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bomb thrower, after the explosion.

going to say a few words on it.

bled at Union Square on Saturday last were lawfully there. And at the risk

of being considered simple minded and

old fashioned. I base my contention on

the constitution of this state, Article 1,

Sec. 9. which still provides: 'No law

shall be passed abridging the right of

the people peaceably to assemble and

to petition the government, or any de-

"Our 'wise' contemporary, the New

The meetings coming within the in-

hibition of the Penal Code are:

public peace.

unlawful one.

commit any unlawful act by force.

"3. Such as being assembled, threat-

"If there was an unlawful assembly

on Union Square on the 28th day of

assembly came clearly within the inhi-

bition of the Penal Code. It had gath-

ered with the intent to comimt an un-

lawful act by force, namely; to pre-

vent citizens from the exercise of a

constitutional right by clubs. They

ssembled in a manner to disturb the

public peace, by committing a savage

assault upon a peaceful public. They

violated the Penal Code and they vio-

lated the constitution, and they did so

openly and defiantly, and cynically

proclaimed that the club is mightler

What Schmittberger's Words Mean.

"The club is mightier than the con-

stitution'. Consider what that implies.

"The club is the symbol of brute

force—the constitution symbolizes the

majesty of the law. The club stands

for fist right and mob rule, the consti-

tution stands for regulated civilized

society. The man who puts the club

above the constitution declares war on

civil institutions and orderly demo

cratic government. If an Italian, Irish

or German laborer on arriving at the

shores of our country, would avow his

belief in this doctrine, that the club

is mightler than the constitution, he

would be speedily deported as an ene-

my of organized society and a danger-

ous anarchist. And yet this doctrine,

whether announced by Inspector

Schmittberger in these very words or not, was unblushingly hailed by our

daily press as a maxim of political

wisdom and justice! It was a new

Declaration of Independence for the

capitalist class. When it comes to

hose provisions of the constitution of

the United States which give to our

ruling classes the pretext to defeat the

popular will, they defend it as a sa-

cred instrument, but when it comes to

those of its provisions which guaran-

tee to the citizens their rights and lib-

erties, the provisions for which the

founders of this republic have fought and suffered and bled, the modern

American capitalists have nothing but

cynical derision for them, and it is

left to the Socialists, native and for

eign born to uphold, defend and fight

What Socialists Stand For.

"We Socialists believe in a constitu-tion and we believe in law. We do not

believe in them as blind idol worship-pers, but as rational beings. We do

not consider the constitution as the

last word of political wisdom and jus-

tice and as good for eternity, and we

consider much of the present law as

iniquitous and oppressive. We strive

to bring about an amendment of the

constitution and a change of existing

laws in conformity with social prog-

ress and the needs of the people, but

we expect to bring about such changes by the proper channels—by

convincing the people of their neces-sity, and we hold that until properly

changed or amended, the constitution

and laws of every civilized commun

ity are binding on all of its citizens, on

the President of the United States as

well as on the most humble day labor-

er, and even on the Police Commis

sloner of the city of New York. The

for these constitutional liberties.

than the constitution.

en or do an act of violence or lawless-

partment -thereof."

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## "IN THE HANDS OF INTELLIGENT MEN THE BALLOT IS MIGHTIER THAN THE CLUB."

## This Was the Keynote at Last Saturday's Great Mass Meeting to Condemn Police Outrages at Union Square.

Reactionary Newspapers Continual Silly Talk About "Police Preventing Riot," But the People Are Learning to Know What Such Statements Really Mean-Socialist Party Declares Its Determination to Maintain the Rights of Assemblage and Discussion-Ringing Speeches Full of Defiance to Lawlessness in High Places Are Roundly Applauded-Attempt at Suppression Brings Us Recruits-Hillquit's Address Printed in Full.

Police Hold Socialists in Check." "Police Prevent Bomb-Throwing at Grand Central Palace."

se were headlines in two New York evening papers last Thursday. referring to the mass meeting held unr the auspices of the Socialist Party ce the conduct of the authores at Union Square a week before d to proclaim the intention of the lalists of New York to uphold the right of public assemblage to discuss the grievances of labor. The press ted the attendance at from 4,000 to 5,000. Certainly it would have been far greater had not large numbers of people been apprehensive that Bing-ham and Schmittberger would again order the clubs into play and create-

Of course the Socialists gathered th the intention of exploding bombs their own midst-that, as is well own to all readers of the vellow ess and the capitalist press of other es, is their favorite amusement. But it of consideration for the numerous ormed men and the still more rous detectives scattered thru the some of whom might otherwise ave been hurt, the bombs were not et off. It is well understood that whenever there is a riot it is because he Socialists "incited" it, and when here is no riot it is because the police revented" It.

James G. Kanely called the meeting order in the name of the City Ex-utive Committee of the Socialist crty and introduced Algernou Lee as

After briefly stating the occasion of purpose of the meeting, warning a audience that a great number of ain-clothes spies were present and at it was possible that some of them ght try to create a disturbance, and uesting each person who was there good faith to constitute himself a ommittee of one to keep himself in order should such an event occur, the chairman proceeded to introduce the speakers — Morris Hillquit, Joshua Wanhope, and Thomas J. Lewis.

Comrade Hiliquit's speech is printed this issue of The New York Social-and Comrade Wanhope's will be

## A Union Square Recruit.

After the first speech, the chairman troduced Mr. Henry Frank—whom, said, "we shall beneeforth have the of calling Comrade Henry ink, since the events of last Sat-ay have determined him to join the ist Party"-to read a poem on sich he had written on the occasion Secretary Taft's famous answer, od knows; I don't", to an unem-

#### loyed workman's question Police Make Socialists.

Wanhope began by expressing his appreciation of the service of the in driving into the Socialist ranks great numbers of men who otherwise might long hesitate to join us. No matter, he said, whatever the capitalists and their agents do, they iot understand it and all their ds of opposition fail. Now they try police suppression, then they try the conspiracy of silence, then try patronizing and insidious misreprecontation, then, finding themselves at a loss, they go back to the club. But all their efforts react against them.

The spies in the hall pricked up dir ears when he said: "Go ahead, entiemen. Suppress our Socialist paters if you can. And then, as long as the is a garret or a cellar in New ork that will shelter a printer and a unt of type, we will show you an unerground press that will outdo that "Pressie".

A Timely Suggestion.
rade Lewis brought down the
with the suggestion that the
of Liberty with her torch be
down from Bedloe's Island and down from Bedioe's Island and place be set up a colossal figure latest savior of society, Inspec-nmittbegger, with uplifted club— tier than the Constitution".

under of "syes" filled the lience prevailed when op-s were called for. The

failed to take the slightest cognizance of the sufferings of many thousand families caused by the industrial crisis, which was the direct result of capitalistic incapacity in the management of our industrial system;

"When, instead of providing for the willing hands of the unemployed such new municipal work as is much needed, they even stopped work already authorized and under way, such as the work on our school buildings, preferring instead to quibble and quarrel among themselves for points of political vantage.

"When, after long and patient waiting, a conference of the unemployed was organized to urge action by our municipal and state authorities, and a public meeting in Union Square was called by the conference for the purpose of discussing the grievances of the unemployed:

"The Police Commissioner, obviously with the knowledge and approval of the Mayor, in disregard of constitutional guarantees and in imitation of Cossack methods, forbade the holding of that meeting and constituted Inspector Schmittherger of Lexow committee fame as 'saviour of society', for which part his official record as corruptionist, and informer seems to qualify him. Said Schmittberger then, in command of a large force of police, both mounted and on foot, assumed the position that the policeman's club is above the constitution, and directed the brutal dispersion of the peaceably assembled multitude

of men, women and children, "In view of the foregoing facts admitted by all fair-minded people, this meeting called by the Socialist Party of New York at Grand Central Palace,

"We condemn the municipal authorities for their wilful and culpable inactivity in the face of a grave state of unemployment affecting hundreds thousands of the working popula-

"We accuse the Mayor, his Police Commissioner, Bingham, and Inspector Schmitfberger of gross violation of the sacred right of free speech, holding them responsible at the bar of public opinion, while reserving our right to take such legal proceedings as we may

"We declare our firm purpose to continue to struggle for the rights of the people to assemble peaceably and to discuss their grievances, at the same time emphatically disapproying of any act of violence by individuals, whether such individuals wear civilian dress or

"We urge our fellow citizens, and Party, the only organized political party which, year in and year out, in terests of the working class, for the maintenance and enlargement of its political rights and for its final emancipation from the system of wage

## HILLQUIT'S ADDRESS.

#### If There Was an Unlawful Assem bly in Union Square on March 28, It Was the Assembly of Police, He Declares.

At the Grand Central Palace last Saturday afternoon, Morris Hillquit spoke as follows:

"The unfortunate events of last Saturday have engendered much hysteria in our daily press, our police department and in a considerable partion of our public at large. We, Socialists, are not given to bysteria, and we have called this meeting not in order to give vent to excitement or to indulge in declamtions, but because we feel that we owe it to ourselves, our voters and sympathizers as well as to our opponents and the public at large, to explain our connection with the miscar-ried Union Square demonstration, and fine our views on the occurrences on that memorable occasion.

## The Industrial Crisis.

"When the pending industrial crists enly set in on us towards the end of last year, the workingmen were nat-urally the first to suffer for the recks and mismanagement of the classes. In this city tens of nonsends of workingmen's families oon found themselves at the brink of tarration, but no effort-was made on the part of our city authorities, our big hearted philanthropists, our churches, our social reformers or even the conservative trade unions to relieve the distress of the unemployed by any radical and substantial measures. On the contrary, the city abandoned many public works previously contemplated and the large employers of labor continued shutting up their factories.

"It was then that a number of the more progressive labor organizations decided to take up their own cause and to inaugurate a movement for the relief of the unemployed workers. The 'Unemployed Conference' was thus or ganized, and it was organized upon the initiative of the Socialist Party as is quite natural—the Republicans and Democrats could not well be expected to undertake the task of aiding the

"The Unemployed Conference soon united over one hundred organizations with a total membership of many thousands. Its main object was to awaken in the city and state government and in the minds of the citizens at large a sense of their duty towards the workers forced out of work and out of bread, and that object could only be accomplished by an appeal to the public. The Unemployed Conference resolved to organize an impressive demonstration at Union Square, to demand of the city administration and the state legislature that they relieve the involuntary idleness of the workingmen by undertaking useful public works and otherwise, and to explain to their fellow members of this democ racy the justice of their demands.

