VOL. XVII.-NO. 51,

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Socialism nomes so to organice industry and society that every individual shall be assure in that private property in the means of life upon which his Liberty of be-ling, thought and action depend,—Rational

Workers of the State of New York: the Socialist Party is your party; it advocates your cause: It fights your battles. Only in Its victories can you be victorious, only in its triumphs can you triumph. -State Plat form Socialist Party of New York.

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GROWING DEMAND TO INVESTIGATE SHIPPY.

Organized Movement to Get at Actual Facts of Killing of Averbuch.

and is gaining strength daily in Chicago, for a thoro investigation into the recent killing of Lazarus Averbuch by Police Chief Shippy. Not only are the Socialists and other progressive people taking part in this movement, but the orthodox. Jews have also organized and are raising a large fund to insure such an investigation.

The Chicago "Daily Socialist" is doing post valuable work in keeping the case before the public and in demanding a complete exposition of all the facts surrounding the death of the young Russian Jew, who has been denced as an anarchist by those most rned in keeping the facts of the tragic affair secret.

The following vigorous editorial from the Jewish "Dally Forward", of New York, shows that the movement r an investigation is assuming national proportions, and The Worker joins in the demand, so that justice be done. Chief Shippy's story of the killing is being used as an excuse to suppress free speech and peaceable nblage in other parts of the country and we have a right to know all facts for that reason, if for no other.

The Official Story.

"On the second day of March, Chief of Police Shippy, of Chicago, shot and killed one Lazarus Averbuch, a young

According to the official version of the tragedy. Averbuch was a member a group of anarchistic terrorists, at had been chosen by lot to as-assinate the chief. To accomplish his dire purpose the young man pre-sented himself at Shippy's home and handed to bim a sealed letter. His appearance and demeaner at once aroused the apprehension of the alert po-lice official, who promptly threw himd the apprenension of the him-ice official, who promptly threw him-elf upon his suspicions caller and overpowered him. The noise of the scene of the struggle. Shippy's wife, son and coachman rushed into the m one after the other, and while the police chief held the would-be assas-sin, his wife searched his pockets for concealed weapons. But before the rch was completed the desperado sed himself from the hold of his rs, drew a knife and a revolver, d making a savage attack on the chief with the knife in one hand, he shot at his son with the other. It was at this juncture that Shippy drew his own revolver and firing four shots in apid succession, instantly killed the

Tale Accepted Without Question.

ce in the house of Chicago's Chief of Police, given out by himself, was cepted by the authorities and by the without question or scrutiny. The brave chief was showered with contions upon his lucky escape and cratulations upon his lucky escape and loaded with tributes for his courage and presence of mind. A dozen alleged anarchists, including the victim's sister, were arrested in an effort to unearth the entire diabolical conspiracy discover. Avarhuch's accomand to discover Averbuch's accomplices. No proof of a conspiracy was, ed, and as far as the public aureleased, and as far as concerned, the ent is closed. But in the meanugly rumors commenced to spread

"Averbuch was a mere boy, not fully nipeteen years of age, and he had been in the United States barely three He was carning six dollars a ek working in a west side commis sion house, and he conceived the no-tich to look for a more renumerative occupation in Chicago or elsewhere.

the mysterious letter handed by him to the Chief of Police was either a etition for employment or an applica-on for a certificate of character, in e with the custom of his na-

"It is claimed that he was not an

st at all, that he never carried or owned a revolver, that the object of his call on Shippy was absolutely peaceful, and that the latter, at the ere sight of the young foreigner, lost

"BROTHERS" LABOR AND CAPITAL CONFER.

nce was held at the White se last week, to discuss the labor ions of the Supreme Court. Bethe President, those present were apers, three members of the eth Low and attorneys for and John Pierpont Morgan. ment is made that things

A definite movement has developed, | his head, and without taking the trouble to read the letter, opened fire at him, shooting in blind frenzy, shooting until he had emptied all chambers of his revolver and incidentally hit his son by a stray bullet.

"And this story sounds terribly probable by far than the account of Chief Shippy. For the latter is full of incredible incidents and ominous omis-

Some Pertinent Questions.

"Chief Shippy, according to his own story, fell upon Averbuch as soon as the letter had been handed to him. He had not opened the letter, he did not know its contents, there is no claim that the young man at that time had coumitted any act of violence, exhibited any weapon or made any threats. Why then did the sagacious police chief conclude that his caller was an anarchist, bent on a mission of assassinution?

"The letter itself is probably the most important piece of evidence in the case. Averbuch was a foreigner unable to speak English. If he had any request to make on the chief of police, it is quite likely that he should have had it reduced to writing by somebody more competent than he, and presented in that form. The letter would probably reveal the real object of Averbuch's call. It is in the possession of his slayer. It was never made public. In whose interests is it being suppressed?

'Averbuch was a mere boy, and a slim, weak boy. Shippy is said to be a grant in stature. It is admitted that he, his wife, son and coachman were all in the room before Averbuch drew his weapons, and that these had been in the grip of the chief before he shot. Were these four persons really unable to cope with the boy? Was it necesto fire four shots into him in order to make him harmless?

Why Was He Killed? These are very pertinent questions But Averbuch's lips are sealed, and Shippy-Shippy is Chicago's Chief of

"Shippy has shot and killed Averbuch. If he has done so in cold blood

or in an access of groundless cowardly terror, it is murder. If he has committed the act in protection of himself against an actual danger, it is just! fiable manslaughter. Which was it in fact? "Whenever one man kills another it

is customary in a civilized community to apprehend the slayer and to institute an investigation into the facts surrounding the killing. Why is Shippy not apprehended? Why do the Chicago authorities not investigate the killing of Averbuch?

"It is true, Shippy asserts that he killed the boy in self-defense, but since when do civil authorities accept the bare statement of the slayer as conclusive proof of innocence?

"It is true, Shippy is a high police official, but since when do police of-ficers enjoy the legal privilege of kill-

"It is true. Averbuch was but a poor openly recognize the distinction be-tween the sacredness of the life of a poor foreigner and that of a wealthy citizen?

"Suppose a high police official was shot and killed in the house of a workingman, and the latter claimed that he would the authorities of Chicago take his mere word for it? Or has the such a toxic effect on the rulers, and pillars of society as to turn them into mob devoid of all sense of reason and

"If anarchism stands for arbitrary siolence and wanton disregard of the rights and lives of one's fellow men, then it is the conduct of Shippy and the Chicago authorities in this case archism all the more dangerous and dreadful for the fact that it is supported by the vast powers of organized government, and practised by the very men whom the people have chosen to preserve law and order."

than twenty years in sessions of Congress just preceding a congressional or idential election. President Gompers plays an important role in it this time and will probably report the act-

This farce has been played for more

ing of the Executive Council of the Federation and officells of internation-If this child's play is endorsed the If this childs play is endorsed the union men will get the usual promise before election and the liberal supply of injunctions after. The capitalist class is unusually shrewd or these "leaders' are unusually stupid. Perhaps both are correct. What a job the fool-killer would have if he were all personality."

POLICE EDICT IS DEFIED.

Socialists Celebrate Paris Commune in Spite of Terrorism.

Newspapers Unite With Police Department in Shameless Attacks on Freedom of Public Assemblage But Fail to Suppress Aroused Socialists.

Police bureacracy received a check at the Commune Celebration in Philadelphia last Sunday. Lieutenant Lynch the Police Department ordered the janitor of the Labor Temple not to open the hall.

The Local Campaign Committe held a special meeting on Saturday night, and authorized the printing of 1,000 leaflets, entitled "No Police Despotism", and arranged for about twenty comrades to distribute them if the police prevented people from entering the hall. The distribution of leaflets on the streets in a misdemeanor, according to a city ordinance, and the committee had arranged to ball the comrades out as soon as the distributors were arrested. This proved unnecessary, however, as the hall was over half full before the lieutenant arrived.

Twenty-five plain clothes men entered the hall and chairman Moore ordered ticket-takers to admit only those having tickets. Lynch blustered and was promptly informed by Moore that the hall temporarily belonged to him (Moore) and that Lynch was a trespasser. The police bully then meekly subsided. Comrade Moore advised the audience to be calm and not allow any thug, whether wearing a uniform or not, to start a riot.

Morris Hillquit of New York, delivered a masterly address on the meaning of the Commune, and eulogized Karl Marx, not he said, as an individual, but from the viewpoint of his contribution to the world's scientific knowledge.

The capitalist press both before and after the celebration maliciously lied about it. One paper announced it as the "one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Commune and the thirty-fifth angiversary of the death of Marx, a famous Chicago anarchist?" Police thuggery and newspaper distortion, however, failed to break up the meeting and both now know that in dealing with Socialists they have a fighting body of men to deal with.

SUCCESSFUL NEW YORK COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the Paris Commune by Local New York last Sunday was a great success. The attendance was large and the excellent program was enjoyed by all.

Lucien Sanial's address was followed with keen interest by the large crowd. He traced the development of the working class thru the ages up to the time of the Paris Commune, graphically portraying the butchery that took place during the "Bloody Week" and the final defeat of the Commune. The speaker put a good deal of feeling into his address which was frequently applauded.

The musical program, including songs, recitations, tableaux, and a oneact play by Clara Ruge, entitled "On the Road"; provided entertainment till nearly 8 p. m., when, after an intermission, a dancing program followed until late after midnight. The hall was too small for the large crowd and a larger hall will have to be secured for the next celebration.

Lack of space prevents a detailed report of the various numbers on the program, but those who took part were: Chorus by the Free German School of Yorkville; recitation by Viola De Milt; songs by Caroline Van Name and Mrs. J. W. Gates of Wyoming; songs by mixed chorus of the Finnish Branch of Harlem; selections by the musical section of the Workmen's Educational Association and tableaux by the dramatic section; recitation (German), Mrs. C. Vonder Heyden; song, Serber Lewis.

Roosevelt, Friend of Labor.

Many of the labor journals since reddy issued his recent message to Congress, are halling him as "the friend of labor", and point to paragraphs in his message to support them in their declarations. These labor journals that are now deluded by the impetuosity of the strenuous one in his arraignment of corporations and that Taft is the political protege of Roosevelt, and that Taft has ever shown himself as the uncompromising enemy of labor. Labor has branded Taft as the foe of unionism, and points to his record upon the bench to demonstrate that he was judicial despot, showing no spirit of stice in despot, showing no spirit of tice in a conflict between a wage slave and his master. If Taft has earned the sition of labor for his infamy, then upon what grounds can labor journals hall Roosevelt as the "friend of labor", when it is openly acknowl-edged that Roosevelt has given Taft his political benediction?—Miners' Magazine.

CAPITALISTS "RESTORING PROSPERITY."

NEW YORK, MARCH 21, 1908

Associated Cotton Manufacturers of New England, While Curtailing Production to Keep Up Prices, Reduce the Wages of 45,000 Un-

derpaid Mill "Hands.". LOWELL, Mass., March 12.-Notices announcing a wage reduction of 10 per cent were posted in seven of the largest cotton factories in this city today. Nearly 25,000 operatives will be affected.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 13 .-The 14,000 employees of the Amos-keag Corporation, cotton manufacturers, were to-day notified of a reduuction of 10 per cent in their wages. NASHUA, N. H., March 13.-The

Jackson Co., and the Nashua Mfg. Co. have notified their 4,000 "hands" of a 10 per cent wage cut. NORWICH, Conn., March 16.-Notices of a 10 per cent reduction of

wages were posted to-day in the mills of the Shetucket Co. and the Falls Co. employing 1,200 persons. HOLYOKE, Mass., March 16.-The 1,400 operatives in the Lyman mills

were to-day notified that their wages

would be reduced 10 per cent. Many Thousands More

New England Workers Hit. BOSTON, March 14.-Many thouands more of the working people of New England went on a short-time basis or lost their jobs altogether this week. Dispatches from Fall River, Fisherville, Loopville, Hebronville, Readville, Mauchaug, Chicopee, Chicopee Falls, Whitinsville, Leominster, Gardner, Spencer, Waltham, and Clinton, Mass., Brunswick, Westbrook and Augusta, Me., Salmon Falls and Salem, N. H., Putnam, Conn., Providence, Woonsocket, Centreville, Riverpoint, Arctic, Natick, Pontiac, Jackson, White Rock, and Lippitt, R. I., and other points report shutdowns, reduction of time, and wage cuts in the cotton, woolen, carpet, paper, felt, lumber, box, furniture, plano, machinery and watch industries.

Help from Washington.

The bread lines should disperse, the unemployed vanish and the poorhouses should be transformed into ballrooms The Immigration Bureau at Washington informs the country it can furnish places for 500 men on farms at wages ranging from \$10 to \$35 per month and board. Great work of the "Big Stick" administration! A battleship cruise is under way costing \$1,000,000 per day, and the great powers at Washington can hold out hope to but 500 of the millions of suffering workers. Blood lust must be gratified while bread hunger increases. Why? "God knows", but "my people" do not that naval power must be preserved for capitalist world plundering, even the millions

Competition: A Parable.

There was a man who did buy unto himself a chariot, and two spanking horses thereto. The pair were well matched and fleet of foot, and the whole turn-out was the envy of the

Said his confidential friend and ad-

together. Had you placed one horse at the back of the cart, and the other in front, you would find they would go like the wind."

How is that?" said the owner. "They will be pulling against each other!"

"Exactly. What they want is incen tive to spur them on. When each finds the other pulling in the opposite way, he will put all his strength into the

Being a reasonable man, and willing to take any advice which appeared practical, the owner accordingly had a second cart made, with shafts at both ends, and harnessed his horses back

The beautiful animals tugged with might and main, but at first it seemed as if each were as strong as the other, and the cart stood still. At last, however, one gave way. With a plunge the other sprang forward, the weaker one being dragged along the ground until be was killed.

"It is only in accordance with the laws of nature." said the wise man, "that the weakest should go to the wall."-London Justice.

A Great Meeting in Pittsburg.

Over 4,000 people packed the hall in Pittsburg to hear William D. Haywood, who was unable to appear account of his mother's death. J. W. Slayton was substituted and delivered a splendid address. Sixteen police were on hand to arrest "anarchists", but they were, as usual, the only disturbing element present. The meeting was one of the largest

ever held in Pittsburg, but the daily papers had nothing to say of it. It wasn't considered ."news", tho if some capitol grafter had spoken columns would have been given to a report of the meeting.

UNEMPLOYED TO DEMONSTRATE.

Mass Meeting on Union Square on Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.

New York Conference Completing Arrangements for a Big Demonstration and Thousands Are Expected to Participate.

The Unemployed Conference met Tuesday night and t ated the follow-ing new delegates: h. W. W., Samuel A. Strodel, F. Herz, M. Kazirmirsky; Socialist Party, 2d A. D., Miss G. Blank, to succeed L. Ladofsky; Local New York, Chas. S. Wells. to succee A. Lee: Local Kings County, John A. Behringer, L. Bolz, John Berger.

The attendance was not lare. Action was taken that will insure a successful demonstration on Saturday, March 28, at 2 p. m. The committee to secure the plaza in Union Square reported the Park Commissioner refused to grant it on the grounds that it would injure the park, and that a labor committee had urged the request be not granted. Who the labor committee was the commissioner did not

Delegate Stodel reported he had been granted a permit for the same place for a May Day demonstration. Stodel was added to the committee which will ask the commissioner why this discrimination and will gently inform him that the unemployed demonstration will be held on the date announced. Circular letters will be sent to all labor and progressive organizations asking that they report how

many will participate. Another important action taken was that 100,000 flyers be printed advertising the meetings. These will be supplied to affiliated organizations and distributed along the Bowery, the bread lines, cheap hotels, Cooper Union and other places. A committee of 15 will be elected at the next meeting to distribute them as well as a number of chairmen for the demonstration. The last meeting before the demonstration will be held at the Labor Temple, Tuesday evening, March 24, and every delegate should be present.

The following resolutions were endorsed last week and are submitted to unions and progressive labor organizations in the city with the suggestion that they be adopted and sent to the Mayor:

"Whereas, The report of the Board of Education shows that there are 72,000 children on part time in the public schools of New York City, because of the lack of sufficient buildings, and that the number is increasing all the time; and

"Whereas, Since most children of the working class have to leave school at the age of fourteen, this means that most of the children in part-time classes are being robbed of opportunities which they can never regain lu later years; and

"Whereas, There are many thousands of mechanics and laborers now unwillingly idle, who would welcome the opportunity to earn an honest living by the useful work of erecting

school buildings; and "Whereas, It is a disgrace to this, the richest city in the world, that children should lack school buildings while men are begging for work; be if

"Resolved, That we,..... "You have made one great mistake in that you have harnessed the path the Mayor, the Board of Estimate, and of as many school buildings as are dren of the people; and be it further

> "Resolved, That we demand that all this work be done by direct employment by the city, without the intervention of contractors, in order that all the money may be used for materials and labor and none for useless middlemen; and be it further

"Resolved, That we demand that all such work be done under union conditions as to wages and hours of labor; and finally be it

"Resolved, That the Secretary be structed to send a certified copy of this resolution to the Mayor and an-

other to the City News Association.' Death of Haywood's Mother.

Comrades will regret to learn of the death of William D. Haywood's mother in Salt Lake City, Utah, last week. Comrade Haywood was unable to reach his mother's bedside before her death. She was buried this week in Salt Lake City.

Haywood will return to Chicago to speak several weeks before unions. when arrangements will be made for him to fill dates in Pennsylvania.

