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Others did their "duty" with evident

Abusive epithets were hurled at the

people. Clubs came into play. Mounted men, singly or in squads, were ordered

to charge along the sidewalks, driving the people hither and thither. That no

lives were lost in these Cossack charges and that not a single blow

was struck against an officer is due

only to the remarkable self-control of masses of workingmen trained in the schoel of Socialism.

A few minutes after and a part of

the police were marched off and a com-

paratively small crowd began to

ploded. Apparently it went off in the

hands of the man who was about to

turow it. It wounded him-probably

mortally—and killed a man beside him who, according to some accounts, had handed it to him:

The police then charged in and

clubbed or rode down the fleeing peo-

ple-indiscriminately. Fortunately the crowd was small and no one was killed

in the charge.

been more or less certainly identified as Ignatz Hildebrand a tailor. The other, who is now lying at the point of death, is one Selig Silverstein, a poor

workingman, who, it is reported, had suffered from the wanton brutality of

the police a few days ago and is sup-

Many arrests have been made, but no one has been held, because there

one knew or would have approved of the act or intention to use a bomb. The

daily papers, with one or two excep-tions, have raised a clamor for repres-

sive measures against anybody who

ontent with existing conditions".

ommissioner Bingham is cursing and

dustering in his characteristic fash-in, and the Socialist Party is prepar-ing to combat expected attempts to in-

An eye-witness gives the following account of what he observed:

"I reached Union Square about 1:45 p. m. and found that hundreds of policement guarded all the entrances to the park and the large open space on its north side. The frucks provided for speakers were then being driven off. Together with a number of other compades we walked slowly around the

park. Thousands were congregated on sidewalks and their numbers were constantly being added to.

"The promenade around the park as a penceable and erderly one, so nich so that for more than fifteen lautes we passed many policemen to never attempted to interfere with

taken up by hundreds. We start-from the west side and walked wir till we had reached the east when the first disorder occurred

that was provoked by the order-spector Schmittberger. He order-

EYE-WITNESSES.

STATEMENTS OF

stream into the Square.

NEW YORK, APRIL 4, 1908

PRICE 2 CENTS.

THE CLUB IS MIGHTIER THAN THE CONSTITUTION."-- Schmittberger.

Two Violent Outrages Committed in One Afternoon.

POLICE BEHAVE LIKE COSSACKS.

At Command of Inspector of Maladorous Record, They Do Their Utmost to Turn Unemployed Demonstration Into a Riot.

LATER ON A BOMB IS EXPLODED, KILLING TWO.

Cossacks Take This as a Signal for Indiscriminate Clubbing and Capitalist Newspapers Cry Out for Suppression of All Agitation on Behalf of the Working Class---Bomb Outrage Apparently the Act of an Individual Maddened by Injustice, While Police Outrage is Deliberately Planned and Exe-

reluctance.

o violent outrages were com-d at Union Square last Saturday Some of these showed themselves apt One was committed by the | pupils of Bingham and Schmittberger. other by an individual, on the second. But both will mediated and their recurrence against. The supposed perpethe individual crime is lying int of death; he will probably is foolish crime with his life, curstors of the other are respected of glory in the bourgaois of they may yet regret the

myloyed Conference had By 3 o'clock many of the demon-mounter mass meeting at stress had departed and most of the remainder were in the adjacent streets, workers were to rurn out from Cooper Square to Nineteenth strate their numbers and, and as far east as Third avenue.

rence. The Park Com-ted a permit, then re-eft further communica-ed. The Department of ys returned an ambigu-cutly favorable answer use of that portion of which is under its juris-

t) and the title

Mass Meeting of Protest in Grand Central Palace Saturday. Fore them. The sight was one which I think could not be duplicated out-

On Saturday, April 4, beginning at 3 p. m., a mass meeting will be held in Grand Central Palace, Lexington agenue and Forty-third street, under the auspices of the Socialist Party of New York County, to protest against the interference by the stances. A few of them seemed as city authorities with workingmen's meetings and the brutal conduct of the police last Saturday.

Algernon Lee, Joshua Wanhope, Robert Hunter, and Thomas Lewis will be the speakers.

It is of the utmost importance at the present moment that \$ systematic, firm, energetic, and persistent action be taken to make \$ the public authorities realize that public discussion of the going to be continued, that they will have to hear and heed the demands of the working class, that New York is not going to be ruled by policemen's clubs, but by the organized intelligent will of the people, of whom the workers are the most numerous and, when properly educated and organized, the most powerful part.

The mass meeting on Saturday afternoon, April 4, is the beginning of a greater campaign for the rights of Labor than this city has ever yet seen. Comrades and sympathizers, turn out ih full force and voice your protest and your resolution to maintain \$

. In the hands of intelligent and organized men

The Ballot Is Mightier Than the Club.

followed by a charge of the mounted police. A panie followed. Hundreds ran into stores and up stairways while the mounted men charged down the sidewalks and, in some cases, into stores. The tactics then followed were shameful. The mounted men would chase people up the steps of residences. The police on foot would then follow them and drive them down, only to again be driven up other stairways by the mounted men to have the performance repeated.

Cossack Charges.

"It was a Cossack charge lacking the Russian knout. Under the circumstances the self-control and patience of the crowds were remarkable. It was apparent that Schmittberger desired a riot so that he could demonstrate his usefulness. Had there been the least resistance or the slightest show of violence there is no doubt in my mind that Schmittberger would have been glad to wallow in gore.

"He and other officers like him are esponsible for what disorders occurred. Law-breakers in uniform are more dangerous than hungry unemployed men. Schmittberger and his kind should be caged for the safety of

"I arrived at Union Square, at the ortheast corner, about three minutes after 2 o'clock. To my surprise the Square was occupied and surrounded by hundreds of police, many of them nounted. There seemed to be no one else in the Square, with the exception of a group at the Cottage, apparently great crowd was moving slowly and quietly westward on the north sidewalk of Seventeenth street, the north boundary of the Square. I fell in with this crowd. I had not gone a block before I gained the impression that nany of the police were doing all they could irritate the people.

"We continued down Broadway, east long Fourteenth street, up the Fourth venue side, and so around the Square. smaller stream of people was moving along the same route in the opposite direction. The circuit of the Square makes nearly half a mile, and there must then have been at least ten or twelve thousand people on that circuit, besides an equal or greater number, on neighboring streets. There was not the slightest disorder, not even in hearing any angry protests against the 'Move on' and 'Step lively' orders with which the police constantly annoyed people who were moving quietly

An Impressive Demonstration.

"It was a very impressive demonmeeting had been held, the different in nature. It demonstrated the ruthlessness of the city authorities, as well as the importance of the problem of unemployment.

"Making the circut the second time, on reaching Seventeenth street I found that the crowd was being forced east away from the Square. We went quietly to Irving Place, down to Fifteenth or Fourteenth street and back to the Square. This sort of thing continued for a long time, the crowds streaming along the sides of the Square or, when deflected from it, around the adjacent blocks and back. "Many of the patrolmen were very

decent in their behavior and seemed to

this, gave another order which was juislike the job they had been set at. Others were provokingly ugly. The superior officers, captains and so forth, were actively egging them on. 'Damned Anarchists' and 'Damned Sheenies were among the epithets they hurled at us. They seemed to be

very angry because the crowds would neither go home nor give any pretext for a general clubbing. The nightsticks were used in several cases under my observation, and without any wonderfully. In some cases groups sang the 'Marselllaise'. In general they emed thoughtfully observant. "About quarter to three I found my-

self at the corner of Sixteenth street. The crowd was being turned east into the street. A man a little ahead of me asked very quietly if he might not go on up Fourth avenue. He was answered with a curse and a threaten ing motion of the club and stepped quickly on. At that moment a captain or inspector ran up and called out to a mounted man: 'Ride up into that erowd. Make your horse step on some of them people.' The mounted police man charged into the crowd on the sidewalk, creating a panic. At one point he cornered an elderly man between a stoop and a railing, and after cursing and shouting at him, struck lim on the head; there was no chance for the man to get away unless he had gone under the horse. The hero on horseback then rode on, first at a walk, making his horse rear and curvet, ther at a trot along the whole length of the block on the sidewalk. I could not see how many others he struck.

"Reaching the end of the block in minute or so, I was in time to see the charge of a whole squad of mounted men down Irving Place from Seventeenth street to Fourteenth-some in the roadway, others on the sidewalk on each side. People ran for their lives, many falling in the gutters.

"At three o'clock I found myself on the north side of the Square, which had been opened to travel again. The crowd had much decreased. Some of the police were being marched off. A part of the crowd swerved into the Plaza, but the remaining police drove us west and across Broadway. As we were crossing the street a heavy truck came up and the driver naturally checked his horses. A policeman, apparently a captain, standing near me called out to him: 'Drive on there. Drive over them God damned people. Not being a Cossack, but a workingman, the driver did not obey.