"They went about this undertaking n a perfectly orderly and law-abiding manner. They applied to the proper authorities for a permit, they consented to meet in the street, where no permit is required, and they invoked the court for the protection of their rights ed them, then revoked, they were sent from one city department to the other. ind the courts denied them the relief asked for. The proposed meeting was arbitrarily and unreasonably prohibited. The prohibition came too late to rangements to call the meeting off effectively. Several thousands of workthe vicinity of Union Square. It was an earnest but peaceable and orderly crowd; not even the most bitter opponents of Socialist and labor claim that it was riotous or unruly, or that It made any attempt to hold the proposed meeting by force. But all newsparticularly those of the working class, paper accounts and accounts of eyewitnesses agree that the large police force gathered at Union Square was rough and brutal in handling the

"Suddenly something unexpected and errible happened; a bomb exploded in Union Square with a fearful detonation, killing an innocent bystander and crippling the alleged perpetrator of the outrage. For some moments the assem-bled masses, including the police, remained in terror stricken stupor, then chaos and madness broke loose. bystanders turned and ran, and the police, according to all newspaper accounts, pursued them, rode into them, clubbed them and assaulted them-assaulted them without discrimination, without sense and justification. Now. we have but little to say about the incident of the bomb explosion. We. Socialists, condemn such mad and ruthless acts as strongly and emphatically as anybody. If the act was committed, as is claimed, by an anarchist, it was the act of an irresponsible person, rendered desperate and mad by police repression. It is not our affair. It is an affair between the uniformed and ununiformed anarchists, for which we assume, no responsibility. The bomb explosion came in very convenient for the police, as an excuse for its inexcusable conduct in the entire

crime, before the explosion, and it clubbed citizens who stood in no con-

York 'Sun' recently discovered that this constitutional provision does not cover all kinds of meetings, and it has referred us to the Penal Code of this state which by Sec. 451 puts the ban on certain meetings. If you see it in the 'Sun', it is true, but it is not always the whole truth. In this case the 'Sun' editor has omitted to add that the enactment cited cotnains this specific proviso: 'But this section shall

## The Unemployed Conference.

ssembled multitude from the start.

## The Bomb and the Clubs.

## Law and Constitution.

"But we will not permit the issue to be beclouded by it. The police had arbitrarily oppressed a contemplated meeting of orderly citizens for a peaceful purpose before any bomb had exploded; it had maltreated men and women who were committing no

#### nection direct or indirect with the SYMPATHETIC "These are the important facts of the case. This is the issue. And I am STRIKE IS OUTLAWED. I hold that the people who assem-

Massachusetts Supreme Court Strikes a Blow at Trade Unions.

Holds It Unlawful for Workingmen's Organizations to Go on Strike for the Purpose of Assisting Their Brothers in Other Trades--- "Divide and Conquer" Is the Capitalists' Maxim.

BOSTON, April 3.-In a decision handed down to-day, the Massachusetts . Supreme Court declares that sympathetic strikes for the purpose of preventing an employer from conducting an "open shop" are illegal.

The court's decision was rendered in not be so construed as to prevent the the case of nine firms of building conpeaceable assembling of persons for tractors in Lynn, who aplied for an inlawful purposes of protest or petition.' junction restraining the Lynn Building Trades Council and several affiliated unions from carrying on a sympathetic "1. Such as assemble with intent to strike against the employers over the issue of an "open shop". In the Supe-"2. Such as intend to carry out their rior Court a permanent injunction purpose in a manner to disturb the against the unions was issued.

### "Divide and Conquer."

"Divide and conquer" is the maxim of the capitalists in dealing with the working class as it was the maxim of "The workingmen who assembled on the Romans in dealing with all other Saturday last around Union Square did not intend to do an unlawful act by peoples. The peoples of the ancient world suffered themselves to be dividforce or otherwise; they did not intend to commit a breach of the public ed in face of the power of Rome, and they were brought separately under peace, and they were not given a the Roman yoke. So long as the capichance to turn their meeting into an talists can carry out their policy of dealing separately with the different divisions of the labor movement, they will be able to maintain their power March, it was the large assembly of mounted and unmounted police. That

over the whole working class. The capitalists would like to deal with each individual workingman separately, eliminating the union alto-When they cannot do that, they try to insist on separate agreements for each establishment and for each trade. For the workingmen to concede this would be to put the selves at the capitalists' mercy; for on the capitalists' side the ufferent establishments are no longer independent but united by trusts, mergers, "community of interest" agreements, and by employers' associations; nor are the different trades employed by different capitalists, but each corporation in each industry employs men of many

### trades Sympathetic Action

Absolutely Necessary. The sympathetic strike and the sympathetic boycott are methods of action absolutely necessary to the welfare of the labor movement under existing conditions. It is not sufficient that workingmen should be in a position to use the strike and the boycott for the defense of men of their own trade. The trades must stand together. When the carpenters are involved in a struggle with their employers, the bricklayers and iron workers and men of other trades must come to their assistance; and when the bricklayers or iron workers are fighting for the defense or the improvement of their condithe carpenters must reciprocate.

## Judges Would Paralyze

the Labor Movement. This solidarity among the trades is what the capitalists dread and what the Massachusetts-Supreme Court seeks to destroy by forbidding the sympathetic strike. The learned judges say to the workingmen, in effect: may use the strike when you have a direct object to gain in your own trade. But you must not strike in support of your brothers of other And the court well knows that, if this rule can be enforced, nearly all strikes in the several trades will be rendered ineffective.

The workingmen of Massachusetts will have a chance to reverse this decision of the Supreme Court by voting the Socialist ticket next fall, supporting the only party which recognizes the labor question as a political question of paramount importance in the world to-day and which upholds the solidarity of labor as the basis of future progress.

## New York Comference Meets.

The New York Unemployed Conference met Tuesday night in the Labor Temple and adopted a resolution declaring that the Conference thas no affiliation with any political party and the only object of the Conference is to secure employment for the unem-

Three delegates were seated from the People's Institute, and it was decided to print a leastet to be sent to the trade unions.

-Hell's an open shop, but that isn't much of an argument in its favor.-- Union Signal.

## SOCIALISTS MAKE BIG GAIN IN MILWAUKEE.

## In Municipal Election Our Vote Grows by 25 per Cent. Socialist Candidate for Mayor Polls 20,867, Lacking 2,247 of

Being Elected-Now Fifteen Socialist Aldermen Instead of Twelve-Vote Increases Well in Chicago Too.

MILWAUKEE, April 8.-The Socialist Party has increased its vote by 4.084. David Rose, Democrat, defeats our candidate, Emil Seidel, by only 2,247 votes, Seidel getting 20,867.

Victor L. Berger, candidate for Alderman at large, is defeated by less than 500 votes.

We win three new wards, carrying

We elect six Supervisors out of 16; last election, five out of 53.

We double the number of Socialist

We understand that this gives the Socialist Party 15 out of the 46 sents in the Board of Aldermen. During the last two years we have had 12.

## Socialist Vote in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 7.-Incomplete pelice returns give the Socialist Party 16,705 votės, as against 13,429 in the same districts at the last election-a gain of 3,276. Complete and accurate returns of the Socialist vote are al-E. H. T. | ways difficult to get here.

## RIOTING FOR WORK!

## By Jos. E. Cohen.

In many of the large cities, the unemployed problem is reaching the

Hundreds of men gather wherever a score are advertised for, and the little work to be had that dangles before the eyes of the hungry only whets the appetite of the desperate fathers and

Riots are taking place. Race feeling among the workers is being fanned into a flame. And policemen are ordered to be on hand, to club the workers at the first sign of unrest or under any pretext.

It is a bitter fact that confronts us a fact that menaces the peace and

safety of the nation.

The New York "World" estimates that one million men are out of work.

THREE MILLION IS NEARER

THE MARK.

Before this strange condition, the powers that be stand helpless.

## Indifference of Politicians.

The President of the United States gives it no consideration m his special message to Congress.

Presidential aspirants, like Taft and Bryan, confess their inability to deal with the situation.

Republican and Democratic mayors and governors offer no relief.

.But whether inspired from Washing ton or the state capitols or city balls. THE ONLY ATTENTION THE UN-EMPLOYED RECEIVE IS THE CLUB OF THE POLICEMAN.

But no question was ever answered by beating in the head of the man who asked it. No people-least of all the American people—are awed into si ence by the brutality of the ruling class. And no burning condition-cer tainly not a widespread unemployment involving millions of men-can be obscured by a reign of police terrorism.

The present lawlessuess on the part tention of the people to the terrible state of affairs. The present lawlessness on the part of the ruling class only serves to emphasize the fact that THE RULING CLASS IS UNABLE TO REMEDY THAT CONDITION. The Republican and Democratic par-

ties, the parties of the ruling class, do

BUT LABOR AND THE PARTY

OF LABOR DO. THE SOCIALIST PARTY copes with the situation.

It suggests a program for immediate action.

Its program strikes at the root of the problem. ITS PROGRAM IS GIVE THE WORKER WORK.

Let the municipalities condemn slums, the festering sores in eve city. Let the foul tenements be raz to the ground and a new city reare sphynx-like, out of the ashes of t old. That will give work to tens thousands-and it will not be chart

## What Can Be Done.

Let the ramshackle school house erected only to provide graft for co tractors, be condemned. Let a me system of schools be erected that we furnish physical and intellectual c ture in keeping with modern progre

Let the municipalities exercise t right of eminent domain to approx ate for the public benefit all land

Let all industries of a public nati come under the control of the mu cipal, state or federal euthorities, a the present dividends turned into pockets of those who do the work. Abolish the present method of s ing out municipal work by contr and franchise, which only fattens litical machines. Abolish labor. Abolish child labor. Abolish con

These are radical measures—but situation requires them.

It requires more than that. It requires that at every elect soon to be held that the old part because they cannot prevent b times and because they cannot co with the unemployed except to c them, be deprived of the reins of g

ernment. IT REQUIRES THE ELECTI OF SOCIALIST PARTY CAN DATES.