Free Speech Struggle. Los Angeles Socialists are still en-

gaged in a struggle for free speech on the streets of that city. Speakers are being arersted at each meeting and the question is becoming one of public intérest thruout the city. One speaker when requested to show a quoted sections from the California and United States Constitutions bearing on the question, but was jailed with the rest. Police bureaucracyrules for the time being in Angeles.

WE'RE AFTER YOU, MR. POST.

Mr. C. W. Post of the Citizens' Industrial Association, in another milltant advertisement that appeared in the daily papers of March 12 and 13. warns his class that the "Labor-Socialist" is "after you". The screed, occupying two full columns, is charged with bitter ravings against the "Labor Socialist", who is regarded as a sinis ter being that desires the ruin of civ-ilization. The advertisement proclaims the writer's ignorance of most of all the economic literature ever written but for all that, it is welcomed by Socialists.

These periodic yells of dismay, coming from the camp of exploiters and caused by the Socialists, is a tribute to the power the Socialist movement has acquired in the past ten years. Such an advertisement ten years ago would have been regarded as the fulminations of a madman, for the Socialist movement was then just entering on the period when it attracted the attention of the curious, but did not alarm

Why They Rave.

Since that time the mighty forces of industrial change have raised the Socialist demand to the position of the most important question of the day. Politicians and grafters take it into account in making platforms and outlining campaigns; editors and public speakers damn it time after time: it enters the messages of the President and his cabinet meetings and like a baleful ogre throws its "red" shadow across the path of those who rob and

It is cursed by prelates and refuted by the learned and great of the universities, yet the "spectre of Social-ism", in spite of ridicule, falsehood and force, in spite of the long, patient suffering and conservatism of the working class, advances with a slow and measured stride until to-day a tribute to its power is paid by its most reckless and vicious enemies in the

Yes, Mr. Post, the "Labor-Socialist" is 'after YOU", and if the faint-hearted instricere "labor" legislation proposed in Congress gives you fits of terror now, how will you and your class maintain your composure when the first group of Socialist revolutionists enter that body and demand not only genuine labor legislation, but your complete surrender as well? Will you meet their demand or stay

their advance with an appeal to "home owners", when your support must come from the millions whom your rule has forced to live in rented tene ments and shacks? Will you appeal to those who suffer now and will suffer again because of the industrial ruin you inflict during the time of a crisis? Will your appeal in the name of "property" appease those whose labor produces it only to be deprived of it?

Unless you can answer these ques-tions, Mr. Post, then you must admit that the "Labor-Socialist" is not only "after you", but that he will "get you", or at least your power to any longer exploit the worker and rob his child and then parade your "culture" by calling them the "mob".

There's a Reason.

If you ask us why, we reply in your own words: "There's a reason". That reason is that increasing numbers of the tollers of this country are coming to realize that the resources of this continent and its great machinery of production are capable, under wise administration, of supplying the needs of all. Your class has seized the conti-nent and its machinery and legalized the seizure thru control of government and monopolized opportunities for your class advantage.

What you have left us is our blood and sinew-our labor power-and this you buy at terms that make us work at a loss. Our flesh and blood you buy when your interest is advance by the sale, and when you cannot sell the goods we produce for you, you cease to buy us and you ask us to suffer and starve in silence. Many have suffered without a whimper, but it brought no relief.

The "Mob" Awakens.

Now this "mob" is coming under the discipline of Socialist ideals, that "mob" which you say is "intent on insulting, assaulting and perhaps mur-dering other citizens". The "mob" knows that it owns no factories with unguarded machinery or death-trap coal mines and hence has not learned the noble art of "murdering other "citizens". That is an art peculiar to the rule of your class, Mr. Post

The horrors of Jacob's Creek are not yet forgotten by the "mob" whom you like to see induige in petty insurrec-tion in order to mow it down with machine guns that you maintain for that purpose. The "mob" is being trained and educated to muster its forces at the ballot box so that the political power you now possess may pass into its hands. And pass it will, for "they're after you".

The industrial plant you own and all those that your class own is present the constantly approving productive power of ages. The savage of antiquity contributed his share to its development and every generation of men since have done likewise and now your class possess these gifts of his-tory and exclude us from their use unless we submit to be robbed,

The disinherited working class-th "mob" if you will-is coming to know these facts and is preparing to reciaim its own. That is why Socialism is be-coming popular and that is why you

Yes, Mr. Post, "there's a reason".

MUST RESPECT MILLIONAIRES' SACRED DIGNITY.

Chicago's Republican Mayor Establishes Censorship of Theatres-Ukase That Vaudeville Actors Must Not Crack Disrespectful Jokes About Rich Parasites.

CHICAGO, Mar. 13.-Censorship of the stage is the latest thing in Repubthe Board of Aldermen that they at lican municipal administration. Mayor once provide for the speedy erection Busse has issued an order forbidding the actors in vaudeville houses to use necessary to give room for all the chil- Rockefeller, Carnegle, Morgan, or other millionaires as butts for disrespectful jokes. If the ukase is disobeyed, the police will suddenly discover that the theatre in question has violated some city ordinance and its license will be revoked.

NO EVIDENCE NECESSARY.

"DENVER, Colo., March 11.-Evi-dence in the trial of Guiseppi Alia, charged with murdering Father Franels Leo Hinrichs on Feb. 23, was concluded to-day. No evidence that Alia was an Anarchist was presented."

This dispatch, printed in the daily papers, will not deter those same pa pers from saying in their editorials and in occasional big headlines, when it suits their purposes, that the crazy assassin was an "emissaw" of the Anarchist "inner circle". Last summer the Rome stock exchange was blown up. The official examination showed that it was an explosion of Illuminating gas, which had escaped from a defective main. Most of the papers reported this fact. Nevertheless, they have gone on, with the coolest inpudence, editorially referring to the disaster as caused by a bomb thrown by an Anarchist "conspirator". The spokesmen of the ruling class need pretexts for repressive measures against the labor movement, and falsehod and truth are all the same to them if either will serve their purpose.

Yonkers Karl Marx Memorial. The Mark memorial celebration in

You'ers will be held to Public Library saturday, March 21, at 8 p. m. es will be delivered by Com-anhope, Gearlety and Malkiel.

HOW THEY DO IN ERANCE. While the courts of the United State

are piling up decision upon decisi against the labor movement, in other countries, where the Socialist move ment has attained greater strength and the political power of the work ing class is therefore more respected, the judges are handing down decisions affirming the rights of the unions. On of the latest instances comes from Carmaux, France, a great glass ma facturing town, where the workingmen have given vigorous support to turer named Rességuier discharged four of his workingmen for having joined and been active in the unio their craft. They sued him for dan ages, and the court has decided the case completely in their favor, or ing the manufacturer to pay 800 france to one of them and 200 francs to each of the others, and also to pay all the costs of the suit. If the workingm of this country will see to it that the Socialist vote is increased this time in

Canitalism and Race Suicide. The recently issued report of the

the same ratio that it was increas

between 1900 and 1904, we are very

likely to find some of our learned

lowing this French precedent with decisions against the Parrys, Posts, Van

judges thinking things over and to

Cleaves, and Loewes,

Registrar-General tells the tale of a further decrease in the birth-rate, and of a decrease in marriages. We do not wonder at it. Under existing conditions, when every young man has the hardest possible struggle to maintain himself, it is hardly likely he should burden himself with a wife and family. He has only to look around and see the wretchedness and misery involved by large families to see the broken overworked mothers and starving children, and to realize the hopeless inadequacy of his wages to vide anything like decency and comfort-to convince him that capita makes a home impossible. And those that are married—can one blame them for refusing to bring children into th world to be starved and stunted. sweated and exploited, crushed, de graded and brutalized as willing in-struments of the greed of the w-ist class?—London Justice.

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

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should until their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker Is approve Street, New York.

One of the editors may be seen at the office overy Tuesday and Wednesday between 7 and 8 p. m.

The Socialist Party has passed thru ird general election. Its growing po-indicated by the increase of its vote: d (Presidential)408.230



A DEFEAT THAT IS A VICTORY.

The defeat of the "Right to Work" Bill in the House of Commons last week was not unexpected, least of all by the Socialist and Labor members who supported it. The refusal of the Liberal majority in the vote upon the King's speech at the opening of the sion to consider any further measures of relief for the unemployed was notice in advance that nothing positive would be done by Parliament this year to ameliorate the terrible conditions which are prevalent thruout Great Britain. What was accomplished, however, was the placing on record, more decidedly than ever, of the treacherous Liberal party which was elected to power so recently by virtue

of working class votes. When the capitalist press of this country hall the defeat of the "Right to Work" Bill as a decisive setback Englatism in Great Britain and as the "final separation of the Liberals from the Socialists", they speak partly thru ignorance and partly thru malice. The large vote cast in the Comns for the bill, the most radical of its kind ever presented, was one which testified not to the waning of the Socialist influence, but to the tremendous growth which that influence has achieved during the past few years. That the Labor Party, thru its uncompromising advocacy of this measure, embodying the most vital issue confronting the British working class at this moment, was able to secure 116 votes for the bill, was sufficient and gratifying testimony to the power of a parliamentary Labor group acting siong distinct working class lines. And the effect of such a spectacle cannot help but make itself felt among the intelligent workers who are seeking and demanding a way out of existing social conditions.

Since the present Labor group took its place in Parliament events have tended to accentuate the far-reaching difference which exists between a radical bourgeols party, like the Liberal party, and a party of the proletarians like the Labor Party. While the Liberal Party, similar in character and policy to the Democratic party in the United States, always posed as the special champion of the workers and assumed the rôle of special advocate of working class measures, yet it required the presence in Parliament of an organized, independent body of workingmen, actually representing the militant working class of Great Britain, to force the Liberal party to throw off the mask of hypocrisy and to stand revesled as the uncompromising enemy of all that makes for working class interests and advancement. The vote on the "Right to Work" Bill only makes the distinction between the two parties clearer to the world, that is all. There never was any identity of interest and aim between the two, altho the Liberal party always sought to appear semi-socialistic in order to catch working class votes and support;

Of course, the action of John Burns in attacking the "Right to Work" Bill is being joyfully pointed to as an example of real working class intelligence, and Burns is being called the "ablest labor leader in England". All of this signifies nothing, except that it emphasizes the increasing degeneracy of a renegade, who now reviles the class from which he came.

h will hat it does signify, however, and greatest importance, is that ians both of the Liberal and

Tory parties, representing the exploiters of the British Empire, are being driven into one movement to oppose the movement which would mean the freedom of the workers from the degradation and misery imposed upon them by the rule of the masters of British industry. Such a distinct and definite alignment of class interests on the political field can only have the result of strengthening the Socialist movement and of hastening the hour of its final triumph.

A reporter in Berlin had a pipe dream and cabled his ballucination to the New York "World". That paper printed it in its issue of March 8. It informs readers that August Bebel would not visit America because be learned that there were only 41 Socialists in South Dakota and a handful in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. The returns from Delaware and Alaska are for some reason omitted. Like the village weekly, "news" for the "World" must have been "scarce this week" and a consignment, "made in Germany", had to fill in.

The capitalist press is ready enough to burst out in general denunciation of the labor movement when some union is alleged to have broken an agreement with the employers-tho it is generally the fact, in such cases, that the agreement has first been persistently violated by the bosses and all redress denied. But now, when the whole Gould railway system summarily and arbitrarily abrogates its agreements with the various union of its employers, with no reason except that it finds it profitable to do sothose same papers, so devoted to abstract right and justice, have not a word to say in blame of such perfidy on the capitalist side.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

L. HAWGENSON.-The Socialist Party is not friendly to "labor leaders who wine and dine with the manufacturers and rich men and who teach that the interests of Capital and Labor are identical." The Socialist Party teaches that the interests of Capital and Labor are diametrically opposed on both the political and the eco field, and is steadily carrying on its work of educating the masses of workingmen to realize that fact; and it criticizes officers of labor organizations who try to maintain friendly relations with capitalists, because such relations are inconsistent with their duties to their organizations and to the working class; and by educating the rank and file of the working class it is hastening the day when they will cease to elect' such leaders and will vote for wiser policies in their organizations. You seem to have been misinformed as to the position of the Socialist Party. To be sure, the Socialist Party does not think that, because certain "labor leaders" are unwise and others untrue to their trust. it ought therefore to ally itself with the employers' associations and the capitalist courts and the old-party press in attacking and maligning the unions themselves. That would be neither honest nor sensible. As for the importance of the party which has, on whole followed that policy, it is not a matter of "thinking" this way or that. It is a matter of recorded fact that the S. L. P., whether judged by its vote or by its organized membership, is weaker now than it was years ago, and that it is (to put it mildiy) not one-tenth as strong in either way as is the Socialist Party. That is the result of the two policiesthe policy of "smashing", which discourages and demoralizes and weakens the working class on the political and the economic field, and the policy of education, which inspires and organizes and strengthens the working class on both fields.

Edmondo de Amicis Dead.

Amicis, the noted writer and traveler, died vesterday at Bordigheva in the Amicis allied himself with the Socialist Party at the time when the Italian government tried to suppress it by violent prosecution a dozen years ago.

The Socialist Theater

Julius Hopp, Manager. 15-17 E. Third St., near Third Ave.

THREE PERFORMANCES. With a cast of professional actors, including Miss Muriel Hope, late with Arnold Daly.

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Three One-Act Social Dramas

"THE MORAL DEMAND",
A Satire by Otto Erich Hartleben.
"THEIR DAUGHTEIRS",
A Settre on Society by Atlace Tridon.
"THE DOLLS", by Julius Hopp. ADMISSION

Evening and Matinee, 25c. and 50c. Morning: Children 10c., Adults 25c.

BENEFIT OF THE WORKER. If you present this coupon at the box office. The Worker receive 50 per cent. of the ceeds. Do not fail to cut the and go to these performant.

Current # # ₩ Literature

THE METROPOLIS. By Upton Sinclair, Cloth, 376 pp., \$1.50. Wishire Book Co., Cloth, 376 pp., \$1.50. Moffat, Yard & Co.,

New York City. When the author of the present work first folted the sensibilities and stomachs of the American public, and the pockets of the Chicago packers with the horrible story of "The Jungle," most people thought that at any rate the lowest depths of our cancerous and festering social system had been That was probably because sounded. the present work-"The Metropolis," was still unborn.

The burden and object of Sinclair's

latest work is to show us that at the opposite poles of society the same rottenness prevails. In depicting the moral environment of the so-called better classes in "The Metropolis", Sinclair merely gives us corroborative testimony of the truth of the well-known aphorism that "extremes meet." The lowest depths of poverty and the highest pinnacles of luxury produce similar effects on their respective inhabitants. The Jungle on top and the Jungle below are peopled with beasts of similar species and similar characteristics. The only difference is that the resemblance is not generally recognized, chiefly because the externals are different. The half-starved. mangy hyena is undoubtedly a more disreputable-looking animal than the sleek, well-fed tiger, but the difference is mainly in the outer covering.

The story itself recounts the experience of a young, clean-living, healthyminded and aristocratic Southerner. the son of a well-known Union general, who comes to New York to start life as a lawyer. His brother, who has preceded him in coming to New York, has worked his way into the charmed and highly-scented circle of New York's "four hundred," and proceeds to initiate his unsophisticated brother into the mysteries. At first the young man is perplexed and astounded by the sight of so much luxury, but suspects nothing, being intensely patriotic and inclined to take everything at its face value. A Socialist speaker whom he hears denouncing patriotism, militarism and capitalist political duplicity, so incenses him that he is prepared to lay violent hands on the traducer of his country's institutions. Later on, when he has had more leisure for observation, and has been used as an "honest man" decoy by a gang of aristocratic insurance thieves for their own purposes, and invelgled into one of the innumerable "scandals" which are the commonplace events in the life of the "society" woman, the words of the corner denouncer comes back to him like a thunderbolt. In the end he throws up his "career" and flees in disgust from the stink.

For the details of the events which determined this decision we must refer the reader to Mr. Cinclair's book. The following passages may be quoted as summarizing the conclusions of the victim:

of the morning, Montague pale and nerv-ous, but quite unshaken, was sitting and picture of the metropolis as he had come to see it. It was a city ruled by mighty forces—money forces; great families and fortunes, which had held their sway for enerations, and regarded the place with all They possessed it utterly—they held it in the hollow of their hands. Railroads and telegraphs and telephones-banks and surance and trust companies—all these they owned; and the political machines and the legislatures, the courts and the churches legislatures, the courts and the churches and the newspapers and the colleges. And their rule was for plunder; all the streams of profit ran into their coffers. The stranger who came to their city succeeded as he helped them in their purposes, and falled if they could not use him. A great editor or a bishop was a man who taught their doctrines; a great statesman was a man who made the laws for them; a great lawyer was one who helped them to outwit the public. Any man who dared to oppose them they would cast out and trample op, they would slander and idd. trample on they would slander and ridi-

After a fearsome picture of the unmentionable depravity and loathsome practises of the degenerates of the up-per jungle, Sinclair makes his central figure analyze in this way:

figure analyze in this way:

The theory was that there were two worlds and that they were kept rigidly separate. There were two sets of women, one to be toyed with and flung aside, and the other to be protected and esteemed. Such things as prostitutes and kept women might exist, but people of refinement did not talk about them and were not concerned with them. But Montague was familiar with the saying, that if you follow the chain of the slave you will find the other end about the wrist of the master: and he discovered that the Tendericha was wreating its vengeance upon Fifth avenue. It was not merely that the men of wealth were carrying to their wives and children the discosered that the Tendericha was wreating also the unanners and ideals. He had been smazed by the things he had found in New York society: the smoking and drinking and symbolic views of life, their continual telling of course stories. And here in this under-world he had come upon the fountain head of the corruption. It was something that came to him in a stadden flash of intuition—the harriers between the two worlds were breaking down.

