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the workingmen's life is training them

IT IS AN OLD STORY; BUT THE ISSUE IS STILL A LIVE ONE.

story of unemployment; and perhaps it is growing tiresome to those who do not suffer. But to millions of workingmen in the United States, to two or three hundred thousand in New York City alone, and to the women and children dependent upon them, it is a question of burning interest. And it is a question that will not down, so long as there remains one class which can enjoy riches without working and another class that must toll hard for a poor living most of the time and part of the time half starve in unwill-

We have always an army of the unemployed, even in the best of times. Capitalism keeps throwing more men out of work, year by year, because the labor-saving machinery is owned by the capitalists, not by the workers who operate it, and it pays the capitalists better to discharge part of their men and keep the rest working hard and long than to reduce the bours of labor for all in proportion to the increased productive power of labor. Moreover, the existence of an army of the unemployed is useful to the capitalists. In times of prosperity we have always a million or so out of work and hunting jobs, and their competition enables the employers to keep down wages and keep up long hours for the men who

Then, every few years, capitalist control of !ndustry-the control of industry by the private ownership of the means of production and for the profit of the owners results in an industrial depression. Then the army of the loyed is doubled, trebled, quaded. And to the workers' complaints the only answer the capitalists have to offer is: "We would willingly let you work if we could make a satistactory profit by your labor; but just now it suits our interest to curtail production; be quiet and wait until we see ur profit in again permitting you to work for us." -And if the working people do not accept the answer as conclusive, if they raise their voices in angry protest and clamor for relief the sufferings imposed upon them by this system, they are denounced by all the spokesmen of the capitalist class as dangerous criminals and enemies of society, and the machinery of the law and of police chicanery and brutality are set to work

Let the property of American capitalists in China or South America be menaced in the slightest degree—the government is ready to spend millions in providing ships and guns and men "protect the honor of the flag". Let the gamblers of Wall Street get themselves into a tight place, where they are likely to fall into the pit they have digged for others and to lose the pro- dreams of past ages for those who now

It is getting to be an old story, this | ury Department is ready to issue government bonds or to retire them, to deposit government funds or to withdraw them, to manipulate the money market in whatever way may be necessary to "promote business inter

But now, when millions of working people are facing privation, when their cry is but for the opportunity to earn a meager living by hard and useful work, neither the Republicans nor the Democrats in power in the national government and in the various state and city governments think it worth while to lift a finger for their relief.

There is plenty of public work needing to be done-bridges and subways to be built, roads to be made, schoolhouses to be erected, disease-breeding tenements, long since outlawed, to be pulled down and replaced with decent dwellings. All these things the public authorities have lawful power to do or cause to be done and to levy upon the capitalist class the taxes to pay for them. But it does not suit business interests" to have them done now, and "national honor" goes with business interests.

The crisis must continue, if the cap-Italists have their way, until it has done its work for their class-until it has wiped out such savings as the working class has accumulated during the years of prosperity; until it has reduced a good share of the remaining middle class to the condition of propertiless proletarians; until it has sufficiently pushed on the concentration of wealth in the hands of the great capitalists to make it worth their while to resume operations.

The Socialist Party stands nione, oped to both the old parties, in delaring that the welfare of the workers must be the supreme rule of public policy, that anything calling itself 'business interests" or "national onor" or "sacred institutions" or anything else which spells poverty for the workers must be swept away. It calls on the workers to rally to its support to join its organization, to organize and educate themselves to use their political power for their own emancipation from this system of industrial

Fellow workers, the more vigorously you push the Socialist propaganda right now, the greater are the chances of the capitalists and their Republican and Democratic representatives in pub-He office taking steps to give you some immediate relief. And the more So cialist votes you roll up next November for the party of your class, the more power will you have in the legislative halls to force further measures of relief and to hasten the ending of a while it piles up wealth beyond all the fits from their speculations—the Treas— own the things you work with.

SOME FACTS ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT

York has issued a leastet presenting ome striking facts about unemployment in New York. While some of are not new to our readers, the fact that a non-partizan organization of this sort has endorsed the accuracy of the statements justifies us in again bringing them before our public.

Official statistics of unemployment among union workingmen show that at the close of December, 1907, over one-third of the organized workingmen of the city were out of work-almost three times as large a proportion as were unemployed at the close of 1906 and more than five times as many as were unemployed at the close of 1905.

The percentages indicate that over on workmen were unemyed and that the number of unor-nized workmen out of employment s probably still greater.

as probably still greater.

Less than 8 per cent of the unem-loyment was due to strikes or lock-nus; less than 6 per cent to sickness. dent, old age, or other personal ses; in more than 91 per cent of all cases the reason given was "lack

In the few months ending with In the few months ending with March, 1906, the number of applicants for free lodging at the Municipal Lodging House was 16,928. In the few months ending with March, 1907, the number was 18,291. In the few months ending with March, 1908, it

Ethical-Social League of New | aid to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor during the last six months was 45 per cent greater than during the corresponding mouths

a year ago.

The number of families assisted by the Charity Organization Society was 51 per cent greater in December, 1907, than in December, 1906; 49 per cent greater in January, 1908, than in January, 1907; 61 per cent greater this February than last February; and al-most 57 per cent greater this March then last

Savings banks in the poorer parts of the city report extraordinary with-drawal of deposits.

Insurance companies report that the number of loans asked for by policyholders has increased 60 per cent and the number of policies allowed to lapse has increased 50 per cent over last

Crime is increasing, and the increase is directly traceable to unemployment and want. The average dally numbe of men in the custody of the Department of Correction in March, 1907, was 2.853. In March, 1908, it was 4,295—

an increase of 50 per cent. Late Warden Fox of the Workho on Blackwell's Island states his "firm conviction that a majority of the men imprisoned would never have been there could they have found employt". A city magistrate writes: o increase in the number of men ght before me charged with va-cy was greater than in any other year. They are men able and willing to work, but for whom no work could be found." Another writes: "I have taken particular notice of men charged vagrancy and my conclusion is that they are honest, sober, and willing to work if they can get it." Anhouse at their own request more de-

cent men this winter than ever be-

That the conditions noted are not eculiar to New York City is shown by the fact that the statistics of unemployment for the whole state, as on-nounced by the Department of Labor this week, are almost identical with those given above for the city alone. They show that almost 33 per cent of the men reporting were unemployed. and in less than one-tenth of the cases was their unemployment due to accident, sickness, or other personal cases or to strikes or lockouts.

"LAW" IN PORTO RICO.

The workers of Porto Rico, like the orkers of the Philippines, are getting sample of the kind of blessings the overning powers here confer on those coming under their rule. Julio Aybar, a union man of San Juan, P. R., was on two counts for criticizing a judge in the "Union Obrera", the organ of the A. F. of L. The judge's name was not mentioned in the article at all. Aybar appealed to the district court tences from four and eight months to one year each.

The "Times" of San Juan says: "The sentence of Judge Quinones is remarkable and establishes a precedent here which gags the press and is a restrain on the freedom of expressing oneself thru the newspapers."

Aybar then had habeas corpus pro eedings started in his behalf and Judge Quinones further showed his sum of \$4,000 for the release of Avabr. who was released and set out for Twenty-four bours after reached there he was rearrested on the order of Judge Quinones, who claimed bondsmen did not live in the district. Later the judge claimed the pa-pers were not made out correctly, an insignificant error being made.

Aybar remained in jail. The "Times" of April 8 lashes the judge for his act ion, referring to him frequently as this 'most upright judge", this "learned judge", etc. The judges in Porto Rico are following the example of those here and serve the owners of the island as legal policemen.