IT REQUIRES THE COMPLE VICTORY OF THE SOCIAL! PARTY.

You, unemployed, and you, the wo ing class, the class of the unemploy let this be your answer to the bru ity of the master class!

#### 345,000, Railway Workers Thrown Out in Six Months.

The Chicago General Managers' Asociation has gathered statistics showing conditions on 17 representative railways, constituting one-third of the mileage of the United States. The figures show that on April 1 these lines

were employing 18 per cent fewer men

than on June 30, 1907, and 20 per cent fewer than on Oct. 1. Assuming, as it is safe to do. that practically the same conditions prevail on other roads, this means that 345,000 rallway workers have been discharged or indefinitely laid off during the last six months. Besides this, a large proportion of the remaining 1,400,000 have suffered wage reductions of from

to 12 per cent.

What are these workless men to do? 'God knows! I don't." says Mr. Taft.

#### Enforced Vacation for Miners. PLATTSBURG, N. Y., April 4,- The

Delaware & Hudson Co. to-day closed its iron mines at Lyon Mountain for 20 days at least, throwing out 550

#### Cotton Mill Wages Reduced. BOSTON, April 6 -- A general re-

duction of 10 per cent in the wages of New England cotton mill operatives, which was recently decided upon by the associated mill owners, became fective to-day in mills employ 60,000 persons. About the same nu bertsuffered a like reduction last we Still further cutting is talked of.

#### Ten Per Cent Cut in Utica. UTIGA. N. Y., April 8.-Noti largest cotton mills that wages v be reduced 10 per cent, commend April 13. The reduction will aff 9,000 employees. It is understood ti other cotton mills in the city

neighborhood will follow, affecting

all about 12,000.

## Canadian Workmen Also Suffer

ST. JOHN, N. B., April 4.-Ran roads in eastern Canada have inaugurated a policy of retrenchment, Construction of new cars has been stopped entirely by most roads, and many cars in need of repairs are laid up at the shops. The Canadian Pa-cific has laid off 300 men at the shops in Angus, Quebec, and a further reduction is possible. The shops of the Grand Trunk at Point St. Charles are working on reduced time.

Are the seas policed with navies to find jobs for starving workers or to find a market for the wealth they produced but cannot buy?

## Continued from page 1.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

CANADA.

Two weeks are required to make change wiedgement of receipt of individ-scriptions is made by changing the

When renewing subscribers are requested mark their subscriptions "renewals". As The Socialist goes to press on W. correspondents sending news of their communications in time reach is office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial partment of the paper should be advanced to the Editor of The Socialist, 15 ruce Street, New York.

The of the editors may be seen at the lice revery Tuesday and Wednesday beseen T and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. Socialist Party has passed thru its conerni election. Its growing power sted by the increase of its vote: 



A certain type of man, when he finds himself getting the worst of it in a fair fight, hides behind a woman's petticoats and whines about the "lack of chivalry" of anyone who tries to dislodge him and make him face the music. The type is not an admirable one, from Adam down to

"Hell hath no fury like a woman corned". And the same sort of woman who, in her bitterness against those who have committed the mortal offense of not bowing to her every whim, resorts to wholesale and vulgar slander. will weep and shrick to heaven about the "discourtesy" of anyone who tells her that she is making a nuisance of

#### WHY SOCIALISM CANNOT BE SUPPRESSED.

It is perfectly true, as the speakers at Saturday's mass meeting said, that the Socialist movement cannot be suppressed, that such attempts as that executed by Schmittberger the week before, white they may intimidatesome and confuse others, provoking them to foolish and futile violence, yet in the long run turn out to be beneficial to the cause of Socialism.

There is nothing mysterious about this. There is no marical quality attached to the word Socialism that makes the thing immortal. The cap-Italists can't understand its invincible vitality, of course, any more than they can understand anything else about it. But to us it is quite clear.

a Capitalism, with all its policemen and its soldiers and its hangmen, cannot suppress Socialism, simply because produced in the minds of wage-workers by the conditions under which they live in a capitalist society. Even tho once be killed or otherwise silenced, if capitalism remained, if a wage-working class and a capitalist class continued to exist, Socialism would again appear, new Socialists would take the places of those suppressed. It might be called by some other name; but it would be the same thing, the same movement-the same result proceeding from the same causes. Capitalism produces Socialism and can no more avoid producing it than the vibrations of ether can avoid producing the sensation of light when they fall on the retina of a living eye; no more than fire can avoid burning dry wood exposed to its attack

As for such partial suppression as the Hall feebly attempt, not only does it cause the conditions that produce So- supports their demands. We have no cialist thought and feeling overwork and poverty and periodic unemployment and the contrast of idle luxuryare not removed, but the lawless club and the lawless bomb that frantically responds to the club, and then the rabid talk of egotistical police chiefs the attention of workingmen and others to the facts ;and because the mul-

inclined to Socialism are spurred to greater activity by such treatment.

The Union Square police outrage even when opportunely or designedly supplemented by the bomb outragecould not by any possibility have killed our movement here nor mortally injured it. It might have done it temporary harm, might have checked its progress, had not the Socialists of the city been cool and prompt and firm in their response. As it is, the affair of March 28 has undoubtedly done positive good to the cause.

We do not thank Bingham and Schmittberger and their bomb-throwing ally-unconscious or intentional ally, as the case may be-for the service they have done us. We thank all the comrades and sympathizers who did their duty and turned what might have been a danger into a well used opportunity for intelligent propaganda of Socialism. Another time, if the enemy try it again, we will do still better.

The shooting of one plain clothes officer by another this week under circumstances that reveal what unreasoning bullles some of them are prompts the New York "Tribune" to state that "men who do not know precisely what to do in emergencies are, for all practical purposes, just as bad as Cossacks.". The officer who was shot rushed at his opponent with a blackjack in spite of the assurance that the man who was attacked was also an officer. The result was a duel which will probably cost the life of one. Bingham might be of some service if he would weed out some of the bruisers under him, and be a little more of a civilized man and a little less of a savage himself.

#### RIGHT AND LEFT IN THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE MOVE-MENT.

Miss Majone's letter, printed elsewhere in this paper, giving the reasons for her withdrawal from the Progressive Woman's Suffrage Union, is both interesting and instructive, the to many of us her experience will not eem a surprising one.

We would by no means lay it down

as an iron rule that the attempt to

carry on a propaganda for certain

definite reforms thru the medium of non-partizan societies is always and everywhere doomed to fallure. In some cases such attempts may meet with a certain measure of success. But wherever the membership of such a society includes representatives of distinctly separate classes or divergent tendencles in society, the forces of disruption will be latent within it, and will be likely to break out into active conflict just in proportion as the reform aimed at becomes what we call a "live issue" and as the association seems to be entering upon a period of practical effectiveness. That the Woman's Suffrage Union has so quickly made this experience, only proves that the question of woman suffrage is: no longer a mere utopian dream or a matter of only academic interest, that It has reached the stage where differ ent social classes begin to give it serious consideration from the point of view of their class interests or their Socialism is the logical expression of class instincts. That the reactionary the organization, that the word "Progressive" in its title becomes a misnomer, is not important. The important every Socialist now living could at thing is that the "right" and the "left" in the woman's suffrage movement are being defined. The right-those in whose eyes it is of the utmost moment to keep themselves "respectable" and free from any taint of association with "undesirable citizens"-will on their way and amuse themselves with their harmless mutual admiration performances. The left-those who regard the democratization of the suffrage as a very practical means to the improvement of the economic order of society, and who are therefore willing to sink personal considerations and work sincerely with all who will sincerely work with them-will find their task made much simpler and easier by separation from the would-be aristocrats; and we petty politicians in the New York City | are confident that they will find themselves drawn into ever closer relations not destroy the Socialist movement, it with the Socialist Party, as the only actually promotes it. And this for no considerable body on the political field more mysterious reason, simply be- which unreservedly and spontaneously

Miss Malone touches a vital point when she speaks of the Union having been placed on a false basis by having certain interests finance the moveand ignorant editors all help to call ment. "Who pays the piper may call the tune." There is not much chance

desire to force the closening of those

relations. That will come with time

and experience.

## titudes who are already Socialists or BOURGEOIS SUFFRAGISTS DON'T WANT THE "RABBLE"

Maud Malone Leaves the "Progressive" Woman's Suffrage Union, and Gives Her Reasons-It Has Become Reactionary and Exclusive.

The following letter from Miss Maud | disgust, however, the matter of clothes Malone, well known for her activity in the movement for woman suffrage, will be of interest to our readers. It tells the story of the ratture of one more attempt to make oil and water

To the Editor:-Will you kindly allow me space in your columns to announce my resignation from the Progressive Woman's Suffrage Union and explain my reasons for such action. In view of the fact that I have

been connected with the movement in this city from the beginning, having organized and managed the open-air meetings in Madison Square and the Sunday parade and having organized the Union at my home, I would like to make my withdrawal as public as my connection with the Union has been. It is also due to the men and women who came into the movement believing that it was to be a democratic one, to tell them that certain influences have developed within the Union and obtained control over it which have changed its original policy

to one of reaction and exclusion, The present policy of the Union is: "To attract a well-dressed crowd. not the rabble"; 2. To exclude from its platform woman suffrage speakers against whom one or two men or women in the Union have a personal prejudice or who stand in the way of their ambition. It also seeks to exclude from its platform men aud women who announce publicly that they are Socialists as well as suffragists. Unless they promise to make no reference whatever to the economic question they will be entered upon the Union's blacklist and never asked to speak again. I am not a Socialist myself, but I have neither sympathy nor agreement with any organization which adopts this attitude of excluding women suffragists because of a difference of economic belief or because of a fancied social superiority.

When, in April, 1907, the Harlem Equal Rights League voted to start n-air suffrage meetings, it was with the idea that it was a great opportunity to present our cause to men women who would not come to hear the question debated in public halls or private drawing rooms. Business engagements prevented us from starting the open-air meetings during the summer as planned. In December however, the Harlem Equal Rights League held its first open-air meeting in Madison Square and continued to hald meetings there until the Union was organized.