Mr. Sinclair's book and that of Jack London, are perhaps the two most

London, are perhaps the two most notable works in the Socialist Literature that have appeared for some time. Both teach different, the important lessons. While it is well to understand the increasing decay of capitalist society and its indisputable collapse from the moral standpoint, as pictured by Sinciair, it is well also, to remember with London, that it is possible to be too confident of an easy and immediate victory for Socialism over the present capitalist system. Its ning, and fang and claw are as yet purchaseable, and may be used for a re Book Co announces au edition book for \$1.20 per copy.

JOS. WANHOPE.

WANHOPE'S SPEECH AT COOPER UNION, MARCH 5.

reading a story of a Spanish King, l think it was, who, like most of his kind had a very good opinion of his own ability, and of course also stood well with the church and had many influential ecclesiastics at his court. It happened that on one occasion one of these favored churchmen was imparting religious instruction to the king and informed him among other things that God created the world in six days and then took a look at his work and pronounced it very good; on which the monarch observed that he would like to have been present at the job, for he thought he could have given the Atmighty several pointers that would have improved the quality of his work

considerably.

If I remember rightly this story was the stand-bys of my Sunday School days, and the moral of it was, I think, to show what a presumptuous blasphemous wretch the king wassort of horrible example for all good people to avoid. In latter life, however, after I got away from the Sunday School environment and became an undesirable citizen, I found that this idea of the Spanish king was by no means an unusual one, that in fact it was held by a majority of people the they didn't express it just that

I dare say there are many in this audience who held, or perhaps now hold, a somewhat similar idea, the they don't think of it just the way the king did, that is, to stand by and hand out pointers to the Almighty while He did the actual work. That is the natural way for a king to think of it of course. People who don't do any work themselves, but merely boss others can never imagine themselves actually tolling and sweating-they let the other fellow do that. But when a workingman thinks of building a world in his own mind, he just as naturally imagines himself doing the actual work, and doesn't think anything about God having a hand in it. He's used to that kind of thing, and of course it appears natural to him. I suppose we have all built worlds in our minds at times. I admit that I have created many of them myself, and when I'd get them done I'd pronounce them very good also-at any rate far superior to the wretched planet we are now living on. Which means, I suppose, that they suited me better. And I dare say it is much the same with all the other mental world builders.

World Building.

Now the kind of world we construct in this fashion depends mostly on what we are and how we get our living. A workingman and a capitalist will build very different kinds of worlds in their minds. The workingman always constructs a place where there are no tyrannical bosses, no Citizens' Alliances or Manufacturers' Associations, no Supreme Courts to veto the just and righteous things he wants to institute in his imaginary world; no scabs or strike breakers, no wage reductions, no unemployed, no industrial depressions. The motto of this fanciful world is "equal rights to all and special privileges to none", or something of that sort that sounds grand and noble, even if a little indefinite. In this world those glorious abstractions of "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work" and "live and let live" grow

and flourish exceedingly. One of the curious things about this kind of world construction is that you don't have to set about it consciously. You can do it unconsciously just as well. If you want to see a sample of this kind of unconscious world construction, just get the last two or three issues of Mr. Gompers' "American Federationist". Mr. Gompers is a master builder in this line. It is his specialty. sort of a world "ought" to be. And in it there isn't any room for Post or Parry or Van Cleave, no room for wage reductions, no room for Supreme Courts like the one we now have.

Our Self-Deception. Another thing about this sort of

world building is that when we get some of them done and have added all the improvements we can think of, and eliminated all the bad things that worry us here, we begin to imagine that there isn't any reason why all these things shouldn't be quite practical and possible, and when we dis cover that other fellows always try to block us when we wish to realize our ideas, why then we protest agains these people and their wicked and foolish conduct. We forget that they also construct mental worlds to sui themselves, and that their worlds are necessarily very different to ours, so far as the idea of "justice" is concern-We tell them how foolish they are to stand thus in their own light, better for them than for us-we don't care so much for ourselves, we are not at all selfish-it is more for their good than for our own that we want these changes. If they say, for instance, that they mean to reduce our wages, we hand out a long, and in our opinion, an unanswerable argumen that if they do, they themselves will be the chief sufferers—not us—and we don't want anything bad to happen don't want anything bad to happen them. If they say they want us to work ten hours instead of eight, we reply: "Why, you foolish, short-sighted, ridiculous creatures, is it possible you don't know that a man can do more work in eight hours than in ten?"

And if they still refuse to listen to o "ical arguments and seep"

Mr. Chairman, Comrades, and mined to persist in their suicidal poli-friends:—Many years ago I remember cles, why then, patience ceases to be cles, why then, patience ceases to be a virtue, and we get our denouncer ready, and call on high heaven to witness their folly and villatny, and we try to get everybody we can persuade to join in the chorus. And out of this process comes what we usually term a protest meeting.

Now, I don't know yet whether you have made a mistake in having me here as a speaker, but if you think that I am going to protest after that fashion, then you should have had Gompers here instead. As I said, that sort of thing is his specialty. It isn't mine. I am out of practise and can't compete. Of course, I could go on and tell you all about the sort of world we ought to have, but what's the use? You can all do that for yourselves and it would be only wasting your time and mine. It would be as useless to the workingmen here to-night as was the answer of a certain distinguished gentleman a few weeks ago on this platform, when he replied: "God knows" to an undistinguished gentleman of temporary leisure, who wanted to know something that his fat friend couldn't tell him if he would and wouldn't if he could. So we had better, I think, deal with the world we live in now. We can't very well get out of it. We have to stay right here, and we can't fly off to those bubble worlds we build and inhabit them, even if they are so very superior to

The World as It Is.

to be.

this one. And we have got to see this

world as it is, not as we think it ought

Well, then, what kind of a world is it, and why is it that way? Until we know this we can't do anything and can't get anywhere.

In the first place it isn't at all the kind of world that we-that is, most of us-think it is. It's different. Let me Illustrate. Some time ago there was a play put on the stage here in New York. It was written by a clever chap over in London, and on its first appearance here it was branded as immoral and suppressed. The central figure in it was a lady who had amassed a comfortable fortune by supplying a certain commodity to wealthy gentlemen of her acquaintance. I may add that it wasn't what is generally known as legitimate business, but it paid well and that took the curse off. It wasn't a trade; in the play it was called a "profession". Well, this woman had a daughter who was raised in ignorance of her mother's business and when apprised of it was properly shocked. The old lady tried to plain to her something after this fashion: "Vivie," she said, "you don't understand; you've been taught wrong on purpose; you don't know what world is really like. You think that people are what they pretend to be; that the way you were taught at college to think right and proper is the way things really are. But it's not. It's all only a pretense to keep the cowardly, slavish, common run of working people quiet. The big people, the managing people, the clever people, all know it and they do as I do and think as I think."

Now you can readily see that talk of that sort is really immoral. wonder the play was suppressed. The old lady was right. If the working people really understood these pretenses and were able to see the world as it actually is, it would kind of up-

set things, I think.

We Must Know. Still, no matter how immoral it may be, we have got to know. Even if the big people who manage things-and we are some of the things they manage even if they object, we have got to know. We can't stand for pretenses any longer. It may pay them of course, but the game of pretending is

etting too fierce altogether for us.

Well, then the world that we-you and I, live in, is in reality a sort of jungle inhabited by a multitude of animale of all kinds all of whom have at least one thing in common-the dehow you manage to satisfy that desire -to live-that is the imperative law. Live-off the other fellow if you canthat's the best way, but if you can't, then the other fellow lives off you. That's the reward of his "ability", as our friend Mr. Mallock would say, and you mustn't interfere with it. your meat where you can find it, but live, anyhow. Est or be eaten. That's

You can easily see that there isn't much harmony possible in such a jun-gle as this, no matter how many peace sermons are preached. No matter how moralities we indulge in, the unwritten law of the jungle is the one we really obey. Of course most of us pretend that it isn't so, but we know that to wax fat and grow strong in the jungle the real law must be obeyed. We strive to hide the fact in every way, of course. In religion we cover it over by saying that the workingman should be content in that station of life to which it has pleased God to call him; in the universities our professors talk about the survival of the fittest, and in the commercial world we translate it into the saying ness. All these little preachments are of great value in persuading the ller animals to keep quiet the bigger ones benevolently assim-

A Disagreeable Picture.

A GREAT RUSSIAN ACTRESS.

By William Mailly.

There has been appearing at Daly's | Theatre, during the past two weeks, an actress of uncommon ability, supported by a company of players that for all round efficiency and thoroness is not to be surpassed in this country. And yet this combination has been playing to half-empty houses. It is true that the company is a Russian one, but in a great cosmopolitan city like New York, with all its pretension to art and culture, some measure of appreciation should have been shown an

enterprise of such exceptional worth. Even scant support at the box office might have been excusable if the daily press had displayed ordinary courtesy toward the visitors. Madame Komisarzhevksy brought her company here at her own expense, under obligations to no one else, and as a stranger and an artiste of established reputation in her own country she was entitled to something more gracious than the coarse and vulgar diatribes with which some of the daily papers greeted her. Just why they did this is a mystery, unless it is merely another instance of the rank provincialism which prevails in New York.

Madame Komisarzbevsky's engagement at Daly's ends on Saturday of this week, and the remaining opportunities to see her are very few. It is too late in the day to give an extended review of her performances, especially since her season at Daly's was cut down from five weeks to three. But for the benefit of those who may have a chance to see her elsewhere a few words about the merits of the ompany are in order. Up to this writing Madame Komis-

arzhevsky has produced five modern plays, all of them widely different and each offering her and her co-workers ample opportunity to display their re markable versatility and spiendid training. As Nora in "A Doll's House", Marie in "The Fires of St. John" Rosle in "The Battle of the Butterfiles", Vayra in "A Child of Nature" and Liza in "The Children of the Sun" Madame Komisarzhevsky depicted five sharply contrasted characters with distinction, sincerity and minute faithfulness. The characters were clearly differentiated one from the other and the personality of each was projected without suggestion of any other. This was a feat of which few English or American actors ere capable.

Madame Komisarzhevsky is a slight woman of middle height, with a body singularly eloquent of feeling and vibrating with nervous energy. face is not beautiful in the ordinary sense of the term, but it reflects in telligence, sensitiveness and imagination, thus making it beautiful in the best sense. The voice is musical and well-controlled, the inclined to head-

it as being that way. Facts are disagreeable things, and we find it more comfortable to stick our heads in the sand and pretend it isn't like that because we can't see it. We find that sort of thing all right until some ferocious beast comes along and sinks fang and claw into us, and then we pull our heads out and holler like Sheol. But the fellow that's got a grip on us, don't mind. He discounts it in advance and won't let go just because of a little thing like that. He keeps on biting and ripping and tearing just the same. Why shouldn't he? You're his ment anyhow. He's got to live, hasn't he?

Of course there are laws of other kinds in the jungle-mostly for the small carnivora, however. There's a certain etiquette that must be observed in the manner of eating. For instance if you have an appetite for small children you mustn't slash their throats so that the blood spurts all over you and makes a mess-that's unlawful. You should rig up a cotton mill or a sweatshop or something of that kind, and get them into it and devour them at lesiure, legally and decently. If you want to get the other fellow and get him good and plenty, you mustn't wait in the alley with a sandbag or a blackjack. Open a bank or a bucketshop, and when you get him in there you can nail his hide to the door in a legitimate manner. You can borrow an injunction and swat him with that Supreme Court to paralyze him with some such magical word as "unconstitutional" and then devour bim at your leisure. Never mind if he howis. There's no sentiment in business, you

Well, some of these things have happened to us and we don't like it. Some two millions of us, more or less with seven or eight million women and children dependent on us, have got to-gether in the jungle for mutual protection and called ourselves organized labor. Like all the others, we have we have been grazing on the green pastures of prosperity, and things didn't ever, get so fat that you could notice it. Then when the pasture was about eaten out, we wandered out on the stony desert of unemployment, and ranks thinned, the animals that live off our labor were watching their chance, and they jumped onto us in an instant with fang and claw and

This Is the Law.

Our petty little boycott is illegal. Their formidable blacklist is legal.

tones, and the hands pliant and sure. She is a natural actress, getting re-sults by suggestion rather than by act-ion. Subtly and skillfully she develops a character, until in the supreme crisis its soul is revealed. Every motion and gesture and glance combine in forming a perfect impression. Her face reflects, like a mirror, the varying emotions of the character; her eyes, full of a deep smoldering fire in moments of stress and suffering, at other times are aflame with passion or aglow with the spirit of self-sacrifice. In the depiction of comedy roles she is fully as successful and artistic. There is no obvious straining for effect, no ehullition of noise, no broad efforts to provoke laughter. Perhaps she is to be compared in her methods to no one else but Mrs. Fiske, and there is also a strong suggestion of Duse about her.

The entire company showed qualities which were a fine example of the Continental training. There was not an incompetent among them, down to the smallest part taken, and all were se to be actors of rare versatility and experience. Especially to be noted was the work of Messfs. Bravich, Feona and Nelidov and Mesdames Basina, Tizenhausen, Narbekov and Shivolsky.

During the remainder of their stay in this country, whether in New York or elsewhere, Madame Komisarzhevsky and her company deserve the support of all those interested in fine acting and the modern drama. The campany will appear in Poughkeepsie on March 26, and in New England on March 27 and 28, one of latter dates probably in Boston.

On Monday afternoon, March 23, Henry Miller's Associate Players will produce a new play, "The Servant in the House", which, from the advance notices, appears to be of some Socialistic significance. The company is a very capable one, composed of notable players, headed by the distinguished actress, Edith Wynne Matthison of London, who is berself a Socialist of the Fabian kind. The play is tie work of her husband, Charles Rann Kennedy. This promises to be one of the most important events of the thestrical season.

On Tuesday evening, March 24, Har rison Grey Fiske will present Bertha Kalich in "Marta of the Lowiands", a play from the Spanish, at the Garden Theatre. Madame Kalich has won unstinted and enthusiastic praise for her acting in this play in the West and it seems she has made the biggest hit of her career on the English-speaking stage. The co is a strong one and an excellent production is anticipated.

But if the employer damages us, if he tears off our arms or legs with his machinery, there's no liability. That's our lookout. That's contributory negligence on our part.

The employer—the exploiter—can join his Citizens' Alliance or Manufacturers' Association and that is not only his way but his duty. We also can join our unions, but he can fire us if we do. So says the law.
The law! Why, of course. Just and

right? Why, certainly! If you don't believe it, I'll bring you a stack of editorials from the New York "Sun" to prove it. And you know if you see it in the "Sun", It's so.

You know what the law is of course. It's a terrible weapon, wicided by Roosevelt, to keep order in the jungle and strike terror to evil-doers. now and then you can hear it con down with a dull, sickening thud on the heads of wealthy malefactors Rockefeller and Harriman. That is you can hear it after you have re the weekly presidential started constructing one of those bub-ble worlds I have been telling you fancy you can continually hear the reverberating whack of the imaginary big stick coming down on the imagin-ary skulls of the wicked-whereat the righteous do rejoice with exceed

great joy-until the pipe goes out. But it isn't that way in this world.

It's different. Altogether different. Don't misunderstand me. The law is necessary—absolutely necessary. To its owners, I mean. If there were no law, how could they smash your or-ganizations, when in their judgment they need smashing? How could they do it, I ask, if there were no law?

So you see the law is not only neces-sary and desirable, but its ownership is equally necessary and desirable Those who own it are armed with weapon which secures them from all ignore it, administer it, execute it and interpret it as they please. And why not? Cannot men do what they like with their own? With the thing they with their own? With the thing they have made? The answer is that they do, and that is all that need be said or that point.

What, then, is the law? What is it made for?

Why Law Is Made.

Well, a very respectable authority named Blackstone, says if was made for property alone. That is to say, it was made for those who own property to use, against those who don't against those the Supreme Court calls "the mob". The "mob" are mostly the fellows who work for the people who have property and divide at a wife. own property and dividenthem. That's how mode them. That's how came into existence

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 IV .- (Continued.)

ng over the Equal Rights movenent in 1834, which was a diluted re-ival of the Workingmen's Party, and also, was turned into sterility by the treachery of its enders, we arrive at the panic of 1837, the time a Astor, profiting from misfortune on every side, vastly increased his

The panic of 1837 was one of those ie financial and industrial conresulting from the chaos of capitalist administration of industrial No sooner had it commenced than the banks refused to pay out any ley, other than their worthless For thirty-three years they had not only enjoyed immense privileges but they had used the powers of Govto insure themselves a monopoly of the business of manufacturing money. In 1804 the Legislature had passed an extraordinary law, called restraining act. This prohibited, severe penalties, all associations and individuals not only from issuing notes, b;ut "from receiving deposits, making discounts or transacting any ther business which incorporated nks may or do transact." law not only legitimatized the manufacture of worthless money, but guaranteed a few banks a monopoly of that manufacture. Another restraining act was passed in 1818. The banks were invested with the sovereign privilege of depreciating the currency at their cretion, and were authorized to levy on annual tax upon the country, nearly equivalent to the interest on \$200,000, 00 of deposits and circulation. On top of these acts, the Legislature passed is acts compelling the public authorities in New York City to deposit public money with the Manhattan Company. This company, altho exsly chartered to supply pure water to the city of New York, utterly falled to do so; at one stage the city tried to have its charter revoked on this ground but the courts decided in the company's favor. "

The Panic of 1837.