SOCIALISM FOR THE BLACKS. "Izwi Labantu", an organ of the

natives of Natal, South Africa, has the following to say of Keir Hardie's visit to that country:

The black man as the common laborer lies at the basis of the prosperity of this continent, and if Socialism is really seeking to protect the laborer that he be not robbed of the fruits of his labor then the visit of Mr. Keir Hardle to South Africa must be regarded with every satisfaction by black men. It is not necessary to go into the question as to how Socialism intends to accomplish the reforms which will remove or mitigate the many curses that afflict society. It is enough for the present to know that all indications point to the fact that the times are pregnant with changes which are imminent and of tremendous consequence to the future of every country, even the most backward, among which South Africa must be classed, and that the old order is changing, giving place to the new."

"FREEDOM OF CONTRACT." A correspondent in the New York 'Evening Post" replies to the current fallacy that workingmen are "free agents" and can voluntarily enter "free contracts" with those who buy their labor power. He says "the truth is that only workingmen who are organized into unions enjoy to any extent the right to make what terms they please-the right to freedom of contract-not the unorganized laborers in the labor market bidding against one another, who must take what they can and be thankful, or else turn criminals or vagabonds."

To capitalist apologists there is no such thing as want or hunger driving men into contracts that apparently are "free" but which in reality are compulsion. A consumptive girl forced to accept wages in a sweatshop hell is held toobe "free" in disposing of her puny powers to capitalist buy-

The facts are that for such a girl and for most of her class, want or the fear of want drives them to accept what capitalist employers will consent to give. What the stronger ones refuse the weaker ones accept, and this is as powerful as hunger in forcing wages downward in capitalist

slave marts. "Free contract" is free bunco with capitalist editors and politicians in the rôle of barkers.

Roosevelt's bark is not so dangerous

"EVENING CALL."

New York's Socialist Daily Will Soon Appear.

Only a Few Weeks Till We Shall Have a Workingman's Newspaper in the English Language-Now Is the Time for All to Aid in Launching It with the Largest Assurance of Success.

The Board of Management of the Daily Call" is now rapidly completing plans for the publication of the paper at the earliest practicable moment so much, however, is yet necessary to be done that it is evident the paper cannot be issued on the first of May.

The Board deeply regrets a further delay for the beginning of publication. But it believes that a premature publication would be disastrous, and acevery possible contingency has been considered, and that every need of the enterprise has been provided for.

The first issue will appear as soon after the first of May as is possible. The working force is now being organ ized. Some thirty-five employees, the number necessary according to the schedule adopted, are being selected, and each will be put to work as soon is his services are required. All efforts are being centered on the completion of preparations.

The enterprise has for the last six nonths owned a plant, now valued at \$13,000. This plant, located on the fourth floor of 6 Park place, is being leveloped in the confident expectation of making it a valuable commercial property, independent of its value for the production of a newspaper. Its business is increasing, and the prospects for a larger business are excel-

In the meantime the Board would remind all friends and supporters of he enterprise that what is most needed is ready money. A project so dar-ing as the publication of a daily Socialist newspaper in the city of New York requires for its success ample resources. We ask that special efforts be made at once to collect and remit to us whatever money can be raised, whether by donations or sales of stock or bonds. An issue of \$25,000 in bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent, payable annually, has just been made. Thes onds are in denominations of \$5, \$25, and \$100. It is believed that thru the prompt and energetic efforts of comades and sympathizers this issue can be readily sold. We urgently ask your assistance in this work. Address the Financial Secretary, Julius Gerber, 6 Park place, New York City.

The Board of Management: L. A. Malkiel, President; J. Chant Lipes, Secretary; Julius Gerber, Financial Secretary: Frank M. Hill, Treasurer: Warren Atkinson, W. J. Ghent, George M. Marr. E. M. Martin, Percy Russell

MAY-DAY FAIR AND CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

There was an enthusiastic general neeting last Sunday afternoon at the Labor Temple when the "Daily Call" Fair Conference made its report and final arrangements were perfected for the May Day Fair and Congress of Nations. The following committee were elected to assist the old committees in charge of the various booths Comrades Mrs. John Scheer, Miss Fannie Sapherstein, Misses Kaplan, Simon L. Lipshitz, W. Adler, J. A. Behringer, M. Ludel, M. Scheer, Louis Binger, Mrs. Stahl, J. Rosenberg, H. Ranes, Miss Ramm, Carl Classon, John Schneider, Rich Blechschmidt, Ehret, S. Glasser, Jacob Strobel, J. Se lenfreund, H. Greenberg, F. Kussrow Schmidt, K. Edelman, Harry Jacob son, Isidore Moskowitz, Jacob Shaffer. The Gate Committee on motion was referred to the Association for election. Committee to visit the progressive labor organizations: Miss Dorette Ramm, Simon L. Lipshitz, J. A. Behringer, K. Edelman, M. De Young, Mrs. Sharp, L. Lewin.

The names and numbers of the booths are as follows: 1, American; 2. Japanese: 3, Literature; 4, German Needle Work; 5. German Village; 6. Austrian and Bohemian: 7. Russian. Finnish, Polish; 8, Connests; 9, Dutch; 10, Hungarian; 11, Italian; 12, International, by Westchester County; 13, Bayarlan Beer Steube (Ladles Dance ing); 14. Butchers' Union (Lunch Counter). There will be a registration where all organizations will register attendance in competition for a grand prize.

Special nights and afternoons will

Friday, May 1, opening night.-International Labor Day; music by the Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band; address by Morris Hillquit; solo. Mrs. J. W. Gates.

Saturday afternoon, Children's Day, -Socialist Sunday Schools and German Free Schools: special entertainment; free distribution of candy. Saturday night, May 2, Socialist Party night.-All Socialist Party or around. About 1,000 mock marriages

A MAY DAY SERMON WITH A TEXT BY MR. TAFT. The world does move. It has been | tary recognizes. It is a sign of prog- | use it; and because the conditions of

the universal rule for old-party politicians to declare that there are no classes in this country, to proclaim that capital and labor are brothers with identical interests, and to de- as he answered that spokesman of the nounce the wicked agitators who "stir | millions of unemployed at Cooper Unup discontent" and "create a conflict between employers and employed". But here we have the remarkable spectacle of a Republican presidential aspirant coolly dropping all this cant and admitting the fact of the class struggle.

Speaking before the Order of Railway Conductors at Chicago a few days ago, Secretary Taft said:

"Men who control capital, as well as men who work for wages, must combine. Combinations of capital within the bounds of the law are necessary for business expediency, and for cost reduction. And because of these combinations among employers the laboring men must combine also in order to obtain that independence to which they are entitled.

There is no denying the fact that we must look forward to a gigantic controversy between labor and capital. hoping and trusting that it will be settled peacefully. That controversy when it comes will decide once for all how capital and labor shall share the ioint profits which they create."

Secretary Taft does not know how this gigantic controversy is to be settled. He can only "trust" that it will be settled peaceably-and the expression of the hope seems to indicate a doubt in his mind. But at least he recognizes that a gigantic controversy exists and is growing more acute; that it is not between bad employers and good workingmen or good employers and bad workingmen simply, but between "labor and caiptal"-that is, between wage workers as such and capitalists as such; and that it is in its nature a conflict of organized forces on the two sides and a question of public moment. So much the Secre-

ganizations of Greater New York and

vicinity are invited; address by Jos.