It was in the broadest spirit of democracy that we went out into the streets inviting all passers-by to listen to our arguments, offer their objections or ask questions. To my surprise and

was the paramount issue in the mind or one of the members of the Progres sive Woman's Suf go Union; speakers and audience were alike condemned as not being up to the required standard, and it was emphatically de clared that we must attract a well dressed crowd. In England, it was stated, the militant movement would never have succeeded without the aid of certain people to give it standing, and objection was made because of the bad impression it would make to have such clothes connected with the Union, and the absolute necessity was pointed out to me of attracting women of the upper classes, "who would not join as long as we had our present crowd".

As to the question of the exclusion of certain speakers from our platform: Mrs. Cobden-Sauderson wrote to Mrs Wells and volunteered to speak at our street meetings before sailing for England; Mrs. Wells objected because it would make the movement in New York too English if Mrs. Sanderson spoke; I laughed at this and insisted on inviting Mrs. Sanderson to address our next meeting. Objection was made to Mrs. Harriet Stanton Blatch speaking or joining the Union because her doing so would prevent another woman from coming in; I invited Mrs. Blatch o speak, nevertheless, which she did Objection was made to another well thown suffragist woman; as the reason was equally personal I paid no attention to it. Further objection was made to our Socialist speakers for having mentioned on the platform that they were Socialists as well as suffragists. In all of these cases I refused to exclude any one from our platform vho was a suffragist.

The movement, to be truly progres sive, should recognize no prejudice of race, color, difference in clothes or in creed, whether religious or economic This continuous contention by reason of petty spite and prejudice was to me not only undemocratic but nauseating. The progressive women of the Union are the women who have neither the time nor the inclination to work in an organization when it has degenerated into a movement to advance persona ambition, and when it has been placed on a false basis by having the interest behind that ambition finance the movement.

Because the original plan, which was to invite the co-operation of all sorts and conditions of men and women in the fight for woman's rights, had been radically departed from I resigned from the Progressive Woman Suffrage Union on Feb. 21, at the committee meeting which adopted this policy of exclusion.—Sincerely,
MAUD MALONE.

231 W. Sixty-ninth street.

progressive and democratic if it depends for financial support upon the wealthier portion of its membership. The dues-paying system of the Socialist Party is one of its most important features, which goes far to guarantee that the party will be governed in fact as well as in name by the rank and file of its members. Other organizations which wish to promote democratic tendencies may well imitate this

reviewer in criticizing H. G. Wells' latest work, "New Worlds for Old", finds it sufficient for his purpose to dismiss' it with the statement that nains removed from practicability an immeasurable distance." This is characteristic of bourgeois minds. A man may spend a lifetime in investigation and research, he may collect volumes of facts to sustain his opinion and if it runs counter to official opinions of the capitalist world, the bourgeois mind will dismiss that life work with a single phrase. How convenient it is for capitalist "culture" to defend the profits of soap, railroad and other kings by such methods!

## TO YOU, MR. ROBINSON.

Mr. Herman Robinson of the Central Federated Union is at present enjoying the notoriety of the cheap demagog seeking the favor of the capitalist world. In order to establish himself in the good opinion of the capitalist press and its devotees, he not only ascribes statements to Socialists which they never made, but invents a few of his own, hands his picture to the New York "World", and finds himself featured in that paper as an invincible antagonist of the Socialist movement.

Mr. Robinson states that Socialists "won't recognize the other fellow". You are mistaken, Mr. Robinson. We at least recognize you and we recognize the calibre of one who can say that "Socialists believe in revolution and builets. I believe in evolution and ballots. That's the difference."

We recognize in men who can make a statement like that as malicious ene-

mies who have no regard for the truth and whose vocation as professional slanderers fits them for the rôle of defending every wrong that afflicts workingmen. And men of that type are found in the labor movement as well as in the capitalist class where we do not expect any better standard of fairness to be observed. We not only "recognize" but pity such men. Our pity is not because of any regard we may have for them, but because of the good name of the union men who are disgraced and to whom will he ascribed the same degree of idiocy or maliciousness that Robinson's statement implies. The workers who emthat given by a man who can win the favor of a President who would send three of their class to the gallows without trial. They deserve better service than that rendered by a man who virtually accuses Socialists of being responsible for the bomb throwing in Union Square. For that is what Robinson's statement in the "World"

"The Socialists need to learn to give other people a little of the freedom they demand." A worthy demand, but coming from a hero of the capitalist press, it loses what force it might otherwise have. Another and better one we commend to Mr. Robinson: If you must fight the only political party in this city, this country and the world that has persistently attempted to secure relief for the unemployed. then fight it without resort to a code of ethics that the Mafla would reject. The "recognition" that Mr. Robinson and other opponents will then get from Socialists will be that of careful consideration instead of the contempt many of them have so justly earned.

## Unemployed Mass Meeting.

An unemployed mass meeting will be held in the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, Tuesday after-noon, April 14. Thomas J. Lewis will speak in English and Alexander Jonas in German.

-Read the advertisement for the

## THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES

By Gustavus Myers. Author of "The History of Tammany Hail", "History of Public Franchises in New York City", etc.

PART II.

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

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

III. Astor was now the richest man in America. In 1847 his fortune was estimated at fully \$20,000,000. In all the length and breadth of the United States there was no man whose fortune was within even approachable distance of his. With wonderment his contemporaries regarded its magnitude. How great it ranked at that period may be seen by a contrast with the wealth of other men who were considered very rich.

In 1847 a pamphlet listing the num-

ber of rich men in New York was published under the direction of Moses Yale Beach, publisher of the "New York Sun". The contents of this pamphlet ere vouched for as strictly accurate. ' The pamphlet showed that there were at that time perhaps twenty-five men in New York City who were ranked as millionaires. The most prominent of these were Peter Cooper with an accredited fortune of \$1,000,000; the Goelets, \$2,000,000; the Lorlllards, \$1,000,000; Moses Taylor, \$1,000,000; A. T. Stewart, \$2,000,000 Cornelius Vanderbilt, \$1,500,000, and William B. Crosby, \$1,500,000. There were a few fortunes of \$500,000 ench. and several hundred ranging from \$100,000 to \$300,000. The average fortunes graded from \$100,000 to \$200,000. A similar pamphlet published in Philadelphia showed that that city contained a bevy of nine millionaires, only two of whose individual fortunes exceeded \$1,000,0000. No facts are available as to the private fortunes in Boston and other cities. Occasionally the briefest mention would appear to the almanacs of the period of the death of this or that rich man. There is a record of the death of Alexander Milne, of New Orleans, in 1838 and of his bequest of \$200,000 to charitable institutions, and of the death of M. Kohne, of Charleston, S. C., in the same year with the sole fact that he left \$730,000 in charitable bequests. In 1841 there appears a line that Nicholas Girod, of New Orleans, died leaving \$400,000 "to various objects", and a scant notice of the death of William Bartlett, of Newburyport, coupled with the fact that he left \$200,000 to Andover Seminary. It is entirely probable that none of these men were millionaires; otherwise the fact would have been brought out conspicuously. Thus, when Pierre Lorillard, a New York snuff maker, banker, and landholder, died in 1843, his fortune of \$1,000,000 or so, was considered so unusual that the word millionaire, newly-coined, was italicized in the rounds of the press. Similarly the case of Jacob Ridgeway, a Philadelphia millionaire, who died in the same year.

The passing away now of a man worth a mere million, calls forth but a triffing, passing, notice. Yet when Henry Brevoort died in New York City in 1848, his demise was accounted an event in the annals of the day. His property was estimated at a valuation of about \$1,000,000, the chief source of which came from the ownership of eleven acres of land in the heart of the city. Originally his ancestors cultivated a truck farm and ran a dairy on this land, and daily in the season carried vegetables, butter and milk to market. Brevoort, the newspaper biography read, was a "man of fine taste in painting, liteature and Intel-He owned a large property in the fashionable part of the city, where he erected a splendid house, elegantly adorned and furnished in the Italian style: for he was quite a connoisseur in the

## Astor's Towering Wealth.

It can be at once seen in what transcendent degree Astor's wealth towered for above that of every other rich man in the United States. His fortune was the colossus of the times. It was a magnet and an object of awe to all wealth-strivers. Necessary as manufactures were in the social and industrial system, they, as yet, occupied a strikingly subordinate and inferior position as an agency in accumulating great fortunes. Statistics issued in 1844 of manufactures in the United States showed a total gross amount of \$307,196,844 invested. Astor's wealth then, was one-fifteenth of the whole amount invested througt the territory of the United States in cotton and wool, leather, flax and iron, glass, sugar and furniture, bats, sliks, ships paper, soap, candles, wagons—in every kind of goods which the demands of civilization made indispensable.

The last years of this magnate were passed in an atmosphere of luxury laudation and power. On Broadway, by

4 "The Wealth and Biography of the Wealthy Citizens of the City of New York". By Moses Yale Beach.

2 "Wealth and Biography of the Wealthy Citizens of Philadelphia". By a Member of the Philadelphia Bar, 1843.

The misconception which often exists even among those who profess the deepest scholarship and the most certainty of opinion as to the development of men of great wealth was instanced by a misstatement of Dr. Felix Adler, leader of the New York Society for Ethical Culture. In an address on "Anti-Democratic Tendencies in American Life" delivered some years ago, Dr. Adler asserted: "Before the Civil Warthere were three millionaires; now there are 4.060." The error of this assertion is evident.

Prince street, he built a pretentious mansion and adorned it with costly works of art, which were more costly than artistic. Of medium height, he still quite stout, but his once full, heavy face and his deep set eyes began to sag from the encroachments of extreme advanced age. He could be seen every week-day poring over business reports at his office on Prince street—a one-story, fireproof brick building, the windows of which were guarded by heavy iron bars. The clos ing weeks of his life were passed at his country seat at Eighty-eighth street and the East River. Infirm and debilitated, so weak and worn that he was forced to get his nourishment like an infant at a woman's breast and to have exercise administered by being tossed in a blanket, he yet re tained his faculty of vigilantly scrutinizing every arrears of tenants and he compelled his agent to render daily accounts. Parton relates this story:

One morning this gentleman [the agent] enjoying his blanket exercise. The old man ried out from the middle of his blanket: paid that rent yet?"

