and industrial distress, the mortgages were driven to extremitles and could no longer keep up their pay-ments. These were the times that Astor walted for, and It was in such times that he stepped in and possessed himself, at comparatively small expense, of large additional tracts of

It was in this way that he begame the owner of what was then the Cosine farm, extending on Broadway from Fifty-third to Fifty-seventh streets and westward to the Hudson River. This property which he got for \$23,000 by foreclosing a mortgage, is now in the very heart of the city, filled with many business and every variety of residential, buildings, and is rated as worth \$6,000,000. By much the same means he acquired ownership of the Eden farm in the same vicinity, coursing along Broadway north from Forty-second street and slanting over to the Hudson River. This farm lay under pledges for debt and attachments for loans. Suddenly Astor turned up with a third interest in an outstanding mortgage, foreclosed, and for a total payment of \$25,000 obtained a sweep of property now covered dense-

with huge hotels, theaters, office buildings, stores and long vistas of residences and tenements—a property worth at the very least \$20,000,000 Any one with sufficient security in land who sought to borrow money would find Astor extremely accommo dating. But woe betide the hapless borrower, whoever he was, if he failed in his obligations to the extent of even a fraction of the requirements covered by law! Neither personal friendship religious considerations nor the slight est feelings of sympathy availed.

#### His Summary Methods.

Engaged in the West in summarily riolating every law, he, in New York City, had his lawyers primed to seize advantage by every device, subterfuge and technicality which he could turn to his benefit. He mercilessly enforced his demands by law just as in the fur regions he did it by armed force.

But where law was insufficient or non-existent, new laws were created either to aggrandize the powers of landlordship, to selze hold or enchance the value of land, or to get extraor dinary special privileges in the form of banking charters. And here it is necessary to digress from the narrative of his land transactions and advert to his banking activities, for it was by reason of these subordinately, as well as by his greater trade reve nues, that he was enabled so success fully to pursue his career of wealth gathering. The circumstances as to the origin of certain powerful banks which he and other landholders and traders were large stockholders, the methods and powers of those banks and their effect upon the great body of the people are component parts of the analytic account of his operations. Not a single one of Astor's biographers has mentioned his banking connections. Yet it is of the greatest importance to describe them inasmuch as they were closely intertwined with his trade, on the one hand, and his land acquisitions on the

(To be continued.)

# HARDIE'S ADVICE

# TO WORKINGMEN.

The development of capitalism and the shameless use of the courts against organized workingmen, should impress every workingman with the truth of the following extract from Keir Hardie's latest book. Hardie learned from bitter experience in the abor movement of Great Britain:

"The trade union falls short of meeting the circumstances of modern industry. I refer to the increasing evil of unemployment. To use Carlyle's figure he, like long-eared Midas, is reduced to the point of starvation surrounded by the wealth which his own touch has called into being. There is surplus food and raiment stored up all around him, and he is suffering from a lack of all three, but like the victim of some uncanny spell, he cannot reach

that which he most need "Such are some of the more outstanding features of modern industrialism for which the workman hitherto has been unable to find a remedy, and for which he has been expressly and explicitly told by his political and eco-nomic guides there can be no remedy but only palliatives. Hitherto he has believed them, and gone on suffering and enduring as best he might. Now he is beginning to see that were he master and owner of CAPITAL and of LAND he would no longer be at the mercy of a blind and bloodless force which he at present cannot control, and he thinks of using the state to aid him in acquiring this mastery and

# Socialism Appeals to Men.

The "Indianapolis Union," official organ of the Indiana Federation of Labor says: "Socialism has something that appeals to the man who tolls; It offers something that is better than that enjoyed at present. And it is up to those who oppose the socialistic idea to show that it is wrong, not by ridicule of those who preach it but by plainly showing that the doctrine is impracticable. This the opponents of dalism have not done. ridicule and misrepresentation have been depended on as the best weapons in the fight against the collective theory."

The the capitalist doesn't gro rich by the aweat of his brow, it can't be denied that he does so by the aweat of his "hands",—Brisbane Worker.

# THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Report Submitted by Morris Hillquit, on Behalf of the Socialist Party of America, to the International Socialist Bureau, for the Information of the Workingmen of the World.

The workingmen of Europe are generally aware of the fact that the United States is in the throes of an industrial crisis, but, we believe, they largely underestimate its extent and

The capitalist press of our country has from the very beginning adopted the policy of concealing all alarming symptoms of our present industrial disorders or minimizing their significance and effect as much as possiole. The acute financial panic of recent months which presaged the collapse of the unstable industrial equilibrium in the United States, was pronounced by our dominant powers a groundless and short lived flurry; the grave industrial depression which is now obviously setting in, is cheerfully characterized by them as a temporary business embarrassment, and subservient press is already filled with reports of returning prosperity.

The ruling classes have an obvious nterest in thus attempting to hide the evidence of their impotency as directors of our industries, and to prevent possible outbreak of popular revolt against their mismanagement of the affairs of the nation. But the Socialist workingmen of the United States have no reason and no right to conceal the full extent of the misery into which this country has again been thrown by the selfish, planless and devastating methods of production of its much boasted "captains of industry" We consider it especially our duty to our fellow workers abroad to present to them the existing industrial conditions of our country in their true light, and it is in the performance of this duty of solidarity and by no means from a narrow-nanded desire to frighten away foreign labor competition from the shores of our country, that we express oupr conviction that what the United States are facing tolay is not a slight business depression but a regular and probably prolonged industrial crisis.

### Hard Times No New Thing.

Acute industrial depressions are neither new nor rare in this country of plenty. Ever since the United States has entered upon the career of capitaistic production, the periods of general industrial paralysis have been recurring in this country with dreadful regularity in cycles about sixteen to wenty years apart.

Since the beginning of the last century this is our sixth crisis, the former ones baving had their inceptions in the years 1818, 1837, 1857, 1873, and 1893, and the main causes of those crises, their salient symptoms and general histories have been substantially alike and substantially similar to thos which have characterized the industrial crises of Europe during the same eriod. Whatever might have been the special features and immediate causes of earlier crises, their ultimate cause was in each case the planiess-ness of wealth production and iniquity of wealth distribution under the present system, leading to overproduction on the part of the capitalists and unamption on the part of the

eriods of extraordinary industrial ac tivity invariably marked by expansion of the markets, opening of new indus ries, and immense extension of credit, They all culminated in enormous prices of commodities, high rents and reckless speculations, and they were all ushered in by financial panics followed by business failures closing of factories, unemployment and misery of the working class.

# The Recent "Era of Prosperity"

And the present industrial crisis does not differ from its predecessors in any way. The "era of prosperity" just closed has lasted a number of years, and has furnished the never failing text for all capitalist political platforms, patriotic orations, and pompons editorials of recent years. In the last decade all branches of industry were carried on in a volume and on a scale hitherto unattained in the United States. Huge corporations. United States. rusts and combines became the order of the day, and with them came the nevitable watering of stocks, and traffic in corporate securities. It is estimated that in 1907 the par value of such securities was no less than \$40,-000,009,000, nimost one-third of the entire wealth of the country. Nor did the currency, banking and credit of the country lag behind the march of industrial expansion. Between 1898 and 1907, the United States produced \$3,200,000,000 of gold, about one half as much as in the entire one hundred and fifty year period 1700 and 1850; in there were no less than 14,000 banks in the country with a total of about \$18,000,000,000 in deposits, and the greatest part of it was loaned out and seeking investment in the industrial field, The mines, mills, factories and other works ran in full blast, workingmen of all branches of industry were in large demand, and wages went up.

When all the ordinary branches of industry were overtaxed, our enterprising espitalists sought new fields, fre quently embarking in mad and adventurous schemes and entraining flocks of trusting small investors with them. In all larger cities thousands of buildings were erected for purely speculative purposes, vacant land in the newer sections doubled and trebled in price, rents in older sections were

To the International Socialist Bureau, I raised beyond all reason, and prices of commodities generally increased to an extent entirely unprecedented. In the en-year period of 1896-1906, the cost of food alone increased over 20 per cent in average, and the cost of other ecessaries rose about 30 per cent.

Money was abundant in the counry, great fortunes were made over night, speculation and gambling took the place of industry and commerce. And when the mad race had run its full course, the inevitable collapse ame sudden and crashing. In the early part of 1907, it was found that the large stock manufactured in auicipation of future sales could not be moved: the retail dealers were ever-supplied. The manufacturers, who and largely produced on credit, could not meet their obligations, an atmossphere of uncertainty and lack of contidence pervaded the market, credit was suddenly contracted, the house of ards, called our "financial system was blown assunder by the first gush of wind.

### The Financial Panic.

In the months of October and November sudden "runs" were made by of frightened depositors on many large financial institutions of the metropolis including the well known Knickerbocker Trast Company, and several banks closed their doors and thereby caused the suspension of numerous banking stitutions in the country connected with them. The stock market, always responsive to the movements of the noney market, experienced a violent Jrop in the values of all securities The first symptoms of an approaching industrial crisis were thus clearly and mmistakably revealed, but our ruling lasses, who had learned nothing from the experience of the past, persisted in treating the panic as a mere temporary disturbance of the currency system, to be removed by heroic measures. Our Morgans, Rockefellers and other high inanciers came to the rescue of their distressed brethern by advancing them many nullions on good securities and usurious rates of interest and our gov ernment, always solicitous for the interests of the capitalist class, deposited \$60,000,000 in various banks to help ide over the difficulties. The "runs" on the banks were temporarily stopped, and the end of the panic was officially proclaimed.