Wanhope on "The Socialist Party and

pared and conducted by Prof. Platon

Sunday afternoon, May 3.-New Jer-

ey Socialist and progressive labor or-

ganizations: special entertainment fur

nished by New Jersey comrades, as-

sisted by New Jersey Fife and Drum

Sunday night, May 3.-Fraternity

and organized self-help; W. S. & D.

B., Workingmen's Circle and other fra-

ternal organizations; special entertain-

Monday night, May 4, Carnival

Night.-Parade of Nations, National

Costumes, Dances, etc., Socialist Band,

New Jersey Fife and Drum Corps

Tuesday night, May 5.-Miscel-

laneous trade organizations; Carl

sketch; Socialist stage; tableaux, rep-

-Special entertainment furnished by

German Variety Actors' Union; Hob-

ner Harmonica Band from the East

Side Y M C A 20 uniformed mem-

bers; sketch, "A Cure for the Blues"

by Herman and Lee: Socialist Lieder

Thursday, May 7, Food and Supply

Workers.-Special entertainment from

"those who feed the world": Socialist

Friday, May 8, East Side Night for

Labor and Progressive Organizations

-Special features arranged; Carl Sahm

The Dolls", for the women and chil-

Sunday afternoon, May 10 .- Award-

ing of prizes; New York Socialist Or-

Sunday night.-Bargain and contest

Joan, James, Harry, Dick-not even

forgetting your cousins Mike and Un-

cle Pete and Aunt "Jemima"; above

all fill your hat with I. O. U. clinchers

that make the wheels go merrily

Band: Hopp's play, "The Dolls".

Verein Teutonia.

grand finale

resenting various craftsmen at work.

ment; solo, Mrs. Van Name

Its Press"; special entertainment pre

Brounoff: Socialist Orchestra.

Corps.

plenty of fun.

As to how the conflict is to be decided, no doubt Mr. Taft would answer ion-"God knows. I don't."

And on this question as well as the other, we Socialists can tell the Secretary that we know.

The conflict is not going to be set tled by a compromise. No compromise lasts. The conflict is going to continue till it is settled right, till the cause of the conflict is removed

"The joint profits which capital and labor create" is simply a meaningless aggregate of words. Capital creates nothing. What is more to the point, the capitalists create nothing. The workers create capital and the capitalsts own it. Using the capital which they have created but do not own, the workers continually reproduce it as it It is going to put an end to the sharis used up, and add to it, and create besides all the innumerable necessaries and comforts and luxuries which workers and capitalists consume. The greater portion of their product goes as profit to the capitalists because the latter own the means of production and control the workers' opportunity to work; the lesser por on goes back to the workers for them live on.

That division of the product of labor between the people who do the work and the people who control the opportunity to work is the cause of the gigantic controversy between the cantalist class and the wage-working

The wage-working class is going to win because it is already the largest class and is growing larger in proportion, all the time; and because, educated by its experience of struggle with the capitalists, it is learning to know its power and learning how to | ters and without slaves.

will take place during the ten days'

in power of organization, in class consciousness, in solidarity, in devotion to the common good, while the conditions of the capitalists' life tends to make them individualistic, corrupt, imprudent, vacillating, rash and timid by turns; and because the shocking and demoralizing effects of the contrast of unearned wealth and undeserved pov-

erty is bringing to the workers' side all the best intellectual and moral elements among those who are not directly interested in the conflict; and

because the development of capitalism itself is inevitably bringing us to the point where capitalism-will no longer work and a reorganization of society, will be unavoidable. For all these reasons we know how

the conflict is going to be settled. It is going to be settled by the victory of the producing and exploited class. ing between two classes of the wealth that one class creates. It is going to put an end to the division of society into a making class and a taking class, a working class and an owning class. It is going to establish all as joint owners and it is going to give the present owners their equal chance with others to work or go hungry.

May Day, which millions of workingmen all over the world observe next week, stands for these two things-

1. The Class Struggle-the struggle between non-possessing workers and non-producing owners:

2. The International Solidarity of Labor-the union of the working class of the whole world, forgetting old dividing prejudices of race and nationality and exceed to end class conflict and class rule and usher in the world of free comrade workers, without mas-

ST. LOUIS WELCOMES WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

Two Halls Crowded. Tho Meeting Was Arranged on Short Notice-Western Miners' Spokesman Well Received in Cincinnati, Too.

ST. LOUIS. April 16.-William D. Haywood got a rousing reception here last Sunday evening, notwithstanding the fact that the meeting was arranged on only five days' notice. Within half an hour after the opening of the doors, the large assembly room at Drnids' Hall was filled to the limit and it became necessary to get the manager of the building to open the second large hall, which was soon crowded. Besides Comrade Haywood, G. A. Hoehn, I. G. Pope, and Wm. M. Brandt spoke. Haywood's speeches in both halls were astened to with the most earnest attention. By a rising vote it was decided to send a telegram to President sevelt protesting against the ing of troops against the striking

miners in Alaska. Haywood will visit St. Louis again in a few weeks and a still larger audience will greet him.

On Sunday afternoon Haywood spoke at Belleville, Ill., and on Monday and Tuesday at Mascoutah and

Herrin, Ill. CINCINNATI, April 19.-Wm. D. Haywood's meetings here and in Covington. Ky., have been most success

ful. Very large audiences turned out to hear the spokesman of the Socialist Party and the Western Federation of Miners, and the newspapers have been compelled to give a good deal of space to reports of the meetings.

MADDEN, THE "SOUEALER". Edwin C. Madden, former Third

Assistant Postmaster General, has published a book entitled "The United States Government's Shame". The volume deals with the Post Office Department's action of three years ago in closing up the bank and publishing enterprises of E. G. Lewis of St. Louis by means of fraud orders: The postal authorities claimed that Lewis used his publications, "The Woman's Magazine" and "Woman's Farm Journal", in promoting a banking business, The fraud orders served to prevent public transactions by mail and Lewis was obliged to abandon both enter-

Madden lost his job later thru a disagreement with his chief, and now proves a "squealer". Madden did his best to hamper Socialist publications and it is more than probable he assist ed in destroying the Lewis publications. It is a case of dishonest m falling out and one of them turning state's evidence

A man in Kentucky who confessed o killing fifteen was arrested and as he is not the owner of a wrecked mine the authorities are now sure he is a criminal of the dangerous kind.

NEW YOL

festival of mirth. An engraved matrihappy couples on payment of the burgomaster's fee. Get ready for the payment of fines and matrimonial taxes and to have a good time generally.

Threaten to Lock Out 250,000 Ship Builders.

LONDON, April 15 .- The Shipbuilding Employers' Federation announced o-day that unless the ship workmen on the Northeast Coast, who went on strike the middle of January against a proposed reduction of wages, resum work by April 25 all the shipbuilding yards in the country will be closed. Such a lockout would involve directly fully a quarter of a million workmen

The purpose is to cut off the support

which the strikers have been receiv-

ing in other yards and thus starve

Sahm Orchestra; Bohemian Turners; them into submission. Trusts Growing in Russia.

so far.

Several of the largest iron and steel companies of Russia have united into single corporation controlling 60 per cent of the steel manufacture besides owning many iron and coal mines. Russia is following the same course of economic development in which the United States, the nations of Western

Cotton Mills Curtailment. "The Textile Manufacturers' Jour-

Europe, and Japan have already gone

nal" gives the result of a census of Saturday afternoon, May 9,-Hopp's leading New England cotton mills. showing the extent of the curtailment of production. Returns were received Saturday night.-Singers' night for from mills operating a total of 5,543,all singing societies. German. Finnish, oog spindles. There has been a curtail-Hungarian, Bohemian and other workment of 25 per cent or more by 4.161,ingmen's singing clubs will partici-000 of these and of 15 to 25 per cent by 1,073,000, while only 309,000 spindies have been run full time. The average curtailment is somewhat over 25 per cent.