"No," replied the agent. "Well, but she must pay it," said the

oor old man.
"Mr. Astor," rejoined the agent, "she an't pay it now; she has had misfortunes, and we must give her her time." "No. no." said Astor! "I tell you she can

pay it and she will pay it. You don't go the right way to work with her." The agent took leave, and mentioned the

to this unpaid rent to his son, who counted out the requisite sum, and told the agent to give it to the old man, as if he had received it from the tenant ..

"There," exclaimed Mr. Astor when he received the money. would pay it if you went the right way to

#### His Death.

So, to the last breath, squeezing arout of tenants; his mind focused upon those sordid and abject methods which had long since become a religion to him; contemplating the long list of his possessions with the same radiant and supernal exaltation that an auchorite might feel in triumphantly passing from the body into eternal glory, or a poet in closing his eyelids upon the glittering beavens and the entrancing glow of the streaming moonlight :- so, in a final burst of Illimitable satisfaction with his money accomplishments, this man's life col lapsed. He died on March 20, 1848 aged 84 years, 4 months; and almost as he died ,the jubliant shouts of the enthusiastic workingmen's processions thruout the city resounded high and They were celebrating the French Revolution of 1848, intelligence of which had just arrived;-a Hevolution brought about by the blood of the Parisian workingmen, only, alas! to be subsequently stifled by the strategems of the bourgeoisic and turned into the corrupt despotism of Napoleon III.

The old trader left an estate valued at about \$20,000,000. The bulk of this descended to William B. Astor. The extent of wealth disclosed by the will made a profound impression. Never had so rich a man passed away; the public mind was not atcustomed to the sight of millions of dollars being owned by one man. One New York newspaper, the "Journal", stated that Astor's personal estate amounted to seven or nine million dollars and his real estate to perhaps more, and sobserved: "Either sum is quite out of our small comprehension; and we presume that with most men, the idea of as that of any number of millions." An entirely different and exceptional view was taken by James Gordon Bennett, owner and editor of the New York "Herald": Rennett's comments were the one distinct contrast to the mass of flowery praise lavished upon Astor's memory and deeds. He thus expressed himself in the issue of April

We give in our colmuns an authenticopy of one of the greatest curiosities of the the will of John Jacob Astor, dispos ng of property amounting to about twenty million dollars, among his various descend degrees. • • • If we had been an associate of John Jacob Astor • • • the first idea that we should have put into his head would have been that ONE-HALF OF HIS IMMENSE PROPERTY—TEN MILLION AT LEAST-BELONGED TO THE PEO PLE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. During the last fifty years of the life of John Jacob Astor, his property has been augmented and increased in value by the aggregate intelligence, industry, enterprise and commerce of New York, fully to the and commerce of New York fully to the amount of one-half its value. The farms and lots of ground which he bought forty, twenty and ten and five years ago, have all increased in value entirely by the industry of the citizens of New York. Of course, it is plain as that two and two make four, that the half of his immense estate, in its actual value, her accrued to him by the industry of the community."

## The Wonder of the Age.

The analyst might well be tempted to smile at the puerlity of this logic. If Astor was entitled to one-half of the value created by the collective industry of the community, why was he not entitled to all? Why make he arificial division of one-half? Either he had the right to all or to none. But this editorial, for all its defects of rea-

ered by the ge course of that same newspaper in sup-porting-the laws and institutions de-manded by the commercial aristocracy. So the arch multi-millionaire passed

away, the wonder and the emulation of the age. His friends, of whom he had a few, deeply mourned him and his bereaved family suffered a deep loss, for, it is related, he was a kind and indulgent husband and father. He left a legacy of \$400,000 for the establishment of the Astor Library; for this and this alone his memory was pre-served as that of a philanthropist. The announcement of this legacy was halled with extravagant joy; yet such is the value of meretricious glory and the ideals of present society that no remarked that the proceeds of one year's pillage of the Indians were more than sufficient to found this muchpraised benevolence. Thus does Society blind itself to the origin of the fortunes a fraction of which goes to gratify it with gifts. The whole is taken from the collective labor of the people, and then a part is returned in the form of institutional presents which are in reality bits of charity bestowed upon the very people from whose exploitation the money has come. Astor, no doubt, thought that, in providing for a public library, he was doing a service to mankind; and he must be judged, not according to the precepts and demands of the scarcely heard working-class of his day with its altruistic aspirations, nor of more advanced present ideas, but by the standards of his own class, that commercial aristocracy which arrogated to itself superiority of aims and infallibility of methods.

He died the richest man of his day. But vast fortunes could not be heaped up by him and his contemporaries without having their corresponding effect upon the mass of the people. What was this effect? At about the time that he died there was in New York City one pauper to every 125 inhabitants and one person in every 83 of the population had to be supported at the public expense.

Proceedings of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, Vol. xxix, Doc. No. 24.

To be continued.

## MAY DAY FAIR AND

CONGRESS OF NATIONS. A general meeting of party members and sympathizers will be held in the Labor Temple, Sunday afternoon, April 19, in the interest of the May

Day Fair and Congress of Nations. The Conference has ordered 2,000 large posters to be placed on elevated stations about April 18. Meals will be furnished at the fair for 25 cents. The booth committee will have an extensive display of useful and useless articles for sale.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of Brooklyn vill visit the Grocery Clerks' Union and ask for assistance. The Bakers' Union will supply the bread and cake. donate 1,000 bookmarks for souvenirs to be given away at sapanese tea and coffee booth. Mrs. Greenwood has se cured a pledge from the Borden Milk Co. to supply all the milk necessary. Mrs. Schien got 1,000 checks donated to be used in selling tea and coffee and Br. 9, S. D. W. S., donated a valuable prize, took 100 tickets, will assist with money and help work during the fair. Br. 5 offered their services. Mrs. Reichenthal secured 10 pounds Columbia tea, one-half dozen petticoats, a painting, perfumery, books, and jewelry. Women Socialists in Brooklyn should attend meetings held every Wednesday at the Labor Lyceum, or communicate with Miss Annie Sobel, 228 Central avenue, the secretary.

Comrades should push sale of tickets and see that the invitation to attend in a body on special nights is read urge collection of prizes and donations Carpenters who will assist in putting up booths may send their names to the Manager, N. S. Reichenthal, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street. Also booth decorators should send in names. Comrades who can serve on committees now and during the fair should also write. The Conference meets every Saturday night at the Organizer's fice. Send in prizes at once to Daily Call Fair, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street; Labor Lyceum, Brooklyn, Socialis Party Headquarters, Hudson County, N. J. All desiring to participate in the entertainment feature must address at once the Secretary, J. Chant Lipes, 880 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## Workingmen's Co-operative

Publishing Association. Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association met on Friday night last with a voting membership of 40 and several proposed members. The meeting resulted in the election of the following Board of Management: President, A. Malkiel: Treasurer. Frank M Hill; Financial Secretary, J Gerber: Trustees, J. Gerber, Edward Martin, Warren Atkinson, W. J. Gbent, Geo. M. Marr, Percy Russell, J. Ch Lipes.

The action of the old board tracting with John B. Menz as ness and advertising manager "Daily Call" was concurred in Association; also the renting Association; also the renting loft at 6 Park place. A cons will be adopted at a succeeding ing. Five new members were at and 20 proposed. Hereafter a sons inquiring for business dat cerning the "Daily Call" will the Business and Advertising

## INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

### Russia.

The police made a number of raids in St. Petersburg one day last week and arrested over 100 revolutionists.

government has refused to permit Mrs. Nicholas Tschaikowsky to take her husband from St. Peter and St. Paul Fortress, where he has been confined four months and half, to a

At a recent trial of 22 members of the Social Revolutionary party one, a young girl prisoner, shouted to some es who belonged to an artillery brigade: "Comrades, tear, off your epaulettes!" which they immediately did and threw in the air.

The Polish Socialist Party recently held a congress at which its program was revised in such a manner that there seems to be no remaining obstacle to its union with the Social Democratic Labor Party. The P. S. P. has heretofore had strong nationalistic tendencies and has been nearer to the Social Revolutionists than to the Social Democrats.

#### Finland.

The Finnish Senate has decided to resign, as an outcome of the vote of lack of confidence in it carried on March 28. This vote was the work of the Socialists. They formally censured the Finnish administration for the delivery of Russian Terrorists and political agitators to the Russian authorities, and for lack of firmness in resisting Russian encroachments upon the rights of Finland. Following this action the Tsar has decided to dissolve the Diet and order new elections for July 1, the new Diet to meet Aug. L. Nicholas has also declined to accept the resignation of the Senate.

#### Germany. -

For a long time the system of open voting for the Russian Landing has enabled the ruling class to retaliate against Socialist voters by having them discharged. The workers have recently followed the example of the exploiters by boycotting the business men who indulged in this warfare. Now a howl is going up from the profit takers who feel the results of these

France.

Capitalist press reports have it that a popular reaction is developing

against Socialism and its leaders, especially Jaurès. It is said the reaction has reached the Radical Socialist benches of the Chamber of Deputies, which by a large majority warmly supported the amendment proposed by General Picquart, Minister of War, to the amnesty law ex-cluding from its operation all recalcitrant recruits and deserters from the army. The trouble with this report is that the so-called "Radical Socialists" are not a part of the Socialist group and belong to a moderate wing of reformers.

#### Italy.

The third Socialist Agricultural Congress of Italy was held at Reggio d' Emilia in March. There were lelegates present, representing 106,153 members. There are over five and one-half million workers on the land in Italy as compared with two and one-half millions in the towns.

Great Britain.

The organs of the Social Democratic Federation are now devoting considerable space to the question of its future relation to the Labor Party in view of the latter's adoption of the Socialist resolution at the Hull Congress. The question will be decided at the coming S. D. F. conference at Manchester. While there is much to be said in favor of affiliation with the Labor Party there is danger also in view of the fallure of that party to rise equal to its apportunity on several occasions. The safest course seems to be that suggested by Th. Rothstein in the "Social Democrat", who advises active support of all Labor Party candidates who are not anti-Socialists and who maintain strict independence. provided there is nothing reactionary in their election cries. This, of course means also support of such legislative work that is not in opposition to the program of the S. D. F.

Japan.