At the outbreak of the panic of 1837. the New York banks held more than \$5,500,000 of public money. When called upon to pay only about a million of that sum, or the premium on it, they refused. But far worse was the experience of the general public. When they frantically besieged the banks for money, the bank officials filled the banks with heavily armed guards and plug-uglies with orders to fire on the crowd in case a rush was at-

In every state conditions, were the In May, 1837, not less than ight hundred banks in the United States suspended payment, refusing a single dollar to the Government whose its of \$30,000,000 they held, and to the people in general who held \$120,000,000 of their notes. No specie natever was in circulation. The coun try was deluged with small notes, coldially termed shin-plasters. Of every form and every denomination from the alleged value of five cents to that of five deliars they were issued by every business individual or corporation for the purpose of paying them off as wages to their employees. The worker was forced to take them for his labor Moreover, the shin-plasters so badly printed that it was not and to counterfeit them. The counter ng of them quickly became a reguar business; immense quantities of the stuff were issued. The worker never thew whether the bills paid him for altho, essentially there was not any great difference of basic value between the two,"

Widespread Destitution

Now the storm broke. Everywher is impoverishment, ruination and agary. Every bank official in the was subject to arrest for the most lous frauds and other crimes, but authorities took no action. On the trary, so complete was the domiontrary, so complete was the domi-nance of the banks over government, that they hurriedly got the Legislatire to pass an act practically author-ting a suspension of specie payments. The consequences were appalling. Thousands of manufacturing, mercanthe United States," reported a Senate Committee, "have been broken down or paralyzed by the existing crisis.

*** In all of our great cities numerous individuals, who, by a long course of regular business, had acquired a competency, have suddenly been reduced, with their families to begary."

New York City, was filled with the homeless and anapoployed. In the homeless and unemployed. In early part of 1838 one-third of all in New York City who isted by manual labor were wholly tially without employment t less than 10,000 persons were in er poverty, and had no other means surviving the winter than those af-ded by the charity of neighbors, e ahashouses and other public and aritable institutions overflowed with

(Copyright by Gustavus Myers, 1907.) inmates, and 10,000 sufferers were still

uncared for.

The prevailing system, as was pointed out even by the conventional and futile reports of legislative committees, was one inevitably calculated to fill the country with beggars, vagrants and cominals. This important fact was recognized, altho in a remote way, by De Beaumont and De Tocqueville who, however, had no fundamen tal understanding of the deep-causes nor even of the meaning of the facts which they so accurately gathered. In their elaborate work on the penitentirry system in the United States, published in 1883, they set forth that it was their conclusion that in the four states the prison system of which they had fully investigated, New York Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, that almost all of those convicted for crimes from 1800 to 1830 were convicted for offenses against property. In these four states, collectively, with a population which amounted to one-third of that of the Union, not less than 91.29 out of every 100 convictions were for crimes against property, while only 8.66 of every 100 were for crimes against persons and 4.05 of every 100 for crimes against morals. In New York state singly 93.56 of every 100 convictions were for crimes against property and 6.26 for crimes against persons.

Property and Crime.

Thus we see from these figures filled with such tragic eloquence the economic impulse working at bottom, and the property system corrupting every form of society. But here a vast difference is to be noted. Just as in Engthe aristocracy for centurie made the laws and enforced the doctrine that it was they who should wield the police power of the state, so in the United States, to which the English system of jurisprudence had been transplanted, the propertied interests, who constituted the aristocracy, made and executed the laws. De Beaumont and De Tocqueville passingly observed that while the magistrates in the United States were plebeian, yet they followed out the old English system; in other words, they enforced laws which were made for and by the American aristocracy, the trading

The views, aims and interests of these classes were so thoroly expound ed in law that they did not escape the keen notice of these foreign investiga-tors. "The Americans, descendants of the English," they wrote, "have provided in every respect for the rich and hardly at all for the poor. . . . In the same country where the com-plainant is put in prison, the thief remains at liberty, if he can find bail. Murder is the only crime whose au-thors are not protected. " . . . The mass of lawyers see in this nothing contrary to their ideas of justice and injustice, nor even to their democratic

The System-How It Worked. The system, then, frequently forced

the destitute into theft and mendi-cancy. What resulted? Laws, inconceivably harsh and brutal enacted by, and in behalf, of property rights were enforced with a rigor which seems un pellevable were it not that it is authenticated by the records of thousands of cases. Those convicted for robbery usually got a life sentence; they were considered lucky if they got off with five years. The usual tence for burglary was the same, with variations. Forgery and grand larceny vere punishable with long terms, ranging from five to seven years. These were the laws in practically all of the states with slight differences. But they applied to whites only. The negro lave criminal had a superior standing in law, for the simple reason that while the whites were "free"; labor negroes were property, and, of course, it did not pay to send slaves to prison. in Maryland and in most Southern States, where the slaveholders were both makers and executors of law, the slaves need have no fear of prison. "The slaves, as we have seen before, are not subject to the Penal Code of the whites; they are hardly ever sent to prison. Slaves who commit grave erimes are hung; those who commit helnous crimes not punishable with death are sold out of the state. selling him care is taken that his character and former life are not known ECAUSE IT WOULD LESSEN HIS PRICE." Thus wrote De Beaumon and De Tocqueville; and in so writing they handed down a fine insight into the methods of that Southern propertied class which assumed so exalted an opinion of its honor and chivalry.

Horrors of Prison Life.

But the seutencing of the criminal yas merely the beginning of a weird ife of horror. It was customary at flat period to immure prisoners in

is "On the Penitentiary System in the linited States," etc., by G. De Beaumont and A. De Tocqueville, Appendix 17, Statistical Notes; 244-245.

If A complete error. Wailing, for more than thirty years Superintendent of Police of New York City, says in his "Memolis" that he never knew an instance of a rich murderer who was hanged or otherwise executed. And have we all not noted like--Five copies of The Worker week-

On the Pentientlary System," etc.,

solitary confinement. There, in their small and reeking cells, filled with damps and pestilential odors, they confined day after day, year after year, condemned to perpetual inactivity and silence. If they presumed to speak, they were brutally lashed with the whip, at least in Auburn prison, New York. They were not allowed to write letters, nor to communicate with any member of their family. And to add to the infamy of this treatment, the law condescended to allow a minister to visit them periodically in order to awaken their religious thoughts and preach to them how bad a thing it was to steal! Many were driven stark mad or died of disease; others dashed their brains out; while others when finally released ewnt out into the world filled with an overpowering hatred of and a thirst for vengeance against, the Society which had thus so cruelly misuse them.

Such were the laws made by the propertied classes. But they were not all. When a convict was released, the law allowed only three dollars to be given him to start anew with. "To starve or to steal is too often the only alternative," wrote John W. Edmonds president of the New York board of prison inspectors in 1844. " If the reeased convict did steal he was usually sent back to prison for life.

Cells Not for the Rich.

Equally severe in their way were the laws applying to mendicants and vagrants. Six months or a year in the penitentiary or workhouse was the usual sentence. After the panic of 1837, crime, mendicancy, vagrancy and prostitution tremendously increased, as they always do increase after two events: war, which, when over, turns into civil life a large number of men who cannot get work; and panic chaotically uproot industrial conditions and bring about widespread destitution. Altho undeniably great frauds lind been committed by banking class, not a single one of that class went to jail. But large numbers of persons convicted of crimes against property, and vagrants were dispatched there, and also many girls and romen who had been hurled by the iron force of circumstances into the porrible business of prostitution.

These were some of the conditions in those years. Let it not, however, be supposed that the traders, bankers and landowners were impervious to their own brand of sensibilities. dressed fastidiously, went to church, uttered hallalujahs, gave dainty receptions, formed associations to dole out alms and-kept up prices and rents. Notwithstanding the general distress rents in New York City were greater than were paid in any other city or village upon the globe.**.

se Prison Association of New York, An nual Reports, 1844-46. It is characteristic of the bourgeois origin of all these charity associations, that many of the founders o this prison association were some of the very men who had profited by bribery and theft. Horace Greeley was actuated by pure humanitarian motives, but such incorporators as Prosper Wetmore, Ulshoeffer and others were, or had been, notorious in bribery bank charters thru the

20 The New Yorker, Feb. 17, 1838.

To be continued.

A LETTER TO THE "TIMES".

To the Editor of the New York "Times": Sir:—As a regular reader of your paper Sir.—As a regular reader of your paper I desire to enter emphatic protest against a piece of wilful misrepresentation contained in to-day's issue in the closing paragraph of Stephen Bonsal's article on "Underground New York".

After giving a lurid picture of Anarchism in and around New York—omitting any mention of the two most noted Anarchists of pure American descent, Benjamin R. Tucker and Edwin C. Walker—Mr. Bonsal

Tucker and Edwin C. Walker-Mr. Bonsa ganda which is circulated everywhere, en titled 'A Tip to the Jobless Man', may yet his hands to desperate deeds.'

There is here conveyed the idea that the leaflet mentioned is part of the anarchistic propaganda. But what are the facts?

hope, editor of "Wilshire's Magazine", at the request of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, Local New York. The text was carefully considered by the com-mittee before a large edition was ordered. m preaching Anarchy or individual acts of violence, it is a powerful and effective appeal to workingmen to gain politi-cal power by voting the Socialist ticket. Further more, the leaflet bears plainly the

imprint of its origia.

For these facts I can vouch with authority, being a member of said Executive Committee and assuming full responsibility for the leasest and its contents. The tendency to deliberately mix up So-

cialism and Anarchism as synonymous and interchangeable terms has been noticed for some time in many quarters. It is by no means creditable to a paper like the "Times", which serves a public that prides itself upon its intellectual prowess. No one hears frequently the assertion that the capitalistic press of New York leads that of the whole civilized world in reckless and unscrupulous mendacity.

MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

New York City, March 15.

What It Means.

Socialism means wealth for all who work; nothing for those who do not; help for the helpless; education for the uneducated; industrial art for industrial slavery; common interests instead of the class war; production for use instead of for profit; craftsmanship instead of graft; social production instead of private robbery; industrial peace instead of capitalist wars; social use of social machinery for social production of wealth in the interests of all. That isn't much, but it is more than you get now and only part of what can be secured by proper use of

A SHATTERED IDEAL.

By Jimmie.

With a frequency that excited com-ment a ragged boy visited the great iron mill and stood for hours watching the ponderous machinery as it crushed and rolled the metal into finished shape. The roar of the great engine increased in volume when it seized a huge ingot. The resistance of the hiss ing white steel to the crunch of the great rolls increased the roar to a mighty thunder as the two great powers of the nether world were struggling for mastery. The roar occasionburst into a tremendous boom which seemed to sound a hoarse cry of triumph from one of the two contending powers.

To work, to create, to control and to be master in the midst of this laby rinth of fire, wheels and furnaces, each playing its part in heating, moulding and shaping crude metal into forms for human service, seemed to be the zenith of a boy's ambition. For these must be gods that stand half naked in the flery vortex and escape unscathed Writhing, sinewy lengths of white hot iron and steel dart here and there reflecting their movements mirror-like from the bodies that glisten with sweat oozing from every pore. Each man and boy is master in this hell.

It is true a furnace bursts now and then and cremates a number or, some one falls and a white bar sears thru flesh, tendons and veins. Some bear marks of these accidents in pitted faces from splashing metal or scar where the iron had cut like a hot saw. But over this roaring inferno sweaty human beings are masters who bend and shape tons of metal to their will

On this the ragged boy looked, harmed and fascinated by the godlike powers of his fellows. The joy that comes to the artizal in creative effort was communicated to him as he watched his brothers work. He too would some day master those white hot beams and bars and make them give way to his skill.

The time came and the boy one day found himself in the midst of this roaring hell. The iron hissed and and colled. One burst here and sent a spray of cinder toward him which he dodged with a laugh. The engine grouned as the in protest against its herculean task. The naked podies flitted here and there, always streaming with perspiration and the light reflected from them, mingled with the fine dust that settled on them in minute specs, was a sickening, pale

The boy's ideal was realized. It was hard work, it is true, but there was a sense of mastery and power in this work that in part compensated for his exhaustion.

One day the rhythmic movement of men and metal was disturbed by a scream-a scream that was heard bove the roar of the machinery and the boom of exploding iron. Against a part of the machinery the boy was caught in a tangle of hissing iron that was being pulled against his body by the resistless power of a machine Slowly it coiled like the folds of a hot serpent and seared to the bone. A ody steam rose with a sickening odor as comrades ran to his assist-The boy swooned as a dozen crow-bars released him from the red coils. The spoiled iron was removed the machinery started and the flash and roar continued.

It was months before the boy was seen again. Then he appeared on crutches. One limb was twisted out of all semblance to its former appear ance. He watched the coiling mass of both delicate and ponderous steel as it darted here and there in response to human guidance. There was some thing of fascination still in his silent watch, but there was also something akin to terror and hatred in his eyes When he hobbled away it was almost with resentment that he had failed to conquer where others had. And he envied the gleaming bodies he saw re-

POLITICAL ARITHMETIC.

If it takes three regiments of United States infantry to keep open the mines in Nevada, how many regiments will it take to keep the mines in West Virginia from exploding?

If the length of the brend line is twice the length of a line of depositors unable to get their money, what are the relative puglistic merits of two prominent Democratic Congressmen?

If Socialism means dividing up with one class, and capitalism means dividing up with another class, how long will it take a bank to pay out four million dollars with thirty cents, provided no help comes from the government?

If the number of causes of the panic equal the number of the inhabitants of the nation, not including college professors and editors, who do not yet know that anything has happened, to say nothing of the reason, on what can a man live the longest, confidence, gold or peanuts?

If fifty killed in a railroad accident is a one-day's wonder, and one thous-and killed in a mine explosion is a two days' wonder, and the murder of an ex-Governor of a Western State is a three days' wonder, and the suicide of a bank president is a four days' wonder, and the murder of one man in a New York café is a three years' wonder, and five million men out of jobs is not worth mentioning, what proportion of the average newspaper should be devoted to the approaching Republican convention?-Ellis Jones, in Life.

The Republicratic party stands for capitalism, and capitalism mes. Think before

THE INFERNAL VISION.

By Arthur Goodenough. It chanced upon a certain day that I

Had once an Angel take me by the hand And lead me from the vale wherein I

dwelt

Unto the summit of a lofty hill: And when at last we reached the top,

he paused And with his bright forefinger pointing down

To the black shadows lying far below, Bade me, with stern significance, to

look. Far, far below, I saw a moving mass, Like angle-worms new taken from

the ground-The I perceived they were not worms,

but men Lashed in a struggle for supremacy.

Murder and lust and all unholiness, Hateful to God and rulnous to man, Vere all enacted in that dreadful place

Without disguise, and at the hour of

There struggled virtue in the coils of Vice: There Innocence by Rapine was be-

And crushed and strangled in the

grasp of Greed, The toller there gave back his breath and died.

Few heard, none heeded, Wants's incessant cry; Wealth walked in purple and in linen fine;

The Wanton followed, winking as she went; And in his Jungle crouched the

tiger Crime. and from the mass of creatures, as

they strove And robbed and ravished, there

came up a cry
Of pain, of wrath, of agony, so great It caused my soul to sicken as heard.

So grim the scene, so terrible the sight So redolent of all things vile and

That half I wondered why Almights God

Did not for their wrong-doing bid them out. And then, when I could no more look,

I turned And to the Spirit at my side I said What then is this which thou hast

shown me? Hell?" And then he answered me: "Not so -the World!"

LADIES TO THE RESCUE.

Can anything good come out of the capitalist class? Not if the actions and the utterances of those who speak in the name of that class are accepted Their charity work generally appeals to them as a soothing balm for the afflicted and assists in keeping the latter contented. This was again emphasized by the rich New York women who met last week to form a committee of the Civic Federation. Mrs. Harriman, speaking on the obligations of capitalists to those they hire, said:

"The frank recognition of this obligation on the part of employers generally, whether managers, directors or stockholders, not only restores a large measure of the old personal contact which was the best feature of the earlier industrial systems-unfortunately lost sight of too often in the tremendous growth of commercial enterprises-but it also goes far to remove the estrangement and want of sympathy out of which so much social prefudice, distrust and class feeling have grown. There is perhaps no better antidote for radical attacks upon present institutions than intelligent, genu-

ine and wisely directed welfare work." The lady makes no attempt to conceal the fact that the committee is to serve as a buffer against "attacks upon present institutions", the institutions from which the incomes of her class are extracted. The "obligations" beaborer are to be transformed into a guaranty of their

cash drawers.

Well, the ladies may have their dreams, but the awakening is coming just the same. Socialist ideals are permeating the working class and the callous interest of the capitalist class in these ventures is being revealed. The workers will march onward and sweep these parvenues aside one day. That is their "genuine and wisely di-rected work."

WILLIAM AND JAMES.

A most distinguished, honorable and powerful man is William K. Van-derbilt, Jr. He is powerful enough to cause a suspension of the law so far as it applies to him. For exceeding the speed limit in an automobile Willwas brought into court. The judge said "Good morning, Will", the latter pleasantly replied with "Good morning, Freddie", received his dis-charge and walked out of court. James Anderson, a colored working-

man, is not distinguished or powerful and one would be laughed at if it was said that James was honorable. Jim doesn't own an automobile and never took the precaution to purchase a judge, even the prices have declined during the panic. Anyway, that is Jim's fault and the man without foresight deserves to suffer. Jim broke the law, too, by breaking into the house of William, who received the friendly greeting from "Freddie", the judge. Jim is held in the Tombs for having appropriated about \$230 worth of silverware from the house of William's father. He is now safely caged and will be brought forth in a few days greet another judge. The stor William and James contains on the class struggla

HINTS FOR THE WORKERS.

dorse Joe Cannon's assertion that uses. "this country is a hell of a success". but we can now-if the hell is empha-

The workers are unemployed, the capitalists disemployed and the grafters misemployed, because-well, be cause the workers vote for the last two.