"I was on the Broadway side of the Square when the explosion took place, a little after three. There was an instant's pause-everybody was too startled to move. Then the police, on foot and mounted, began to rush in and the few people in the Square began to flee in all directions. The policemen's idea of 'restoring order' seemed to be to knock down every man they could reach.

What Hunter Says. Robert Hunter, in a published state

nent, says in part:

"As a very considerable portion of the crowd approached Seventeenth street and Union Square East, a score of police on foot and as many on horseback charged the crowd with incredible brutality. The people were rushed into Seventeenth street, fleeing from the clubs of the policemen and lmost under the heels of the horses.

"They were dispersing about as fast | violation of the constitutional guaran-

content, and two or three on horseback rode even down the sidewalks, driving men, women and children beside of Russia. Not all of the police could be blamed. They were acting under orders, and some of them were

"I do not know if some of the spec tators were seriously injured, but it is a miracle if they were not. Mounted policeman No. 6,537 rode up and down the sidewalk like a madman. Some of the police expressed their disapproval of this brutality.

"Up to this time no one so far as I creating any violence or using the methods of anarchy, except a portion of the police. It is no wonder that there should have been resentment and bitterness. Some were livid with rage. A lad working on a building asked me if it was a Russian massa-People shouted: 'Is this Russia? 'Is this a free country?'

"Being driven amid protest down the streets with the crowd and finding it impossible to argue with a horse which was about to run me down. I climbed up some steps and attempted to address the crowd. Several policemen caught me and dragged me from

DECLARATION BY

ing declaration:

The General Committee of Local New York, Socialist Party, at its session Saturday evening, adopted and ordered the publication of the follow-

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

"The Unemployed Conference of New York City, a delegate body in which the Socialist Party is represented along with many other labor organizations, had called a mass meetp. m. on Saturday, March 28, the purpose of such mass meeting being to consider the question of the widespread unemployment and sufferings of the working class and to set forth the demand of the working people that the city and state authorities take action to provide work for the

memployed. "In response to this call many thouands of working people from all parts of the city began to gather at Union Square early in the afternoon. They found that, instead of performing its duty of 'maintaining order and protecting citizens in their right to assemble for discussion, the police department had filled the Square with hundreds of police, mounted and on foot, who perempfority forbade the holding of any meeting. The conduct of the police under the command of Inspector Schmittberger of Lexow Committee fame, was such as to make it plainly evident that their purpose was, if possible, to provoke the people into some act of disorder, to turn the proposed meeting into a riot, and so to discredit While the people kept coming and going and circulating around and near the Square, the police hurried them from place to place, heaped abusive epithets upon them, charged with their horses into crowds moving quietly along the sidewalks, and used their clubs according to their own brutal caprice. All this the people endured with remarkable patience and self-

control. "After this had continued for more than two hours, and when a large part of the crowds had left the vicinity of the Square, a bomb was exploded in the midst of a group of the demonstrators, killing one and injuring several others. The police seized this opportunity, not to attempt to restore order and prevent further injury, but to charge upon the crowds riding down and clubbing the people indiscriminately while they were attempting to disperse.

"In view of these facts, the General Committee of the Socialist Party of New York County, in regular session on Saturday evening, March 28, de

"I. That the Unemployed Conference and the labor organizations represented in it have conducted themselves in a law-abiding and orderly manner in all matters concerning the proposed demonstration

"2. That all actions of the city authorities in connection with the proposed demonstration have been arbitrary and unlawful. That the refusal of the Park Commissioner to grant to the Unemployed Conference a permit to assemble at Union Square was contrary to all established precedents; that the interference of the police with the proposed meeting in front of Union Square was a direct and open-

Some Other Historic Utterances of Capitalists and Their Agents.

"The public be damned! I'm not running this road for the benefit of the public. I'm running it for my own benefit." -Cornelius Vanderbilt of the New York Central Railway.

"The damned fools don't know what is good for them." - I Pierpont Morgan, speaking of the striking steel workers in Sep-

"The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country." - George M. Baer, mine owner, during the coal strike of 1902.

"I see no solution for the problem until hunger compels capitulation." - Charles L. Eidlitz, President of New York Building Trades Employers' Association, during the lockout in July; 1903 "To hell with the Constitution!" - Major McClelland, com-

manding the state militia (paid by the Mine Owners' Association) during the Colorado miners' strike and lockout of 1904. "Habeas Corpus be damned! We'll give them post mortems instead." - Adjutant General Sherman Bell of the Colorado

militia, defying the orders of the civil courts. "What's the Constitution between friends?" - Timothy Cam-

bell, of Tammany Hall. "I'm working for my own pocket all the time." - Richard Croker, of Tammany Hall, under whose regime Schmittberger

became a power in the police. "Men who object to what they style 'government by injunction are in hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another with stone-headed axes and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinosceros. . . . They are not in sympathy with men of good minds and good civic morality."-

Theodore Roosevelt. "God knows, I don't." - William H. Taft, at Cooper Union, February, 1908, when asked, "What can be done to give men work in hard times?"

"Strike! They (the American workingmen) have no jobs now. We do not want to take up work again now. So what can they do? They will have to submit or they will starve." - J. Pierpont Morgan, February, 1908.

tee of freedom of speech and assem-

That such unlawful and tyrannical conduct on the part of the police is calculated to and breeds lawlessness, violence and anarchy.

"4. That the Socialist Party stands for the peaceful methods of propaganda and political action, and is emphatically opposed to acts of yiolence on principle and also because such acts can only discredit and injure the cause of Socialism and organized labor; and that within the rights granted it by the constitution and the law of the land, the Socialist Party will steadfastly uphold the rights of free speech and public assemblage, undeterred by arbitrary rulings of police despots."

FUNDS NEEDED FOR

FREE SPEECH.

Local New York of the Socialist Party proposes to take vigorous measattempts which may be made-and such attempts are expected----to interfere with our future propaganda. One of these measures will be the publication of the evidence taken by the Committee of Seven. Another is the meeting in Grand Central Palace on April 4. and perhaps other meetings of the same sort will be held

All this will cost money, and the party treasury is very low. It behooves all comrades and sympathizers to contribute according their ability. so that the party may be in a position to contrast the misleading reports of the capitalist papers and maintain the rights of free speech and free press. Contributions should be sent to Organ izer U. Solomon, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street. They will be applied to this purpose only and will be regularly acknowledged. Don't delay. The money is needed now.

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN BEGINS ITS WORK.

The Committee of Seven elected by he General Committee of the Socialist Party to investigate the events of last aturday at Union Square met on Monday afternoon, with representativs of the Unemployed Conferences of New York and Brooklyn also present, and began its work.

Joshua Wanhope was elected chairnan. A number of written statements were received from eye-witnesses, ome of whom had come to the place to the expectation of participating in the demonstration, others were passers-by or casual onlookers. All agreed that the police under the command of Inspector Schmittberger had exhibited brutality in their treatment of the crowd for which there was absolutely no justification. It was the impression of almost all that there was a deliberate attempt to provoke the crowd into acts of disorder. After the explosion of the bomb the indiscriminate onslaught of the 'peace officers' upon men, women, and children resembled more a regular cavatry and infantry charge upon an enemy than the performance of duty by guardians of law and order.

The committee decided to take further evidence, both upon the conduct of the police and upon all circumstances bearing on the bomb explosion.

An office for the purpose of receiving and recording such statements has been established at 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, and all persons who can give any information, whatever its purport, are requested to call there at any hour between 9 a. m. and 10 p. m. at as early a day as possible. Comrades who know of any such persons who might not see this notice are requested to inform them and get them to give ures to rebuke the abuse of police their evidence. The statements of non-power last Saturday and to defeat any Socialists are just as much desired as those of Socialists.

THE CONFERENCE MAKES STATEMENT

The following is a statement given

out by the Executive Committee of the New York Unemployed Conference after the outrages committed by the police and by the bomb-thrower Saturday afternoon "The Unemployed Conference of the

city of New York, composed of one hundred and thirty labor organizaions and organized for the purpose of calling attention to the deplorable conlition of the working class, due to the industrial crisis, had arranged to hold a public demonstration at the North laza of the Union Square and in pursuance of their rights as citizens of the United States made known to their fellow workers of their intent so to do.

"These, for the most part unemployed workmen, to the number of over thirty thousand, peaceably assembled about this square as designated and a large body of police, several hundred in number had been stationed there for the purpose of driving these people off at the behest of the park commissioner.

"This and other squares in and about the city has been placed at the disposal of the citizens of New York for over forty years for the purpose of public assemblage.

"It remained for the park commisioner, the present incumbent in that office, to give a demonstration of official arrogance, in placing at naugh the constitutional rights of the citizen

> Continued on page 2. T-4

crowd across the street. With-single protest the crowd imme-started to cross in the same manner in which they had cir-

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viedgement of receipt of individ-criptions is made by changing the When renewing subscribers are requested a mark their subscriptions "renewals".