### Bank Crisis Only the Beginning.

But the general industrial depresion announced by the financial panic, soon commenced to assert itself in grim defiance of all official proclamaions and declarations. The end of the year 1907 showed 10,265 recorded ousiness failures with total liabilities of \$383,000,000 for that year as against 9,385 failures with liabilities amounting only to \$127,000,000 for 1906. Most railroad extensions and improvements begun or contemplated were abandond, and the industrial effects of the abandonment of that work may be readily realized if it is known that their estimated cost in New York and vicinity alone was about \$500,000,000. At the same time the freight and pasenger traffic on all railroad lines was greatly diminished and thousands of railroad employees in all parts of the country were discharged or temporarlly "laid off". The United States Steel Corporation, which is the official name for the great American Steel Trust, cut down its work and employees to about one-half, the tobacco trust closed many of its factories entirely, the Chicago stock yards, the iron and glass works and other principal industries of America commenced to run part time or with diminished force, and in the building trades and building material factories, employment became the exreption, idleness the rule.

# Extent of Unemployment.

Unfortunately we have no definite data upon which to base a sound esdmate of the entire extent of unem ployment now prevailing in the United States. For December, 1907, the Department of Labor of the State of New York reported 34 per cent of all workingment in the state unemployed, as against 12 per cent for the corresponding month in 1906, and only 6.7 per cent for 1905. From insufficient reports from other parts of the country. t is safe to assert that within the last few months the standing army of unemployed in the United States has been augmented by 1,000,000 or 1,500, 000 workingmen. And there is no lack of symptoms of a general misery of the workers. Within the last few months over a quarter of a million of foreign laborers, principally Italians, nave precipitately returned to their In January, 1908, our emigration has exceeded immigration four times. But the unusually large emigration of workingmen has served little, if at all, to relieve the remaining workers, foreign or native. Already the charity organizations of all larger cities are beset by thousands of unsuccessful applicants for food, clothing and shelter, and spontaneous unemployed demonstrations are spring-ing up in all parts of the country. And still we have not reached the

icute stage of the crisis. We are only in its beginnings, and the end cannot he foreseen. The former crises in the United States lasted variously from two to five years, and there is no reason to expect the present depression to pass in a shorter time.

Our trusts and great industrial com-

bines under capitalist management have, on the whole, proved inefficient as a factor in regulating production | The Worker?

# THE ALDRICH BILL.

By Harvey Russell.

"The executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole capitalist class."--Communist Manifesto.

The capitalists have applied to their overnment to help them out of the financial mess they have gotten into. and Mr. Aldrich, Senator from the Standard Oil Co. (he comes from Rhode Island) who is chairman of the Senate committee on finance, has come forward with an "elastic currency" bill. This is but another prop to keep the tottering structure of capitalism from failing with a crash, and it is being anxiously tested by our millionaire Senators to see if it will bear the burden.

At the session on Feb. 10, Senator Aldrich presented his bill, but before he spoke on it the Hon. Mr. Depew of New York held the floor. Depew praised J. P. Morgan, Secretary Corelvon and the financiers of the country for their actions during the panic last November, while Morgan, who had come to Washington to see if Aldrich had done the job right, sat in Vice-President Fairbanks' private gallery and listened. After Depew had finished, baving styled him "that phenomenal genius", etc., Morgan held a reception in the gallery, where several of his employees-I beg pardon-several United States Senators-called on him

#### Class Legislation?

Did anybody say that the Constitution forbids class legislation? Let us give our attention to Aldrich while he presents his bill labelled "for capitalists only". He first pointed out that the money in the hands of the people he didn't mean you, workingmen, he meant his people who had made a senator of him) had almost doubled since 1897, having increased from 877 millions in that year to 1,666 millions in 1907. Say, who got yours? The boss? Been dividing up again? Then he turned his attention to the objections to his bill, and in his apology for not having provided for additional profits to the banks in times of stress he said: "In the recent panic there was general suspension of cash payments by the national banks. The failure of a bank to meet its demand obligations is a violation of every law governing its conduct and existence. Bank man-agers should realize that a REPETI-TION of these violations will not be permitted." What do you think of that? Have you heard of any of these financiers who violated every law governing the conduct and existence of their banks being punished according to law? Of course not; you didn't expect. It looks as if these "doggone Socialists" were right when they told you that not only is legislation made to order for the capitalist class, but that the laws are interpreted and enforced (or neglected) in their interests as well. We are much obliged to the Senator for verifying our state-

ments. The worthy Senator's next step is an explanation of his reasons for wanting to use railroad bonds as security? for the half billion dollars worth of elastic

emergency currency. Now, for the a time in his long public career, he blo soms forth as a humorist. Read th joke he sprung on a sleepy and unen pecting Senate: "In theory and by e isting legislation railroad compani are quasi public corporations, strict governmental control and regula-tion." He must have forgotten Teddy letter to Harriman: "You and I are practical men." Had Aldrich been speaking seriously he would have said: "The Government is a capitalistic affair, under strict railroad control and regulation." Just another case of the cart before the horse, that's all-it my

have amused Morgan. Another joke (we call them jokes to stead of a shorter and ugiler word):
"The securities named find universal The securities named of obligations". Isn't it queer that desposite unskilled in the ways of high finar didn't universally accept them last November, but wanted their real money back from the banks, which had railroad bonds "to burn". Of course those ignorant depositors shouldn't have expected cash, for Senator Aldrich says that on the average banks have only 8 per cent of their reserves in cash.

#### A Lesson for the Workers. The kind Senator, who is un

ciously furnishing material for Socialist propaganda, now proceeds to state that his plan would not "unduly and unnaturally increase the market of the securities which are to be de posited under Its provisions." course not. A millionaire merchant told the writer last week that every rall-road in the country is practically bank-upt, and they meet their obligations by issuing new obligations. If the national government accepts their be t will give them a semblance of re value. See the "nigger in the woo pile"? Do you remember that spe men of high finance, the Chicago a Alton deal by which magician Har man turned \$26,000,000 worth of wi into securities? Against these ties, by the terms of the Aldrich I 875 worth of real money may be sued by the United States Govern for every \$100 worth of bonds. these bonds will really be worth in market at least as much as the usissued against them. And the hi ous Seantor Aldrich assures the co try there will be no inflation. Do hear Pierpont Morgan chuckling

there in the gallery?
In his closing remarks the hastens to tell his hearers that new elastic currency is not to be "wild cat" or "unsound", for base it, he says, "we have, first and important, a pledge of the credit, sources and revenues of the Unstates" etc. That's right, and the say, the militia, the country and even Teddy and his Rough Rid to make and enforce laws for the citalist class. In this lies an obtail esson for the working class. wild cat," or "unsound", for | lesson for the working class is want working class laws, elect to resentatives of the working class office-elect Socialists.

and removing the causes of industrial rises. They have perhaps brought in a little more system in the work for lomestic use, but their production for the foreign trade has remained as planless as ever; they have proved themselves quite powerless to cope with the evils arising from the insufficient purnasing ability of the workingmen, and tney have intensified the element of stock speculation which has beyond a oubt materially contributed in bring-

ing about the present depression. And it is a significant fact that the steel and tobacco industries, in which the trusts have celebrated their greatest triumphs, also show the largest proportions of unemployed. The percentage of idle workers in the latter industry in the states of New York, has been no less than \$2.9 in December, 1907, as against 2.7 in the month of the previous year.

# Socialism the Only Cure.

The present situation in America, the classical country of trusts and combines, demonstrates conclusively that industrial crises are inseparable 'rom the capitalist regime, no matter what form the latter assumes, and that Socialism is the only cure for this periodic scourge of modern society In the meantime we shall in all like lihood have to pass thru all the horrors of the past crises, thru years of compulsory idleness and destitution, years of despair and starvation. And once more the working class of the ountry will pay the terrible penalty for the recklessness and greed of its masters. May the workingmen of America profit by the hard lesson, and finally array themselves against criminal capitalist misrule on the side of the International Socialist workinglass movement.

Fraternally submitted by direction of the National Committee of the Socialst Party of America.

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

International Secretary.

# A Russian Socialist Monthly.

The Central Committee of the Rusdan American Social Democratic League will publish a propaganda monthly in the Rusian language eatitled "The Russian American Workingman." The first number will appear about the last of February. Sin gle copies will be 5 cents. Those interested in the publication should write the secretary of the Central Committee, D. Rubinow, 52 Camp street, Newark, N. J.

Show this paper to your friends

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY

Capitalist property is to day domin ant form of property. Its vi-depends solely upon its availability of labor. Did it not possess this it would be valueless. Property rights in the means of p

duction, which function as capit der the present regime, merely property rights in slaves. The ers whose services are con hy capital are as completely easiers as were their chattel or feudal pressors. Stock, bond, mortgage deed are but the legal evidences of enslavement, the written titles of enslavement, the writes, granted to ership of their bodies, granted to capitalists by their instrument and fender, the capitalist state. The from individual to individual ar handed down from one generation capitalists to the next.

The sacredness of property is sacredness of the right of awners in the lives of the working p Without this ownership, this power command the services of the work capitalist property would not.

could not, exist.

The Socialist conception of pro is that the means of production are essentially social in their ch i. e., incapable of being utilized by collective or social labor, sh collective or social property, With ity as a whole these means of prodi-tion could only be used for the purps of providing use-values for its bers. They would provide no whereby one set of individuals command the services of another whereby one set of individuals rob them of the products of th bor. Under such circumstances th

means of production would no longer be, as at present, title deeds to human slaves and the instrument of th ploitation and torture.-The Trades Unionist, Vancouver, B. C.

# Plenty Makes Us Poor.

The civilized stage turns every which barbarism pracises in a simple way, into a complex, ambiguous, equivocal and hypocritical form. It moves in a vicious circle, in the contradictions which it eternally reproduces without being able to remove them, so The civilized stage turns every vice tions which it became them, so without being able to remove them, so that it ever accomplishes the very rethan it ever accomplishes the very reverse of that which it really does or pretends to aim at; for instance, that n civilization poverty is born of pl ty.-Charles Fourier

- Distribute The Worker in your

The employees of all the rallways in about twelve hundred miles of railin Urnguay, which are controlled by British capitalists.

he Amalgamated Window Glass kets have decided to appeal the ert decision dissolving the organization to the higher courts. In view of ent decisions by legal tribunals it sectionable whether the move is a one. An official proclamation fav ing Socialist politics would be cheaper more effective. Then the decisions will follow the election re-turns," as Mr Dooley would say.