When you ask for bread they don't give you a stone—at least not in Phila-delphia and Chicago. They substitute policemen's clubs instead.

If success is the reward of abstinence the working class to-day ought to have a surplus of wealth.

If Marx lived to-day and took a good look at some of our politicians he would have told us to "unite or be skinned".

If Hearst's bar'l should ever run out he will be all in.

Lose your faith in capitalism and you will recover it in Socialism.

To unite with the Socialists at the polls costs you nothing. To vote with the enemy costs you everything worth living for and handing it on to your children as a legacy.

The busts of Marx and Engels will decorate public squares when capitalism is conquered, while the statues of "statesmen" will be used for paving

The rule of the capitalist class is working class political power transformed into a policeman's club.

"God knows, for I do not," the ponderous statesman said. When asked what workmen ought

to do when lacking daily bread. "God knows, for I do not," the workman oft replied. Supporting Taft rule and graft he

shambled off and died. "I know how I shall vote next time," the many say to-day.

"If starving men can't get food in any other way.

"We'll raise our class to public power and sweep the Tafts away, 'God knows' its time we made a change-we will, election day!"

The financial squeeze is the prosperity lemon rotting with age.

Post says that "God gave man his hands, his back and the right to use them as he pleases." The capitalists have usurped the function of the Giver by appropriating the hands and

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of The Worker:-I was action of the National Executive Committee on the immigration resolution of the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart. Leaving aside the merits of the question I do not believe that it behooves the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Farty to repudiate the action of the International Socialist Congress, where our party was duly represented, without first submitting the question to the party membership. We owe to ourselves and to the movement in general to treat the reso button of the International Socialist Conwrong; otherwise, what is the use of be ing represented there at all. The claims advanced by some of the members of the National Executive that the Congress had no right to bind us without asking our consent is preposterous. If this contention is correct, then our national convention cannot adopt any resolution binding on any of the state organizations, nor the state convention any resolution binding the locals, unless such action is afterwards apbe chaos. But not only was our National Executive Committee wrong in its action, but the International Socialist Congress is right in its attitude. We Socialists have adopted as our slogan: "I'rocialists have adopted as our siogan: Pro-letarians of all countries, unite!" Soli-darity of the working class of the world is our battle cry. We denounce all at-tempts to embrell races and nations in war with each other as an attempt of the capitalists to divide the working class of the various countries so as to rule, it

We say the workingmen of the various countries have no quarrel with each othe -- the wars are wars of exploitation to assist the capitalist class to find new markets for the surplus product of labor, which it is umble to dispose of by reason of its wholesale explcitation of the working class, which is unable to purchase the product of its toil. Yet, now, we say that Chinese and other Asiatic labor must be excluded from this country; not because of race prejudice. Oh, no, but because they are inferior races; their standard of living is lower than ours, and there are so many of them that they will swamp our labor market, and we will have to starve. The identical argument is advanced against the legato in the South. He is interior and cannot be trusted with the beliot, nor with any rights of the ordinary citizen. Why have we disciplined our countades in Louisiana, when they, adopted an anti-negropiank in their platform? Is not all race prejudice to be traced back to economic causes? Is not the persecution of Jews in Russta due to economic jealousy of a superior race in this instance, fanned by official-dom and religious fanatics irreligion serving as a cloak. Does not race prejudice fourish wherever ignorance is greatest, and is the Socialist Party of the United States to place itself on record as fostering ignorance and higotry?

But how about this claim of disastrous competition of Asiatic labor? The history of the labor movement in America is fail of similar incidents. At first our laborers were chiefly English speaking, gradually they were supplanted by German imagrants, who took their places at lower wayes. In time they have learned better and organized; raising their standard of living. Then the philanthropic captualists in ported the Irish; when they became permeated with the virus of unionism and raised their standard of living, they were supplanted by Jews. Hungarians, Bokeminas, I'oles, and Italians. The coal mines of the strungle of the races, or the infamous efforts of the capiplay off one race against the lower the standard of wages, each European face has been unable learning the leason of the forming completed the standard of the party of the forming capitality. which is unable to purchase the product of its toil. Yet, now, we say that Chinese

ensier.

Before the panic we could not en- | backs of the workers to capitalist

The Socialist theory of wealth is that labor produces it and the fact that capitalists take it does not aller the theory.

"God Knows" the brend lines exist anyway.

The workers elect the office holders but the capitalists own them just to be sure the workers will get the jails, clubs and bull pens.

The Republican and Democratic parties in the West should not be short of emblems in the coming cam-paign. The mounted Cossack of Nevada, the bull pen of Colorado, and a bust of Harry Orchard in Idaho ought to furnish a variety to select.

If the capitalists of Chili order scother massacre of workingmen, the may yet hope to equal the reco our coal and railway kings.

Poverty is not a crime but you can be arrested for it just the same.

isn't saying much for Haywood either. If workingmen know their interests, Taft will be able to tell them

Haywood was a bigger man in jail

than Roosevelt ever was out-and that

after the election that, "God knows I A millionaire can kill hundreds in a

coal mine and he will stretch more truth than hemp. A number of people died in Ohio

last week from a jungle feast. They didn't eat each other but substituted Chicago beef, that's all.

Rockefeller hasn't paid the fine yet and only "God Knows" when he Chancellor Day did not look for

just the same. Another government report predicts a timber famine and it is known that

Senator Borah is still at large.

Standard Oil but he saw a great light

The report that there will be no circus freaks this year is set at rest by the announcement that Hearst will place a ticket in the field.

ANXIOUS ENQU'RER.—No, we do not know the diffe nee between the Democratic panic of 1808. A the Republican crisis of 1907-08, as The Worker is not equipped with a Yerke

telescope. Perhaps "God Knows." capitalist heart turns longingly toward it yellow race of the Orient. Is he going a succeed any better with them? Scarcel The 'linese and Japanese laborers of Ca fornis have learned the lesson better the our European brothers, to their shame he said. When the Japanese and Chine strike, Only the other day a shout of 50 swept thru the capitalist press. The win growers of California have been sufferly from the tyranny of the Chinese union. I demands were unbearable: luckily, the crisis came on just in time. Thousands white workmen found themselves out work and the California planters have their places with white scabs. Our Notional Executive may rejoice. tional Executive may rejoice. Supremacy has been vindicated. In a viton we may remind our servants in National Executive that Socialism is ing its head in Japan and in other has the Orient to the consternation of the littlets. But, surpose we avoided.

wages of the Crientals are here, they do not compare with the wages they receive at home. What will we do then? Join the Bepublican party and demand a high, partective tariff?

Nay, comrades, the Socialist Party is not going to repeat the experiment of the old woman, who tried to sweep back the wave of the ocean with a broom. Not race praised dies, but solidarily of the working class against organized capital the world over demand stringent regulation of importation of contract labor, and other measures commended by the International Congress, and last but not least, send Socialist capitalizes among the Japaness—man of their own, race. Teach them the gospel of all-darify of labor. The wheels of progress cannot be turned back by resolutions the National Executive Committee, Ouward the National Executive Committee, Ouward to the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 21.

BAD MILK FOR WORKERS, GOOD MILK FOR SHIRKERS. Evidence that milk consumers in the poorer residence districts of Chicago till are being systematically swindle by milk dealers, in spite of the gran jury and city prosecutions, has unearthed by Prof. John M. True of the University of Illinois, Altithe law requires that all milk conta at least 3 per cent of butter fat, 1 of that analyzed showed less than per cent of fat. In Hyde Park a other good residence districts, how-ever, the quality of the milk was in nearly every instance up to the legal standard. This distribution of milk to the millionaires and saulterated product to the workers ! moulzes well with a society divided into opposing classes. The working ork long hours for low wages in unhealthy surroundings and consume adulterated food. The capitalist class get all the blessings that the workers do not and the rulers rely on the stapidity of the workers to endorse arrangement.

A Child's Socialist Magazine
The "Little Socialist Magazine" monthly publication for children as nounced from Lawrence Mass. magazine will have from 16 **

pages, the exact number devithe support given it. The support given it. The support given is 25 costs a year.

Five of the railway brotherhoods represented" in Washington t week, by their Grand Chiefs, who sked that Congress refrain from legisation that would reduce the revenues f the railway companies. What a is travesty on the labor movent is this spectacle! The attorneys the railway companies are paid for work and for "labor leaders" to colunteer the same service is to betray he cause they were elected to repre-

The Death Toll of Iquique. by the nitrate strikers at Iquique, Chili, last December is made known by he arrival of a steamer at San Fran-

cisco last week. About 2,500 strikers were the victims of machine guns. There had been various fights between the troops and strikers. The sol-liers were ordered to drive the nitrate workers out of Iquique and its suburbs and without warning opened fire on narmed strikers, while they were iding a meeting, and mowed them down with machine guns and cannon.

A week later the strikers went back o work without the increase of wages they had demanded. This awful slaughter must have its effect in awakening the revolutionary spirit of the workers of Chili.

The Acting Assistant Attorney Genral for the postal department has ssued an order that postal cards mailed for the purpose of influencing a boycott against the "Delineator", "Demer", "World's Work", and other oblications, shall be withdrawn as mallable matter. The order will suppress a very effective means of advertising boycotts.

The new death benefit system of the Hatters' International Union calls for \$100 for the first five years or less, and ases at the rate of \$10 for each year the man has been a member.

The different locals of the Brotherod of Painters and the Augigamated Painters' Society of New York City bave decided by a referendum vote to another than the whole to form a joint council representing eighteen thousand painters.

A Washington dispatch says there is no likelihood that an employers' liabilfty bill will be reported out of committee this session. Of course not. Who expected that those distinguished statesmen, who are owned body and soul by the trusts, would do aught to displease their masters? And they are pretty safe at that. They know that the voting mules will return them next fall to continue the farce.-Cleveland

The unemployed of Brighton, England, have carried on an effective agitation since December. In all about 46 meetings have been held. Deputations have visited the Mayor, boro members, Guardians, and Distress Committee, with the result that the Council has taken in hand schemes on which about \$15,000 will be spent, and of which sum about \$9,000 will be

A May Day Rent Strike.

Buda Pesth, the capital of Hungary, will have a rent strike on May 1. Rents have increased to such an exthat where they formerly absorbed 20 per cent of the workers' wages. To-day rents absorb fully 70 per cent, campaign. The 30,000 families will leave their tenements and camp out fu the main streets and fashionable thorofares, with the object of forcing the rent question on the notice of the orities and compelling them to take action and bring pressure to bear upon the rack-renting landlords. Needless to say the landlords themselves are firmly entrenched on the Town Council, but they will have to do something if the strikers hold out.

The strike in four cigar factories in Mayana, Cuba, has been settled, and hundreds of workmen are now asking and receiving employment. In consequence of the reports of widespread distress among the field laborers in the western part of Pinar Del Rio, who are without employment at the end of the tobacco harvest. Governor Magoon has ordered the extension of road building for the purpose of affording

The theatre and opera managers of against the Musicians' Protective Union. It is claimed they will resist any further increase in wages and will replace the orchestras with pianos if non-union men.

A mass meeting of protest against anti-labor decisions of the courts has been decided on by the unions of Dubuque, Iowa. Toledo, O., unions will also hold a protest meeting on 22. These decisions should stir well organized city througt the Sindicial terrorism is to meet

The Winnipeg "Voice" reports the unions seem to be about as much con-ws of the untimely death of John cerned over the matter as a service circle of old maids.

"Christian" Unions on Strike.

The Hirsch-Dunker trade unionists of German, who have been living in a sort of fool's paradise, in that they were led to believe that Christian gentlemen who controlled the industries of the country would not think of oppressing Christian working people, are becoming thoroly disgusted with the kind master crowd. They have been forced to strike in the Rhine valley and various industrial centers and have drafted a vigorous program in which demands for reforms are made that cause the ruling class to stare. Meanwhile the Social Democratic unionists, who are the big show in Germany, are saying nothing and looking wise. There will be important developments in the industrial field of the Fatherland in the near future.-Cleve-

John H. Murphy, one of the prominent attorneys for the Western Federation of Miners, died on Mar. 3. Because of his persistent efforts to get eight-hour laws on the statute books of a number of mining states of the West, he was known as "Eight-Hour Murphy". He was one of the attorneys for Haywood and went to Boise, Idaho, to give his advice in spite of the warning of his physician that it would hasten his death.

The unions of Cleveland, O., are raising a fund for the families of victims of the Collinwood school fire The Trades and Labor Council heads

Over 1.500 machinists, holler-makers and members of other trades employed by the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company in Denver. Colo., are on strike. This is the same company that reduced the wages of its telegraphers the moment the ninehour law for that craft became effective.

The Central Labor Union of Toledo, O., has submitted a referendum vote to the affiliated bodies asking them to vote on the question: "Shall the unions enter politics?"

PALLIATIVE MEASURES DON'T MEAN SOCIALISM.

The fact of the matter is that free meals, old-age pensions, and unemployment measures are not real Socialism at all-"Red Flag" or otherwise. These measures are mere bandagings up of the social wounds caused by capitalism. They do not touch the root or strike at the heart of capitalism. They are only Socialist measures in so far as they are measures, which only Socialists and the Labor Party are prepared to press forward. For the people must be kept alive, and something must be done to give them hope of final remedy.

Mr. George N. Barnes, M. P., who has made old-age pensions his special objective in Parliment, is himself under no delusion on this point. In his article in the "Daily Mail" of Tuesday last, he says: "Old-age pensions, are demanded not us an instalment of Socialism, but as a means of making old age a little more honorable and comfortable than it has hitherto been."

There might, as Mr. H. G. Wells has shown in his book, "When the Sleeper Awakes," be no underfed children, no destitute old age, no unemployment; and yet a few capitalists might monopolize and rule the land.

Let us therefore keep the Red Flag flying and sing our "Red Flag" song: but let us not change its color now. Let us not deceive ourselves or others into the belief that a few measure immediate practical easement of the present system, necessary, important, The strikers have decided on a unique and beneficial tho they be, means Socialism and the overthrow of landlord and capitalist monopoly. The Red Flag symbolizes the complete socializution of all the collective means of wealth and happiness, the social equality of all men and women, and the creation of national brotherhood and international comradeship—nothing less than that,-London Labor Leader.

WELLS ANSWERS CRITICS.

H. G. Wells, the English novelist and Socialist, has been criticized by some small bourgeois minds for not giving away his wealth. He says his espousal of Socialism has cost him in time, eneray, and damage to the sale of his books, \$10,000 in the last four years, and "that is merely the beginning of the damage it will do to the solid worldly success that I have within my

"I live in comfort and as pleasantly as I possibly can, so that I can work without stress. I want everybody to have at last as much ease, leisure, and New York City, have declared war freedom as myself, and that is why I am a Socialist.

"I cannot see the sense of making myself and wife uncomfortable and inefficient and risking the fives and edunecessary, or even send to Europe for cation of my children by going to live in some infernal slum or other at a pound a week. What possible good would that do? I don't believe in any one living like that. Why should I make the example?"

—The Demopublican authorities will do nothing to relieve the il organized city thruout the ings of the unemployed un Sudicial terrorism is to meet workingmen frighten them that it justly deserves, Some prospect of losing their pow

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Great Britain. The voting against the Women's Enfranchisement Bill in the House of Commons recently, came from every party execpt one, that one was the Labor Party. There were 273 votes for the bill and 94 against, the latter vote coming from the Liberal, Tory and Nationalist parties.

"The Socialist Review" is the name of a new monthly magazine issued by the Independent Labor Party. The leading contributors to the first number, Mar., 1908, were Karl Kautsky J. Ramsay MacDonald, M. P., and Philip snowden, M. P. "Some Unpublished Letters of Marx and Engels" were also a feature.

Recently a debate was held at Oxford University by the Union, the premier debating society, on the question: "That under modern industrial conditions the public ownership of land and capital is essential to the welfare of the community". Philip Snowden, M. P., was the fifth speaker, closing for the Socialists, the affirmative and negative sides being represented by two speakers each. At the conclusion of the debate the vote on the resolution was 214 for and 238 against. This was quite beyond what the Socialists expected and it taken as a sign of Socialism's progress in the staid old university.

On an amendment introduced in the House of Commons, to reduce armaments, the Labor Party voted solidly for it, altho it was defeated by a heavy majority.

Keir Hardie is expected to land in England on Monday next, from his trip thru the East. He will be given welcome meeting in London, on

Will Thorne, M. P. suffered from a severe accident while on his way from a mass meeting at Chesterfield and at last reports was confined to his home and would be for some time to come

Germany.

The German Government has made perhaps the most monstrous proposal ever made in modern times by a government that has claims to be civilized in a capitalist sense. It is proposed that meetings shall only be allowed to be held in the German language. When it is considered that there are large numbers of French, Danes, Poles and other nationalities with full rights as subjects of the Ger-

man Empire, and not only that, but that the requirements of capitalism bring large numbers of foreign workers to Germany, and that most of these, being unable to speak the German language, will be unable to meet at all or to make their grievances known, for such numbers of German subjects this law means a loss of practically all their political rights. A characteristic Liberal amendment would leave it open to the Government to allow exceptions — a provision which would be more than useless because it would always be applied against the Labor movement. That'the workers will find a way to defeat these little dodges of their opponents there can be no doubt, and thus it will eventually contribute to the strengthening of the labor movement-the more so as it will help to make them independent of the existing state by throwing them back entirely on their own resources in the endeavors to counteract the mean tricks of those in power. In fact, we may say that the harder our opponents fight us the better for the development of Socialism, which flourishes so much the better the harder the fight. But in the first place it is to be feared that the results of these measures will be to strengthen the hold of the national parties on the workers. That disadvantage which we must take into account is a serious set-off to the advantages, must be allowed, but will probably only be temporary in nature, as it is impossible for national parties to satisfy the economic demands of the workers .- J. B. Askew in Lendon "Justice".