As The Socialist goes to press on Wedners, correspondents sending news shoul mil their communications in time to reach a office by Monday, whenever possible. amunications concerning the editorial tent of the paper should be advected. New York.

of the editor of The Socialist, 15 of the editors may be savery Tuesday

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Socialist Party has passed thru its seneral election. Its growing power ated by the increase of its vote: (State and Congressional)....229,762 (Presidential)408,230



WHAT THE AUTOCRACY'S AMER-ICAN ORGAN ADVISES.

The New York "Herald" wants to suppress not only Anarchist meetings and publications, not only Socialist meetings and publications, not only etings of the unemployed, but even sollers settlements. And it proposes portation as a method of dealing with all who disturb the peace of mind of the rich. The following is from an editorial in Sunday's issue:

Many thoughtful persons are askwhether the country would not be the better for the exportation of some of the native born Americans whose en 'work' in 'settlements' and elsewhere incite discontent and stimulate such 'demonstrations' as that which resulted in yesterday's out-

Considering the source, this does not surprise us. For the "Herald" is everywhere recognized as the American organ of the Russian government

SECRETARY STRAUS' SOLUTION.

Secretary Strans of the Department of Commerce and Labor suggests more drestic laws to crush the "ferment of violence that is fastening itself on our social structure." This ferment does not include the exploits of the state governments of Colorado. Idaho and Nevada that have taken place under the watchful eye of Mr. Strans' chief and the entire Republican administration. The suspension of habeas corpus, overthrow of constitutions, disregard of laws, establishment of military rule and fllegal deportations, do not disturb the Secretary's dread of violence. It is only the alleged, and falsely alleged, violence bf the unemployed workers of New York City that Mr. Starus has in mind

The deep seated wrongs of homeless and jobless men are to be answered. if Straus has his way, with more laws, more clubs, and more restriction of the few liberties the workers possess. History and experience make little impression on these thick-headed politicians whose school of politics is responsible for the growing distress of the working class. America has developed a type of official administrators that are only pre-eminent for their stupidity. Most Europeon "statesmen" have learned long ago that discontent cannot be smothered by repressive laws. Here they see in the Russian standard an ideal to be approached by degrees and to be eventually realized.

The Socialist itient of peaceful change in the basis of society is the only sane policy that is advanced today. The ballot will yet be mightier than the policeman's club or of Russian reaction when the working class unite politically to remodel industry in the interest of the wealth pro-

CLUBS AND BOMBS.

causes and not the cure for riots and accurately, they are rather vigorously assassinations. We condemn the bomb-thrower, because he hurts the cause of the oppressed. We condemn the club-wielder, because he inspires the bomb-tbrower; and we condemn him still more emphatically, because he is not hungry, but well fed; not weak and wronged, but powerful and oppressive; not desperate, but arro-

typhold fever. We know that the typhold patient is dangerous, because he spreads infection. But we do not forget that typhold fever is caused by a polluted water supply. Men who are getting a profit by supplying polluted water will denounce us for pointing out the cause. They will say that typhold patients must be shut up in quarantine; and they will accuse us of wishing to spread the epidemic because we say it is much more important to stop the pollution of the water supply. We deprecate and condemn such acts

as that of Silverstein. We know that they are dangerous, because they make people frantic and prevent them from thinking clearly. But we do not forget that Silverstein was a workingman who lived in poverty while men who do not work live in wealth, and that he had recently had the experience of being brutally clubbed by a policeman for being one of the audience at a meeting where the cause and cure for the laborers' poverty and the idlers' wealth was to be discussed. The men who make a profit by the poverty of the tollers, and who employ the police to help keep the tollers in submission. denounce us for pointing out these pertinent facts. Then an uneducated, overworked, underpaid, half-fed individual grown hopeless of social justice and maddened by the wanton cruelty of a uniformed clubber, thinks to avenge himself by throwing a bomb. then the only thing is to club hundreds, more of the overworked and underpaid, to suppress all attempts at selfeducation among the poor, to club, and club, and keep on clubbing-and, if that is not enough, then resort to shooting and hanging. If hungry and hopeless men do not love a government sympolized by the Big Stick, perhaps they will love one persontfied in the gallows; if they do not respect a club labeled "law and order", perhaps they will respect a machine gun and an electric chair with the same label.

That was Louis Napoleon's logic. He paid for it, and France paid yet heavier for it, at Sedan and afterward. That was Franco's logic. King Carlos and Prince Luis paid for it. That is the Romanoff's logic. They are paying for it, and Russia is paying a thousand times heavier, and the account is not yet settled. England has followed a different plan. The English police do not rule London with clubs; and London has had no bomb outrages. In Ireland it is different. In Ireland "The club is mightler than the constitution," and Ireland sas had its riots and assassinations.

We Socialists are not for the bomb against the club. No more are we for the club against the bomb. We are against both-the club that provokes the bomb, and the bomb that gives a pretext for the club.

WHO LIESP

In the Central Federated Union last Sunday, Secretary Ernest Bohm and Organizer Herman Robinson denied that the Executive Committee of the C. F. U. had sent a letter to the Park | many innocent people among its vic-Commissioner advising or requesting that a permit be not granted to the Unemployed Conference for Saturday's niceting at Union Square. Park Commissioner Smith says that after he had revoked the first permit and while the second application from the Unemployed Conference was in his hands "he got a letter from the Central Federated Union commending his stand and saying that if the unemployed wanted to hold a meeting they ought to rent a hall." (See the "Sun", March 31, page 2. column 1.) Tell us. Messrs. Bohm and Robinson, does Smith lie? Tell us, Mr. Commissioner, do Bohm and Hearst. Robinson lie?

TWO LESSONS FROM THE BOMB OUTRAGE.

Whether or not Sellg Silverstein is actually the man who set off the bomb Saturday is not altogether certain, tho Poverty, hunger, misery, arbitrary it seems probable that he did. government, the suppression of at- Whether or not the man who sat betempts to state grievances and advo- side him and who was instantly killed, cate reforms-these are the sources of handed him the bomb to throw, as Russian Terrorism, of "propaganda of was at first stated, is not altogether deed" Anarchism, of concerted or in- certain; there seems to be a tendency conduct before 3 o'clock, before 2 dividual attempts at reprisal by vio- to ignore this statement since the first o'clock, even before 1 o'clock? How ence. The Cossack's nagaika, the reports were made. The police admit does the fact that one man set off a eliceman's club. the soldier's bayo- that the outrage was not the result of bomb justify the police in clubbing

repudiating the theory of a plot.

Altogether, the matter is far from clear. The theory of an "Anarchist plot" may be dismissed, since the police themselves reject it and since all who are familiar with the situation know its inherent improbability. Two hypothesis remain, which may be given serious consideration: 1. That the bomb-thrower acted on his own We feel a strong repugnance to initiative; that, exasperated by his sufferings and the sufferings of his class, not having been reached by the Socialist propaganda which shows the way to put an end to those sufferings by orderly means, and having been finally stung to madness by the clubbing he is said to have received from a uniformed thug at a previous meet ing, he decided to have revenge at the risk of his life: 2. That he was incited and assisted by some person interested in having a bomb outrage committed, but unwilling to do the deed himself.

So far as the facts are now before us, we incline to the former theory If it be true, the only lesson to be drawn is that the work of Socialist propaganda and organization must be carried on yet more vigorously than before, to show the way to social regeneration and relief of the workers' sufferings instead of wild and futile

But the second theory cannot be altogether dismissed. The "agent provocateur" is a common adjunct of the police and spy services in Europe and America-in this country more especially of the private detective agencies which serve the great corporations. It is certain also that there are in New York many Russian police spies, some of whom are always trying to insinuate themselves into the ranks of the Russian Jewish organizations of all sorts and there to incite attempts at riot, assassination, "expropriation", That these have their relations with the city detective force as well as with the Russian consulate, there can be little doubt. Anything they could do to discredit the Russian born population in this country-the refugees from the tyranny of Tsarismwould be so much gained for the autocracy at St. Petersburg.

When these facts are taken into consideration, we must draw a second lesson from the event-that it behooves all our comrades and sympathizers. and especially those in the Russian quarters, to be on the atert, to be sugpicious of everyone who advocates such conduct as both Schmittberger and Rosen, both Morgan and Nicholas, bave an interest in inciting.

DOES MR. HEARST THINK THE POLICE KNEW?

Mr. Hearst has again proven himself a "safe and sane" politician. A few weeks ago he applauded the United States Supreme Court for its series of knockout decisions against the labor unions. Now, in his "American" of March 30, he editorially applauds the action of "Fraud Mayor" McClellan's administration for forbidding a peaceful meeting of the unemployed in Union Square and turning loose the police, under the command of a notorious grafter and bully, to curse and harry and ride down and club the crowds.