Clubs in Philadelphia.

night; Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band; One thousand five hundred men ap-Numerous other features will be olied for work at Hammerstein's new found in the daily programs to be opera house in Philadelphia one day printed at the fair by a press installed recently and great confusion resulty the Co-operative Press. Room 16 ed. Only 200 men were favored and details of police charged the crowd has been secured for a continuous performance-all out and in again for a with clubs. Aiways clubs, clubs, clubs nickle. The Turn Verein, acrobats, wherever the workers seek relief. And humorists, dancers, songsters, planists, behind every club are Democratic and will furnish amusement for all. Come Republican votes cast by misinformed the first night and get a program of and misled workingmen! the special features. Bring with you

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As The Socialist goes to press on Wednesiar, correspondents sending news should sail their communications in time to reach this affice by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial repartment of the paper should be advented to the Editor of The Bocialist, 15 prices street, New York.

One of the editors may be seen at the five yeary Tuesday and Wednesday beween T and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed thro its hird general election. Its growing power indicated by the increase of its vote: 100 (Presidential) 96.961 Mg (State and Congressional) 229.762 Mg (Presidential) ential)408.230



SUPPORT YOUR PRESS.

No workingman can be true to himself or faithful to his class unless he supports the labor press that fights his

The capitalist papers are filled with trash distorted news and lies about the world struggle of labor for emancipation. They are owned by the rich and they support every wrong that the workers complain of. They form political views in the interest of the owners and distort our own. The papers of the working class inspire the workers in their struggles, defend them against attacks and expose capitalistic power. Yet they suffer from lack of support from the class they represent. Do you who read this support the press of your enemy? Never mind if you wear union clothes. Have you a union conscience, that is the

If you have see that the next dollar you get brings The New York Socialist to your door. Your enemy will then have one friend less, you will feel more like a man and will also have the satisfaction of telling your friendwho has been as neglectful as youthat he, too, is false to you, to himself and his class. Get his subscription. After that, get more. You have a big debt to pay. Pay it. Make him pay, too. Then you will not have to blush when greeting each other as friends.

THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE FIASCO.

The meeting of local unions at Grand Central Palace last Sunday to protest against the decisions of the courts against the organized workers, was, all ered, a humiliating affair, The small attendance, what the chief speaker said and the policy advocated reflects little credit on the men who represent organizations that are facing the most serious crisis in their history. At a time when the courts have issued decrees stripping the workers of economic weapons they have won by more than a century of sacrifice, the only advice the imperiled organizations get is to appeal to a Congress that has listened to their appeals for years with indifference.

If there is any time when one would expect a great demonstration of labor to greet the executive chief of its forces in the largest city of America. it is now. And if there ever was a time for an efficient general to seize a great opportunity for the advantage of his class, it is now. If there ever was a time when the mass of organized workmen would respond to a vigorous and aggressive policy, it is now. But in the face of all this President Gompers could only say to those who look to him for advice that "It is not my purpose to criticize the highest court in our country. I have great respect for the integrity of the Supreme Court

What delicate regard is this for the eminent men of the bench who have served as the agents of class power in | in society to-day. outlawing the economic weapons of

may err."

the working class! Could a defender of the Supreme Court have exhibited a more jealous care for its feelings? And what if Gompers had betrayed the same degree of solicitude for the auxious workmen of the United States who are now asking "what shall we do?" Would he not have given the workers more hope and the Supreme Court members less sympathy for their capacity to "err"?

But the small attendance and lack of interest displayed in the Grand Central Palace meeting is the logical outcome of the kind of statesmanship that dominates the American Federation of Labor. The extending formal allegiance to that body the organized workmen of the United States are not inspired by the officials of the organization. Nor can they be. There is no departure from the policy of fifty years ago, a policy that has been abandoned by the organized workers in nearly very other country in the world. To expect men identified with any great cause to respond to policies that belong to a past age is to expect the impossible. That the workers offer an indifferent loyalty in such a case is the utmost that can be expected of them. And if they prefer to stay at home rather than listen to mild apologies for their judicial exploiters, who is to blame if not the "leaders"?

If the view taken of the Supreme Court was one that would meet the approval of that body it is also true that President Gompers' advice to the workers will cause it no alarm. It is the old advice to dissipate the strength of the workers by "rewarding friends and punishing enemies". The "rewarding and punishing" process has brought about the very situation which caused the meeting to be called, and Doctor Gompers offers more of the disease as a cure, and with the evident impression that the more vigorous the application the more speedy will the wrongs be eliminated

The one redeeming feature of this incident is its fallure to enlist the enthuslasm of the men the A. F. of I. leaders represent. Whether this means that the rank and file are indifferent to this or any other policy, the judgment is the same. For there is little difference between supporting policies that bring no results to the organized workers and failure to support those that would.

THE WAR ON "SUSPECTS".

One hundred and fifty-four men have been deprived of the rights of citizenship by the Circuit and Superior Courts of Chicago owing to the war of the state and federal governments upon anarchists. The naturalization papers of 55 men who were "suspected" of having anarchistic affiliations and the papers of 99 persons who had failed to take the oath that they were not connected with any society seeking the overthrow of the government, were all revoked. More cases are to be heard with probably the same re-

From the press dispatches announc-

ing this crusade it is evident that mere suspicion of being an anarchist is sufficient to subject the suspect to disfranchisement. The farce of this move of the government is seen in the fact that the genuine anarchist rejects the ballot as a means of redressing the wrongs of the workers, and to deprive him of it is about as effective in How, John Eills, and Cora D. Harvey. 'stamping out" anarchy as Schmittberger's club is. The workers who see in the ballot a means of acquiring power for a revolutionary end are Socialists, and it is easy enough for government agents to see in them "suspects" and revoke their citizenship papers. By this police supervision it is possible for the politicians to weed out large numbers of intelligent foreign speaking Socialists, many of whom would be unaware of what had transpired until they attempted to vote. It is to be hoped that Chicago comrades will investigate the work now being done by the federal and state authorities and learn whether citizens desiring to use the ballot for legitimate ends, are being deprived of it by government decree.

MURDER, LEGAL AND ILLEGAL.

Those who believe that the outcry made by the press against the bomb explosion in Union Square was prompted by regard for human life. will have some difficulty in reconciling that view with other facts. It is not peculiar that the same press that regards with composure the preventable of the United States. I would not say | murder of thousands in the mines and that the members of that court have | factories of this country, should sudbeen swayed by any consideration. But | denly become indignant over the death they are human beings, and therefore of one man and the serious injury of another. It is in perfect accord with the view of Socialists that property and not life is the determining factor

by the profit takers is the sacrifice made to the God of capitalist property and altho hundreds are offered to that celty at Monongah, Jacob's Creek and other living tombs, it is accepted with "Christian fortitude" by the God fearing capitalists and their intellectual body guards. Such murders may call forth an occasional regret or even protests in the columns of capitalist journals, but the sacrifices go on just the same. This is murder committed for property, and is therefore regarded as a normal incident in the exploitation of the workers.