The Italian Chamber of Deputies rejected by a large majority a motion made by a Socialist deputy, Bissolati, to abolish religious instruction in the schools and to substitute secular edu-cation. To abolish was 60 for, and 347 votes against.

Russia.

The Tsar is asking for more funds for his butchers and jailors. The Duma has been asked for \$1,000,000 to enlarge Russian prisons, which are overcrowded. The number of prisoners has increased 111 per cent since 1903. In January, 1908, the total number was 159,537, and in February 165,588, of whom 13,000 were political prison ers.

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I told him to hurry. What right have you to tell him to

hurry? I pay him to hurry. What do you pay him?

Two dollars a day. Where do you get the money to pay him with?

I sell bricks. Who makes the bricks? He does. How many bricks does he make?

Twenty-four men can make 24,000 How much do bricks sell for? Seven dollars a thousand. You give him \$2 and keep the rest?

Then instead of you paying him, he really pays you \$5 a day for standing around and telling him to hurry?

Well, but I own the machinery. How did you get the machinery? Sold bricks and bought it. Who made those bricks?

Shut up; you'll wake the fools up and then they'll make bricks for them-selves.—Machinists' Monthly Journal. -Readers of Socialist papers be-

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ONWARD!

By E. W. Wheat.

"Unhasting, unresting," In the strife let us tire not;

Our striving for justice,-Bear fruit that will die not.

THE MEXICAN REBELS

Attorneys Harriman and Holstan

who are defending the Mexican Revolutionists, Morgan, Villarreal, Rivera, and others, have issued the following

"At a hearing before Judge Ross a ground, as these men are wanted in Mexico. This confirms the contention of the victims that regardless of the charges the prosecution is at the instance and request of the Mexican government. The writ of habeas corpus has been denied, and the men have been ordered removed to Arizona for trial for an alleged conspiracy to

Be "onward!" our watchword, The the end we may see not.

Our work that men count not,— May, long ere looked for,

ISSUE A STATEMENT.

San Francisco, when Magon et al. applied for a writ of habeas corpus, Atorney-General Bonaparte wired a request to the district attorney to resist the application on every possible ground, as these men are wanted in

PABLO IGLESIAS ON

THE GENERAL STRIKE.

The review recently established by our Spanish comrades in Madrid, "El Socialismo", contains in its first number an article by Pablo Iglesias of "The General Strike". Comrade Iglesias says in part:

"When the general strike is talked of, are we to understand a movement in which the majority of the working men of a nation will participate? But if such a movement takes place; if the majority of the proletarians are in a position to engage in such a conflict if their organization is strong enough and their political action vigorous enough, what will then be necessary is not that they simply fold their arms in order to obtain a general amelioration; they must then use for their own ad vantage their enormous accumulated energy; they must proceed at once to revolutionary action, taking the capitalist fortress by storm and putting an end to the domination of the exploiting class.

"And let it not be said that this result would be obtained as well by the general strike.

"If what is claimed is that the working class should have recourse-when it is in aposition to do so-to the use of violence to wrest power from the hands of the hostile class, then let this be said clearly, and let us not talk of the general strike.

"In fact, the partizans of the gen-eral strike—the majority of them, at least-hardly concern themselves with the social revolution in the modern sense of that term. The proof of this is the fact that they do nothing of what is necessary to prepare that revolution. Their manner of preparing strikes produces a certain effect-lt pushes the workers into revolutionary action unseasonably, when almost the whole of the proletariat lacks a clear consciousness of its class interests and lacks the union and organization indispensable for such action.

"As for an international general strike, a thing which is advocated chiefly in those countries where there is hardly any organization, I regard it as a dream and the propaganda made for it seems to me prejudicial to the movement, because it puts the workers under the obligation of undertaking acts contrary to their interests.

What we ought to do is to increase as much as possible the organization of the workers, as well on the political as on the economic field, and to prepare the way, not for the workers to fold their arms, but for them to wrest the power in a revolutionary manner from the capitalist class."

ANOTHER ROTTEN PILLAR.

The attempt to break the will of brought forth some interesting facts regarding the labor skinner. A former postmaster of the town testified that Snell had once kept a private box in the postoffice and three school girls kept private letter boxes paid for by the millionaire. Letters and money frequently passed between Snell and the girls. Another witness testified that it was a wonder he was not killed instead of being allowed to die a natural death.

When the question of labor troubles came up Snell expressed himself forcibly and clearly. He said "the only way to handle the laboring people is to skin them. I have accumulated \$3,000,000 and every cent of it was made that way. If I had made an honest dollar I would burn it up.

It is needless to remark that million aire Suell was a "pillar of society", a guardian of the "home" and possessed that "business ability" that Mallock ascerts 43 so essential to civilization For these reasons he naturally found himself opposed to Socialism.

CAPITALIST VALUES.

A "lady" speaking before the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs the other day stated that "women need to become educated in the science of household work, since we are obliged to put up with the sort of animals we now have in our

From the same state comes the news

that George J. Gould's bulldog, valued at \$5,000, was poisoned either by accident or design. The girl in the kitchen is reduced to an animal of no worth by feminine parasites, while a bull pup's death is mourned to the tune of \$5,000. How capitalist society mixes values! Of the three the choice of the average workingman, so far as their use to society is concerned, would be in the following order: The kitchen girl, the bulldog and, if forced to choose, the idle woman beneath both Any way it is figured something must be said in favor of the dog, as it has not learned the capitalist vice of add-ing insult to wrong. Trusts Growing in Europe, Too.

The trusts are growing in Europe as well as in the United States. One issue of a French paper brings us news of four important consolidations of capital. Three of the largest metal working companies of Russia have been fused with a joint capital of 80,000,000 rubles. The petroleum companies of the Austrian Empire have formed an agreement by which the price of their product is raised more than 7 per cent. Negotiations are der way for the merging of the principal wire manufacturing companies of Beigium. The of the great French of Beigium. The of the great French metal manufacturing corporations, the Sambre-et-Moselle and the Phoenix, have effected a merger with an increase of capital. Wherever capitalism exists, the same tendencies show themselves—among them the irresistible tendency to concentration, which helps to prepare the way for the comDENTISTS.

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A NEW SOCIALIST WEEKLY.

The Socialists of Denver, Colo., have started a new Socialist weekly entitled "Commonwealth". It is a four-page paper filled with contributions and editorials as well as an excellent trade-union and Socialist directory. The managing editor is J. W. Martin. formerly State Secretary. The subscription price is 50 cents a year.

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LABOR DIRECTORY.

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

CARL RAHM CLUB (MITRICIANS' UN-ION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubhouse, 245-247 E. Sith street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ier, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL UNION No. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 248 Fast S4th street, Financial Secretary, Jos Maeiter, 542 E. 150th street, City: Record-ing Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1992 An-thony avenue, Bronx.

CNITED JOHRNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-10N meets second and jourth Mon-days in Links' Assembly Recoms, 221-228 Rast Thirty-eighth street.

LAROR SECRETARIAT. — Delegate meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 520 Broadway, R. 708. Address correspondence to Labor

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA -- Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elisabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thurs-day in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th st., New York City.

BROOKLYN, 22d A. D., Br. 1 (American), meets the second and fourth Friday at 675 Glenmore avenue; Br. 3 (German), meets the second Monday of the month at 675 Glenmore avenue.

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GENTLEMES

The Bronx Boro Agitation Committee met Wednesday, March 11. The Western Federation of Miners acknowledged receipt of \$50. Bills of The Worker and Socialist Literature Co., amounting to \$52 and \$4 cents were ordered paid, and \$10 worth of subscription cards for The Worker were ordered. In view of recent action of National Committee, it was decided to abandon the holding of a "Unity" meeting. Bronx Labor Lecture Committee reported having sent 75 letters to labor organizations offering speakers. Carpenters and Johnes'

having sent 75 letters to labor erganizations offering speakers. Carpenters and Joiners' Union, Br. 483 and 464 responded. Comrade Lewis will be sent. It was decided to discontinue Suaday morning lectures at the end of March. Committee from the Bronx Labor Council reported that that body desired to hold meeting on or about April 5 to protest against recent anti-labor decisions and requested speakers. Report resions and requested speakers.

to protest against recent anti-labor decisions and requested speakers. Report received and request granted. One German
and two English speakers will be secured
for this meeting, preferably Courades Burr,
Cassidy, and Hillquit. Speakers will also
be sent to the W. S. & D. I. S., Br. 6,
Sunday, April 5, and Brach 179, Sunday,
April 19. Comrade Oneal was instructed to
attend and speak at the meeting of the
Iron Workers' and Engineers' Union, March
12. Branches are urged to sent delegates
to the Workingmen's Progressive Society
who will attend meetings. Robinson, Oneal,
Baetsch, and Rosen were appointed to contribute articles in German am English to
the program of the above society's fair. A
number of delegates took blank programs
and pledged themselves to accure advertisements.

The mock trial of Byrd vs. Corey will be given by the Rand Debating Club at th

Court of Special Sessions, Part 23, at the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, on

Br. 1 of the 32d A. D. will discuss the

question of "immigration" at the next meeting to be held in Metropolis Hall, One Hundred and Forty-second street and Third avenue, Friday evening, March 27. The West Side Agitation Committee will

hold a meeting at 585 Eighth avenue on

nois a meeting at our regards avenue on Saturday evening. March 21, to discuss presidential and vice-presidential candi-dates. All comrades may take part in the discussion, after which a balon will be taken. In order to get an expression of

taken. In order to get an expression of the West Side membership only members in this district will be permitted to vote. The Cty Executive Committee will be re-quested to hold meetings in the commercial district early, and also that the first leaflet for out-door meetings should deal with our victory in the courts for free sweeth.

A special meeting of Br. 1 of the 231
A. D. will be held at 15 McDongai street,
2:30-p, m., on Sunday, March 22, for the
purpose of nominating delegates to represent Kings County at the national conven-

The 1st and 2d A. D. meeting adopted a resolution disapproving meeting adopted a resolution disapproving of the formation of the "Prologarian Society" for "Internal propaganda".

2 of the 23d A. D. has received 160

Br. 2 of the 23d A. D. has received 1st tickets for the "Dally Call", and also spe

Kings County.

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PARTY NEWS

National.

have been granted to locals in ed states as follows: Empire, 5 members: Alamagordo, N. M., 10 rs; Avis, 6 members; Cloudcroft, 6 rs; Lloyd, 14 members,

special assessment of 35 cents to mileage for delegates to the nahe present month. The National Commit-ce provided for its payment during Febru March. Final returns of prouse mps and cash should be made to the cional Office by the state secretaries not to than April 15. Further remittances

The convention hall for the state con-ation of Iowa has been changed. The avention will meet in Homesteaders Hall, ner of Fourth and Mulberry street, Des

The price list for party supplies is pub-thed in the February issue of the Official containy Bulletin, besides the list has been iled to all locals. All persons ordering

a Gonzion of Charleroi, Pa., editor T. Union Des Travalleurs', will fill a suber of lecture dates in New England, ginning about April 1. The lectures will the French language, and locals dedug dates should file applications.

G. Bertelli (Italian) of Chicago, editor of La Parola De Socialisti', beginning April will fill a number of dates in Indiana. is, and Misorri. Locals desfring an Geo. B. Kitne of McMechen and G. W. de of Huntington were re-elected Secretary and member of the Nationamittee respectively for West Vir

following National Committee motion was adopted by the following vote; Yes, 36; no, 6; not voting, 22;

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 as makers of other parties are or may be called Socialists, but that the Socialist Party gladly luvite all those who believe in its principles to become affiliated members.

The County Executive Committee of Loal Los Angeles County, Cdl., advises that il contributions to the Mexican Defense and be sent to Mrs. Mamie Shea, 688

onth avenue, Los Angeles. National Committeemen Walker and learns of New Jersey have submitted the owing motion and comment:

That the National Secretary be and is hereby directed to apportion the payment of mileage of delegates to the national convention from the several states and territories on the basis of payment into the national treasury of the special assessment by the respective states and territories and that delegates be considered in arrears and not entitled to a seat in the convention of the participate in the work of the convention as accredited delegates for whom the per capita assessment has not been paid.

COMMENT.

COMMENT.

We are directed by our State Committee to offer this motion, and we are in hearty accord with our instructions for the reason hat New Jersey has nothing to lose or fear by the passage of such motion.

While New Jersey lets that she is honsetty entitled to seven delegates, she bows the decision of the National Office and fill send six or that number for which she offects per capita assessment, providing he above motion is carried. If New Jersey Inds, for financial reasons, she can reflect the special assessment from but six undeed members, she would not feel justified in exacting any sum from the national treasury in excess of such payment, and in the final test the collection of the regulta assessment she can show a membership of but six hundred, she would feel a honor bound to limit her delegation to say mander or pay the excess out of her was treastry.

The Constitution, Sec. 4, Art. X, upon subject of representation in the na-nal convention, reads as follows:

Each state and territory being entitled one delegate at large, and one additional egate for every two hundred members good standing."

good standing."
It is therefore held that the purpose
aght by the above motion involves a constational charge. The motion should
openly appear in 'he form of an amendnt to the constitution, and follow the
pular course in such cases.

Nominations for members of a sub-committee of the National Committee to arrange the rules and order of business for the national convention closed March 10.

Acceptances and declinations will close March 20.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS AND LECTUR-

James H. Brower: Oklahoma, under di-etton of State Committee.

John C. Chase: Montana, under direction

***** Committee.

Stanley J. Clark: Arkansas, under direc-

te Committee.

Goebel: March 22. Greenfield,
ch 23. Flichberg: March 24. Leolarch 25. Pittsfield; March 26.
March 27. 28th, open.
ckenberg: Wyoming, under diState Committee. irkpatrick: Pennsylvania, under State Committee.

f State Committee. Ilkins: Peunsylvania, under di-State Committee. Work: Idaho, under direction

rative Committee of the Essex ty Socialist Federation has perfected for vigorous agitation from now until residential election. James F. Carey Rev. William Hyde will debate the tion of Socialism in Haverbill Hail, aday, April 3. The debate is expected a lag drawing card for northern Escounty. The Beverty and Salem clubs get the services of County Literature at John D. MacLean for two weeks. Let N. Heath resigned as county secriteesurer. Charles H. Morrill of Haverwill serve until the meeting in Laws, June 7. It was recommended that ne 7. It was recommended that elect two woman members and two delegates to the national conven-

loston will meet March 26. Nomi-rill be made for delegates to the

convention.

ton and Bridgewater Clubs came
and Bridgewater Clubs came
he Sandwich Club, which recently
ed, is actively at work along Cape
retury Carey will open street, agiHaverhill, Saturday afternoon,
at 2 p. m. He will also debate
Rev. William Hyde in Faneuil
teh 18. The Newton Club is ardebate between the same persons

sible and make full returns by April. Geo.

H. Goebel returned to fill dates made by several clubs. His previous trip was very satisfactory.

New Jersey.

A permanent stenographer and type-writer will soon be employed by the Essex County Committee. A committee to handle this project has been elected, and any person having suggestions to make, or who desires any information on the sub-ject is requested to correspond with Leooold Pawel, 238 Washington street, or with Roland B. Gron, 230 Washington street,

On Surday, March 29, Sol Fieldman wil

on Sunday, March 22, Sol Fieldmin delate in Proctor's Theatre. Full details will be submitted later.

A special meeting of Local Essex will be held Sunday afternoon, March 22 All comrades are urged to be present. "Daily Call" Fair tickets have been distributed to the rious branches by the county secretary.
The Menday night lectures have prove

so successful that it has been found nece sary to purchase 100 new folding chairs to properly seat the crowd and to dispose of the pool table and turn the room into read

ing and study rooms.

Local Hudson County will celebrate Local Hudson County will celebrate March events Saturday evening, March 21, at Grand View Hall, Ogden avenue and Ferry street, Jersey City. The program contains, among many attractions, the German play, "Der Weberstreik", and Frederick Krafft's family drama, "Love's Energy", which was cancelair written for this my", which was especially written for this occasion. Owing to the strict excise laws the performance will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Doors will be open at 7.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA. The Campaign Committee has filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth in Harrisburg petitions for nominations at the April primary elections for the following offices: Five Congressional Districts (Na-tional), three State Senatorial and 17 State Representative Districts. Also filed two pe itions for nominations for Judges of the

The financial secretary of the Campaign Committee reports receipts for the ending March 15 of \$11.42.

The committee to arrange for the state convention meets every Monday night at 8 p. m. In headquarters until further notice. This committee will arrange for the meet-ings of the convention and for the enter-

tainment of the delogates.

The Ways and Means Committee is considering the holding of a fair or bazaar

about May 1. Comrades, don't forget that there is good coffee for sale in headquarters, two grades 20 cents and 25 cents per pound. Profits go

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Local Allegheny County has nominated andidates for Congress, State Senate and Legislature, Judiciary and county officers. The following comrades were elected as lelegates to the state convention: delegates to the state convention: Wm.
Adams, John S. Holmes, Alfred Leach, Jas.
McCarthy, Geo, T. McConnell, Fred. L.
Schwartz, F. A. Silvis, and J. W. Slayton.
All candidates of the party must be voted for at the primaries on Saturday, April-11 from 2 to 8 p. m. Party members are urged to attend and vote for the Socialis candidates.