The editorial reads

"The police did their duty in Madison Square Saturday, Criticism of the vigor of their measures is silenced by the fact that it was those measures. and those alone, which prevented a ghastly catastrophe from including

"The right of the people peaceably to assemble is guaranteed by the Constitution, but when an assemblage has in its midst -a man with a deadly bomb, it cannot be called a peaceable assemblage, even the that man be one maniae among a throng of law-abiding

"In every emergency of the kind that as arisen in New York since the Draft Rlots the police have been abundantly able to preserve good order. situation Saturday called for sound judgment and prompt and vigorous action. The police are to be commended for the way they met it.'

Let us put a few questions to Mr. It is admitted that not more than

one or two persons, out of the twenty or thirty thousand assembled, had anything to do with the bomb explo-

Now, either the police knew beforehand that a bomb was to be exploded, or they did not know. If they did not know about the bomb

until it was actually exploded, a few minute after three, how does the fact of that outrage justify their outrageous , the hangman's rope-these are the any plot or conspire to speak more other men and making cavalry charges

into peaceful throngs moving along the sidewalks an hour before the act was committed? How does the fact of that one man's subsequent crime justify the authorities in forbidding the meeting, if the authorities knew nothing of

that one man's intention? Does Mr. Hearst mean to imply that the police did know beforehand about that man's intention to explode a bomb? That they knew of it two hours before the explosion, when they began their Cossack manoeuvres? That they knew of it still earlier, when they

planned those manaeuvres? Or does he mean that the police are justified in forbidding meetings and clubbing defenseless and orderly persons and charging with their horses upon the sidewalks whenever they think fit to do so, on the theory that some fool-or some provocator-might set off a bomb?

One of these alternatives Mr. Hearst must accept. Either he justifies Bingham and Schmittberger in forbidding or dispersing meetings at their own sweet will; or else he justifies them in this case on the theory that they knew about the bomb hours before it was used. · Which, Mr. Hearst?

For us, we are not sure that certain of the police authorities did not know about the bomb beforehand. Such things have happened. It is a common trick of spies and detectives to incite crime in order to prove their own usefulness in detecting alleged criminals. If Mr. Hearst thinks this was the case last Saturday, he must say so or become an accomplice to such hideous practises.

Tell us, Mr. Hearst, on which ground do you allege that the police were justified in suppressing a meeting and acting like Cossacks hours before the explosion?

Or, as your last paragraph indicates is it neither of these grounds, but simply because of your general desire to 'square yourself" with the propertied and ruling classes by applauding all the acts of their myrmidons, from Chief Justice Fuller down to Inspector Schmittberger?

You have the floor, Mr. Hearst.

PLEASE VERIFY YOUR QUOTA-TIONS, MR. ROBINSON.

At the Church of the Ascension, Sunday evening. Mr. Herman Robinson Organizer of the American Federation of Labor in New York City, in the course of a violent tirade against Socialism, read the following words, declaring them to be a quotation from a book entitled "Secret Societies of Switzerland", written by Karl Marx:

"We content ourselves at present with laying the foundations of revolutions and shall have deserved well when we shall have excited hatred and contempt for all existing institutions. We wage war against all prevalling ideas about religion, country, state and patriotism."

The "Sun" reported Robinson' speech on Monday, and on Tuesday editorially applanded "his ant citations from the teachings of Karl Marx."

We have the pleasure of informing Mr. Robinson and the editor of the 'Sun" that Mark never wrote the words quoted, that he never wrote the book named, and that, after considerable research, we have been unable to discover that any such book exists.

Mr. Robinson has ignorantly and maliciously repeated and the "Sun" has ignorantly and maliciously endorsed, a stupid forgery which, so far as we have been able to trace it, was invented and put in circulation some five or six years ago by a certain Jesuit, who probably considered that all means are justifiable "for the glory of God".

We expect the "Sun" to do such things. But what would Mr. Robinson say of anyone who should take Mr. Post or Mr. Parry as an authority on trade unionism and accept and repeat his misquotations from union men's speeches and writings?

As for Mr. Robinson's alleged quotation from Robel It is a wilful mistranslation of a sentence torn from its context-also originated by a Jesuit and exposed in the "Evening Post" two or three years ago.

Additional Lectures.

The following lecture announce ments were received too late to be included in the Lecture Calendar: NEW YORK CITY.

Educational Alliance (Bronx), 1697 Washington avenue, Sunday, April 5, p. m.-J. B. Gearlety. "Industrial Democracy". Liberty Congregation, Lyric Hall,

Sixth avenue near Forty-second street, Sunday, April 5, 11 a. m .- John Rus sell Coryell. "The Making of a Revo lution". Manhattan Liberal Club, Mett Hall.

64 Madison avenue, Briday, April 3, 8 p. m.-Christine Barker. "The Unfair ness of the Other Hatf".

CONFERENCE.

Continued from page 1. sulp of this municipality for the grati-

fication of his personal whims. "Have, then, the people no rights of assemblage, as provided for in Article I of first amendment of 1791 of the constitution? Is this a myth and can public officials, duly installed in office, after swearing to uphold this constitution as provided for in Article VI. Sec. 2 and 3, violate this oath of office with impunity? If so, then these boasted rights of free speech and free assemblage, are a delusion and farce

"We would also call attention to the fact that masmuch as the 'Evening World' printed and spread an account of this meeting and this account harmful to the good name and standing of the various labor bodies composing this conference, we therefore request the editor of the 'World' to make such statements as will clear this Conference of any complicity in the crime committed by some irresponsible or insane individual.

"There was adequate means used by this body to preserve order. Each organization had two members detailed as an order committee to co-operate with the police. Inspector Cortright was so notified and this committee was instructed in case the gathering would not be permitted by the police to use all their powers to preserve order AND THEY DID SO.

"This body deeply deplores the accident which occurred. No one feels more keenly than we the fatal results of this bomb throwing. The Socialists connected with this Conference are all law-abiding citizens and would be the last to indulge in such actions as attributed to them.

"We trust you will give this letter the fullest publicity, as we do not want to go down on record as a riotous anarchistic body.

The only one in our estimation who hould be severely criticized is the Commissioner of Parks, who denied the rights to citizens that they have heretofere enjoyed."

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE MEETS.

The meeting of the Unemployed Conference Tuesday night in the Labor Temple devoted considerable attention to the action of the police department on Union Square last Saturday. The prevailing opinion was that the officers in charge attempted to provoke a riot and so discredit the demonstration. The Conference will be continued to strengthen the movement of the unemployed and Delegates Stodel. De Fremery and Oneal will draw up a statement regarding the outrages committed by the police on Union Square.

The Executive Committee reported having sent a statement to the preand that Comrade Behringer of Brooklyn Conference and Zinn of the New York Conference had been added to the investigation committee. The Conference will also co-operate in making the protest meeting in Grand Central Palace next Saturday a success. The fines and bond fee of three comrades arrested Saturday were or dered paid by the Conference.

Copies of the letters that passed between Ernest Bohm of the Central Federated Union and the Park Commissioner were read and furnished to delegates who desired to bring the matter before their unions. The First of May Conference sent five delegates who were seated temporarily pending an investigation of the organization by the Credential Committee. The next meeting will be held in the Labor Temple and all delegates should be

"INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS" LEARN OF JOBLESS MEN.

ion Square last Saturday seem to have impressed some "good citizens" with the fact that there are bungry unemployed men in Greater New York. A meeting was held Monday night in Brooklyn, presided over by Justice F. E. Crane. The meeting urged the city authorities to immediately begin such public improvements as have been authorized. They also asked for an investigation into the "fundamental causes of industrial depressions". There is little danger that the capitalists and professional men will reveal the causes of crises, tho they may be willing to ease the sufferings of workers and ease their consciences at the same time

A bill to provide for a commission to investigate and ameliorate unemployment has also been prepared by committee of Settlement workers in the Neighborhood Workers' Association and others, and has been intro duced in the Assembly and the Senate at Albany. The demonstration, even the accompanied by the crazy act of a weak-minded boy, may bring some slight relief to the imemployed.

Pioneer Theater Association. Encouraged by the artistic and edu-

cational success of the performances given at the Pioneer Theater last Friday and Saturday, the Socialists of various assembly districts will organize to secure a larger support and following for future productions at this the A conference for this purpose will

be held in the headquarters of the 8th A. D. at 313 Grand street, Tuesday, April 7, at 8 p. m. Those interested are requested to attend the conference. Comrade Kaplan will take charge of the organizing work.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUN

By Gustavus Myers. Tammany Hall", "History of Public Franchise in New York City", etc. Author of "The History o

PART II.

The Great Land Fortunes. (Copyright, 1908, by Gustavus Myers.)