On the other hand, a demonstration that was regarded as an attack on property and which was accompanied with a bomb explosion, provokes the capitalist press of the entire country to demand the suppression of such demonstrations. Not only that, but it moves the city councils, state legislatures and congress to action against 'anarchy", and calls forth a special message from the President himself. The bomb explosion killed, not hundreds, but one. It is regarded as a crime against property, not for it, and as such is regarded as an "unpardonable sin". Touch the purse of the sweater or make an attack on it and you arouse all the furies of the capitalist beast, but transform a mine or a factory into a butcher shop or a morgue and all that we get is plous regrets that "God" or "nature" decreed

These are the grim facts. The theory is that this capitalist demand for suppression is in the interest of "order". "progress", and regard for human life. Let workingmen reconcile facts and theory if they can.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

R. MENDELSOHN,-Modesty forbids us to answer your question as to which weekly publication is the best for anyone to read who is interested in Socialism. We may remark, however, that some friends, for whose judgment we have the highest respect. say that The New York Socialist fills

A. MARKOFF.-Neither the National Committee nor the National Execu tive Committee has authority under the party constitution to initiate a referendum. If the comrades are not pleased with the actions of these committees, it is easy to get them referred to a vote of all the members for approval or rejection. If any 20 locals in five or more different states, or any least 2,000 members in all offer any proposition for general vote, it will be submitted in due course. As the party consists of over 40,000 members in over 2,000 locals in over 40 states, you will see that even a very small minor ity have the power to initiate a referendum.

II. G .- The greater part of the work of party speakers and lecturers in New York and the vicinity is done gratis, and we believe the same is true in most other places. National Organiz-ers, giving their whole time to the work, receive \$3 a day and expenses, and speakers regularly employed by state or local organizations generally get the same rate.

CURIOUS .- We know nothing about the "National Convention for the Unemployed" approunced to be held in New York on May 1-that is, nothing more than you know from receiving the printed postcard from St. Loius. bearing the names of James Ends

THE LANGUAGE OF SOCIALISM.

By Kate Brownlee Sherwood.

It is a world language; it is spoken in Russia and Japan, in Germany and Argen tipa, in America and Australia. It is spoken wherever men are herded together in masses, and made the slaves of machines; it is a language of brotherhood and comradeship, of mutual service and mutual escape, of liberty and justice and humanity.- Upton Sinclair.

Wherever men are met to plan How best to serve their fellow manin lands anear or lands afar,

Where rule the trusts or rules the To speak the word that loud proclaims

That man is man who breaks his That freedom waits on those who cry. Dear friends and comrades, there am I.

The gnarled and seamed and bent and bowed And flouted by the pampered crowd,

If yet their hands are reached to grasp Their brothers from the tyrant's clasp: to wrest the child from midnight shift. The breaker-boy from damp and drift,

The woman from the human sty, Dear friends and comrades, there am I. Three things there are, aye four there

anat man must share who would be free: The earth, the water and the air,

And not a master anywhere: Then shall be rise to man's estate. In blessed brotherhood elate Where freedom calls to do or die, The slauster of the working class Dear friends and comrades, there am L

KARL MARX: A Tribute.

By Morris Hillquit.

[This article was written for the second number of the "Russko-Amerikansky Robotchy" and is here reproduced in English by permission of that pa-

per.1 The year 1008 is our jubilee and memorial year. It marks the sixtleth anniversary of the appearance of the "Communist Manifesto" (February, 1848); the ninetieth anniversary the birth of Karl Marx (May 5, 1818). and the twenty-fifth anniversary of his death (March 14, 1883). Few, if any, great men in the history of the world have received such scant recognition from their contemporaries and such inadequate appreciation from posterity as has Karl Marx. And the reasons for it are obvious.

The genius of Marx did not assert itself in the abstract domains of the fine arts, "pure" science or in the field of patriotic achievements in war or peace. His title to fame rests on the creation of a social philosophy and a social movement menacing to the very existence of the powers that make and unmake fame. All the intellectual bulwarks of the ruling classes, the academies and the press the priests of official scrence and the exponents of conventional thought united in an effort to consign the apostle of revolution to the lowest depths of oblivion.

And even the working class, the class to whom Marx had given all the wealth of his great mind and heart, was but slow in appreciating his worth. The teachings and the ideals of the father of modern Socialism were so far in advance of his times, that it took many years before the masses of workers could rise to their lofty heights. As the decades roll on, and the social conditions so keenly analyzed and partly predicted by Marx, develop and materialize, Marx grows larger and larger.

In the bloom of his activity, he was the leader of a rather narrow circle of admiring friends; towards the decline of his life he had become the central figure of a promising, but on the whole, as yet insignificant social movement: to-day, twenty-five years after his death, he is the guiding star of many millions of workingmen all over the globe, and perhaps twentyfive years hence, nations will erect monuments in his memory and revere his name as that of the foremos benefactor of the human race.

Marx, the Man of Genius.

The life of Karl Marx, as his whole being, is sublime in its simplicity and consistency. He was born of cultured and well-to-do parents, and enloved the advantages of an excellen education. Very early in life be espoused the cause of the disinherited, and he remained true to it until his last breath. To that cause he brought an encyclopedic erudition, a penetrating mind, a warm heart and an indomitable energy. For that cause he cheerfully endured during fifty years the hardships of exile and privation, and the stings of calumny and ostracism.

His life was one of thought and fight, thought for his fellowmen, fight for a better social order. He died at the age of sixty-five in the midst of his work and struggles, a poor and broken man, but he who had received nothing but blows from the world, left to the world an inheritance of priceless treasures. And chief among these are the "Communist Manifesto" the first program and challenge of medern Socialism; the "Capital", the inexhaustible scientific arsenal of the proletarian revolution, the "Bible of the working class", and the lessons of the "International Workingmen's Association", the first powerful organization of workingmen on international scope.

Many pale-blooded bookworms in time and reams of paper in the effort to prove that Marx is not entitled to the glory of original discovery of those doctrines which are so intimately linked with his name in the minds of his followers; to prove that he had been anticipated in the discovery of the method of economic interpretation of history, in the theory of surplus value, in the doctrine of the class struggle. And triumphantly they have produced and enlarged upon obscure hint of older writers which might be twisted into such an ticipation.

Vain and silly efforts. As well might they assail the glory of the master builder by proving that he has not shaped and hewa all of the stones that go to make up his magnificent structure. No truth of sci ence ever sprang from the brains of a single genius. Great scientific discoveries always evolve slowly and falteringly thru generations of thinkers and workers, and thru a mass of fragmentary truths. But it is only when those elements of truth are freed from the incongruous errors commingled with them, when their connection with each other is established, and when the scattered and meaningless fragments are welded together into a harmontous and lucid whole, that the discovery gains significance and power, that it become a scientific truth. And the man who accomplishes this crowning task is the great man, the genius. This is Darwin's title to the palm

in the domain of blology; this Marx' claim to supremacy in the domain of social science. It is the great merit of Karl Marx that did not attempt to evolve novel social theories from the depths of his inner as. With a patience and tion that exists to-day.

erudition almost unique in history, Marx collected the best thoughts of the ages, he tested their value with the unfailing test of existing realities and proven truth, he discarded the false, perfected the true, co-ordinated

the loose and scattered materials and

cementing them with the great force

of his own genius, he created the proud and enduring structure Marxism. The authorship of the theories the economic interpretation of history, surplus value and class struggle, and the absolute purity of their original and immaculate conception may perhaps be disputed, but friend and

foe alike concede that Karl Marx is

Marxism. And Marxism is erester than the theory of the economic interpretation of history, greater than the theory of surplus value and class struggle. greater far than any abstract theory-

it is a living and moving social force. It was Karl Marx who first pointed out the great historic mission of the working class to conquer its own economic freedom and with it the emancipation and ennoblement of the entire human race. And with this single idea, the fruit of all his works and studies, Marx opened a new and significant chapter in the history of civilization. The working class of the world, hitherto merely the object of exploitation and philanthropy, a class of oppressed and depressed beings of an inferior order, trained to believe that it was destined to bear the crown of thorns by the inexorable decree of fate, until released or relieved by the kindness of its masters. was made to realize that its power and salvation was within itself, and that far from depending on a messiah for its own salvation, it was itself the essiah of the modern world.