#### Labor Members in Australia.

From the time, 16 years ago, when bor made an organized political effort in Australia, the movement has not heen retarded. It has by no means reached its goal, and there is a con-siderable distance to be travelled.

A table of the Federal and State embers in the two legislatures is yen by "The Worker" of Sydney "The Worker" of Sydney. It shows the commanding position or ed by labor in the Federal Parilacupled by labor in the reasoning in ment. This is particularly striking in the Senate, where labor is within three of an absolute majority. Contrast this with the joint membership of the vari-State Legislative Councils, and we ous State Legislative Commated cham-find that in property-dominated cham-bers anti-labor bulks up to the extent of 188 to 11! In the State Assems there are 106 labor members as against 248 anti-labor men, while in State Houses together there are labor representatives who are op-ed by 436 anti-labor members. The nwealth, however, shows labor with 42 members and but 69 "antis"a very substantial difference to what obtains in the states. Lumping Conobtains in the states. Lumping Com-monwealth and State Houses together, there are 150 labor members as against 505 anti-labor in the grand total of 6:4 members of Parliament for all Aus-

A report from Washington states that John Mitchell, may be asked by Reconveit to go to Panama and make a report on labor conditions. The President, Secretary Taft and Colonel Goethals considered the labor phase of the isthmian situation and Colonel Goethals will sail for the isth-

Several conferences were held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, last week, to arrange a compromise in the strike of th shipyard workers. All proved futile and the capitalists decided not toenforce a lockout, as they announced last week, which would have affected 30,000 men.

The cap makers of Buenes Ayres Argentine, are involved in a general strike for shorter hours and higher wages. A group of young Russian and Jewish Socialists is warning the work-A group of young Russian and ers of Great Britain and America to stay away and that agents have been sent to both countries to secure strike-

Advices from Mexico announce the arrest of many Americans who are seeking employment there. One report says there are over 100 Americans, many of them raffroad men, in cision is reversed on appeal. Mexican jalls as vagrants, and that hard labor or fong imprisonment. authorities have issued orders that the railroads will be held responsible for every person carried free on their trains from the states or from point

In spite of the fact that an agreement to arbitrate their differences exists, wholesale monument dealers in New York City, predict a general strike of the cutters and allied unions

evelt's man Taft is having a sgainst the quarrymen on Mar. 1, me to reconcile his present as which will extend thruout the New England district and effect the trade all over the country. The men in the quarries, in addition to an increase in wages, demand that the Saturday half holiday that has been in force thruout the warm months be extended

> The representatives of the Mineral them to show cause why the and its officers should not be restrained form interfering with and intimdating the employees of the association and from interfering with the

The first daily labor paper in Australia, will be published at Broken Fruth", the weekly organ of the Labor Party at Broken Hill, will be merged into the daily. The paper has een recently increased in size and improved in typographical appearance. It is one of the best edited of the laoor papers of Australia, and its edi-Will Jones is an avowed Socialtor. Jones was for years on the staff of the "Brisbane Worker" and assisted in securing for that paper the promin-

ingmen's Federation of Labor, at Aibany, last week, endorsed the fight against opening theatres on Sunday. A resolution was also adopted favor ng the school tenchers equal salary

### Amend Sherman Law.

Congress to exempt unions from prosecution as trusts under the Sherman One clause says:

"This act shall not be construed to apply to any arrangements, aggreements or combinations between labor ers made with the view of lessening the number of hours of labor or of increasing their wages; nor to any rangements, agreements or combinations among persons engaged in horticulture or agriculture made with the view of enchancing the price of agri-

This will give the Supreme Court another chance to play legal golf with the law after the presidential campaign.

Affiliation of the different metal trades union bodies of the country is said to be the object of a conference held in Cincin ati, last week. The A-filiated organizations will embrace the following unions: Blacksmiths, botler makers, pattern makers, molders and others. Each is to retain its individ ual existence, but the new body is formed to bring about co-operative unity when it is deemed necessary.

given a decision of the utmost importance to the workers of Great Britain, in substance declaring that tips are to be regarded as wages when the giving and receiving of them are open as in the cases of waiters, hotel porters and domestic servants. The question arose from the killing of a waiter in a railway dining car. His dependents, invoking the workmen's compensation act, claimed compenbased on the man's ings; that is, his wages, plus tips. The lower court decided that tips could not be reckoned as wages, but this de

at Pine Ridge, Va., for violation of the contract labor law. The men have acents in Macedonia Turkey Dalmatia and Greece, offering employment in the United States at \$2 a day to the small farmers. Many gave mortgages, for the passage money, but it was as serted that the sum named in the mortgages exceeded the cost of trans-portation by \$130 to \$150, which was divided between the agents and the men in New York.

# DEFENDS CIGAR TRUST.

To the Editor of The Worker: I am a requent reader of The Worker and was in-prested in the article by Harvey Russell nitled "A Typical Trust" that appeared on Feb. 8. I am not defending the Ameri can Tohneco Company, but there is one re mark I think was uncalled for in Mr. Rus sell's article, and that was where he speaks Stores Company." I was the proprietor of a small retail store before I entered the employ of the United Cigar Stores Company. Deducting losses of unpaid charge accounts, etc., my net profits never amounted to more than \$1.800, and then I had the cares and worries incliental to a proprietorship. My sanary is \$2.000 a year and in addition to this the company pays for my life insurance. This is true with all clerks.

Two plans of insurance the flee.

Two plans of insuring the fives of the cierks, are now inder consideration by this company. One plan would provide for an immediate payment of \$1.000 to any beneficiary animal by a cierk in the cierks death, provided he has been being maned by a cierk in the cierks death, provided he has been clear plan county a year or more. The clear plan county a year or more. The company a year or more that of these plans shall be carried out may be years. This would amount any selection which mey or yearly payment of \$25 to the beneficiary for the clerks. The company are man been of these plans shall be carried out may be yearly payment of \$25 to the clerks of the company has always been exceeded in the company, has always been exceeded the company, has always been exceeded the company has always been exceeded the company has always been exceeded to the company has always been exceeded the company has always been exceeded to and to make would follow this support of the conference would be a Detter feeding among lare and conference would be a Detter feeding among lare and conference would be a Detter feeding among lare and conference would be a determined by the confe

over the whole year.

Water Drivers' and Bottlers' Union, whose members are still on strike on the East Side, were served with an order of the Supreme Court regulring business or property of its members.

### An Australian Labor Daily.

Hill, on May 1. The paper will be the property of the Labor party and will serve as its organ. "Barrier

The executive board of the Work-

A resolution has been introduced in

The Appeals Court of England has

# WHAT IS THE LIMIT?

the Editor of The Worker:--In 1886 I severed my connection with the K. of L. after some experience with Pow-derly and other labor leaders at the Richmend convention, and since that time I have been wendering how long it would take the labor unions to learn their lesson. and how much experience of the political system would be necessary to teach them that if one wants a thing well done, one must at least control the situation.

f am still wondering. Wondering whether the succession of adverse decisions which The Worker grouped in this week's issue would arouse them. If not, what will? There was, years ago, a teller in a bank in New York City, who, when annoyed by a fellow citerly would are. fellow clerk would say, "Now, look here, young fellow! You have spit in may face, you have kissed my wife, and kicked me

beating women, and murdering children: the adversaries of these people are called terrolists.—New York Volks-

# INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

India.

Keir Hardie, who is returning home rom his tour in the East, writes from India corcerning conditions there: 'This country, so richly endowed by nature, and blessed with a population whose wants are few and easily met, might be made the garden of the world. Everywhere these kindly, simple people are full of discontent; they find themselves in the grip of a set of circumstances which they do not understand and which they cannot break thru. Turn which way they will they are hemmed in by poverty. by restraint, which they did not creete and which they are powerless to remove. The officials they have to meet are mostly of an allen race engaged in the performance of a more or less irksome task, and to whom each complaint means a fresh duty. The peasant is a poor, unlettered, halfraked, half-starved, cringing being. He knows what he wants, but how is he to make what he knows known to the strong, clean-limbed, well-fed, wellgroomed, well-educated official who only imperfectly understands his language, who knows nothing, or next to nothing, of the conditions of his life, and who sees in his petitioner only a fresh cause of annoyance in an already overworked official life?

The Belgium Chamber has defeated the proposal introduced by the Socialist leader, Vandevelde, to grant woman the right to practise the profes s'on of attorney.

#### Australia.

The Australian Socialist Federation has started a new four page weekly organ, "The Flame," at Broken Hill. The paper is well edited and is also an organ of industrial unionism. Man, editor of "The Socialist" of Melbourne, delivered a number of lectures in Broken Hill in December, which were very successful. Dissatisfaction with the policy of the Labor Party is still growing and the drift toward Socialism is pronounced.

#### Italy.

Enrico Ferri has caused a sensation mong the Socialists of Italy by writing an article favoring fusion with the bourgeois parties in Parliament. Heretofore Comrade Ferri has vigorously opposed all compromise, but he now maintains that political conditions are such in Italy that the Socialists can co-operate with other parties in order o fight the common enemy, Clericalism, and this without fear of injuring the organized Socialist movement.

In the Italian chamber the monarchical Deputy Santini, denounced the extreme Left, because it had remained seated during the recent vote on the message of sympathy for the Portuguese royal house. The extreme Left protested against this dennuciation, and Deputy Ferri cried, "Had I been present at the recent discussion, I hould have praised the deed of the Portuguese revolutionists. The killing of the king who trampled upon the constitution was the good right of the people." A wild tumult followed.