K. Nichikawa, one of the editors of the "Socialist, Weekly" of Tokio, has left that paper and joined the anarchist group. He called a meeting, had resolutions passed against Comrade Katayama and the capitalist press gave wide publicity to the resolutions. This is one more example of the bond of sympathy that exists between the capitalist class and those who call themselves "revolutionary anarchists".

## THE LABOR MOVEMENT

have to-day.

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nion No. 52 of New York City has called a meeting of all inside from workers for the purpose of organizing them, to be held in Progress Assembly ms, Avenue A near Second street, Sunday, April 19, at 2:30 p. m.

The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers of New York elected business agents on March 28. All the three elected-Julius Gerber, F. T. Hill, and Fred Paulitsch-are memhers of the Socialist Party.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to break with unions in the metal trades employed in the Can-adian Pacific Italiway shops. The company has abrogated the agree-ment entered into last September, giving a month's notice to the unions Great Lakes to the Pacific Const. The unions have called a meeting from all points on the system, and will appeal to the board of conillation of the Labor Department at Ottawa.

Philippine Agitator Re-elected.

dor Gomez, the representative of the workers in the Philippine Assembly, has been re-elected to that hody after having been experted. His majority was between 400 and 500. His return to the Assembly has en-raged the politicians, who have tried to get rid of him a number of times. He is known as the "anti-American agitator" because he consistently op-posed the American speculators and grafters who control affairs in the Philippines thru the Roosevelt admin-istration. His seat may be again con-tested by his defeated opponent.

French Capitalists Organize. The attempt to combine the busi-ness men of all France into a nonness men of an France into a hou-political protective association, to be known as "The Federation of Freuch Manufacturers and Business Men", is reported to be making progress. The plan of convoking monthly meetings in order to study the common interin order to study the common inter-ests of capitalists has been adopted. The profit takers of France express hope of "staving off great eco note and social crises by means of combination". Mother Parthington wants to sweep back a tidal wave with a feather duster.

It is stated that John Mitchell will It is stated that John Mitchell will stablish a weekly paper in Indian-polls which will be "devoted to the atterests of the coal miners and oper-tors". If the paper demands higher rages for the men, will such a de-and be in the interests of the oper-tors, or if it asks for lower wages till this be in the interest of the

Housesmiths' and Bronze Erectors' miners, or would either demand be in the interest of both classes? Look your "brother capitalist" in the eye, John, and convince him that you can

## Cossacks in Rome.

do both without betraying the class

that gave you what prominence you

A street disturbance occurred at a funeral of a workman in Rome last Troops were called out and barred the procession. The procession attempted to proceed when hostilities were opened and the troops Ared in the crowd, killing three and wounding fifteen, four of whom will die. The labor organizations ordered a general strike as a protest against the outrage. On Saturday 50,000 workers marched thru Rome to the cemetery and to the graves of the men shot by the soldiers. Wreaths were laid on the graves and speeches were made. Whole regiments of infantry lined the street and the strike was declared off the same night.

The first annual report of the Board of Control of the Toledo "Union Leader", one of the best union papers in the country, shows that when the Central Labor Union created the Board of Control, with instructions to start the paper, a loan of \$400 was given this committee. After one year, the paper paid \$200 of the indebtedness, has nearly \$300 in bank, and gilt-edge assets outstanding to the amount of \$400. Sixty-two unions, with nearly 6,000 members, subscribe for the paper, paying five cents a month.

A Lockout in France.

The lockout affecting 150,000 masons, bricklayers, and allied workmen in the building trades of Paris, France, went into effect last Saturday. The trouble has been brewing for months over the question of hours and the application of the weekly day of rest law. The men insisted on a maximum day of nine hours. The masters offered a higher wage scale and a reduction of hours last autunn, but this the men refused. The lockout will result in bringing to a standstill all building operations, both public and private, including the work on the underground railroad system

The Grievance Committee of the engineers, firemen, conductors, train-men and switchmen has appointed a committee to protest to the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad against the use of engines not in perfect repair. Failure to comply will result in a general strike and the calling out of every shepman on the Gould lines. NOT MARX, BUT MARR.

The False Quotation Ignorantly Cited by Herman Robinson and by Which He Won Brief Fame in the Capitalist Press.

John Spargo sent a letter to the New York "Times" exposing the falsity of Herman Robinson's alleged quotation from Marx, on which that paper had so warmly congratulated the labor misleader. The "Sun" had also praised Robinson for his profound knowledge of Marx' writings and his apt citation of them against the Socialists. The "Sun" declined to print a letter from Algernon Lee refuting the forgery. The "Times" had at least the decency to print a part, the only a small part, of Spargo's letter.

The letter in full is as follows:

To the Editor of the New York Times: The editorial in to-day's isue of the 1 York Times is another indication of the in tellectual and moral bankrutcy of the op-position to Socialism in the United States Mr. Herman Robinson having made a stateent imputing to Karl Marx sentiments first to repudiate, the "Times," like nearly every other newspaper in the United States, exults at the discomfiture of the Socialists which it believes must result. From the President of the United States, with customary inpulsiveness, joins in thrusting greatness upon poor Mr. Robinson by inviting him to dinc at the White House—at least, so it is reported.

Mr. Robinson's only real achievement Air. Robinson's only real achievement, however, has been to qualify for member-ship in the not very exclusive "Ananias Club," founded by that same august pa-tron. In fairness to the Socialists of Am-erica, I trust that you will permit, me to set the facts before the readers of your paper, with the request that they verify the statements for themselves.

(1.) Karl Marx never made the statement attributed to him by Mr. Robinson, nor any even remotely resembling it. He did not a book upon "Secret Societies in erland," nor upon any similar sub-

even remotely resembling it. He did not write a book upon "Secret Societies in Switzerland," nor upon any similar subject. Karl Marx never had anything to do with any such societies.

1.) The book which Mr. Robinson mentions, which, it is quite evident, he has never even seen, was written by one WIL-HELM MARR. It was published in 1846, and is entitled, "Das junge Deutschiand in der Schweiz, ein Beitrag zur Geschichte der geheimen Verbindungen unserer Tage." It is nowadays an exceedingly rare book.

This writer Marr bot only was never associated in any way with Karl Marx, but he was an exceeding bitter opponent of all the ideas and movements with which Karl Marx has nevered to the was an Anarchist of an exceptionally extreme type, distinguished by his ferce hatred of Weitling and his communistic followers, with whom Karl Marx historically must be classed.

In the early seventies of the last century, after having been expelled from Switzerland in 1845, he became a leader of the anti-senites in Berlin, distinguishing himself by his outrageous attacks upon the Jews (and Karl Marx was a Jew) and his anti-Socialistic agritations. No more bitter enemy of Socialism ever lived than those words Mr. Robinson would hold Socialism responsible for.

Now, sir, these things are well known to students of Socialism. It the Socialists of this country did not know their side of the controversy a great deal better than the opponents of Socialism know their side of the controversy a great deal better than the opponents of Socialism. Know near himself and friends from a very sorry exhibition of their ignorance of the whole matter. For example, John Ree, in his "Contemporary Socialism," page 136, edition of 1891, gives the quotation which has tripped Mr. Robinson, correctly attributing it to Wilhelm Marr. Professor Peabody of Harvard in his book, "Jesus Christ and the Social of the Catholic Seminary at Dunwoodie, N. Y., wrote asking Prof. Peabody for the court of the professional Atheist, and always opposed matter, for the addition wh

ividual conscience.

Next, please: Meantime, apologies seem obe due from Mr. Robinson, the "Times" and, possibly also from President Rooseand, possibly also from President Roosevelt. Why not is Very truly yours. JOHN SPARGO. Yonkers, N. Y., April 3, 1988.

## TO AID DUMA MEMBERS.

Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer Romn of the Russian-American Social Democratic

of the Russian-American Social Democratic League acknowledge receipt of the following contributions to the fund to relieve the 37 Social Democratic members of the Second Duma whom the Tsar's government has sentenced to imprisonment and exile:

Dr. Chadoff, Dr. Vogel, Dr. Friedman, Dr. Tilman, Dr. Edpschuetz, Dr. S. Lifechitz, M. Beikowstein, Samarin, S. Jaffe, Mrs. Finn, Miss Meyrowich, A. Baieroff, Mrs. Frice, B. & S. A. Newman, Mindlin, Dr. Lewitch, Mrs. Brounoff, Mrs. Salahoraff, Mrs. Zurick, and Dr. B., Cleveland, O., \$1 each; Dr. Shapiro, Miss Siff, Miss Laskin, 50c, each; A. Caspe, Kowarsky, Dr. Abel, M. I. Polk, "Cash", M. I. Sobel, I. B. D. B., and the Soc, Liedertafel and Br. 188 of the W. S. & D. B. F., beth of Cleveland, S. esch, I. J. Hill, C. Geller, Slabodin, Briskman, Dr. Kraskel, Drs. Dembo and Aronovitch, I. N. Getzow, Mrs. Schlachez, W. M. H., M. Bakst, and Morris Rippenbaum of Perth Amboy, N. J., 33 each; John Siutaky, Liebman, Boudin, Meyer London, S. Heller, A. Hlmovich, Dr. I. Barrett, C. Kessier, and Alb, Halpern, B'lyn, \$5 each; List 48, per Dr. Relkowsky, Cleveland, \$7.50; Russ, S. D. L. P., Providence, R. I., 314,20; Lists 42, 48, 82, 83, ed.] from progliabor organizations, Providence, \$20.80; Brady, Adler & Koch Co., \$25.
Contributions for this found should be sent to Dr. Maxim Romm, Tressurer, 30d. E. Fifteenth street, New York.

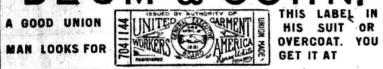
Philadelphia's Unemployed.

The City Council of Philadelphia will be asked this week to appropriate \$50,000 to relieve the distress among the unemployed, according to action taken last Sunday at a meeting of unemployed. A committee was appoint ed to go before the council's finance committee and impress that body with the fact that more than 200,000 persons are out of work, and that the sum mentioned above is needed to prevent women and children from stary

Tho Mayor Reyburn had announced that he had issued a call for a meet ing of the Citizens' Permanent Relief Committee to consider the problem of relleving distress, delegates at Sunday's meeting expressed the opinion that the relief committee would not appropriate sufficient money to help the majority of unemployed.