Marx' Superiority Over Others.

And it was Karl Marx also who first pointed out to the workingmen of the world the identity of their interests and struggles in all countries. and thus forged for them a weapon of international solidarity and organi zation. There is more hope and inspiration, more power and effect in the simple statement of Karl Marx: "The emancipation of the working class can only be accomptished by the working class itself", than there is in million of eloquent sermons on the Brotherhod of Man and the Father hood of God, and there is more poten force for international peace and universal happiness in his clarion call: Workingmen of all countries, unite You have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain! than there is in a hundred peace con ferences called by the crowned heads of the world.

The philosophy of Karl Marx is a live philosophy growing out of the and it descended into the very blood and bones of the working masse The great superiority of Marx over all his predecessors and alleged an-ticipators lies in this that the former have left no enduring social movements behind them, while Marxism to-day unites vast hosts of workingmen of all races, grades and tongues and inspires and guides them in their struggles from one end of the globe

Christ and his disciples have ceeded in bringing together nations and races, but that only for the cult of an abstract ethical ideal; Homer Shakespeare, Rafael Sanzio and Michael Angelo have created lasting works of beauty to delight the souls and hearts of all generations, and Newton, Darwin, and Edison have vastly enriched the minds and material resources of mankind by their astounding scientific discoveries, but none of them have materially bettered the real lives of the vast masses of human beings.

Marx has set in motion a movement which has for its object to assure the greatest physical, moral and mental welfare to every human being in creation, and has provided that most vital of all movements with the directions and equipments which will lead it to

If the greatness of great men measured by the importance of their contribution to human happiness and progress, Karl Marx is the greatest man the past ages have produced.

The Capitalist Contradiction.

The great capitalists of to-day are individualists in theory and Socialists in fact, that is, Socialists of a particular kind. Many forms of industry have acquired a Socialist character in the sense that they are great enterrises that require the collective efforts of thousands for the production of goods.

But collective work produces profits for private owners. To the extent that he is permitted to take the fruits of collective industry, your capitalist is an individualist. He wants individnai ownership of the fruits of collective toll. It is a good thing for him but he would not extend this principle to the point of dividing ownership among a large number of small pro prietors and so make the ownership secord with private appropriation.
Socialist production for private profit

rill have to give way to Socialist production for social needs and social enjoyment. All the forces in capitalist society are tending in that direction and the working class is being trained and educated to abolish the contradic

REVOLUTIONISTS IN RUSSIA.

erest to revolutionists everywhere. Of the thousands of noble men and women who glut Russian prisons today, Catherine Breshkovsky, now in the fortress of Peter and Paul, is one of the most interesting. What is perhaps her last word to the world appears in "The Independent" of April 16 and The Socialist herewith reproduces it as an appropriate feature of this issue !

"I too have been young. That is to say, I have been simple and ignorant. I too, in my desire to serve my people. once believed in the possibility of do ing so peaceably and lawfully, even in the conditions that were weighing my country down-the reign of despotism autocracy and bureaucracy. Youth, confident and enthusiastic, believes chiefly responsible for the system of that there is nothing in the world so strong as the desire to take part in the progress of the civilization and happiness of its people. Youth is always sure that it can prove by its activity. Its zeal and its success the great value, the great profit of its endeavors, a profit whose benefits will reach not only those for whom they are immediately designed, but which little by little, will transform the life of the world, making it sweeter. cleaner and more reasonable.

"The inclination to work for the good of his neighbor, to improve human rehave instice the foundation of society, is a characteristic of the Slavic race, a race which is more constructive than destructive. That is why, in all ages you will find the Russian people seeking for truth and for social laws which will make a worthy life possible for all, without exception.

"The Russian peasants have sought this truth in the lives of the saints and in new religious combinations, or by retiring into the forests and the deserts. There, surrounded by nature, grave and silent, they have listened for the sound of the divine voice.

"Better educated people sought this same justice—that is to say, some means by which human life might be made · more supportable for all-by sounding the depths of science, by studying the social laws, and applying their knowledge to the conditions of actual life. I was born in one of these better educated families; rather, in one of the most enlightened familles of the time. I passed my childhood and my youth among intelligent people, who accepted the best ideas of that day. Outside my own experience, thanks to my active and investigating turn of mind. I have known many other young men and women who began their careers as peaceful workers for the moral and intellectual betterment of their people, who later became revolutionists, that is, enemies of the Russian Government, that brutal, grossly selfish power which threw obstacles in | try!"

the way of all their efforts to help on a higher civilization. How many thousands of books it would take to tell the hundredth part of the ruined attempts, of the crushed lives, of the families broken up and desolated, only because of their honest desire and attempt to give to the Russian people, the ignorant peasants, some knowledge of their own country, its history, its so-cial and economic questions, that these people might read books about other religious, about different political organizations, about natural history and —the about the rights of the people netty little rights which the laws of the Tsar did accord to them. Posterity would find it hard to believe the terrible tale of persecution but for the archives of the Russian police on the one side and the secret publications of Russian revolutionists on the other. The police kept lists of their victims in order not to lose sight of them, that they might persecute them till death; the revolutionists inscribed the names of their confreres to transmit them to posterity, to hold them as gages, as proof of the divine capacity of man to forget himself for the great and beautiful ideal of universal happiness.

"Yes, we still have with us your names, brave boys and girls! famous men and women! We have them written in our books; we have them engraven on our hearts; we have them raced on the porticos of our temples of liberty, as immortals whose noble deeds were worthy of imitation in every time!

"Having before my eyes these beau tiful galleries of noble characters, of brilliant minds, tender bearts and unyielding will, I should count myself nappy could I make the world outside Russia, which has little idea of what is going on there, know what happens to the man who cares for his own rights and for the rights of his neighbor! Oh, that I could show to the eyes of the world even a little of the devotion, the courage, in the soul of our race, and all that that soul has had to endure, to suffer, in order to bring about the day when the Russian nation shall cry aloud with one voice, I want no more tyranny! I am able henceforth to manage myself, my life and my affairs!"

"Oh, if I could make the dead live again! If I could deliver those who languish in fortresses and prisons; those who are pining away in exile in the snow and ice and cold of Siberia; if I could smooth out the faces covered with premature wrinkles; if I could renew the courage of hearts broken by the tortures of persecution, and make them march in triumphant procession, a celestial vision, before people who cared for them—ah, that would be for me supreme felicity, for me who have known these brave souls and who honor them as the giory of my coun-

CAPITALISM IN MINIATURE.

The town of Garnerville, near Haver- | great revenues for these women or straw, N. Y., affords one of those vicious contrasts that are typical of | capitalism. Some 2,500 human beings are dependent on the Garner Print Works for a living, and these works are the property of three women who married titles in Europe, a man going with each title as a matter of course These women live abroad, supporting great estates from the revenue derived from the labor of the 2,500 wage workers of Garnerville.