At the end of 1907, the Socialist Party numbered 43,868 members, dlinto 1,339 branches, while in vided 1906, 1,279 branches with 42,948 mem-The growth during the year bers. was therefore very small and in some branches has gone backward, because of internal disputes and especially the

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secession of the syndicalists, (industrial unionists). The northern country provinces, which are the hendquarters of the trade unions, have the greatest number of politically organized proletarians. On the other hand the organzations of the principal city districts make a poor showing, while the province of Genoa, shows fifteen party members to ten thousand organized workers. Rome has only eight, Milan only five and Naples one. The centres from which proceed the conflict of tendencies-Milan as reform centre and Naples as syndicalist centre—have scarcely contributed even the most elementary political organization.

### Russia.

The police arrested over fifty men and women revolutionists in St. Petersburg, last week. The majority of them were heavily armed, some with bombs, and they made desperate resistance against the police. During the course of arrests ten policemen were wounded and one was killed.

On all sides in Russia rises the cry hat conditions are growing constanty worse. One high in influence write that only those can now enjoy life in Russia, who are rich and have influential connections. The existence of all others is dependent upon a thousand chances and upon the will and passions of the powerful ones." At the same time the revolutionary spirit is spreading rapidly thruout the provinces and the "victors" are beginning to be afraid of their "triumphs".

### Germany.

Seventeen Socialists have been arreste! for participation in the suffrage lemonstrations of January 10 and 12 and charged with defying the state's outhority.

In the Reichstag, on Feb. 4, Representative Noslee defended the action of the Social Democrats, who had left the room the day before, when the King and Crown Prince of Portugal were cheered. He said that his party ondemned every sort of murder and violence, but when it was demanded that under certain circumstances the people were to be fired upon, then it must be understood that sometimes an oppressed people must themselves shoot the other side. His party could only express its warmest sympathy for he Portuguese people.

The Berlin police are trying to stop the teaching of children in the Social Democratic Turnvereins. Their custom s to forbid the teacher in charge, immediately after the first period to teach a second hour under penalty of one hundred marks fine. The teachers circumvent this by having some thers of their number take the class until he too, is warned by the police o stop. A test case has taken an appeal from the imposed fine of one hundred marks.

# Japan.

Japan also has an anti-Socialist or ganization. It openly fights Socialism, opposes progressive measures and a at one meeting of the organzation was ridiculed for suggesting that the working hours of children should be limited to twelve a day.

Socialist speakers are being sent to nany cities. The Friday evening lectures in Tokio, were prohibited by s police inspector in January and the omrades continued the meetings on the roof of the hall. Later six of then were arrested.

literature on the theory and the print-

# THE MOURNERS.

# A Russian Folk Song.

oble youth lies dead upon the plain; Above his form, their heavy braids un-

And fair young bride bewail their darling

The mother's tears flow like the river's Like April torrents mourn the sisters

Like dew in August weeps the youthful The san will rise and gather up the dew.

-Arthur Gulterman, in New York Times.

# SUN SPOTS AND CRISES.

In point of absurdity we are fairly safe in awarding the cap and bells to the English economist, Stanley Jevons. Endowed with a brain which had much lu common with that of Mr. Mallock, he succeeded in attracting much attention to his theory of sur spots. It appeared to Jevons that sun spots showed periodical fluctuations which ran in cycles of about ten years If the presence of many sun spots meant unusual activity on the face of the sun, that would mean the radia-tion of more heat, which would mean more sunshine for the earth, consequently better crops, and, therefore, a season of prosperity. On the other hand, when sun spots were scarce, sunshine would decrease, cold and wet weather would prevail, crops would

fail, and then would come the panic. Unfortunately, Sir William Herschel, the greatest astronomer of that day, declare, that it was impossible to say whether or not sun spots had anything to do with the climate, deciding that on this point "nothing decisive can be obtained." . gain, the dates of the various panies contradicted or suppor ted the sun spot dates with an impartiality which led air. Jevous to express his "disgust" with the behavior of book.

These difficulties, however, did not

prevent the publication of an exte

ing of books enough to load a ship. In his "Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century," H. M. Hyndman dismisses Jevons' theory as follows: ". his theory was actually accepted for a time, until what was perhaps the vorst crisis of the century came in the same year with one of the finest harvests ever known on the planet, and when also the sun's disc was exceptionally afflicted with spots. Then it became apparent to the most credulous that the spots on the sun had as much influence on industrial crises as the spots on the leopard in the Zoological Gardens; and that the genius before whose shrine our professors still prostrate themselves had only added an-

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other to his long list of blunders."-

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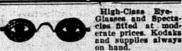
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ION meets second and fourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly R-Oms, 281-223
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# PARTY NEWS

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

The attention of state secretaries and ate committees is directed to National committee Motion No. 8, which provides or a uniform method of collecting national impaign funds for the benefit of all party The hope is entertained that r ag arrangements will be made for funds until action is taken upon

raising funds until action is taken upon this motion. The motion follows:

That the National Secretary shall be instructed to Issue aubeription lists to the locals for the purpose of raising money to conduct the presidential campaign. One-half of the money collected on these lists shall be retained by the local, 30 per cent of it shall be sent to the state organisation, and 20 per cent of it shall be sent to the National Secretary.

D. Burgess, National Committeeman of

D. Burgess, National Committeemen of Washington, reports that owing to a mis-take in the Tacoma postoffice, a number of his letters have gone astray or been con siderably delayed in transit, and this ac nts for the fact that he has been re rted as not voting on several National

ational Organizer John M. Work, with twenty days preceding Feb. 15, organ-d the following locals in Utah: Provo, eber, Spanish Fork, Payson, Nephi, Heber, Spanish Fork, Payson Ephraim, Manti, and Centerfield.

nal Organizer Stanley J. Clark re ports very successful meetings in Louisiana —organized locals on the 12th and 16th at Orange, 12 members; at Lafsyette, 30

A few words from Indiana; L ocal Rich-mond: "Movement here is on the boom. Insed our membership to 63, and still coming." Local Marion: "Send me immedi-ately by return mall \$1 worth of membercards, as I have none at present, and received fifty new members in our two Sunday meetings, which are being held in the Grand Opera House."
"Wrecking the Nation", a pamphlet pub-

d co-operatively by a number of es, O., comrades, dealing with the edition of ten thousand. Price, ats a copy: special rates to locals. A ss, 121 E. Town street, Columbus, O.

The following locals were organized in clahoma during January. Hughard, orth Fork, Ocate, Avard, Tishoming), North Fork, Ocate, Avard, Tishoming, Yeager, Wocharty, Kluwa, Ashland, Good-win, Elm Grove and Kaw City. Conrada MacLachian, State Secretary of Utah, re-ports four new members-at-large, and charters granted to ten locals between Jan. 23 and Feb. 12. Total number of new mem-bers added, 128.

National Committee Motion No. 6, which field at least one woman speaker as a member of the staff of National Organizmember of the staff of National Organiz-ers and Lecturers, was adopted by the fol-lowing vote: Yes, 39; no, 4; not voting, 21. National Committee Motion No. 7, provid-ing that further action on the Nebraska be deferred until the nationa ntion, was adopted by the following Yes, 25; no, 12; not voting, 27.

National Committee has been called on to nominate candidates for a subduess for the coming national convention In accordance with Art. V of the national constitution, and National Committee Mo-tion No. 56, 1987. Nominations close Mar.

The National Committee is now voting following motion. Vote close

I move you that the Socialist Party stand firmly against any compromise of principles or fusion or alliance with any other party at present or in the future, and ignore the fact that members of other parties are or may be called Socialists; but that the Socialist Party gladly invite all those who believe in its principles to become affiliated members.

The State Executive Committee of Michi-

Whereas, Our comrades of the S. L. P. have made a proposition to unite forces with us for the coming campaign and revo-

with as for the coming campaign and revountion; and

Whereas, Such unity of forces are cases
that if we ever expect to accomplish our
purpose; therefore be it

Ilesolved, By the State Executive Committee of Michigan, in regular meeting
assembled, that we are most heartily in
favor of the unity of the two Socialist
parties on a straight, clean-cut, revolutionary program. We believe the rank and
file are ready for this move, and that it is
for the good of the Socialist cause. We
further believe that members of both parties who have personal grievances should put
those in the background, bury the batchet,
smoke the pipe of peace and then put on
the war paint and present a united front
to our common enemy the capitalist system.

are proud of the fact that our state the first to officially call for a united , and still stand by our resolution d at our state convention. July 4, and ratified by a referendum vote of

We hereby send fraternal greetings to remrades of the S. L. P. and a sin-re bope that there will be in the coming impaign but one Socialist Party; further-

sed. That we send a copy of these ons to be published in our National sulletin, also a copy to the "Appeal on" and to the National Executive tee of the S. L. P. NATIONAL ORGANIZERS AND LEC-

TURERS. mes H. Brower: Oklahoma, under di-on of the State Committee. hn C. Chase: March 1, Des Moines, Ia.;

John C. Chase: March 1, Des Moines, Ia.; March 2, Ottumwa; March 3, Burlington; March 4, Muschtine: March 5, Cedar Raplés; March 6, Waterloo; March 7, Nevada. Stanley J. Clark: Louisiana, under direction of the State Committee.

Geo. H. Goebel: Massachusetts, under direction of the State Committee.

Lena Morrow Lewis: Arisona, under direction of the State Committee.

M. W. Wilking Pennsylvania, under direction of the State Committee.

John M. Work: Utah, under direction of the State Committee.

# Massachusetts.

Sunday afternoon meetings at 469 trees, Springfield, continue to be well ed. The local orchestra renders a musical program, which is followed address and discussion on Socialism. H. Goebel will lecture on March 26. address and discussion on Socialism.

By H. Gosbel will lecture on March 26.

recent referedum Jas. F. Carey, 630
lington street, Boston, Mass., was reed State Secretary of Massachusetts.