The State Committee met at New Haven, Sunday, March 8. Robert R. Dittmar of Derby and P. M. Christensen of Hartford were seafed. Present: Christensen, Dittmer, Bock, Hummell, Peach, Berger, Klap proth, Applegate, DeSheen, and Beardsley State Secretary reported total receipts, \$73.30: paid to State Treasurer, \$73.30. State Treasurer reported, balance last meeting, \$1.05; received from State Secretary, \$13.30; total, \$74.35; expenditures, \$25.56; balance, \$48.70. Reports referred to auditors. Ulysses G. Jessop of Hampton was accepted as member-at-large. State Secretary will make dates in October for Algernon Lee of New York. An English and Italian speaker will be sent to strengthen Local Hamden. A committee of three was elected to get a location for th state picule. State Secretary will notify locals that they should hold protest meet-ings against the Peprose Bill and the Dick Militia Bill: will also ask other state secre taries to do the same. Next meeting in Hartford at the 100ms of the Jewish branch, 9 Morgan street, Sunday, March 22,

making a tour of the state and is meeting with large and appreciative audiences. Dr. Krishna is a fine speaker, witty, logical, clean and above all a master of the Socialist philosophy, and should be heard by every reader of The Worker who lives in the vicinity of piaces in which he will speak.

Maine.

Lewiston on April 20. The state constitu-tion requires that all official candidates be selected thru a referendum vote of the membership, previous to the convention. And such selection is now being made. And such selection is now being made.
There are very encouraging signs of renewed activity in Maine thru increase in membership and contributions. The Executive Board is preparing for a vigorous campaign next summer. National Organizer Goebol recently made a brief tour of the state, and on all sides are heard expression of satis-faction with his work and the desire to have him return for an extended tour.

Wisconsin.

The factory campaign in Milwaukee is now on. On March 11 John Collins of Chicago spoke at the gates of the Harvester Works to about 500 men. Comrade Collins says it was the best open-sir meeting he ever addressed and that the men listened with such attention that "It was like a

The candidates of the various parties spoke at St. James' Church, Milwaukee, last Tuesday. Alderman Seidel, Socialist candidate for Mayor, said, among other good things, that the absence of anarchists in Milwaukee was simply due to the educational activity of the Milwaukee Socialists. "When we began our work in the city," said Comrade Seidel, "there were a good many anarchists here. Now we have educated them out of anarchism." This fact is a good reply to the effort of the capitalist press to hold Socialists responsible for anarchistic outbreaks.

About 45,000 copies of the leaflet entitled "Social Democracy Destined to Save Civilization", and 19,000 copies of the "Social Democratic Heraid" and the "Wahrheit" were distributed in Milwaukee last Sunday. The leaflets were in five different languages.

New York State.

following nominations for delegates national conventions from the upcounties have been made: District Mark Pelser and Wm. Burckie; District Mark Pelser and Wm. Burckie; District Mark Pelser and Wm. Burckie; District Mark Pelser and Johnstown, a E. S. Timmerman of Johnstown, Cole of Schengetage, E. M. Namili

of Schene-tady, R. R. Hunt of Schenectady, Jas. A. Munson, Watertown; District No. 6, Gustave A. Strebel of Syracuse and Wm. W. Arland of Corning; District No. 7, Wm. Fuhrman of Rochester and John A. Vander Boch of Aubura; District No. 8, August Klenke of Buffulo and P. V. Cargill of Olean. Those who have so far accepted the nomination are: Mark Pelser of Queens County: John Sparge of Yonkers: Wesley E. Cole of Schenectady; Jas. A. Munson of Watertown; Wm. W. Arland of Corning; Wm. Fuhrman of Rochester; John H. Van-der Boch of Auburn; August Klenke of Buffalo and P. V. Cargill of Olean.

Local Corning, thru its Secretary, Com-rade Arland, requests publication of the following copy of a letter to Acting State

rade Arland, requests publication of the following copy of a letter to Acting State Secretary Solomon:

We note by the minutes of the last meeting of the State Committee that a ruling was made which practically disfranchises the members of the State Committee outside of Greafer New York, for this ruling that only members of the State Committee actually present are entitled to vote in the election of a state organizer, can be held to apply to other matters. Conrades, this ruling is radically wrong and unjust to the up-state membership of the party, and is directly contrary to a ruling made by the State Committee sometime in March, 1907, which held that the local goorum was really but a State Executive Committee and that its actions could be appealed for a vote of the entire State Committee. As to which ruling is constitutional I will not attempt to argue, but the ruling of March 3, 1908, is unjust. If it is constitutional then our constitution stands sadly in need of change. The manner in which our State Committee is constituted is decidedly wrong. Up-state members to the State Committee are elected, from year to year, and have practically no volce and bo vote whatever in the affairs of the party, made so by the fact that they have no vote unless present at the sessions of the State Committee, in New York, and none can be there on account of prohibitory expense. We should have a State Committee and a State Executive Committee to that all members through the state can have a volce and vote. It is a fact that under our State Committee, as at present constituted, the up-state members are put in active touch with the State Committee, and so do not have a suffi. Aut understanding of them to take the laterest that they should. Until the up-state members are put in active touch with the State Committee, and so with all other locals in the state they will remain as disorganized units, as they now are, instead of active parts of one cohestve body as they should be. This, to our minds, is one of the most important matters

Local Syraense warns comrades against an individual who goes under the name of "Max Goehring", claiming to hall from Germany and a personal friend of promistory of losses sustained in the San Fran cisco fire. His particular game is to bor-row money from comrades and then skip to the next town. Several up-state comrades have been swindled and others should watch

The General Committee met Saturday evening, March 14. Morris Winchevsky was seated from the 8th A. D., Andrew DeMili from the 23d A. D. and Thure Nordin and Edward Wilska from Finnish branches. Forty-one applications were received. Communications received as follows: From Na-tional Secretary and action taken; also from the 11th A. D. (endorsed by 1st and 25th and 9th A. D.), asking for referendum on change of basis of representation from ten to twenty; from Acting State Secretary, in reference to place and date of holding state convention. Motion that the Boro of Manhattan and July 4 and 5 be the place and time. From Acting State Secretary in regard to extra delegate for New York County to state convention, making eight in all; from German Branch of the 1st and 25th A. D. in regard to change in character of General and Executive Committees, which was referred to the com-mittee on by-laws; from the Finnish Uptown Branch, preferring charges against Comrades Luodo and Westerlund, and from Lina E. Gano, vice-president of the Women Teachers' Association, asking endorse-ment of resolution in regard to Teachers' Equal Pay Bill, which was referred to the City Executive Committee, as was also the proposed referendum. Comrade Hunter called attention to a proposed lecture by Father McGrali at the West Side Headquarters, and, after a lengthy discussion, a mo-tion was passed to request that the lecture he not held. Editorial in Chicago "Daily he not held. Editorial in Chicago "Dally Socialist" of March 11, "Union Labor and Labor Parties", suggested as desirable for reprint in pamphlet form for general distri-bution and referred to Executive Commit-tee. Announcement that 5,000 tickets for "Daily Call" Fair were ready for distribu-tion to branches. Propiganda in trade un-ious and craft organizations advocated and Executive Committee requested to take note. Comrade Paulitsch to explain his plan. Organizer requested to get information from districts as to number of grapes. tion from districts as to number of errors in election lists, also that Executive Committee take steps to safeguard interests of Socialist voters. Recommendations of Executive Committee of March 2 and 9 concurred in, with exception of division being taken by rising vote and appointment of tellers by chair for each session. Motion carried that in the election of delegates to the state convention the Executive Comthe state convention the Executive Com-mittee be authorized to apportion the dele-gates among the various Agitation Districts in proportion to the number of due stamps bought during the months of January, Feb-ruary, and March.

ruary, and March.

The City Executive Committee met on March 16. Comrade Oppenhelmer in the chair. Present: Edwards, Rapaport, Wells, Raetsch, Kopf, Gill, Spindler, Raphael, Ortland, Stahl. Oppenhelmer, and Solomen. Absent with excuse, Lee, Berlin, and Starling. Fight applications were referred to the General Committee. Comrade Lee resigned as delegate to the Unemployed Conference on account of sekness in the famference on account of sickness in the famly and lack of time. The First Agitation ily and lack of time. The First Agitation Committee reported that a pamphlet is in preparation by Comrade Sanial to be trans-lated into Jewish. West Side reported well attended lectures; will act on the McGrail, lecture at next meeting. The Bronx re-ported that a joint mass meeting on the court decisions will be arranged by the Bronx Labor Council and the Bronx Agitation Committee in April. The Organizer re-ported that the Commune celebration will probably bring a surplus between \$15) and \$200; letters were sent to subdivisions with gates to the national convention. Amend-ment to the by-laws will be sent out at once. Returns should reach the Organizer not later than April 25. Edwards and Opnot later than April 25. Edwards and Op-penheimer were elected to ascertain whether the leafest issued by Local St. Louis could be adapted for use by Local New York. Comrade Slobodin will be asked to bring legal action compelling the Board of Elections to make corrections in misen-rolled Socialist voters. The request of the Women Teachers' Association for endorse-ment of the bill providing for equal

********* Gill and Oppenhelmer to secure the necesary information. The Organier will com-nunicate with the Bronx and Harlem Agi-SURPRISINGLY BEAUTIFUL municate with the Bronx and Harlem Agi-tation Committees giving information about plate matter issued by the National Office. Chas. Wells was elected delegate to the Unemployed Conference. Decided to recom-mend to the General Committee that three large in-door meetings be arranged to cele-brate the Pirst of May. The Organizer will make the necessary arrangements for the plenic of the local on June 7 and report later.

that were never occupied before, Steam Heat. Hot Water, Ice Box, Rath, Medicine Chest, Tiled Halls, Ikooms prettily Decorated, private Dumbwalter, and a lot of other conveniences. High ground, pure air, near Bronx Park, at entrance to Crotona Park, 2 blocks to Subway.

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"Refawm" at Newport.

Our "best people" are going to be-'refawm", you proletarians!

cial assessment stamps.

Br. 1 of the 5th and 23d A. D. contributed \$2 to the Unemployed Conference.

"Daily Call" Fair tickets can be secured. The first dinner of the Projectarian Society will be held on Schulday Merch 2L, at Klein's Hall, 20t E. Eighty-sixth street, at speaker and William Kohn chairman. An agreeable mustral program has been arranged. Tickets are 40 cents. Members of the society are requested to notify the financial secretary, Robert Raphael, 250 W. One Humbred and Twenty fifth street, how many tickets they will require for themselvee and guests. Notification must be made at least twenty four hours in advance of the for the dinner.

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rejoice at the "news" from Newport that the "older set" will take control and abolish monkey dinners. The constant meeting with their equals has produced monotony and they will now try to secure some variety among their two-legged associates. Dignified luncheons, dinners and parties will replace the entertainment formerly provided by the monks. Yes, "refawm" has seized Newport and all social wrongs will be adjusted and vulgar display will be abolished. Three cheers for

Proletarian Dinner.

Sp. m. Informal reception will be held at half-jack seven. Subject for after-dinner discussion will be "The Projetarian Sphit". George Van Name will be the opening spenker and William Kohn chairman. An

*

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dings. Meeting Rooms open from May 1. Banquet Rooms, Bowling Alleys, Pool and Billiard Room.

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books ever published for students who want to study Socialism. It is a systematic and orderly statement of the whole Marxian system, showing how its various parts are so closely linked is a logical absurdity. It is just the led by the shallow phrase that calls Socialism "only an economic ques-

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The Executive Committee uset March 9. Letter from State Committee, in regards to state convention, referred to County Committee, and recommended the County Committee to see the State Committee, to hold only one convention. Recommended the County Committee to adopt the following amendment to Section 1. Articles VII of the by-laws: "The Executive Committee of Local Kings County shall consist at the officers of the local, the division on itsers and seven members, to be elected the County Committee. All previous rule amendments not consistent with this bendment For sale at all Socialist headquarters TO FOLLOW. tronize our advertier Contl ped on pa-

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PARTY NEWS.

inued from page 5 repealed." Organizer reported out assessment stamps, member-ds, "Dairy Call" Fair tickets, and to branches in regards to enrolled to perments on tekens and stemps to see to financial secretary; that the Committee had increased the number as a failure: that the Unemployed Con-rance met: 40 organizations represented: ily a few of the districts sent delegates: sected a secretary and three delegates to be New York Conference; that the Con-rence decided that the different organizaar represented should hear the expense he Conterence, that only six branches sent in their vote for National Con-cemen, had 200 ballots printed, recon-de that the State Committee pay for ting of ballots; that he has had ead an and Jewish leaflets; that he n meeting of the Grievance Commit March 11; that he was unable to ge oursele Haywood to speak; recommended hat each branch nominate four candidates a national convention, nominations to see March 28, delegates to be elected by referendum. Decided to leave the matter of leaflets in the hands of the Organizer. Secretary reported \$27.60 and \$3 on hand; owed to local by stamps and books, \$73, Green ing paper file for Tae orker in barber shops. Stuyvesant: 6.h. D., steady increase in membership, ar-aging for a festival to raise fonds for he coming campaign; senting letters to prolled voters. South Brooklyn; Have the letters to enrolled voters of the 7th D; now giving the district a personal will try to organize a Polish canvass; will try to organize a Polish branch; has resigned as organizer of Br. L. The and 16th A. D.; will devote all his lime to division work. Br. 2, 9th A. D.; are very successful in their agitation at the Unitarian Church; resolution was adopted demanding that the city authori-ties provide work for the unemployed; that they start work on the market and public schools at once; coules sent to city officials. they start work on the market and public chools at once; copies sent to city officials. It. 3, 9th A. D. held a successful meeting Saturday alght; good attendance; colection exceeded expense. Br. 4, 9th L. D.: Very active; membership steadily acreasing; are taking up aritation for The Worker. Br. 2, 16th A. D., dead; will try build it up; 18th A. D., very active; at he Parkside Church Rev. Long very successful; many old members of his congreation leaving; new members rapidly taking hely places. That the South Brooklyn Diliston had decided that each branch would cutribute a certain sum so to be able to ave good speakers during the next camelyn. The Boro Park Sunday School is cogressing. The Young Socialist League edd a successful meeting, with Dr. Krishas as speaker. The 7th, 8th, and 12th D. are making arrangements for a club D are making arrangements for a club as; 9th and 16th A. D. are supplying Worker to barber shops and news-ds. Instructed Organiser to make ar-rements with three or four good speakers, to secure them for one week each dur-ing next campaign. Comrado Pauly report-ed The Worker Conference securing a list of The Worker subscribers in Brooklyn and comparing them with the envolled votors' omparing them with the enrolled voter list and finding that the carolled voter were not subscribers, and many subscrib-ers not enrolled. Recommended that the enrollment and subscribers' lists be worked

stematically.
The Central Committee met March 14 Credentials Committee reported 1st and 2d A. D. entitled to 2 delegates; 3d A. D., 1; 6th A. D., 1; 5th A. D., Br. 1 of 28, 4; 6th A. D., 2; 7th A. D., 1; 8th A. D., 1; 9th and 18th A. D., 5; 9th A. D., Br. 2, 4; 9th A. D., Br. 3, 2; 9th A. D., Br. 4, 4; 10th and 11th A. D., 2; 12th A. D., 5; 18th and 21st A. D., 1; 14th and 15th A. D., 2; 18th. A. D., 5; 19th A. D., 1; 20th A. D., 6; 224, D. Br. 1, 3; 22d A. D., Br. 2, 1; 23d A. Br. 2, 3. Credentials received from 6.h D. Motion carried that branches be allowed to send in a supplementary report and those who can show enough members in good standing send delegates. Dele-gate from 6th A. D. sented until next te from 6th A. D. seated until next eting. Communications received from Acting State Secretary, Kerr & Co. and from Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union. Bills none. Grievance Committee reported finding M. Halperin of the 18th A. D. gulity of acting as an alternate delegate to the
lepublican convention and Halperin was
expelled by a vote of 80 in favor, against
none. Commade Wolf reported State Secretary Chase offered bis resignation. Them. tary Chase offered his resignation. Unemployed Conference: Comrade Behringer re-ports parade postponed and fands needed to meet expenses. "Daily Call" Fair Con-ference: Comrade Lipes urges comrades to sell tickets and secure prizes. Comrade Hill reported having 3,000 additional tick-"Dally Call" Fair Conets for labor organizations and requested Central Committee to appoint a committee to take charge of same; 6th A. D. reported assessment stamps sold, and will hold a loker on March 28; 9th A. D., Br. 1, two legates' seats declared vacant, absent fire meetings; 18th A. D. reported progress and on Sunday, March 22, will have Con-gressman Geo. Waldo at their lecture gressman Geo. White at the forum.; 20th A. D., two delegates seats declared vacant; 22d A. D. reported holding a woman's suffrage meeting and donating \$1 to Unemployed Conference; 23d A. D., Rr. 2. will hold a Commune Festival on March 18; committee visiting entolled voters with good results; Social Science Club started in district. Financial Secretary Proceedings of the Committee Visiting Visiting

tary reported 22 applications for member-ship; receipts, \$55.56; expenses, \$85, bel-ance, \$140.56. Motion that recommenda-

tion of Executive Committee that only one state convention be held and State Com

matter at the next meeting of State Com-mittee; carried. Central Committee decid-ed on Brooklyn as their choice for the state corvention. Recommendation of Ex-ecutive Committee that Section 1 of Article

ecutive Committee that Section 1 of Article VII of by-laws be amended as follows: The Executive Committee of Local Kings shall consist of the officers of the local, the di-

vision organizers and seven members to be elected by County Committee. All previous rules or amendments not consistent with the amendment are hereby repealed." Mo-

tion that it be advanced to second reeding: carried. Organizer recommends meeting in Laber Lyceum, May 1. Bill received from

The Worker meant for Labor Lyceum As-

sociation received. Communication from 10th and 11th A. D., enclosing referendum

votes and stating that as there would not be a regular meeting before closed had taken vote by mail. Organizer reports this against the constitution. Motion that we abide by the constitution and vote cannot

by counted; carried. Decided to have no

he counted the party press calling upon comrades to celebrate May buy at the New York Laker Temple, "Dally Call" Fair, ander Lee, Vanderporten, Sparro, and

en be instructed to bring up the

mittee recommends to the delegates that they bring before the branches the ques-tion of the consolidation of the different 30. tion of the consolidation of the different 80-cialist papers for discussion.