CHAPTER V .- (Continued.) THE MOMENTUM OF THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

II. But, how, in a revernment theoretically democratic and resting on popular suffrage, did the propertied interests get control of government func tions? How were they able to sway

the popular vote and make or evade

By various influences and methods. In the first place the old English ideas of the superiority of aristocracy had profound effect upon American thought, customs and laws. For centuries these ideas had been incessantly disseminated by preachers, pamphleteers, politicians, political economists and editors. Where in England the concept applied to mainly rank by birth, in America it was adapted to the native aristocracy, the traders and landowners. In England it was an admixture of rank and property; in America, where no titles of nobility existed, it became exclusively a token of the propertied class. The people were assidiously taught in many open and subtle ways to look up to the inviolability of property, just as in the old days they had been taught to look humbly up to the majesty of the king. Propertied men, it was preached and admonished, represented the worth, stability, virtue and intelligence of the community. They were the solid, substantial men. What importance was to be attached to the propertiless? They, forsooth, were regarded as irre-

How Public Opinion Was Made. The churches professed to preach to

sponsible and vulgar; their opinions

and aspirations were held of small ac-

count.

all; yet they depended largely upon men of property for contributions; and moreover the clergy, at least the influ ential of them, were propertied men themselves. The preachings of the colleges and the doctrines of the political economists corresponded precisely to what the trading interests at dif-ferent periods wanted taught. Many of the colleges were founded with funds contributed or bequeathed by traders. The newspapers were supported by the advertisements of the propertied class. The various legislative bodies were mainly, and the judibenches wholly, recruited from the ranks of the lawyer class; these lawyers either had, or sought to have, the rich as clients; few attorneys ar overzealous for poor men's cases. Still further the lawyers were deeply impregnated, not with the conc law as it might be, but as it had been handed down thru the centuries. En crushed creatures of precedent and self-interest, they thoroly accepted the doctrine that in the making and enforcement of law their concern should be for the propertied interests. With few exceptions they were aligned with the propertied.

So that here were many infinences all of which conspired to spread on every hand and drill deep in the minds of all classes, even often of those who suffered so keenly by prevalent conditions, the idea that the propertied men were the substantial element. Consequently with this idea continuously driven into every stratum of so clety, it was not surprising that it should be embodied into thoughts, customs, laws and tendencies. Nor was it to be wondered at that when occasionally a proletarian uprising enunclated new principles, that these prinultra-revolutionary. All society, for the most part, except a fragment of the working class, was enthralled by the spell of property.

The Sanctity of Property. Out of this prevailing idea grew

many of the interpretations and partial enforcements. A re-trate or judge might be the very optial enforcements. A legislator, magisimpelled by the force of training and association to take the current view of the unassallable rights and the superiority of property. It would be idle, in fact, ridiculous to say that the privileges and exemptions enjoyed by the rich, were altogether the outcome of corruption by bribes. There is a much more subtle and far more effective and dangerous form of corruption This is corruption of the mind. For innumerable centuries all govern-ment had proceeded, perhaps not vowedly but in reality, upon the settled and consistent principle that the sanctity of property was superior to considerations of human life, and that a man of no property could not very well be a criminal and a peril to the community. Under various disguise church, college, newspaper, politician, judge, all were expositors of this prin-The people were drugged with lands

tions of property. But these teachings were supplemented by other methods which added to their effec-tiveness. We have seen how after the Revolution the propertied classes withheld suffrage from those who lacked property. They feared that property would no longer be able to dominate Government. Gradually they were forced to yield to the popular demand and allow manhood suffrage. This seemed to them a new workers who true and affrighting force; if yotes were to party but their away

determine the personnel and policy of government, then the propertiess, be-ing in the majority, would overwhelm them eventually and pass an entirely new code of laws.

Corruption at the Polls.

A systematic corruption of the voters was now begun. The policy of bribing certain legislators to vote for bank, railroad, insurance company and other charters was extended to reach down into ward politics and corrupt the voters at the springs of pow-er. With a part of the money made in the frauds of trade or from exactions for land, the propertied interests, operating at first by personal entry into politics and then thru tue petty politicians of the day, packed cau-cuses and primaries and bought votes at the polls. This was equally true of both city and rural communities. In many of the rural sections the morals of the people were exceedingly low, despite their church-going habits. The cities contained, as they always do contain, a certain quota of men, products of the industrial system, men of the slums and alleyways so for gone in destitution or liquor that they no longer had manhood or principle Along came the election funds of the traders, landholders and bankers to corrupt these men still further by the buying of their votes and the inciting of them to commit the crime of repeating at the polls. Exalted society and the slums began to work together; the money of the one purchased the votes of the other. Year after year this corruption fund increased until in the fall of 1837 the money raised in New York City by the bankers alone amounted to \$60,000. Altho this sum was meager compared to the enormous corruption funds which were employed in subsequent years, it was a sum which, at that time, could do great execution. Ignorant immigrants were persuaded by offerings of money to vote this way or that and to repeat their votes. Presently the time came batches of convicts were brought from the prisons to do repeating and overawe the polls in many pre-

As for that class of voters who could not be bribed and who voted according to their conceptions of the ssues involved, they were influe in many ways:-by the partizan argu ments of newspapers and of political speech-makers. These agencies of in-fluencing the body politic were indirectly controlled by the propertied interests in one form or another. A virtual censorship was exercised by wealth; if a newspaper dare advocate any issue not approved by the vested interests, it at once felt the resentment of that class in the withdrawal of ad-vertisements and of those privileges which banks can use or abuse with

such ruinous effect.

Political Subserviency. Finally both of the powerful political parties were under the domination of wealth; not to be sure, openly so, out insidiously. Differences of is there assuredly were, but these issuedly did not in any way affect the bas structure of society, or threaten the overthrow of any of the fundamental privileges held by the rich. The pol cal campaigns, except that later con-test which decided the eventual fate of chattel slavery, were, in actua sham battles. Never were the mass so enthusiastic since the campaign of 1800 when Jefferson was elected, as they were in 1832 when they sided with President Jackson in his fight against the United States Bank. They considered this contest as one between the people, on the one side, and, our the other, the monied aristocracy of the country. The United States Ba effaced; but the state banks p took over that share of the tive process so long carried or United States Bank and the were no better off than they fore. One set of ruling capitali been put down only to make v another.

Both parties received the men of large property and from the vested corporations or other similar interests. Astor, for example, was always a liberal contributor, now to the Whig party and again to the Democratic. In return, the politicians el ed by those parties to legislature, co nistrative offices usually co ered themselves under obligations that element which financed its car paigns and which had the power defeating their re-election by the fusal of funds or by supporting opposite party. The masses of opposite party. The masses of people were simply pawns in the political contests, yet few of them derstood that all the excitement, slpation and partisan activity and thusiasm into which they threw the selves, generally had no other nificance than to enchain them faster to a system whose beneficial were continuously getting more more rights and privileg selves at the expense and whose wealth was

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

convention of the Socialist Party, which a large number of unions at delegates, was recently held in on, B. C., and William Davidson was nominated for the Dominion Par-liament from the Kootenay District. The unions and the Socialist Party are on good terms and Davidson has a chance of election.

The New South Wales Labor Conference, recently held, has decided to contest every state and federal seat. "Barrier Truth", organ of the Labor Party, in criticizing the conference for down a Socialist resolution. "By its decision against the d amendment to the objective, the N. S. W. political conference has randed itself reactionary. Labor must litimately learn that its destiny is So-Otherwise it is a mere liberal party. Much has to be done to make Laborism truly class-conscious, but the large number of Socialists that remain in the working class movement will never cease agitating until the or Party is pledged fully to Sowhich is the only hope for economic freedom."

Great Britain.

The Social Democratic Federation is arranging a May Day demonstration in London on May 1. J. E. Williams will organize an unemployed section of the parade and a fund has been opened to provide a meal on the line of march. The Independent Labor Party will probably take part as the two parties are holding a conference for that purpose.

At the annual meeting of the Lon-

don printers, held early in March, a ition was adopted by an ove helming majority congratulating the abor Party in "declaring for Socialm. the only satisfactory basis for a working class party."

France.

The Chamber of Deputies, fearing that the Senate will either shelve of mutilate the Old-Age Pension Bill. has, by a large majority, adopted a resolution confirming its faith in the

The report of the directors of "Hu- | matter for themselves.

manité" shows that, altho there is still a loss on the paper, yet the deficit has considerably decreased and there is every prospect of the paper being placed on a paying basis.

Argentine Republic.

The elections to fill half the seats in the Chamber took place recently. All Opposition parties, with the exception of the Socialists, withdrew from the election and the government candidates were successful.

Denmark.