New Jersey. New Jersey, by Hackennack has adopted a resoavoring union with the S. L. P. in
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standard to Local Bergen County with
st that Jhey be submitted to the
nanches for action. Two new memre accepted and plans adopted for
the propagands work, each member
quired to bring in names, with parof age, nativity, politics and religpersons likely to consider the facts
presents of localism, with objecness of localism, with objecness against it. These are to be
to cards presented for the purpose,
nature selected by a committee, as

nearly as possible salted to each case, will be sent for eight or ten weeks. Samples of the cards may be obtained from G. W. Hopping, 127 Duane street, New York City. Branch 6 of Orange will meet every sec-

ond and fourth Thursday in Eagle's Hall, Cone-afreet, near Main. A select euchre will be held Thursday evening, Feb. 27, 8 p. m. Handsome prizes. Tickets, 25 cents. All readers of The Worker in the Oranges are requested to join the branch. We want Socialism, that's all. To get it we must have the organization; to have the organitation we must have members.

# Pennsylvania.

Official returns give Comrade Miller, our candidate for Mayor, 936 votes. The low-est on the ticket polled 497 votes. This is a satisfactory increase over the usua vote in city elections.

vote in city elections.

Kirkpatrick's meeting the night before election was a rouser. Haywood will speak in Erie in March. Workingmen's mass meetings are held at Labor Temple Hall on every Sunday afternoon, and an active campaign is being planned in the interest f the unemployed.

Father Kress, an opponent of Socialism vill deliver a series of lectures against So cialism in Erie, and he has been challenged to a public debate by the Socialists

#### PHILADELPHIA

Local Philadelphia has selected the fol-lowing nominees for the April primaries: For Sheriff, E. H. Davies; for Coroner, Gustav Konstanzer: two County Commis-sioners, Comrades Bateman and Connor: Judges of the Orphans' Court, V. L. Gul bert and P. Hemmeter.

d to raise funds for the local. On account of the Haywood meeting coming on the first Sunday of March the local will meet March 8.

Twenty thousand copies of a special let addressed to trade uniquists

let addressed to trade unionists are being iprinted for the Campaign Committee.

Three delegates were elected to the Workingmen's Crisis Conference. The Conference will arrange an unemployed parade and try to find means of caring for the

needy workers.

Delegates from the Downtown Jewish Branch spoke of their meeting to be held Sunday, Feb. 23, where Comrade Feigenbaum of New York was billed to speak on the question of fusion, being forbidden by the police. A committee of three was elected to see Director of Public Safety Clay and to get legal assistance. The Jewish comrades will take legal steps to prevent recurrence of this outrage, and the local will take up the fight for the right to hold public meetings. The Moyer-Haywood Conference has taken steps to prevent illega! Interference with the Haywood meeting.

The local will hold a fair at the Labor

Lyceum, from noon to midnight, on April 25. Fifty per cent of the proceeds will go 25. Fifty per cent of the procee o the Campaign Committee and 50 per cent to the local.

George R. Kirkpatrick will s Fleming's Hall, Main and Seymour R. Kirkpatrick will speak in Germantown, on Thursday, March 5, at 8 p. m.; Friday, March 6, at Kensington avenue and B street, in Upholstery Weavers' Hall, at 8 p. m.; Saturday, March 7, in Southwark Labor Lyceum, Twelfth and Tasker streets, at 8 p. m.

The 15th and 29th Wards Branch is holding a series of Sunday night meetings in Palace Hall, Twenty-third street and Columhin avenue. On Feb. 23, Ed. Moore spake on the unemployed problem. Next Sunday at 8 p. m., March 1, H. Russell will speak on "Hard Times and Their Cure". estions will be answered.

Ward organizers are asked to call at adquarters Saturday, Feb. 29, at 2 p. m., to secure leaflets "Why You Should Join the Socialist Party".

The referendum vote in Philadelphia on delegates to the national convention resuited as follows: Ed. Moore, 209; Jos. E. Coben, 181; Sam Clark, 179; E. H. Da 175: James Maurer, 142; Beaumont Sykes, 183: Simon Libros, 131; D. K. Young, 130; Simon Kuebel, 119; Geo. N. Cohen, 116; J. J. McKelvey, 110; Fred. Long, 106; C. W. Erwin, 100; I. Levitsky, 99; S. Innes Forbes, 97; H. S. Reis, 97; R. B. Ringler, 70; C. F. Foley, 58; F. L. Schwartz, 56; balance less, than 5) votes.

For place of holding state convention Allentown, 22; Altoona, 17; Harrisburg, 34; Lancaster, 4: Philadelphia, 131, Pottstown, 6; Reading, 12. No votes for Warren. The

total vote on this referendum was 283.

Receipts of the Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee for the week end-ing Feb. 23 were \$20.82

# ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

ports from ten branches so far repor ers taken in; 11 suspended, expelled or withdrawn, leaving a net increase for the month of 33. The branches reporting are: Greater Pittsburg. 4th Ward, 18th Ward, Allegheny, Turtle Creek, Duquesne, Glassport, Hazelwood, Allegheny, Bohemian, Swissvale and Wil-

Copies of precinct books will be secure and branches wishing to keep tab on the voters in their wards can get what they need at two cents per copy.

The general party meeting will be held next Sunday. Members are requested to attend as important matters will be con-sidered.

The unemployed demonstration will be held Sunday afternoon, March 8, in Old City Hall. Delegates will meet next Sun-day night at 416 Wood street to complete

Alabams.

The State Secretarys' report for January shows 335 members in 15 locals. This is an increase of 40 over December. The work is carried on mostly by literature.

# New York State.

Local Yonkers has adopted resolutions Local lonsers has hardered protesting against the recent decisions against organized labor and urging the unloss to join with the Socialist Party at the ions to join with the Socialist Party at the polis in the coming election. Comrade Malkiel has been instructed to prepare a statement upon the subject which will be laid before all the unions in the city. Comrade Spargo will give the Marx memorial lecture on March 14 in the large hall of the Public Liberty.

/ All locals in Westchester County are re quested to see that they are fully epre-sented at the County Committee to be held at Tarrytown on Sunday, March 1. The Tar-rytown comrades are arranging for a mass

rytown comrades are arranging for a mass meeting on the same date.

The next meeting of the State Committee will take place at the headquarters, 230 E. Eighty-fourth street, Tuesday, March 2, at 5 p. m. The delegates from the various counties are urged to be present as important matters will be acted upon.

Comrade E. P. Clarke of Rome was elected State Committeeman from Oneida County.

tion of the resolution to this effect adopted by the last state convention.

The State Committee met Puesday, Feb. 18. Mark Peiser presided M. Hillquit, H. L. Riobedin, U. Solomon, and Fred Paulitsch were seated. Delegates from Kings County not being reported, it was decided that the organization of the new committee be postponed to the next meeting. Thomas Maguire was seated as delegate from Westchester County pending arrival of credentials. Communications: From National Secretary Barness regarding election of delegates to the national convention and the distribution of the assessment stamps. Decided to apportion delegates naming the counties in proportion to the county membership. Owing to the fact that a great number of counties have less than the required number of members (200) which would entitle them to a delegate, it became necessary to divide the state into several convention districts, each with a membership of at least 20). (Apportionment reported elsewhere in this column.) Acting Secretary Solomon was instructed to notify locals of the apportionment. In districts composed of one county only, the election will be conducted by the county organization. The election in districts composed of more than one county will be conducted by the State Committee, each local in the district being called upon to nominate a candidate and the names of candidates accepting the nomination will be submitted to a refereadum vote of the district, the one receiving the highest number of votes will be declared elected. Also that membership record cards issued by the National Secretary be sent to the locals with a letter explaining their importance. Decided that only such counties are entitled to representation in the State Committee as have at least a membership of 50 or three or more locals with a smaller membership record cards issued by the National Secretary be sent to the locals with a letter explaining their importance. Decided that only such counties are entitled to represent communications of Comrade Oppenhelmer's na

was instructed to prepare a full and comprehensive report of the present condition of the paper so that the committee may be in a position to not with full knowledge of the facts. The question of speakers for the coming campaign was deferred until the next meeting. The Acting Secretary will submit at the next meeting a report of the present condition of the state organization and the locals, so that the committee may be in a position to determine the kind of propaganda and organization work needed for the coming campaign. A resolution was received from the Westchester County Committee to the effect that the contest made against the seating of its member of the committee, commade Morgan, was unsuffered by Local New Rochelle, and that the commade in question was regularly elected as a member of the State Committee as a member of the party shall be thrust the county organizations. The number of delegates to be apportioned by the State Committee according to the member of delegates to be apportioned by the State Committee according to the member ship in the county organizations. The numpliance with this provision it was decided at the last meeting of the State Committees, as follows: District No. 3, composed of the county of New York. 7 delegates; District No. 3, composed of the counties of Questes, Bichinond, Suffolk, and Nassan, 1 delegate; District No. 3, composed of the counties of Question, and Warren, 1 delegate; District No. 6, composed of the counties of Ontario, and Cargan, 1 delegate; District No. 8, composed of the counties of Mental Properties of the counties of Menta one 35 cents assessment should be levied upon each party mersber, the same to be paid during February and March. The sum realized will be used to defray the sum realized will be used to defray the railroad expenses of delegates to the national convention. Stamps are being sent to locals. Locals should sell as many as possible so that the national headquarters may defray the enormous expense of the convention. The State Committee is beld responsible for the stamps and must pay for all stamps not returned. Settlements should be made on or before April 15. Unused stamps must be returned or the locals will have to pay for them.

# New York City.

The West Side Agitation Committee of each month hereafter, the next meeting of each month hereafter, the next meeting, however, being on Wednesday evening. March 4, on account of the Cooper Union meeting of the 5th. Progress was reported on annual entertainment and ball at Lyric Hall on Sunday evening. March 8, and also that arrangements had been made for a pienic in West Hoboken on Sunday, Aug. 30. Assembly Districts are requested to discuss methods of circulating or introduc-ing the "Daily Cail" when issued, and to report at meeting of March 19.

The Dutch branches will hold a mass meeting and entertainment in Clinton Vaudeville Hall, 80-82 Clinton street, Saturday, Feb. 20, at 8 p. m. Speakers will be Andries Meyer, Those coming from Brooklyn should take the Williamsbridge car and, walk up half a block.