The rank and file of the workers are arranged in long rows of frame strucures, all just alike, in the least desir able, most obscure locations. Each caste must stick to its own quarters. The social lines are tightly drawn. The bosses at Garnerville ride in carriages and automobiles. The workers go about many of them in broken shoes with their children barefooted. The tiny patches assigned to the workers for gardens are not large enough to produce much of a stock of vegetables.

have been compelled to exist on \$5 a week a week or less. Many have been pinched by want and cold. Many women and children have gone barefooted all winter, while over in Paris three women have drawn enor dividends to spend at gorgeous functions and entertainments. These women may never expect to see the drudges of Garnerville and the latter may never see them. The owners know nothing of the operation of the great industrial plant on th. Hudson. They are as useless to its management as are the apes. It will run while they live, it will run when they die, but the slaves of Garnerville will produce

those who succeed to their property and the producers will receive a beggar's mite.

Why should these owners possess the wealth supply of a city, absorb the ives of thousands, reduce them to want and give no service themselves? If the workers can operate the Garnerville plant and send large revenues over to Paris for useless and women to spend on useless and idle husbands, why can't they operate the plant and retain these revenues for their own happiness and enjoyment? And if the workers of Garnerville can produce and keep what they produce. why cannot the entire working class of the United States do the same? The domestic owner is no more neces sary to industry than the absentee Both possess the titles to the industrial plants of America and, aside from taking dividends, their connection with industry ends there.

To secure a collective title to the class must possess political power to effect the transfer from private to collective ownership. The 2,500 wretches of Garnerville would with this title in their hands, cut off the incomes of their feminine exploiters in France, desert meir shacks on the Hudson and enjoy the comforts of human beings, Their class thruout the country can do the same. What magnificent power the workers possess for their own re-demption and what miserable misuse of it they make. Garnerville is a minlature of capitalist society. It will pass when capitalist power passes into the hands of its tollers and their brothers thruout the country.

THE GLORY OF WAR.

What cause is this that makes men forget that they are men, and vie with beasts to show their cruel thirst for blood? They shout of home and native land, but they have no homes, and the owners of their native land exist upon their toll and blood. The nobles and princes for whom this fight is waged are far away upon a hill beyond the reach of shot and shell, and from this spot they watch their slaves pour out their blood to satisfy their rulers' pride and lust of power.

What is the enemy they fight? Men like themselves, who blindly go to death at another king's command; slaves, who have no land, who freely give their toll or blood, whichever one their rulers may demand. These fighting soldiers have no cause for strife. but their rulers live by kindling in their hearts a love of native land—a love that makes them hate their brother laborers of other lands, and dumbly march to death to satisfy a king's caprice.—Clarence Darrow.

WORK FOR YOURSELF.

By Edwin W. Wheat.

When you earn ten dollars a day and only get two, you may be inclined to shirk. When the boss isn't looking, you may be tempted to take things a bit easy. By the time you have put in ten or twelve hours of doing the same thing over and over, you are perhaps excusable if you lag a little when you are not watched.

But when you are working for 80cialism—when you are trying to convince the workers that your party is their party—then you should put into your work the best that there is in you. Then you should not shirk or iag or take things easy. For then you are working for YOURSELF. Every convert you make brings you one st nearer to economic liberty. You are forging a mighty chain, and every link forged has the power of forging oth ers; beer that fact in inind.

By all means, put your whi into the work when you are for yourself.

PARTY NEWS

************ National.

The Central Pasenger Association has held three meetings to consider granting of special rates to conventions, but has not yet reached a decision.

The National Executive Committee has decided.

The National Executive Committee has decided that a stenographic record of the convention proceedings be made.

Secretaries who send only postoffice box address to the National Office are requested to send street address also so speakers will be able to locate them with little trouble.

The State Secretary of Colorado reports 11 new locals organized and 46 in good standing.

About 60 locals on main-line railways in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Ohio have applied for lectures from delegates to the national convention. Delegates wishing to take advantage of this should write the National Office. Clarence H. Taylor of Baltimore will

soon tour Delaware, Maryiand and Virginia, George H. Goebel will tour Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ala-bama and Louisiana, George R. Kirkpat-rick will speak in New England states until July 1, and M. W. Wilkins will remain in

Michigan until May 31.

A six-page Jewish weekly, the "Labo: World", will appear in Chicago on July 4. Subscription price will be \$1 per year. Address D. Tyger, 167 Hastings street, Chi-

National Organizer Stanley J. Clark is orking in Arkansas; Geo. H. Goebel in cansylvania and New Jersey: Geo. R. Kirkpatrick in Connecticut; Arthur M. Lewis in Fennsylvania, New Jersey, rhd New York; M. W. Wilkins in Michigan; John M. Work in Idaho.

J. I. Fitts, who has spent the winter studying at the Rand School, is on the road again. On April 25 he speaks at Salem, Mass.: April 26, Schenectady, N. Y.: April 28, Syracuse: April 30, Buffalo: May 1, Bochester: May 2, Toledo, O.: May 3, Detrolt. Mich.; May 4, Jackson; May 5, Battle Creek: May 8, Elkhart, Ind.; May 9, South Haven, Mich.

Massachusetts.

Marien Craig Wentworth is to read Elizabeth Robins' great play. "Votes for Women", at Steinert Hall. Boston, Thursday evening, April 30, at 8 p. m. This is the first evening reading of this play in Boston open to the public. The play is a powerful plen for Socialism as well as for vomen's suffrage.

The Workers Press Conference meets at 6% Washington street, Boston, Sunday, April 26, at 3 p. m. All comrades are in-

Connecticut.

A debate between Prof. Baymond Perrin and Sol Fieldman will be held in the Hype-rion Theater at New Haven, on Monday, April 27, at 8 p. m. Perrin will defend capitalism and Fieldman will defend Social-

New Jersey.

State Secretary Killingbeck has issued the call for election of delegates to the state convention to be held at Elizabeth on May 30 and 31.

DON'T MISS THIS LECTURE ARTHUR MORROW LEWIS

Author of "Evolution, Social and Organic," "Ten Blind Leaders of the Blind," "Socialism and Modern Thought," "The Art of Lecturing," Etc.

"SOCIALISM AND MODERN SCIENCE"

MURRAY

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET. THIRD AND LEXINGTON AVENUES



EVENING.

ORCHESTRA SEATS, 25 AND 50 CENTS. BOXES, 81. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE NEW YORK SOCIALIST



Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

The state convention will be held at La-ber Lyceum Hall, Sixth and Brown streets, commencing April 26. On Saturday even-ing a banquet will be given. Tickets. 50 Anyone who can't pay for a ticket

Perrin-Fieldman debate will be held at South Broad Street Theater on Saturday evening, May 2. Tickets (reserved), 25, 35, 50 cents. Admission, 15 cents. Tickets can are 21 branches with a membership of paign was between \$5,000 and \$6,000. There be had at hesdquarters for the present (see about 900 and 750 in good standing. Will- is a large demand for Socialist works at

Comrade Bohn). After April 27 they will be on sale at the theater.

Ward organizers should send report of all precinct work done since last report to the Organization Committee by April 3). Don't forget the new leaflet on the unemployed question.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. The Pittsburg "Leader" recently printed an interview with Organizer Slayton. It shows that the party membership in the county has doubled within a year. There

inn D. Haywood will speak in Old City Hall, Friday evening. May 1. Admission will be by ticket. Wisconsin.