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This is one of the most valuable 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 that to accept one and reject the other is a logical absurdity. It is just the book for students who have been misled by the shallow phrase that calls Socialism "only an economic ques-

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This book will be especially interesting to those who like books of the "Looking Backward" Style. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. Paper, 10c.; 100 copies,

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SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Esterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thurs-day in the month at 11 a.m. in the Labor Temple, 2s3 E. S4th st., New York City.

BROOKLYN. 224 A. D. Br. 1 (American), meets the second and fourth Friday at 675 Glemmere avenue: Br. 3 (German), meets the second Monday of the month at 675 Glemmere avenue.

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Labor Conference in Chicago.

A general call has been issued for an industrial conference in Chicago next Monday when an attempt will be made to unite in an independent or-ganization the Western Federation of Miners, the United Mine Workers of America, and the Brewery Workers, Lithographers and Wood Workers' Unions. The call is signed by W. D. Haywood, C. E. Mahoney, James Kirwin, Robert Randall, J. C. Downey, J.

P. Callahan, Roderick Mackenzie, and

Ernest Mills

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* LABOR DIRECTORY.

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

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ENION No. 30-Office and Employment
Buren, 241 E. Stih St. The following
Histricts meet every Saturday: Dist. 1
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111 (German)—346 E. 4th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.
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114 (German)—349 C. St., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2059 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2059 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. VIII—355 E. 75th St., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CURP.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MFSICIANS' UN-ION), meets every Thursday of the month 10 a.m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. 84th street, Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL UNION No. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East \$4th street, Financial Secretary, Jos Maelter, 542 E. 150th street, City; Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1992 Anthony avenue, Bronx.

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## National.

743 W. Nineteenth street of lows. John M. Work and J. E. have been re-elected members of tional Committee. The Iowa State tion held on March 23d was a suc-

stion heid on March 23d was a sucserey respect. All previous records
it state were broken by the sale of
dues stamps during March.
National Party Referendum proby Local Rediands, Cal., first publin the Weekly Bulletin of Dec. 28,
seen endorsed, by Locals Kearney,
i Island, and Schuyler, Neb.
Manttala, of Virginia, Minn., has
elected a member of the National
altree, and Guy Williams, 526 Cedar
te, St. Paul, has been re-elected to

St. Paul, has been re-elected to

some, St. Paul, has been re-elected to a same position. The National Secretary requests all State exertaries to make returns for assessest stamps on or before April 15. The National Committee is now voting son Motions 17, 18 and 19, providing first, or the re-adoption of the National Platrim of 1994; second, for a collection to be ken under the direction of the State ministrees to pay the mileage expenses of degates to the National Convention; ind, for the printing of the entire history the Nebraska controversy. The vote on otion No. s16, which provides for the initing of a leaflet showing injunctions of court decisions against organized lasions against organized laord court decisions against organized la-cor during the past two years was adopt-dit voting yes, 36; no. 7; not voting, 21.

The National Executive Committee is considering the following questions: The accing of the National Headquarters to

hiengo Dally Sociatist building: the on of raising funds by voluntary ciptions to aid the State Organizascriptions to aid the State Organizains of Minnesota and South Dekota in
its contest upon the primary law;
ether Local Hopolulu, Hawali, shall be
sortioned a delegate to the National Contion; and shall arrangements be made
the taking of a stenographic report of
proceedings of the National Conven-

unts received at the National Office for dues for the three months of the year were as follows: January, \$1.881; February, \$2,178.55; March, \$2,175.55. This presents a membership of 40,912 as sinst 20,270, the average membership for

the year 1907.

Nafional Organizers are working as follows: G. Bertelli ittalian), Illinois and Induan: Stanley J. Clark in Arkansas; Louis Goazion (French), in Connecticut; George Goarion (French), in Connecticut; George L. Goebel, in New Jersey; Gertrude R. Hunt, in Michigan; C. F. Heckenberg, in Wyoning's George R. Kirkpatrick, in Penn-sylvania; Arthur Morrow Lewis, in Indiana and Illinois; M. W. Wikins, in Maryland and West Virginia; John M. Work, in

Idabo.

The financial report of National Secretary Banus for March shows receipts of \$3,650.23 and expenditures of \$2,330.35 and a balance on hand of \$2,552.21. The dues aulzed states were \$2,063.21, un organized states, \$115.05. Dues received from organized states were as follows:

organized states, \$113.00. Discovered from organized states were as follows:

Alabama, \$10.70: Arkansas, \$40; Californit, \$110; Colorado, \$40; Connecticut, \$15; Florida, \$81; Idaho, \$47.10; Illinois, \$115.36; Indiana, \$61.50; Iowa, \$100; Kansas, \$50; Indiana, \$61.50; Iowa, \$100; Kansas, \$50; Indiana, \$61.50; Jowa, \$100; Kansas, \$50; Indiana, \$100; Michigan, \$30; Michigan, \$40.30; Minnesota, \$35.49; Missourt, \$100; Moutana, \$20.75; New Humpshire, \$16; New Jerssy, \$50; New York, \$150; North Dakota, \$7.80; Ohio, \$103; Oklahoma, \$100; Orgon, \$51.50; Pennsyivania, \$125.50; Rhode Iajand, \$8; South Dakota, \$125.50; Rhode Iajand, \$8; South Dakota, \$125.50; Rhode Iajand, \$8; South Dakota, \$10; Wisconsin, \$115.10; Wyoming, \$20.70; Unorganized states; Alaska, \$3.40; Delaware, \$10; Georgia, \$2; Hawaii, \$4; Nebraska, \$31.51; Nevada, \$10.31; New Mexico, \$12.45; North Carvilina, \$18.50; Virginia, 80c.; members at large, \$13.50.

## Massachusetts.

The Worcester Socialist Club has adopted resolutions favoring unity of the Social-ist Party and the S. L. P., and thru the National Office will ask for a referendum

## Pennsylvania.

Lapsed locals at Grove City, Sharpsville and Greenville, all in Mercer County, have been revived. State Organizer Kennedy has been doing good work in the county. ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Seven branches reporting for March show 34 new members, 11 suspended or withdrawn, 217 in good standing and 277 enrolled. The delegates to the State Convention are instructed to urge endorsement of J. W. Slayton for Vice-President by the State Convention. The police would not allow Comrade Kirkpatrick to speak for the Jewish branch, claiming that no per-mit had been issued. New Castle will arrange a picule or August 8 or 29, and will to have the candidate for President

PHILADELPHIA.

The Local will request the National Convention to devise ways and means to defrar all the expenses of National Delegates for the future.

Financial Secretary reports a donation

from the Workingmen's Sick Benefit Fund, Br. No. 72, \$5. Total receipts for week-

A debate will be held at Labor Lyceum Hall. Sunday, April 28, 8 p. m., between Comrades Ed. Moore and Haines D. Albright. Subject: "Resolved, That the Reformation of the Tax Laws Will Be of Greater Repent to the Common People Than Socialism."

The Fieldman-Perrin Debate will be held at Broad Street Theatre May 2, 8

Leonard D. Abbatt will deliver two lec-tures at Legan Hall for the Socialist Liter-ary Society. The first lecture will be held on April 11. Subject: "Wmi Morris, So-cialist and Artist." The second will be held on the 18th Subject: "Maxim-Gorky, Socialist and Artist."

Contrades are requested to settle for tickets for the Lewis meeting as soon as possible. Send all money to Morton Bohn. Financial Secretary. A new circular has at been issued. All comrades and anviloss wishing any for distrubution can be calling at headquarters.

have same by calling at headquarters

## New York State.

Locals should settle for assessmen Locals should settle for assessment stamps at once. Locals should sell as many assessment stamps as possible. Send all unsold stamps and remittances to the Financial Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 East Eighty-fourth street.

Only a few locals have returned individual membership received.

uni membership records. The State Office can not forward these records to Chicago unless the gifer locals send them. A complete scambership record should be obtained. Copies are made for the State Office, and locals will help both the State

and National Offices in having a comple-

Communications show that New York tion, and the large hall of the Labor Tem ple will be secured for this purpose. The Convention will be held on July 4 and and in all probability will be one of the largest ever held. The official call for the election of the delegates will soon be issued, the representation being one dele gate for every county and an additional delegate for every 50 members in good standing or majority fraction.

George H. Goebel will speak as follows during May: May 4. Utlea: May 5, Rome: May 6. Auburn; May 7, Ithaca; May 8,

#### New York City.

The General Committee will meet on Saturday, April 11, at 8 p. m. at the Labor. Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. The picule committee will meet on Friday, April 17, at the Organizer's office. All

comrades who desire to assist in the pre-liminary work are urged to attend.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on April 6, 19 applications were re-ferred to the General Committee. The Yorkville Agitation Committee will arrange an unemployed mass meeting for Wednes day afternoon, April 15, in the Labor Tem also a joint meeting of members for Sunday evening, April 19, in the same The Organizer reported a collection at the Grand Central Palace meeting of \$96.5s; 3,00) copies of The Socialist were distributed at the same meeting; 10,000 picnic tickets were ordered sent to party and other organizations. The Organ izer will call for contributions to defray expenses of delegates to the National C n-vention. The National Assessment stamps are to cover the railroad fare only.

Sub-divisions are urged to settle for as-sessment stamps as soon as possible. The funds must be sent to the National Secretary so that the fare of delegates may be paid. Partial settlements may be made, and cash or hand should be turned over to

"Socialist Party Unity League of New York" has been organized to promote unity between the Socialist Party and the S. L. P. The officers are R. Brody. Recording Secretary, and Comrade Markow, Financial Secretary and Treasurer.

#### Kings County.

At the annual meeting of the Parkside Church of Brooklyn six Socialist triatees were chosen without opposition." Five of the six are members of the 18th A. D. branch of the party to which the pastor, Rev. John D. Long, D. D., also belongs, The Board consists of nine members. Of the three old members who hold over, one, although not yet a party member, is active ected with the Parkside Christian Socialist Fellowship, another is a party sympathizer, and the ninth member, altho still holding office has moved out of the

The Lecture Committee of Local Kings announces a special lecture by George Willis Cooke of Boston at the People' Porum, on April 19.

### LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City. FRUDAY, APRIL 10.

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.+C. Easton Williams, "If Free Love, How Then About the Chil-dren?" NANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB, Mott MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB, Mott Hall, 64 Madison avenue, 8 p. m. Leo-nard D. Abbott, "Eracst Howard Croshy." 6TH A. D., 28 E. Third street, 8 p. m.— Debate, Subject: "Resolved, That Chris-tianity Can Accomplish the Industrial Freedom of the Working Class." Affirma-tive, Mr. W. Jackson, Negative, I. Sackin, 20TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:20 p. m.—Robert Hunter. "Labor's Fower in Politics."

SUNDAY, APRIL 12.

Eabor's Fower in Foulies.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12.

ERLING'S CASINO, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street and St. Ann's avenue, 3 p. m.—Mass Meeting of Protest Against anti-labor decisions of the courts. Speakers: Jos Wenton Burnard Cassidy, Victor Ruhr and others.

WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 585 Eighth avenue, 5:30 p. m.—Henry L. Slobodin. "The Crisis."

RAND SCHOOL. 112 E. Nineteenth street, 11 a. m.—Prof. W. P. Montague. "What is Philosophy?"

LOTUS HALL, 115 W. Seventy-ninth street, 11 a. m.—Henry Frank. "How Jesus Would Feed Fire Thousand Today."

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE (Broix, 1207 Meeting avenue, 2:30 p. m.—Resa Laddon. The Modern Dramn."

DEBATING SOCIETY, Hand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, 5 p. m.—Subject: "Resolved, That Corporations are Benedial to the Country."

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W.

to the Country."

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, S. p. m.—B. H. Williams. "Industrial Unionism."

## Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.
ALL SOULS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH,
Ocean and Ditmas avenues, 8 p. m.—Edmund Kelly and W. W. Passage. "Social-

SUNDAY, APRIL 12. PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates venue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—Mrs. M. Coglan Fitzpatrick. "Women in the Great FLATBUSH FREE FORUM, 1199 Flat-bush avenue, 8 p. m.—Adolph Benevy.

FLATBUSH FIRE FORUM, 1100 Flatbush avenue, 8 p. m.—Adolph Benevy, "Ibsen's Ghosts."

PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox road, near Fiatbush avenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D. Long, "Comparative Values."

UNITARIAN HALL, Fourth avenue and Fifty-third street, 8 p. m.—Rev. H. S. Baker. "The Right to Work."

MONDAY, APRIL 13.

TURN HALL, Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue, 8 p. m.—Alexander Irvine. "What the Young Feople Can Do for Socialism."

FLATBUSH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Avenue D and E. Eighteenth street, 8 p. m.—Rev. W. D. P. Bliss. "Socialism."

## Newark.

MONDAY, APRIL 13,
SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 230
Washington street, 8 p. m.—Miss Rosa
Laddon. "The Social Impulse in the Modern Drama."

## Elizabeth.

FRIDAY, APRIL, 10, LEONHARD'S HALL, 709 Elizabeth avenue, 8 pr. m.—William Mafily, "Why Socialists Organize."

SUNDAY, APRIL 12.

LAROR LYCEUM, 609 Washington street, 8 a, m.—E, H, Clement, "Municipal Theatre."

Philadelphia.
SUNDAY, APRIL 12.
LABOR LYCEUM, Sixth and Brown streets, 8 p. m.—English and German speakers. "Adult Suffrage."

## Robert Hunter's Lecture.

The 20th A. D. desires to call special attention to the lecture to be given by Rob ert Hunter at 64 E. One Hundred Fourth street. Friday evening. April 10. Courade Hunter will speak on "Labor's Power in Politics." He will speak of European conditions which he has had an op-portunity to investigate.

-Send a dollar for five copies for months.

## HILLOUIT.

Continued on page 4.

policeman's uniform does not exempt him from the operation of the law, and the sooner our police recognize this, better will the community fare. A Fruitless and Silly Task.

"And in conclusion I want to say in behalf of the Socialist Party to the police, the press and to all the forces of reaction which seem to consider the unfortunate incident on Union Square as a good pretext for a campaign of slander and violence against the Socialist movement, that they have undertaken a fruitless and silly task. The \$100,000 which the Police Commissioner has applied for to enable his sleuths to spy on the Socialist Party would be put to better use if expended on watching the secret deals of the Democratic and Republican machines, the barter in public offices, franchises and legislation. The Socialists have no secrets in their ranks. Their meetings are always public and open, and they invite everybody to them, and even police officers have been known to have learned something at them.

"The Socialist movement will not be deterred by such silly measures.

"The Socialists will not be provoked into any acts of indiscretion, violence disorder-they have a weapon mightier than the bomb and mightier than the club-the weapon of a good and just cause.

"The Socialists will not be intimidated by police persecution or press denunciations-they know their rights as men and citizens, and they know how to uphold them.

"The Socialists will not be supressed or exterminated. They are a tough, long lived lot. They have grown and thrived under the fiercest persecutions in Germany, France, Austria and other countries, and they will grow and prosper under the era of persecution now apparently sought to be inaugurated here

"These persecutions are merely evidence of the fact that the Socialist movement is becoming a power in the United States.

"Our answer to the outrages of last Saturday will be given on next election day, and it will be louder and more powerful and effective than the mad detonation of the bomb on Union

## **BROOKLYN UNEMPLOYED**

CONFERENCE ACTS.

Unemployed Conference of Brooklyn will hold a great mass meeting in the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum 949 Willoughby avenue for Friday, April 17, at 8 p. m. The speakers will be announced later.

The Conference has also acted on the police outrages committed in Union Square and on the attitude of the Centrai Federated Union regarding a permit for the demonstration. The first resolution affirms that "the police officials and their charge were solely and wholly responsible for any disturbances, created by their tyrannical and autocratic methods adopted in dispersing the mass of peaceable people assembled." They also "demand a thoro investigation of the outrages com-mitted, and those that are guilty should be punished, thereby avoiding

such occurrences in the future." The second resolution states that the Executive Committee of the Central Federated Union has seen fit to act the part of censor in informing the city officials of New York as to who and whom may have the privilege of free speech and the right of assemblage," and "that it is a disgrace to the labor movement in general, and does not speak well for the Executive Committee of the Central Federated Union, and appears to make mockery of its axiom, 'An injury to one is the concern of all.'

The resolutions are referred to affillated organizations for adoption. Copies of the first will be sent by them to the Mayor, Police Commissioner and Park Commissioner and copies of the second will be sent to the Execu tive Committee of the C. F. U.

The next meeting of the Conference will be held at the Labor Lyceum, Tuesday, April 14, at 8 p. m.

## Brooklyn Protest Conference.

The Mover-Haywood Protest . Conference of Brooklyn has issued a report covering its work for two years. The report shows total receipts from donations, collections, etc., of \$3,241.46. Of this amount \$680.70 was expended in agitation and \$2.515 was sent to the Western Federation of Miners, leaving a balance on hand of \$45.76. The conference will, on May 15, decide whether it shall continue or dissolve and all affiliated organizations are requested to inform the Secretary, Lily Schneppe 773 Hart street, Brooklyn, of their vishes in the matter.

## Haywood's Chicago Meetings.

William D. Haywood has been speaking to crowded union and mass meetings in Chicago for the past week, the Chicago Federation of Labor also tendering him a great reception last Sunday afternoon. All meetings have been great successes and Haywood has made a profound impression on his listeners and created an influence that will lire. Assistant Chief of Palice Schnettler assigned plain clothes men to most of the meetings, but "bombs" failed to materialize and the brave squads marched unterrified back to their stalls.

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### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Our Benefit.

Arthur Morrow Lewis will lecture at Murray Hill Lyceum for the benefit of The New York Socialist on Tuesday, April 28. His subject will be "Socialism and Science". Comrade Lewis has had immense audiences in Chicago. All our readers should go to the lecture, not only because it will aid The Socialist, but because they will listen to a remarkably lucid exposition of the relation of Socialism and science.

The following comrades have taken Dr. aud Mrs. Berlin, John J. Coyle, Mr. and Mrs. M. Oppenhelmer, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Lichtshein, W. J Ghent, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee, Robert Raphael, William Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Bloch, Mr. and Mrs. Spindier, Charles Redding, George B. Staring, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hillquit, Mr. and Mrs. U. Solomon. A few boxes remain unsold, and those desiring seats should

8. Elstein of Philadelphia paid his weekly visit and took four cards. F. H. Clark of Dover, N. H., sent in

\$2 for sub cards. Two subscriptions were sent in by the following: A. P. Thompson, Mountainville; L. Lamotte, Brooklyn; M. Quinn, Lawrence, Mass.; B. J. Farrell, Brooklyn; G. F. Sawtelle, Brook-

These comrades subscribed for two years: W. Bithell, Boston; A. P. Nick-elsberg, New York; Robert Hunter, Noroton, Conn.; Miss Amy Wellington Allston, Mass.; Mathilde Weil, Philadelphia.

## Get a Bundle.

John C. Wesley of San Francisco subscribed for 125 copies a week for six months and sent along \$16.25.

The 12th A. D. subscribed for 60 copies a week for one year.

Miss Elsie Cole of New York sent

a dollar for five copies a week. William Schiner of Vineland, N. J., calls for 25 copies to stir up the mossbacks in that town.

The Printers' Socialist League will distribute a thousand copies at the next meeting of Big Six.

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## Woman . Suffrage Meeting.

A Woman Suffrage mass meeting has been arranged by the 2d A. D. in Arlington Hall, 19-23 St. Mark's place Eighth street), for Friday, April 10, at 8 p. m. The speakers will be Anna Maley, Meta L. Stern and Lud-wig Lore. All Socialist and progressive women are urged to attend.

Woman's Meeting Saturday. A regular meeting of the Woman's National Progressive League will be held at the Prince George Hotel, 14 E. Twenty-eighth street, Saturday, April 11, at 3 p. m. Mrs. Carrie Allen will be the principal speaker. All women who are interested are invited to at

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Bronx Spring Festival.

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# Bronx Labor Council and Bronx Boro Agitation Committee SUNDAY, APRIL 12 AT 3 P. M.

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