At the last meeting of the 20th A. D. a discussion on the subject of unity with the S. L. P. was held, E. Meyer speaking for unity and M. Oppenhelmer against. A gen-eral discussion followed in which Comrades Friedman, Wolf, Schaefer and Solomba took part. The subject is to be continued at the second meeting in March. Three applications were acted upon. Next meeting will be held Thursday, March 5, at 240 E. Eightleth street.

The 35th A. D. calls upon all memi be present at the next meeting. March Important matters are to be discussed and active help is expected from every So-cialist in the district. There are still some 3,000 leaflets to be distributed and the enrolled Socialist voters must be visited and induced to join the ranks of the party.

Alexander Irvine will devote all his time in organizing the national organization of "The Young Socialist League". All the boys' clubs are requested to send delegates to the next meeting. Irvine III address the General Committee on March 8, at 1 p. m. at 203 E. Third street. The General Committee will meet on Sat-

urday, Feb. 28, at 8 p. m., at the Lubor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. The annual picule of Local New York

will take place on Sunday, June 7, at Sul-ser's Westchester Park. It was intended to change the date to June 14 so as not to in conflict with any friendly organi zations which have made arrangements for picule on the same date, but the change could not be made.

could not be made.

In order not to conflict with the Cooper
Union mass meeting on March 5, the next
regular meeting of the West Side Agita;
tion Committee will be held on Wednesday tion Committee will be held on Wednesday evening, March 4. The West Side annual entertainment and ball will be heid on Sanday, March 5, in Lyric Hall, 125 Sixth arenue. It is hoped that commides from all parts of the city will attend. See advertisement in another column.

The Executive Committee met Feb. 24. E. M. Martin presided. Present: Wells, Staring, Kopf, Martin, Raphael. Solomon, Spindler, Miss Gill. Berlin, Lee, Raretsch. Oppsubelmer. Tasser, and Savano

VOTE OF LOCAL KINGS COUNTY FOR STATE COMMITTEE.

Organizer Gerber reports the vote of Local Kings County for three members of the State Co.amittee to be as follows: th and Br. 1 of 23d...

The following three are therefore elected: Koenig, Riley and Wolf. The following districts falled to zend the result of the vote to the Organizer: 3d. 9th and 16th Branch 1, 9th, Branch 4, 16th, Branch 2, 22d, Branch 2 and 3.

Twenty-five applications were referred to the General Committee. M. Taenzer was seated from the Second Agitation Committee in place of M. Pollack. On request of Comrade Ghent consideration of the disputed territory of the 25th A. D. was laid over for two weeks. Communication from the Board of Electrons regarding primaries in the encouragement and support of those members of the narry who are stellard. puted territory of the 25th A. D. was had over for two weeks. Communication from the Board of Electious regarding primaries on March 31 was considered and final action deferred until after the next meeting of the State Committee. The deligates from the Second Agitation Committee reported small attendance at meetings, letres will be sent to the labor organizations offering speakers on the present crisis West Side delegate reported distribution of 7,000 lenfets and mailing SO letters to envolved Socialist voters; question of unity was discussed, and the committee is considering a suggestion to reduce representation in the General Committee. Yorkvike reported abandoning an unemployed meetwas discussed, and the committee is considering a suggestion to reduce representation in the General Committee. Yorkville reported abandoning an unemployed meeting, and instructed its delexates to the Unemployed Conference to suggest a meeting in the Yorkville district; will send letters to progressive organizations urging their members to become naturalized and suggest similar action by other agitation committees; the party meeting held last Sunday was fairly well attended and the sentiment of the members present was decidedly against any unity conferences with the S. L. P. Harlem reported that the meeting in the West End Theater was a moral as well as a financial success, the large hall being well filled and the audience remaining to the end. Bronx delegate reported a well attended meeting in Ebling's Casino, with Comrades Oneai, Wanhope, and Haywood as the speakers, the colection amounting to \$75, of which \$50 was donated to the Defense Fund of the W. F. of M. Organizer respired. Comrade Wentworth would be unable to address the Cooper Union meeting on March 5 on account of a previous engagement; that word was received from the proprietor of the Sulzer's Westchester Fark that he cannot change date of plenic from June 7 to June 14, as requested; that special assessment stamps to defray the expenses of delegates to the national convention were distributed to the assembly districts and branches; that blanks to report the personal record of members as adopted by the National Committee were also distributed; bailots for the election of National Committeemes were sent out; that Comrade Irvine was invited to speak at the Communic election of National Committeemes were sent out; that Comrade Irvine was invited to speak at the Communic election of National Communic election of Natio members as adopted by the National Committee were also distributed; bullots for the election- of National Committeemes were sent out; that Comman Ervine was invited to speak at the Committee electration; Irvine could not accept; the semi-annual fluencial report of the local for the period ending Dec. 3I is complete, and when an dired will be printed and distributed among the subdivisions. The Organizer was instructed to invite Commade Spargo to speak at the Cooper Union meeting on March 3. Decided that a letter be published in the "Volkszeltung" explaining impossibility of changing date of the plenic from June 7; that a notice be printed in the party papers usking organizations not to make any arrangements for June 7; Comrade Sanial was suggested as the speaker at our Commune celebration; decided that Commade Lee be asked to write a popular leaflet deating with recent decisions of the Courts affecting organized labor. It was decided that a leaflet be prepared with special reference to women, and that the women of Local New York De urged to fake inhurge for the distribution of such leaflets, both for the house-to-house distribution. Trade union and women's suffrage meetings. Decided that the Editor of The Worker be asked to call on Comrades Anna A. Maley, Clara Ruge, Meta Stern, and that one of these articles be used as a leaflet for general distribution. The Organizar was instructed to ange, agitation committees to send letters to progressive and other organizations with reference to the importance of all members who are qualified to become naturalized as soon as possible. Decided to recommend to the Gen. Importance of all members who are quali-fied to become naturalized as soon as pos-sible. Decided to recommend to the Gen-eral Committee that a general party meet-ing be called for the purpose of discussing the unity question in its present aspects, that two speakers be selected each to have 30 minutes, one to speak in favor of unity and the other to take the negative side. It was decided that Comrade Lee be asked to represent the unity side and Comrade Slobodin the negative side; that the meet-ing be called only thru notice in the party papers.

Kings County.

of Brownsville has elected the following officers: M. Finkelstein, Recording Secre

Continued on page 6.

# LECTURE CALENDAR

# New York City.

26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and courth street, 850 p. m.—Henry L. Slobo-lin, "The Theory and Practise of the So-ialist Party" LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 296 E. Broad-ay, 8 p. m.—Dr. W. R. C. Latson. "What way, 8 p. m.—Dr. W. R. C. Latson. "What is Right and What is Wrong?"
MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB, Mott Hall, 64 Madison avenue, 8 p. m.—George Sylvester Vierock. "Literature and Parnog-raphy".
SUNDAY MARCH 1

SUNDAY, MARCH 1. McKINLKY HALL (Bronx); One Hundred and Sixty-minth street and Boston Road, m James Onesl. "The Rev.

Eighth avenue, 8:30 a. m.—Chas, Vander-porten. "The Age of Reason".

HARLEM SOCIALIST CIUR, 250 W.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 8
p. m.—James M. Riley. "Hard Times".

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION. Fifth avenue and Tenth street, 8 p. m. ander Irvine, "Robert Owen and Harmony".

THURSDAY, MARCH 5. BUSSIAN BUND. New York Branch. Clinton Hall. 151 Clinton street. 8 p. m. Algernon Lee. "Immigration", Admission. 5 cents.

#### Brooklyn. SUNDAY, MARCH 1.

SUNDAY, MARCH 1.

PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—Hon. John Ford. "Our Mistit City Charter".

FLATBUSH FREE FORUM, 1190 Flatbush avenue, 8 p. m.—Alvin 8. Brown. "Original Accommisation".

UNITARIAN HALL, Fifty-third street and Fourth avenue, 8 p. m.—Rev. Harry Spencer Baker. "The Cure of Poverty".

PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road, near Flatbush avenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D. Long. "The Parable of the Grafter",

Jersey City.
FRIDAY, FEB. 28.
PEOPLE'S PALACE, Bergen avenue, Forrest street, 8 p. m.—Sol Fleidman, "So-chilism" An Economic and Moral Necessity".

MORE ABOUT THE

To the Editor of The Worker: One need ronsed, and to caution us over the great dongers connected with the formation of a social organization whose purpose is to afford to the party workers ar apportunity of becoming acquainted with each other. the encouragement and support of those members of the party who are sick and tired with the present division in the ranks of the local and are anxious to see more harmonious feeling among the workers of the party. Why should there be at all objections and dangers in the formation of such a society? The name seems to be objectionable to some comrades. And as an excuse it is asserted that it will tend to called intellectuals and the obnoxious proetarians in the movement. In all the years that I have been a member of the party no such antagonism existed. Intellectuals and proletarians alike received the san treatment, and oftener than should be the case honors were plied upon the slender shoulders of the intellectuals which would never have been put on their less fortunate prethren of the proletarian type. One has only to examine the long list of officers and members of the important but ron-working committees in the city, state and nation and he will find that it is by some miracle that a workingman succeeds to be elected for such positions. Why, then ridse the 'ery of persecuting the narmless intellec-tual.' There is no foundation whatsoever for such a lamentation, and to me it seen that the cry is created for a definite pur-pose and really it is altogether exaggerated by the self-inflicted martyrdom of the in-tellectuls themselves. Occasionally the actions of some intellectuals create such an tagonism and their contempt for those gospel-truth intensifies it. The two letters published under the signature of Cor Hillquit's friend and co-worker in the ltand School has done more to divide the comrades in Local New York than any group of proletarians could do., Comrade Hillquit maintained then a golden silence, and it seems to me that as long as the antagonism emanated from contrades who take their inspiration from sources sympa thetic to Comrade Hillquit it was legiti-mate and therefore encouraged. It is amusing to see Comrade Hillquit excited for one cannot deny too emphatically that the Proletarian Society aims at anything like what it is accused by our learned committee, it is not a secret society, and it certainly does not intend to hold star-dearned no private conferences. As I may desire the nor private conferences. As I metamber an opportunity to meet socially and discuss publicly such matters of interest as they may desire. It is exactly what the "Collectivist Society" is doing today for the socialled "aristocracy" of the local Commates spoke before the Collectivist Society on subjects which should be brought up before a gathering of party members only. What is the "Intercollegiate Socialist Society" or the recently organized "Christian Socialist Fellowship" or "The Unity Club". All these organizations met with no opposition whatsoever and some of our gifted commates still hold membership in some of them. "The Professional League", organized during the Ninth Congressional campaign for the sole purpose of furthering the candidacy of Comrade Hillington and the sole purpose, and was not antagonized. The Profestation Society intends to fur the Proletarian Society aims at anything

gressional campaign for the sole purpose of furthering the candidacy of Courade Hill-quit, was a legitimate organization, with a noble purpose, and was not antaganized.