Queens County.

Branch Wyckoff Heights accepted one new member at the meeting on March 9. Perchase of a floral design for our late Comrade Burns was endorsed. Christmas Festival Committee's report was accepted and committee discharged. Balance in treasury, \$75.08. A committee of five to distribute literature was elected and two delegates elected to the "Daily Call" Conference. Mark Peisser and W. Burkle were Mark Peiser and W. Burkle were nominated for delegate to the national con-vention. Peiser, Hennessey, Froelich, and Barns were elected to the Unemployed Conference and Comrade Hennesey's son was accepted as an hotorary member. Subject for discussion at next meeting will be: uld the Socialist Party Endorse the

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.

New York City.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2).

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—Dr. W. R. C. Latson, "What is Hight and What is Wrong,"

HARLEM LIBERAL ALLIANCE, Fraternity Hall, 106 W. One Hundred and Sixteenth street, 8:30 p. m.—Symposium: "What Life Means to Me". Anna Mercy, Bessie Lorine, M. Heien Schloss.

GTH A. D. 235 E. Third street, 8 p. m.—Bobert Hunter. "Socialism in Europe".

20TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Julius Hopp. "The Socialist Dramatic Movement". Also a reading of "The Dolis", a one-act play.

SUNDAY, MARCH 22.

SUNDAY, MARCH 22.

SUNDAY, MARCH 22.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-dith street, 8 p. m.—Robert Hunter, "The power of Labor".

BEONN EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE, 1607 Washington avenue, 2:30 p. m.—Alexapter Boson, "The Schools of To-morrow".

McKINLEY HALL (Bronx), One Hundred and Shiy, nintu street and Boston Road, 10:45 a. m.—L. W. Laidler. "Is Socialism un. American?"

WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 585 Eighth avenue, 8:30 p. m.—Eugene Wood "Woman—The Puzzle".

RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth street, 11 a. m.—Prof. Henry E. Crompton. "The Basis of Evolutionary Science".

CHURCH OF THE ASCESSION, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, 8 p. m.—Alexander Irvine. "Anticipations of Modern Socialism".

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Bergen avenue and Forrest street, 8 p. m.—J. D. Long. "The Christian Socialist Fellowship". SUNDAY, MARCH 22.

FRIDAY, MARCH 20 FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 230
Washington street, 8 p. m.—Discussion:
"The Local Option Bill"

15TH WARD BRANCH, Springfield avenue and Sixteenth street, 8 p. m.—Fred H.
MONDAY, MARCH 23.

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS 230

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 230 Washington street, 8 p. m.—Charlotte Perkins Gilman. "Gradual Socialism". Philadelphia.

PALACE HALL, Twenty-third and Col-umbia avenue, 8 p. m.—J. J. McKelvey. "Our Duty".

The last meeting of the "Daily Call" Fair Conference was well attended and outlined the program for the fair. The committee on booths reported that all language branches of the party will be visited and asked to co-operate. So far six booths are provided, among them a German booth which will be taken care of by German organiza-

The party branch that is most numer ously represented will be rewarded given out; and Sunday night, the clos-

The dramatic section of the W. E. A of New York and of Hudson County N. J., will be invited as well as the German Socialist women's organizations. The following booths will be provided: Bohemian, Austrian-Hungarian, Russo-Finnish, English litera ture, Italian wine, French tollet arti-Dutch and Belgian flower, Chinese and Japanese tea, German needlework, cigar and soda fountain. The American booth will be in charge of the Harlem comrades.

ing night, will be devoted to the differ

ed. The 9th A. D. contributed \$10. It appears that more interest is taken outside of New York than in the city. New Haven ordered 3,000 tickets and New Jersey has sold more than 5,000.

Comrades are assured that the "Daily Cail" will appear on May 1, and they are urged to make the lair a great sticcess.

SUNDAY, MARCH 22.
PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates
avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—Rose
Laddon. "The Social Impulse in the Mod-Laddon. The Social Implement Prams".

PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road, near Flatbush avenue, II a. m.—Rev. John-D. Long. "The Parable of the Undivided Surpling".

FLATBUSH PREE FORUM, 1199 Fiatbush avenue, 8 p. m.—Hon. George E. Waldo. "Currency Reform".

Jersey City. FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

FISCHER'S HALL, 148 Newark avenue, p. m.—William H. Leffingwell. "Have ou a Job?"

SUNDAY, MARCH 22.

THE "DAILY CALL" FAIR CONFERENCE.

tions. The following is the program: The opening night is Friday evening, and the public generally is invited. Saturday afternoon will be "children's afternoon". The German Free Schools will be prominent features. Saturday evening will be Socialist Party night.

Sunday will be given over to New Jersey. The evening will be given to the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Society and the Workingmen's Circle Monday evening will be Carnival Night, and there will also be parades and national dances. Tuesday will be reserved for the machinists, engineers' utility and facility workers. Wednesday will be the Special Building Trades night, while Thursday the Fruit and Supply Workers will be specially invited. Friday will see a congrega-tion of the East Side and an East Side program will be furnished. Saturday afternoon is still open, but Saturday night will be the Singers' Night, when singing contests will be instituted. Sunday afternoon all prizes will be

ent contests.

Cash donations are very much need

If you humbly nosters for a little relief the relief the nothing of you demand until the relief the relief the respect of losing their power T

WANHOPE'S SPEECH AT COOPER UNION.

Continued from page 2.

Court says that if by chance they own any it can be taken from them at the rate of three for one.

Another authority, not so eminent just now as Blackstone-but whose name will be remembered and honored when Blackstone is utterly forgotten-I mean Karl Marx-says much the same thing. He says that the law is the will of the ruling class made into a rule for all. That surely should be sufficient to prove its necessity.

Then the thing to do is to own the law. It's useless breaking it-that isfor the "mob" I mean. It's worse in fact; it's idiotic, it's suicidal and deserves punishment. Don't listen to those who tell you to break or ignore the law. Pay no need to Mr. Gompers when he talks about ignoring infunctions. The poor fellow doesn't know what he's talking about. He must imagine himself a railroad corporation or an Oil Trust.

The thing to do is to take possession of the law, to own it, control it, ad-minister and interpret it in your own interests just as its present owners are doing now. Their ownership of it is a gift from you anyhow, and you can That will only be of course when the present owners swat you so hard with it that you can't stand the pounding any longer. There's nothing illegal about such an action. The political institutions of this country specify and provide for you to take constitutional possession of the law whenever the class that owns it, uses it to oppress the majority. You are the majority whenever you so decide. You are ten to one compared with the present owners of the law.

It is at the ballot-box that this possession of the law-or the law-making power, which is the same thing, can be decided. There's no need for street riots or bloodshed or murder of any description. These things are worse than useless; they are positively in-jurious to your cause. It is useless also to whine. The thing to do is to vote.

Only One Thing to Do.

And there is only one way to do that. The man who proposes to leave the ownership of the law in the hands of the people who own it now, that man, despite his professions of friendship, despite his private character as a "good man", is no friend of yours. At best he is a harmless "protestor" and when things come to a crisis you will find him on the other side fighting against you. You will have to take over the own-

ership. None of your "friends" are going to take it and hand it over to Even if they wanted to they couldn't. Roosevelt can't. Even if he was so minded—which he isn't—the financial interests that own him would paralyze his every effort. They are doing it now as regards matters infinitely less important. The same thing is true of Bryan. and it is even more true of Hearst. He is doing the conservative stunt now, because he has heard Roosevelt and Bryan called "radical". Only a little while ago when his editor declared that these Supreme Court decisions against you were an "outrage", William Randolph Hearst came out in a signed editorial calling his employee down hard, and asserting that the Supreme Court was all right and that it was the proper thing for an employer to fire a man for belonging to a union if he felt that way-and so it is-from the Hearst standpoint. When it comes to a showdown you will find Willie-boy lined up agginst you with the rest of the union smashers. He will tell you that he's doing it for your good of course. And if you put up a hard scrap and he thinks you have a chance to win, you will find him trying to sneak back into camp again or at least half way back, so he can bunco you of your votes once again. Watch that fellow. He'll tand watching

Well, you say, it will take some time to get this thing away from them even if we get started right now. Won't they smash us all the harder when they find out what we're after?

No, you are wrong. Take it from me they won't. If there is one thing in this world that will make them hold their hands, it is to see you stretching out yours for the possession of th law, for the possession of the club they swat you with. Let me show you what will happen-what has happened.

A Worthy Example.

Over on the other side of the Atlan-tic is a little island called England. Just as with us, so over there there's a small bunch in possession of the law and a big bunch that are not. The latter call themselves organized labor just as we do, and like us they get every now and then a swat from the law in the hands of the other fellows. Three or four years ago they were handed a solar plexus jolt in the shape of an act called the Taff Vale decision. It was exactly like the smash you got recently from the Supreme Court, only it wasn't quite so hard. It only mulcted the union to the amount of the damage claimed, whereas our bunch, soaked us for a triple extract. Thick-headed as the Britishers were, this jolt knocked them staggering for a while, but their heads finally cleared sufficiently to see what it was that hit them, and then they decided to go after it and take it from the smashers. So in a year or two they put about thirty Socialist members in the Parliament and then the House of Lords, which had handed them the smash, saw what was coming, and fell over each other in their hurry to wipe out some others of the same kild, and workingmen over there are es to.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

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The Active Workers.

Joseph Seloll of Vermont sent in

four yearlies.
M. M. Schaepen of Brooklyn brought yearly and two half-yearlies.

M. A. Kemp of Brooklyn made four

new readers. John Erkes of Connecticut sent in \$2 for new subs and cards. C. C. Harris of Springfield sent \$2.75 for a batch of cards.

E. L. Martin of Brooklyn sent in four half-year ies. Emil Herman of Washington sent five new subs

five new subs from Virginia.

Two new subs were sent in by the following: G Christoff of Alabama, C. A. Dolley of Oklahoma, B. Freed-

Sam Clark of Philadelphia sent in

everything they can find, that they stand a good chance of being wiped out themsives. That's what has hap-pened over in England, and if we follow their example that is what will happen hee.
That wil be about all from me just

now. Perhaps it isn't exactly what you might call a protest, but it's the only sort I know how to make. I am going to endorse it by putting it on a Socialist ballot next November. What are you going to do?

HOPP'S NEW THEATER,

Julius Hoppjannounces that arrangements have been made with Bertha M. Fraser for a number of her pupils to appear at his theater on Saturday, March 28, at 15 E. Third street. Th program will consist of songs, recitations and music, "The Dolls", a play by Julius Hopp, and readings for children by Mr. John de Persta. Admission is 10 cents for children, 25 cents for adults. For further information,

see advertisement on page 2.

The attention of readers of The Worker is called to the arrangement by which 50 per cent of the receipts for tickets that are presented, together with a corpon printed in The Worker, will go to The Worker Sustaining Fund. Comrades should bear this in mind when presenting tickets which can be hid at the box office of the theater.

The "Socialist Theater Magazine" is in press and will appear on March 27.

Printers Hear a Socialist.

At a binquet of the Association of ex-delegates of Typographical Union, "Big Six", held last Sunday, President Murphy declared that he hoped that the trade unionists will soon line up as solidly on the political field as they do on the economic field, and after more remarks on these lines he said that Robert Hunter, who would follow him, would speak on this important step that labor must take. Comrade Hunter then spoke of his recent visit to Europe, where he witnessed the strength of the Socialists in all the legislative bodies and where Labor is a power to be reckoned with. He'expressed his hope that the American working class will soon awaken to its interests and join their more progressive brothers abroad.

His remarks were well received and made a strong impression on the union men who have recently felt the mailed fist of capitalist power thru the

The Crisis Affects Canada.

While the representatives of the rallway workers were in Washington, appealing for léniency for the railway companies, the Queen and Crescent Railroad ordered the discharge of 1,000 men who will swell the army of 1,000 men who will swell the army of the unemployed. The American cri-sis has also affected Canadian indus-try as a number of quarries in New Brunswick were closed this week. Cap-italist disaster cannot be checked by boundry lines, no more than the latter can prevent the ultimate unity of the workers to overthrow capitalism.

Van Cleave's Advice Takes

The cover page of the March number of "American Industries", the organ of the Manufacturers' Association, contains the following advice: "Employers must fight labor class legislation and must tent it now. " • • Ge into page 1981. of "Americ of the Man tains the f ers mast and must

The respons

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

2007 1200	man of New York, H. H. Buskbee of Kingston, L. Hahne of Florida; John Held of Philadelphia, F. W. Whiteside of Philadelphia, C. E. Wilbur of Pal- myra, S. Glasmer of New York, E. I. Palmer of Brooklyn, B. Organ of New York.
25	J. W. Simpson of Maine, Alfred Pooley of New York, Ed. Haussener of New York, Miss M. A. Graff of Phila-

of Boston, R. E. Britain and H.

A. E. Sprentall of Ohio subscribed for four years.

These organizations bought cards last week: 13th-15th A| D., \$5; 20th A. D., Brooklyn, \$5; Local Yonkers. \$5; 34th A. D., \$10; Bronx Agitation Committee, \$10; 9th A. D., \$3; Socialist Printers' League, \$2.50; Local Springfield, \$2.25; 32d A. D., Br. 1, \$2.50; 1st-3d-25th A. D., \$5.

"The Iron Heel."

You can get a copy of Jack London's great novel from The Worker for \$1.20, postpaid.

There are still many comrades missing in the bundle brigade. Why not order a bundle? Five copies one year, \$1.75; six months, \$1.

"The Metropolis."

Have you read Upton Sinclair's latest novel? It is very startling and wonderful. It tells you how the rich spend the money stolen from the working class. Order it from The Worker. Only \$1.20.

A STRAW VOTE!

By J. E. Nash.

It is reported that President Cyrus Northrop of the University of Minnesota, in order to ascertain as nearly as possible the sentiment among his students towards the various presidential possibilities, recently ordered a straw ballot taken.

Representatives of the daily pre had been duly summoned to report the result. It was intended to give in detail the votes cast for the leading oldparty candidates, and to group all others under the inclusive word "scattering".

When prepared (omitting the exact figures for each separate individual) the report read thus: "Total number of votes cast, 920, distributed as follows: Roosevelt, Taft, Fairbanks, Hughes, Foraker, Knox, La Follette, Bryan, Johnson, Hearst, combined, 180; scattering, 740,"

This did not balance well. It seemed like the tail wagging the dog, and after an extended consultation be-tween the perplexed president of the university and the reporters it was decided that it wasn't much of a news item any way, and the report was carefully consigned to the waste

A correct report would have read: "Debs and Haywood (Debs slightly leading), 740; scattering, 180". No wonder the old party papers didn't print it. Evidently President Northrop does not care to have it announced to the world that such a large preponderance of the students under his charge are "undestrable citizens", and it is rumored that bereafter the faculty of the State University will discourage the practise of straw ballots.

Want World-Wide Combination.

tions have been opened with the Italian manufacturers of iron tubing with the view of including them in the international iron tube combination. At present the combination embraces the American, English, Scotch, and Ger-

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Br. 24, Harlem, W. S. & D. B. F. The members will please take notice hat the regular meeting will take like on Monday. Mar. 23, at 8 p. m., at 248 E. 84th Street (Labor Temple).

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The Social Calendar.

Ball and Entertainment OF THE SLOVAK BR., SOCIALIST PARTY

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Admission, 25c., including hatcheck.

Proceeds to aid a weekly paper.

---- Barn Dance

The Social Athletic Club will give its fourth annual barn dance at the Clubhouse of the Workingmen's Educational Association, 8309 Third ave nue, on Saturday evening, March 21. Hat check, 15 cents.—Adv.

The Bronx Educational Alliance will commence its first lecture season in the CLUBHOUSE, 1607 WASHINGTON AVE., SUNDAY, MAR. 22, AT 2.30 P. M.

ALEXANDER ROSEN will lecture on "The Schools of To-morrow". Our Children's Socialist School meets every Saturday from 10 to 12 a. m.

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The Savage Lived-Do You?

Primitive man, we are told with scintific unction, was a lazy fellow. didn't work for a boss, and nobody made a profit out of his labor. Yet he lived, and enjoyed living. Nowadays we are not lazy. We toll long hours for short pay. And we live, too; but do we enjoy living? It has taken us, counting from the Stone Age, about fifty million years to rise to six bob a day. Seems as if a little primitiveness would do us no haym.—Brishane

JOS. S. MARGUS

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