The Socialists of Denmark have definitely voted against the acceptance of the so-called reform of the municipal franchise and have given an explanation of their reasons. Altho the measure gives woman suffrage, it has in the course of the parliamentary proceedings been so altered for the worse that it represents a definite reaction, and not only large numbers of working women will not get the vote. but workingmen who have hitherto had the vote will lose it.

Finland.

The Socialist members of the Finnish Diet have carried a vote of lack of confidence in the Senate by 71 to The debate arose over certain anti-Finnish interpellations in the Russian administration for delivering Russian Terrorists and Socialists to the Russian authorities and for lack of firmness in resisting Russian encroachments upon the rights of Finland, and they demanded the retirement of the Senate as incapable of defending the autonomy and liberties of Finland against the present reactionary campaign in Russia.

Germany.

The paragraph in the new German Law of Associations, which forbids speeches in any other than the German language, has been defeated. This clause was supported in the Reichstag by the Conservatives and the National Liberals, the Clericals. Radicals and Poles, as well as the Socialists, voting against it. It is believed, however, that the Radicals will accept a compromise that will leave it to the various states to regulate the

ABOR MOVEMENT

The Diamond Workers of Amster-lam, Holland, have proclaimed a gen-drivers, which handle 90 per cent of eral stoppage of work from April 4 to May 2, after which the members will work only on brilliants. The resolu-tion, which is supported by other Am-sterdam unions, will be submitted to

New York Lodge No. 405 of the Mahinists' Union adopted a resolution gainst organizing a Labor Party on he ground that a party is already in the ground that a party is already in the field representing the working class politically. The resolutions were later adopted unanimously by District ion and the delegates to the Central rederated Union were instructed to indorse the Socialist Party.

The proposed conference between the Western Federation of Miners and other organisations unaffiliated with the A. F. of L. will be held in Chicago in April. It will be decided whether or not to form a new federation. Some favor the plan while others advocate joining the A. F. of L.

The Indian Famine.

The Viceroy of India states that the nber of persons in receipt of if in British India considereds 223,000, that the number y increasing, that prices are at the rise in prices is telling upon the poorer population, in the towns, and that the

mal Metal Trades Associaet in New York City last week affirmed its open shop policy. Tant no compromise in the class and reasurated its open shop policy.

They want no compromise in the class struggle where they are strong. The workers should make no compromise where the capitalists are weak, that is at the ballot box. A Socialist ballot political power used by the at in his own interest instead of

illetin No. 73 of the Department of merce and Labor. Just issued, a that factory inspection and the in and safety of supployees have the subject of legislative action states and territories. New laws aims this subject were put upon statute books in 14 states during legislative session of 1907. Nothis said about the evasion or non-cement of these laws. A reporting the laws enforced in the insist of the capitalist class would the capacity of the Congressional ary at Washington,

the city's milk supply.

A convention attended by delegates from 110 unions of Porto Rico, affillated with the American Federation of Labor, has adopted an important resolution providing for the establishment of a labor organ at San Juan. It was also resolved to place a labor ticket in the field for the coming elections and to form a co-operative association, capitalized at \$10,000. The capital will be raised by levying an assessment of a cent a day upon 4,000 members of the union for fen

The Detroit convention of Bricklayers and Masons, following the example of the United Mine Workers of America and other unions, adopted resolutions demanding "full citizenship for all women". Democracy has always had its basis in the aspirations of the wealth producers for a better and nobler civilization.

One company of infantry arrived in Treadwell, Alaska, last week. There is no disorder and a peace committee of the union is keeping a strict patrol of the town. Union leaders deny that ten cases of powder were stolen by

Graphic Labor Cartoons.

The "United Mine Workers' Journal" has been running a good series of cartoons the past few months. The last issue contains one that is a force-ful indictment of the capitalist sys-tem. It shows a yawning chasm choked with the skulls and bones of dead workers. On the edges of two precipices the surplus wealth of these workers is piled while in the background are idle factories and work-shops. The maladjustment of the nation's resources to the needs of its useful class is forcibly portrayed. Such cartoons should be a powerful educational factor for the exploited

The International Association of Fur Workers of the United States and Canada will meet in national convention at Toronto, Canada, on April 6.

The Winnipeg branch of the Can-adian Labor Party holds lectures very Sunday afternon and most of hem are devoted to some phase of So-falism. Canadian workers seem debrothers in Great Britain while the "voting kings" of America still follow old political grafters.

Notices ordering the cessation of work April 1 by the 40,000 members of the United Mine Workers in Ohio unines were sent out from state head-

quarters last week. The present wage agreement will expire on that date.
Thirty-five thousand members of the United Mine Workers employed in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Okla-homa and Texas will strike on the same date, following a decision reached at a meeting of the division vicepresidents at Kansas City.

An Employers' Liability Bill will be introduced in the Senate this week and child labor in the District of Columbla will be prohibited in a bill to be reported to the House by Representative Olcott of New York. is, child labor will be prohibited in the bill, not in the mill. That is a distinction many have to learn.

St. Louis Strikers Win.

The big strike of the brewery workers at St. Louis is at an end. The few non-union men who accepted work are discharged and the 3,500 strikers are all taken back. The Obert Brewing Co. was the first to yield and the brewery will be maintained as a strictly closed shop. The brewery workmen are overwhelmingly Socialists and lose few strikes because of their sturdy fighting qualities and aversion to compromise.

MAY-DAY FAIR AND CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

The "Daily Call" Fair Conference now meets in the Organizer's office 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. General Manager Reichenthal is now employed from 2 p. m. until late at night to look after all details and asks the co-operation of all comrades. Foreign speaking comrades who will participate in the Congress of Nations should communicate with him at 286 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn.

Platon Brounoff will take charge of the entertainment feature of the sec-ond Sunday.

A German Burgomaster has been added as a feature of the affair. He, together with assistants, all in appropriate uniforms, will maintain the pomp and dignity of a village court. He will preserve order, arrest com-rades at will, assess fines for any purpose that suits his imperial whim and will enforce his orders with an Iron hand. Comrades who are known to be 'intellectuals" or "proletarians", "opportunists" or "impossibilists", or who may be guilty of any other 'crimes" will get full justice at the hands of the Burgomaster. Those who want more information can get it of him at the fair.

The financial secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Solomon, received the following cash donations: Stapleton Labor Lyceum, S. I., \$50; and S. D. & D. B. F.,

Br. 104, Stapleton, S. I., \$5. The following bands of music have been secured: Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band for the first and last nights, Socialist Band of Greater New York for Monday, Thursday and Saturday nights; New Jersey Fife and Drum Corps, first Sunday and Monday; Carl Sahm Orchestra, Tuesday and Friday; Harmonica Band, Wednesday; other orchestras thinking of playing should write at once. Mrs. J. W. Gates of Wyoming will sing a solo on the opening night, and Mrs. Van Name on Saturday night. The Free German School of Yorkville will sing three numbers by 50 or 60 children on Saturday, May 2. The second Saturday night will be Singers' Jubilee by numerous singing clubs. Julius Hopp's play. "The Dolls", will be produced on Thursday night and the second Saturday afternoon. New Jersey will announce her part in the program next week. Everybody who wants to take part should write the secretary, J. Chant Lipes, 880 Bedford avenue, brooklyn, N. Y.

A MODERN PARABLE.

By Edwin Webb Wheat.

The coming of Socialism is likened unto a husbandman who goeth forth to pick apples. And behold, some apples there are that please the eye ex eedingly and are fatr to look upon. Others still are decayed or eaten by worms, so that they must soon per

Now does that husbandman gather all alike into his storehouse, saying they were created equal? He doeth not, but rather he packeth the best ones with very great care, that they may delight the eyes of the dwellers in cities, and may be delicious to the taste, in the days when the earth doth not yield forth her fruit. Those not so pleasing to the eye become the heart of apple dumplings, or are combined with Packingtown mincement to make pastry for the diners at the Waldorf-Astoria and at Delmonico's.

But those which are not fit for use, being two-thirds of the or filled with worms, are cast to the swine, or are utilized in the manufacture of the best apple whiskey.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, that when Socialism cometh it shall be so with the men of the earth. Those who excel in good works shall be sought out to occupy the high places. Those not so eminently fitted for being put in authority, but nevertheless having good character or strong muscles, shall also be rewarded according to their

But those who are rotten at heart or possessed of devils shall be useful in mining coal, cleaning sewers, etc.

And many in low places shall be exalted, and shall enter into the joy prepared for them from the foundation of the world. And others having great possessions shall be humbled, and there shall be weeping and walling and gnashing of teeth.

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till the workers awake to the folly of fighting one another for the gain of the monied classes, what are we doing, after all, but growing pumpkins on our shoulders?-Brisbane

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LABOR DIRECTORY. **************************

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

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UN-ION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. S4th street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTELS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LOCAL UNION No. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East Sath street, Financial Secretary, Joe Maetter, 542 E. 180th street, City, Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1902 Anthony avenue, Bronx.