The Profestrien Society intends to further the acquaintance and friendship among the comrades and will do, what is done by several courades individually. One has not usually a large parlor where he can invite a large number of faithful followers ostensibly for the purpose of a social gathering. The Profestrian Society will invite and give an opportunity to all the members to meet publically; private gathering will be eliminated and when discussions will take place, it will be open and above board. No slandering, and no insimuations will be issued. Membership in the society will not be confined to the few faithful ones, to be bestowed as reward for blind obsilience, but will be open to every party member to whem the word profetarian is not nauseating. It will rot foeter race antagonism, our will it allow anyone to appeal and exploit innocent and well-meaning comrades under the preteuse that such a race feeling exists. The society will be exactly what its name implies and will aim to bring about a unity within the party of the proletarians. Intellectuals, Intellectual Proletarians. Real Estate Proletarians and will aim to bring about a unity within the party of the proletarians, and even professional proletarians. There will be room in it for all, irrespective of the source where their inspiration comes from.

Far from widening the existing breach in the ranks of the party, if will aim to make such a breach impossible for any one group of comrades, made to neconar for infraction to good party discipline during the congressional campaign, to create dissensions, and then brood over imaginary wrongs, so that they may appear an exception of comrades to be indeed by these actions comrades to be divided by these actions.

the congressional enupsign, to create dissensions, and then brood over imaginary
wrongs, so that they may appear as persecuted martyrs. It will make it possible for
comrades to be indued by their actions,
their record and their devotion to the
cause, and not as to the comrades with
whom they associate. It will present the
use of the lew against the Gentile, or the
Gentile against the Jew, and it will always
teach to the comrades that the rank and
life must be supreme. It will prevent private conferences to settle the destines of
the party, nor will it advocate unity with
the same element which has once split the
Socialist movement.

This is all what I understand the Pro'etarian Society to be, and I am sanguise of
the same element which has once split the
socialist movement.

This is all what I understand the Pro'etarian Society to be, and I am sanguise of
the socialist movement.

It will all a great want, and it will teach
to the members that membership in the
party does not mean subscrience to the
self-styled leaders of the party, but that
the movement will be what the rauk and
file desires it to be. I have always had implicit confidence in the rosed wisdom of the
moundership and our suspicious comrades
can rest assured that the numbers have

file desires it to be. I have always had implicit confidence in the good wisdom of the membership and our suspicious commades can rest assured that the members have rather learned considerably during the last two years not to allow any set of individuals in the party to use the movement for their personal glorification. This is what the Society proposes to do, and should any commade still fear its intentions, it can't lee helped. It must be because they don't have much confidence in the wisdom of the narty members. Commade Hilliquit is much to be biamed for the present troubled condition of the local, and he can put a ston to fit if he only desires it. This society will do whatever it can to prevent any fer their divisions between the ranks of the party. It is not necessary to prepare the society and ascribe to it had motives because it was started by commades who have followed a spontaneous impulse ami have not asked the benesiletion of the Pope of Local New York. Let the Pope and all his safelites loin the Protearian Society and preserve its parity, even chaperone it, so that the dangers so apparent to the mat present, that turn out to be borne out of a surexcited limigination—Fraterusly will low the process of the present that the dangers is apparent to the mat present, that turn out to be borne out of a surexcited limigination—Fraterusly PROLETARIAN SOCIETY.

imagination Fraterus WILLIAM KOHN

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wants five copies for the next six

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Comrade Lood renewed and brought

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and calls for the Chicago "Dally So-cialist". So does Comrade Pearson of

Buxton, Ore. Comrade "Bill" Arland of Corning

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Comrade Mrs. U. Solonion brought

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is not the only one that knows."

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months, so he sent a dollar.

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yearly.

new one.

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orty politicians to compare their ward beelers, debauched mayors ibsidized senators and deprayed presi itial candidates vied with each other making of their idols a modern oln. But the worst, the worst nat could possibly be, was the declar tion by Injunction Bill Taft tha loosevelt is doing what Lincoln would lo were he president.

This is the most contemptible piece of impudence a master class hireling was ever guilty of.

scoln did not and does not belon o the ruling class. This story told of a story told in school books, although Schurz, who deals folds. Schurz, who deals fairly with g is certain. It is a story that id be true of Lincoln. However, he it for what it is worth. ory goes that Abe, while still a boy, ant down the Mississippi in a flatout to New Orleans to transact some usiness for his father. Arrived there ad the matters attended to. Abe d about town to see the sights. e of the sights of those days was the slave market, where men and won and children were sold as chattels, where fathers were torn away from wives and children from mothers. When Lincoln beheld this sight, his od boiled, and he clenched his fist be vowed: "If ever I get a chance strike this system, I'll strike it

# A Supposition.

se Lincoln were alive to-day. and he saw little children, tens of ds of them struggling to keep ke the eleven hours of the night in thern cotton mills, or running ut from furnaces to cold shack in the New Jersey glass factories, or picking state out of the rushing coal n the Pennsylvania breakers, until r finger nails are worn down to very skin-if Lincoln saw these ngs, what would he say? Would he and with Roosevelt and the present dal system? Or would be say; "If ever I get a chance to strike this system, I'll strike it hard?"

opose Lincoln were alive to-day. ing class bidding good-bye to their leved once to seek employment in a new land, or coming home at night oken with tuberculosis, bringing ath instead of bread to his hungry es, or tearfully taking his children ool that their earnings may efray the cost of existence e Lincoln saw these things. Would stand with Taft and Roosevelt and for the present arrangement? Or would be say: "If ever I get a chance to strike this system, I'll strike it hard?"

# Would Lincoln Strike?

Suppose Lincoln were alive to-day. d walking out into the night, he red into the disfigured faces of the dreds of thousands of women of working class who are deprived of the pure joys of motherhood and have to sell their most precious virtue for bitter bread—suppose Lincoln saw this fearful thing. Would he stand with Taft and Roosevelt. Or would he say: "If ever I get a chance to strike this system, I'll strike it hard?"

Suppose Lincoln were alive to-day. he send a mesage of condolences to the widow of the despotic ruler of Portugal, as Roosevelt did, aitho Hungary revolted at such a Would Lincoln clasp the hand of the Tsar of Russia, red with the blood of massacred sons of freedom, as Taft did? Would Lincoln stand with Taft and Roosevelt? Or, would he rejoice in the victories of all oppress ed people?

No. Lincoln would not stand with equally rotten Democratic party, cause of the disinherited, to Socialis which has sold the little honesty it and the coming industrial freedom.

Prof. Perrin, in a rambling talk, at-

tacked Socialism with all the time-

worn objections, such as Socialism is

a beautiful dream, is against human

nature, will aboush incentive and then

down to the hackneyed story of the Irishman and the goats in the divid-

ing-up argument, He finally wound up

with two startling world-saving reme-

dies: The clurch to go into politics

to define the meaning of Socialism, Capitalism and such other terms sup-

posed to have been understood by our

opponents. Then he proceeded to an-

swer every afgument advanced with the result that Prof. Perrin in rebuttal

deserted all of his former arguments

and clung desperately to a so-called

plologic contradiction to Socialism. He

advised Socialists to submit their philosophy to scientific experts for an

After Comrade Fieldman's venture

Comrade Fieldman was constrained

and the trade unions into business!

professed to have for a taste of the fleshpots of office. Lincoln would not stand with the old parties, and there is no warrant in nistory for assert ing the contrary.

He hated slavery. He believed the makers of the constitution paved the way for its ultimate extinction. He took his place in the new party which opposed the dominant eligarchy of the South, the ruling class of his time. When he rose in esteem among his arothers in the cause of freedom and was mentioned for the presidential nomination, he telegraphed to the convention of his party, to his friends, to make no deals for him to obtain the nomination. And while president, full to overflowing with sorrow for the chattel slave, yet aware that freedom was such a priceless boon he could afford to wait until the time was ripe he drafted his "Emancipation Proclamation" and waited for a favorable turn in the war, to send it forth to the world. A nobler deed never saw the

### Roosevelt, Tool of Masters.

No. Roosevelt does not stand where Lincoln did. Roosevelt stands with the oppressors, the masters of the present time, not the slaves. If you would find a parallel from the Civil War, for the present "coward in the White House," here it is—James Buchanan. Buchanan, abject tool of the ruling class, suffering them to satisfe themselves with power, and, when he finally realized what mad beasts they had become, in the last few months of his administration, yelped like a sick child, awakened by a nightmare. So Roosevelt has stood loyally by the party of the ruling class, which has suffered the capitalistic cormorants to fatten in swill until their oppression of the workers wrings a cry that rises to Henven, he too. In the last few months of his administration, tries to evade responsibility for the mad beasts in human form he has helped to create.

To carry the comparison further, Lincoln denounced the conspiracy en gaged in by Buchanan, to make slavery national, just as the conspiracy en gaged in by Roosevelt to disrupt th fighting wing of the trades union movement, by hanging Moyer, Hay wood and Pettibone, was denounced by the Lincolns of the present day. If you must have a parallel from Civil War times, then write Roosevelt down with James Buchanan of the Republican party and wage-slavery.

### Many Lincolns To-day.

There are Lincolns to-day, men who hate the prevailing economic slavery with an intense hatred. They are girding their loins for a chance to strike the system and strike it hard. They are men, who, like Lincoln, robbed of schooling, nevertheless feed their minds with the knowledge that sets men free. Like Lincoln, their study is often in the small hours of the night, after a day spent in riding over the wooden tie and singing rail, or a day spent in the bowels of the earth diging the fuel that generates the energy to move our industrial system. Or they are men, who, like Wendell Phillips, renounce the luxury of their class, the privileged class, to live on the hard fare of soldiers of the social revolution.

No, Lincoln does not stand with you, Taft and Roosevelt. He does not stand with the pampered, degenerate ruling class, drinking the blood and eating the sinews of the tollers. The Lincolns of to-day are to be found raising their voices against the most iniquitious slavery of all time, a slav ery that binds the world.

In vain, ambitious Taft, unprincipalled man, do you employ the mem-ory of Lincoln to ride into power. Yours is the patriotism that is the last resort of the scoundrel. Lincoln does not belong to you, masters and despots. cause of the disinherited, to Socialism

#### sudience was highly amused by the THE HARLEM DEBATE. entics of the learned man. William D. Haywood appeared and A targe audience filled West End

Theatre last Sunday, to listen to the received a great evation. He did not speak long as he had just come from debate between Sol Fieldman and a meeting in the Bronx, but his re-Prof. Raymond St. James Perrin on marks were appreciated by the audithe subject of "Socialism vs. Capitaliem". Comrade Kanele presided.

The large crowd present guaranteed the meeting a great success both from the educational and financial point of

# PARTY NEWS.

Continued from page 5.

tary; M. Friedman, Treasurer; B. Brandes, Financial Secretary: S. Cohen and R. Todlevitz, Trustees. The next meeting will he held Sunday evening, March 1, at the Socialist Clubbouse, 177 Christopher ave-nue. All members are urged to attend. The 17th A. D. meets to reorganize in

Comrade Throop's store, 239 Tompkins avenue, Thursday, Murch 5, 8:30 p. m. All comrades and sympathizers living in the district are asked to make a special effort to attend this meeting and to bring along

the question of an English branch at the first special meeting. Delegate to the joint executive committee reported that Cypress Hills Park is secured for the picuic on

After Comrade Fieldman's venture into the realms of science to meet there his opponents. Prof. Perrin. in Els surrebuttal, forgot all about the destate and advanced a real estate scheme to relieve the unemployed. He cally asked that union men work for committee in favor of Comrade Busthett Committee; referred the matter to the countries; referred the matter to the countries; for the favor of comrade woil asked to in struct Committee; referred the matter to the countries; for the favor of comrade seated to in struct Committee; referred the matter to the countries; for the favor of committee; sent the favor of comrade seated to instruct Committee; sent tabulated to instruct Committee; sent tabulated to instruct Committee; referred the matter to the countries. Board of Election, in referred to instruct Committees and the favor of Country Committee; referred to instruct Countries for t

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to THE WORKER, 280 E Eighty-fourth street, New York.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Comrade Philip Goldfuker informs that there are a few vacancles to te filled in the Socialist crehestra, composed of young men and wo " " " recently formed. The orchestra meets every Tuesday at 585 Eighth avenue.

Send one dollar and get a bundle of five for six months.

The new ruling of the Postoffice De-

dition exists this and next week The Worker will be seriously hampered in its work. We depend on our weekly income from subscriptions and advertising to pay the expenses of the week, and any failing off in this income necessarily means worry to the busi-ness department. All bills are paid weekly and we desire to continue this policy. Here are the receipts and expenditures for last week: RECEIPTS.

0	" ndvertising
1	\$142.19
	EXPENDITURES.
	To editorial salaries \$39.00
•	" office salaries 34.00
	" "Volkszeitung", printing and
	wrapping 177.60
8	postage for mailing 15 22
1	"commission to agents and
	carriers 6.81
	" commission on advertising 6.25

books .....

Deficit for the week .........\$140.90 the United States, and is in the front rank as the leading exponent of Sothis class of news has increased the expense of printing. The exactions of the paper trust have also materially

No comrade, we believe, desires the elimination of any of its valued features, nor a reduction in the amount of reading matter. But if the comrades do not take more interest in their paper and work energetically ingetting new readers we will have to consider measures to reduce our expenditures so that they will not exceed the receipts. To exist and pay exwe must have an increase in our weekly income. We expect the comrades to furnish it by getting out and hustling among the workingmen and rolling up our subscriptions until

What will you do? Every local and branch should immediately buy a batch of postal sub-scription cards. The times are ripe for agitation work, and every should take advantage of it to send The Worker into the homes of every workingman from now until Election

mittee; that a joint unemployed demonstra-tion would take place at City Hall Park on March 7. Beported purchasing type-writer; received \$20 on account for old ma-chine; paid \$15 cash and to pay \$5 monthly. Leaflets ready for distribution; instructed Courade Martin to call a meeting of 3d A. D. Received ballots from Br. I, 9th and 1st 16th A. D. too late to be counted; would change rote in favor of Comrade Butscher

paid: Advance to Comrade Vanderporten, \$10: Oliver Typewriter, \$15; Edison mimeo-graph, \$2.75; Organizer's office expenses, \$16.32. Comrade Vanderporten reported that owing to some misunderstanding on his and Comrade Hillquit's part, as well as ans and Comrade Hillquit's part, as well as the great number of women suffragettes present at the joint Judicial Committee hearing, he recommended that Kings Coun-ty should take steps to get into closer touch with the account of the control of the country of the control of the country of t with the suffragist movement; report ac-cepted and instructed Organizer to pay bal-ance of his expenses, \$5.50. Br. 24-9th A. D. will arrange an unemployed mass meeting. Br. 3d-9th A. D. have arranged meeting. Br. 30-9th A. D. have arranged a meeting at E. Ninety-second street and Fifteenth avenue. Speakers: Mrs. Fraser, Dawson, Behringer. Br. 4th-9th A. D.: Taking up the suffrage question: Boro Park Progressive Society has established a Sun-Progressive Society has established a Sunday School with three classes, so scholars. East New York, 17th A. D., meets to reorganize March 5. Ridgewood, 19th A. D., doing well: financial condition good; the 18th and 20th A. D. will hold Commune Festival, March I, at the Labor Lyceum; the Italian Socialist League meets in the 20th A. D.; was stopped by the police from holding a meeting; arranged later for meeting at the Labor Lyceum; very successful; two good speakers, one the editor of "Il Proletario"; police present, but did. not disturb meeting. Decided to recommend that County Committee instruct its delegates to State Committee to have the State Committee reconsider the apportionment of Kings County delegates to the national convention. Decided that the Lecture Comvention. vention. Decided that the Lecture Com-mittee be recommended to arrange a meet-ing and procure the Revs. Curtis, A. Irwin, ing and procure the Revs. Curtis, A. Irwin, H. S. Baker, J. D. Long to speak. Instructed Organizer to enquire of branches of they will send letters to enrolled voters or prefer it be done from the office.

The Bussian Rocial Democratic Labor Party Branch has adopted resolutions favoring unity of the Socialist Early and the S. L. P.

Queens County.

April 4 Local Queens Counterer and half in the Broom for the benefit of the

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ning to be noticed how considerable an influence the throwing of labor out of employment is exerting on retail trade, and failures have been almost steadily increasing since the beginning of January. The number of idle storerooms on the leading streets is very large. Evening Post Special.

The 2d A. D. will hold a memorial meeting in New Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, Saturday, March 14, beginning at 8 p. m. The program includes a concert and addresses by Morris Hillquit, William Mailly and B. Feigenbaum, Meyer London will preside. Admission, 15 cents.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society will hold its first dinner Friday evening. Feb. 23, at Feck's Restaurant, 140 Fulton street. Alexander Irvine, Robert Bruore, Murris Riliquit, Rev. Milton Kerr, and other speakers will talk on "Socialism and the College Student". A "general discussion will faillow and a New York branch of the society, will be organized. Considerable in-

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has nominated W. L. Ironside You
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The Socialist Orchestra.

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partment in relation to the newspaper mailing rate to Canada does not benefit The Worker. Only daily papers come under the new ruling. Socialist weeklies and other undesirable papers will have to pay a cent for every paper sent to Canada. The subscription rate of The Worker will remain at \$1

### WHAT WILL YOU DO?

Our receipts last week were far behind our expectations. If such a con-

By subscriptions ...... \$84.70 " carriers ...... 9.84

The Worker has more reading matter than any other Socialist weekly in cialist philosophy. It contains more party news than any other paper, and the constant demands for space for

increased the cost of publication.

we reach the 30,000 mark.

unable to do so, to have more printed. Asbranches. Election of delegates to the national convention referred to the County Committee. From Comrade Reichenthal, protesting against the report in The Worker about him not being a member of Kings. Said he had made several attempts to or-ganize the 11th A. D.; had about a month ago paid \$3 for dues and is now visiting enrolled voters in his district with the view of organizing it. Secretary instructed to correct this in his next report; it should read: not a member of any branch. Organ-izer reported sending ballots for National Committeemen. Called a meeting of the Grievance Committee to try Comrade Hal-pern of the 18th A. D. Only one of the committee on hand. Organizer instructed to call another meeting. An unemployed conference was formed in conjunction with the Brooklyn Federation of Labor: had sent tetters to tabor organizations, branches of the A. K. & S. K., and assembly districts asking to send delegates to the conference First meeting will be held at the Labor Lyceum Tuesday evening, March 3; that two delegates were elected to the New New York Conference sented three delegates from Brooklyn on the Executive Com-

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