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

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of the United States of America. The address of the Fluancial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, libbe House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

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SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CHTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMFRICA - Branches In New York, Brook vg. Paterson, Newark, Ellasbeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chiengo, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thurs-day in the mouth at 11 s. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th st., New York City.

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PARTY NEWS

perretaries will oblige by forward-copy of their state constitution to tional Office.

rs were granted by the National follows: Lave, Nev., 5 members; Neb., 5; Camp, N. M., 8; and Man-

state convention of New Hampshire held April 23 at Manchester. J. Clark organized a local at rt, La., with 10 members. Upon visit 20 new members were se-

gress made in increased mem salp and new locals formed in Nevada.

braska, North Carolina and New Mexiti continued, will shortly qualify them state organizations.

loseph M. Patterson will compile data a campaign handbook for the National

ohn M. Work reports organizing 31 th in Utah with 349 members; added 26 existing locals; secured 12 members-at-ge and took 171 subscriptions for Socialpers. Of the 27 counties in the state are half a dozen we may carry next

Bocal St. Louis has adopted resolutions endorsing the action of the National Committee in the matter of unity with the S. L. P.

Massachusetts.

members in good standing are eligi-delegates to the national convention. Secretary Carey has been granted a leave of absence and Thomas H. Dunn of Abing will serve until his return. George R Kirkpatrick begins a tour of the state of May 25. James F. Carey and Rev. Mr. Hyde bate in Lincoln Hall, Newton Highlands, Thursday, April 9.

Boston Socialists are making arrange-ments for the observance of May Day by a great meeting in Fanculi Hall on Satur-day evening, May 2. Franklin H. Went-worth will be the principal speaker.

New Jersey.

The New Brunswick branch will hold its first public meeting on April 25 in the hall of the People's National Bank Bidg. The comrades see results coming from their quiet hard work.

Pennsylvania.

vention will open in Labor Lyceum Hall, Sixth and Brown streets, Philadelphia, Sat-nriay, April 25, at 10 a.m. Delegates ar-riving at Reading Terminal or Pennania Railroad. Brown find it convenient to go to the Philadel-phia headquarters, 1305 Arch street, Room 10, where a reception committee will take care of the

Secretaries are urged to push sale of na-mal assessment stamps and also quarterly stamps for state convention.

Thomas Kennedy is working in Mercer

County. Prospects for reviving several

lapsed branches are good.

Reports from the meetings of Comrade
George R. Kirkpatrick are to the effect
Whitch a result of this state.

Fage. W. Wilkins is working in Luzerne County. Some branches have been reor-

ganized and new ones started.

George H. Goebel will hold meetings at
Sarre, Williamsport, Lancaster, York, Allentown, Bethlehem, Lansford, and Nanticoke from April 22 to 30.

Branches have been organized at Gipsy, Indiana County, and Eberly's Mills, Cum-

berland County. PHILADELPHIA.

Arthur Morrow Lewis will speak in Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and Cherry streets,

on Thursday, April 9, at 8 p. m. On Sunday, April 12, 8 p. m., there will be a meeting held in the Sixth and Brown

Latior Lyceum, under the auspices of the Women's Social Democratic Society to dis-cuss adult suffrage. Admission free. Nineteen members were admitted March 25. Including nine from a new branch in the 35th Ward. The class in English com-position starts Sunday. April 5, at 9:30 m. All are welcome; no charge. The

The Financial Sceretary of the Campaign Committee reports the following donations: Typographical Union No. 2, 35; Labor Ly-ceum Association, 25; total, \$30, Re-ceipts for the week ending March 29, \$58.96.

Wisconsin.

Large meetings are being held in the Milwankee Socialist camapign. The open-air factory meetings are all successful, fully 1,200 attending one meeting at the Harvester works last week. The proprietors of a number of large halls have placed them at the disposal of the Socialists, rent free.

New York State.

Local Tarrytown has taken in two new members and will hereafter meet on the second and fourth Mondays.

New York City.

The Bronx Boro Agitation Committee has a balance of \$120.57 on hand. Comrades Buhr and Cassidy will speak at the project meeting in Ebling's Casino on April 12. Branches are requested to give financial aid to the Socialist Sunday School of the Bronx. Comrades Rosen and Oneal will prepare resolutionns for the protest meeting and 500 copies of The New York So. cialist will be distributed.

A debate between Morris Hillquit and Prof. F. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University will be held in Cooper Union on

The General Committee met Saturday, March 28. Lee Wax, J. Anderes and Max Fingen, Bock and Alex Kolchmainen were the new delegates essird. Comrades Lee, Oppenheimer and Jonas were elected a committee to submit resolutions in regard to the Union Square outrage. Twenty-nine applications were acted on. Albert Jurisch preferred charges against Comrade Karl. Comrade Van Frank preferred charges against M. DeJong. Both were referred to the Grievance Committee. E. G. Futton Wrate giving reasons who request of General Committee in present committee. eral Committee in regard to holding ture was not compiled with. The 8th, 2d. 0th and 25th and 27th A. D. protested against plan adopted for election of delegate sto State Committee. The 3d and 10 h, 12th, 22d, Br. 1: Br. 2, 23d, 24th and 20th, 3d, Br. 1 submitted resolution in regard to election of delegates to state con ing tribute of respect was paid to memory of Comrade Nathan Filburg. Tellers re-terted election of Comrades Regin, J. Hill-quit. Miss Newman, S. Selomon and Henry Harre as Grievance Committee: Conrades Lewis, Oppenhelmer and Obrist as Creden-tials Committee and Conrades Sterz, Mics Berman and W. J. Gheat as Auditing Com-

mittee. Comrades Fieldman, Lee, Lewis, Oppenheimer, Hillquit, Slo Hunter, Oppenheimer, Hillquit, Slobodia appointed committee to investigate the Un ion Square matter and report their find-ings. A meeting will be arranged in the

largest hall obtainable to protest against action of police at Union Square. The 6th A. D. will hold an important meeting at 203 E. Third street, April 3 at

8 p. m.

The Harlem Agitation Committee has adopted resolutions thanking Comrade Slo-bodine for his able legal services in the defense of Socialist speakers arrested on the streets.

Kings County.

The Central Committee met Saturday, March 28. Three credentials were received from the 6th A. D. A committee of three from the Lithuanian Socialist Federation, 10, complained they were oppressed as police. Seven of their comrades were arrested. Comrade Pauly volunteers to go to the next meeting and learn the do National Secretary Barnes offered tails. National Secretary Barnes offered the services of a French speaker. Organ-izer reported ballots for delegates to na-tional convention will be ready by Monday. The 18th A. D. reported a discussion in the Men's Club of All Soul's Church April 10 on "Socialism". Thirty applications re-ceived. Financial Secretary reported ex-penses, \$61; balance, \$129.25.

Twenty-dye noninations were made for

penses, 861; balance, \$129.25.

Twenty-five nominations were made for delegates to the national convention, 9 accepting, 3 declining and 13 not heard from. Vote closes April 27. About 3,000 leanets in Jewish and 5,000 in German have been printed. Branches in debt to the local are requested to settle as money is needed for delegates to the national convention. The 19th and 20th A. D. realized \$200 from their festival.

Branch 2 of the Bational convention. The 19th and 20th A. D. realized \$200 from their festival.

Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. has elected delegates to the May Day Conference and a committee will suggest plans to raise a campaign fund.

Queens County.

A committee will endeavor to get local papers to accept Socialist plate matter: "baily Call" Fair tickets will be distributed among branches and 10,000 leafiets on "Hard Times" have been printed. Branch wyckoff Heights has admitted seven new members. Organizer Walser will try to or. gailze a branch in the lower section of Long Island City. The presidential campaign will be opened with a parade lultigsewood Heights sometime in May. A meeting will be held the last Sunday in April to instruct delegates to the national convention.

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.

New York City.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3.

26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Phillip Abbe.

"Socialism and Nationalism".

Liferial ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—Andre Tridon. "The Might of the Dollar in the American Drama".

SATURDAY, APRIL 4.

STH A. D., 813 Grand street, 8 p. m.—William Mailiy. "The Socialist Party, Its Methods of Organization and Propaganda".

SUNDAY, APRIL 5.

WEST SIBE HEADQUARTERS, 585 Eighth avenue, 8:30 p. m.—Edmond B. Gearhart. "Our Heritage of Servility".

RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth street, 11 a. m.—John Spargo. "Socialism and the Intellectuals: An Historical Treatment".

LOTUS HALL, 115 W. Seventy, Junta LOTUS HALL, 115 W. Seventy-ninth street, 11 a. m.—Henry Frank. "The Re-

street, 11 a. m.—Henry Frank. "Inc Me-ligion of Socialism". CLINTON HALL, 151 Clinton street, 2 p. m.—Debate, Speakers; Sol Fieldman and Edyard Dobson. Subject: "Socialism

s. Capitalism". RAND SCHOOL, Debating Society, 112 E. Sineteenth streat, 5 p. m.—Subject: "Re-olved, That State Education is Detrimen-HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W. ne Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 8 m.—W. J. Ghent. "The Futility of Re-

MONDAY, APRIL 6. 17TH A. D., COLONIAL HALL, 102 W.One Hundred and First street, 8:30 p. m.—Dr. E. P. Robinson. "Socialism and Human Nature".

Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5.

PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—Robert Baker, "How Monopoly is Forthed".

FLATBUSH FREE FORUM, 1199 Figtbush avenue, 8 p. m.—Col. Alexander Bacon, "This Panic, its Cause and Cure".

PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Rond, near Fintbush avenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D. Long, "Ethical Bimetalism".

UNITARIAN HALL, Fourth avenue and Fifty-third street, 7:45 p. m.—Subject: "The Bomb in Union Square".

Jersey City.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Bergen avenue and Forrest street, S.p. m.—Edmund B. Gear-hart. "Our Heritage of Servillity" THURSDAY, APRIL 9.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Bergen avenue and forrest street, 8 p. m.—Alexander Irvine. How I Became a Socialist".

Philadelphia.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Broad street
and Montgomery avenue, 8 p. m.—Debate,
of Fieldman and Mr. Perrin, speakers.

Boston.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5. LABOR LYCEUM, 684 Washington street, S.p. m.—Sepator Frank J. Lanchan. "Govcrament Ownership of Railroads".

THE "DAILY CALL." Geo. H. Gordon, preliminary man-ager of the "Dally Call", is under contract with the Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association and is rapidly perfecting arrangements for the pubication of the daily on May 1. A loft at No. 6 Park place, near Broadway, has been leased at \$650 per year, the month of April being free of rent, and the linotype plant will be moved at once and editorial and composing cooms will be fitted up. A telephone has been installed and a contract made for 4,500 calls per annum at \$16 per month, and all beyond that number at

4 cents each.

A business manager is wanted imnediately, and comrades who are competent are asked to communicate at once with the secretary, J. Chant Lipes, 880 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn

The Association meets Friday, April 3. 8 p. m., at 14 N. William street. The regular meetings are every first Friday. Election of officers and board takes place next Friday night and a good attendance is anticipated.

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BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The New Name.

The change of name from The Worker to The New York Socialist, will, it is expected, have a beneficent effect on the general circulation and especially on the newsstand sales. There has been a constantly growing demand on the part of the members to discard the former name and adopt one which would distinctively proclaim its contents. The word Socialist is no longer the buga-boo of a decade ago. It has back of it a political party that has won a place in the hearts and minds of the working people, and those who are not enrolled in its ranks respect its intellectual fighting qualities.

The Worker had a very limited sale on the newsstands. The name accounts somewhat for this. It may be that The New York Socialist will receive more attention and consideration from the man who reads the misrepresentations in the capitalist press, and finds our paper prominently displayed on the newsstands. The branches and locals should see to it that the newsstands in their districts are provided with copies of The Socialist. Thousands of display cards have been printed by the New York Conference and will be supplied to all calling for them.

In accordance with the wishes of the membership the State Committee is preparing to bring about a change in the paper, eliminating the minute detalls of branch meetings and popularizing the news of the day, thus making it an excellent vehicle for the propagation of Socialist principles. With the elimination of extraneous matter the paper is temporarily reduced to four pages, but when occasion and the financial outlook warrants there will be an increase in size. The amount saved by the reduction will be \$37 per week.

The announcement of change of name has aroused much enthusiasm and increased orders are coming in for bundles for distribution on the newsstands. I hope that the comrades will also help boost the regular circulation by canvassing the enrolled Socialists and their shopmates. Every local and branch should have \$5 or \$10 worth of prepaid subscription cards on hand, and at every public meeting the speakers should emphasize the necessity of supporting the party press. This has peen sadly neglected by our speakers. What can be done was shown at a meeting in Newark last week, where Sol Fieldman and Prof. Perrin debated. More than 100 subscriptions were taken as a result of a direct appeal to subscribe. This, I am sorry to say, is an exceptional case, but it would be the rule if the comrades determined to make it so.

The Workers.

Comrade Turner of Michigan is one of our enthusiastic admirers and an earnest worker. Notwithstanding his advanced age, being 92 years old, he still finds time to deal a few blows at the capitalist system. He renew his subscription for two years.

Joseph Cox brought eight misguided brethren in the Musicians' Union to our table last week, and they were baptized in the regenerating waters of Socialism.

Clara Schachter paid her weekly visit and left the pames of four neophytes. We would need no danger signals had we a few of such comrades. Jacob Cohen of Fifth avenue deposited five new names in Uncle Sam's

mail bag. E. L. Martin of Brooklyn brought three unregenerate mortals to us. They are just in time to see Schmitt-

berger spanked. The Harlem Agitation Committee got

a bunch of prepaid sub cards, and in-creased their bundle order so that they cover the newsstands. Alexander Milway of Shelton, Conn.,

sent in \$5 for a batch of cards. A. D. bought cards.

John P. Peterson of Milford sent in three new subs. Charles Noonan of Schenectady or-

dered sub cards. Edward Usher of Sandy Hill left five on a recent visit.

These comrades sent in two subscriptions: Anna G. Gorton of Liberty, A. F. Uchtorff of Davenport, H. L. Ransch of Boston, Peter Ohleen of Warren, Pa., Dr. Caplan of St. Louis, Karl Heidemann of New York, William Schlotham of San Francisco, T. F. Brady of New York, Otto Wild of Cos cob. A. Wagenknecht of Tacoma. S. Reiner of Bloomfield, Conn., Harry Levin of Canton, and E. M. Doyle of Waterbury

The 43d Ward Branch of Philadelphia subscribed for five copies.

Local Spokane subscribed for 25 coples for one year.

"The Iron Heel."

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

Arthur Morrow Lewis.

Arthur Morrow Lewis, who has been lecturing to immense audiences in Chicago, has consented to come to New York to deliver his lecture on "Socialism and Science" for the benefit of The New York Socialist. The lecture will be given at Murray Hill Lyceum, on Thirty-fourth street, between Third and Lexington avenues, on Tuesday, April 28, at 8 o'clock. 'The admission charge will be 25 and 50 cents. Seats in'boxes, \$1. Boxes with six seats, \$5. As the demand for seats has already started it will be well for comradles in New York and surrounding towns to your masters of the risk that used to

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THE NEW JERSEY REBALLOT.

idopted customs become higher laws than legislative enactments; that to adhere rigidly to constitutional provisions-will at times—result in more harm being done than good being accomplished; and that under construction than to blindly enforce a man-date and breed dissensions within the party.

True, the party's constitution, for New Jersey—when there is a referendum—pro-vides for the filing with the secretary of the State Committee of the individual ballots with the correct tabulations of the votes of subdivisions. But it has been the custom where ballots did not accompany tabulations to accept the latter as the vote of subdivisions. But until the present no question has ever been raised as to the legality of a vote being determined from

the tabulations.

In the recent referendum for state officers, delegates to the National Committee and national convention but four locals filed the ballots, but all locals in the state did file the tabulations with the secretary of the State Committee, and following the custom, he ascertained the result from the tabulations, duly apprised all subdivisions thereof, and the officers and delegates who

custom, he ascertained the result from the tabulations, duly apprised all subdivisions thereof, and the officers and delegates who had—supposedly—been elected qualified and were duly installed to perform their various functions.

While from personal preferences it was natural regrets should have been expressed at the non-election of some of the nominees, nevertheless the result was accepted in good faith by the great majority of the party's members in the state, and the referendum was supposed to have been a closed chapter. But it was due to the election of a comrade to a state office and as one of the degates to the national convention—who had been one of the unity conferees it 1906 and therefrom had antenonized a certain element—that the illegality of the referendum was conveniently discovered and a new one ordered by the State Committee. The sole reason being the hope that on a new referenduf that this comrade would be defeated. Strange to say the comrades who had been elected as delegates to the National Committee were the ones who raised the question as to the illegality of the original referendum. But they did not do so until the opportunity had been afforded to vote against the unity proposition recently advanced by the Socialist Labor Party. Stranger still to relate, they were both members of locals that had filed abulations without filing ballots.

Fingrant violations of local, state and national constitutions should not be condened. But in the instance I have cited, would it not have been better to have followed an established custom than to have opened old sores when it was bad policy to do so? Aside from that, there is nothing that will so discredit the Socialist movement as the playing of "penny polities". If comrades cannet fight in the open—win of Arlingten wrote The Worker as an individual comrade, not as one of the elected officers, and gave his version of the story i would not, as a comrade, claim the privilege of giving my version thru the same medium, and trust, Coursee Editor, it may neless

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