The Milwaukee Socialists distributed 1,20),000 pieces of literature during their ecent campaign. In the 10th Ward tw books, one in English and one in German were left at each house and notice given that they would be called for the next day. The experiment resulted in the sale of every third book. The cost of the campaign was between \$5,000 and \$6,000. There

are being organized in the state and Rev. Harvey D. Brown will tour the state in June. All Wisconsin cities having Socialist tickets in the fleid report gains.

California.

Local Les Angeles, Cal., announces chauge of bendquarters to S14 S. Main street. Propaganda meetings are held every Sunday evening at Howell Hall, 814 S. Main street, and Burbank Hall, 542 S. Main ****************************** ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR - . . - -

IF THE SAME IS AS GOOD AS



McCANN'S HATS. 210 BOWERY (Near Spring Street.) SPRING STYLES NOW READY

b

New York State.

W. J. Ghent will lecture in the Labor Lyceum at Stapleton, S. I., on Sunday, April 26, at S p. m. Subject: "Socialism". New York City.

The General Committee will meet on Sat-irday, April 25, at 243 E. Eighty-fourth

The attention of the members of the local is called to the general party meeting to take place-on Sunday. April 26, at 3 p. m. at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street for the pur pose of discussing important issues likely to come before the national convention. The following order of business was suggested by the Executive Committee: Election: Election of officers; Immigration; At-titude of the Socialist Party towards the Trade Unions: Christian Socialist Fellowskip. The time limit for discussion will be one bour for each subject and each speaker will have five minutes. A subommittee is preparing resolutions to serve as a basis of discussions

Circular letters have been sent to the subdivisions calling on them to make nominations for delegates to the state conven tion. The 37 delegates from Local New York are apportioned as follows: First Agitation Committee, S. Yorkville, S. Harlem, 8; Second, 5; West Side, 4; Broux, J. Nominations must be reported to the Orcanizer not later than May to

The referendum to amend the by-laws of the local so that in future officers of the local and members of the Executive Com-mittee shall be elected by a referention was carried by a vote of 450 against 250. The referendum on the election of the eight delegates to the national continuous

vill close on April 30, and returns should each the Organizer not later than May 2. The Picule Committee met last Friday

and made all preliminary arrangements for the annual picnic to take place in Suizer's Westchester Park, on June 7. Ten thou sand tickets were ordered printed and dis tributed among the subdivisions; 1.000 show cards and other advertising material were rdered. In addition to the usual features he committee will make arrangements to have the presidential nominee of the party speak at the picale. Committees were lected to visit organizations and enlist their assistance. The committee will mee again on Thursday, April 30.

At the meeting of the Executive Commit

tee on April 20 twenty applications for membership were referred to the General Committee. The subcommittee to look into

zation bureau made a full report, which was referred with a favorable recommendation to the General Committee. The order of business for the general party meeting was taken up and Courades Gill, Lee, and Op-penheimer were elected a committee to draw resolutions covering each subject to be discussed. The next meeting of the Executive Committee, on April 27, will be a special meeting to discuss plaus for the ampaign.

Kings County:

The County Committee will meet on Sab-orday at the Labor Lyceum. Business of importance will be transacted and delegates are requested to attend.

A general party meeting to instruct the delegates to the national convention will be held at the Labor Lyceum on Sunday. April 26, at 3 p. m. Two resolutions from the 18th A. D., one to instruct delegates to vote in favor of unity with the S. L. P. and another to initiate a national referen-dum instructing the National Committee to elect a committee to meet a like com from the S. L. P. on unity, will be consid-

Queens County. Branches are urged to make returns on

ale of assessment stamps not later than April 30. The resolutions of the Brooklyn Unemployed Conference will be sent to the Mayor, Park Commissioner, and the C. F. U. About 1,500 tickets for the entertainment have been sent out. Dues paid by branches the last three months are: Wychoff Heights, \$12: Evergreen, \$6; Jamaics, \$3; and Glendale, \$15, Auditing com-mittee reported financial books in good condition. Committees are at work arrange and an effort will be made to secure a store with die " w dows for headquarters

Branch Wyckost Heights will attend the "Isaliy Call" Fair 'r a body on May 2 Comrades Hopfer, arg. Bledenkap, Buskle, Burgher and F hilch were nominated for delegates to estate convention. for by the branch. The discussion for the next meeting on Monday, April 27, will be The General Strike".

ROBERT JABLINOWSKI. Counsellor-at-Law 116 NASSAU ST. Room 702-703

Telephone 2083 Beekman, Residence 124 E. 88th St.

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Easy Lessons in Socialism.

munist Manifesto.

Introduction to Socialism.

A Tip for the Jobless Man.

by return mail TO-DAY.

A, B, C of Socialist

"GOD KNOWS"

Not the Confession of Taft, but of his Class

Taft's confession that he does not know what is to be done for the man who is out of work and starving, and timating that it is within the province of God to solve the problem, is really not the confession of Taft, but that of his class. They do not know of any comprehensive plan for relieving the situation other than the establishment of bread lines and the opening of soup kitchens, but that plan would make frightful inroads on "their earnings" or fits, and the measure will not be dopted to any appreciable extent. Taft's statement is a brutal admission of the incompetency of his class to administer industries in such a manner as shall insure to the workers full time full dinner pails, and freedom from the fear of want; but there is no intimation of their intention of resigning office and ring us a chance, so we'll have to take the job from them.

This can be done in no way so well so quickly as by education of a majority of our class to the need of change of both owners and rulers and tion of the directorship of our own affairs. The work to be undertaken now-and we cannot buckle down to the task too soon-is the distribution of literature. It must not be forgotten for a moment that an unin-telligent protest against Capitalism will avail us nothing. Behind every ballot cast for our candidates must be a classs determination to get just what, and all that our candidates stand for, so must industriously distribute our ature on the street, in the workshop and in the home

Wilshire leaflets cover a range of subects and are most convincing. To paricularize, the latest are Wanho "A Tip for the Jobless Man"-the man d down by Taft and referred to God for both comfort and a job.

nities and Jobs" will tell you now jobs are made under Capita The Dance of Death" tells what made by the parasitic class of alth of which you are robbed. there is WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE. appears monthly, covers the best alist thought and expression, in ble sized doses, and, best of all, priced no one has yet been te of framing a reasonable

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Possibly you belong to the Socialist Party, paying dues to help in the carrying on of the political work the party

In either case you perhaps ask yourself, "Why should I buy Socialist books?"

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yourself, even though you are already a Socialist. He who stops, stagnates-it is Nature's law. There are a score of points in the Socialist philosophy with which you ought to be more conversant. There are a hundred arguments for Socialism with which you should be more familiar. The literature of Socialism is more interesting than you have yet im agined.

SECOND-No matter what you may be doing in the way of propaganda through the Socialist Party, you know some people who can be reached through your individual efforts only. Get these people started!

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MAY WE SEND YOU? A postal will bring it

THE SOCIALIST "TIP"

HAUE YOU SEEN

"A Tip to the Jobless Man"? By JOSEPH WANHOPE

It comes to him either



OR THIS

Absolutely the finest propaganda leaflet ever published for work among the unemployed.

It's illustrated. Send for sample copy, free,

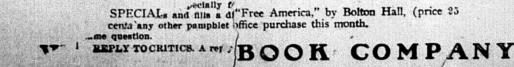
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"DROP IN AND SEE US"



THE TIME IS NOW IT'S

The unemployed problem which Socialists have for several years predicted Comrades, do you know what this

The crisis has come!

every blow will count.

It means that NOW IS THE TIME

FOR ACTION. It means that now as never before in the history of American Socialism,

What can you do? Everything is with us. The enemy is at last being driven into the open. The industrial situation supports our argu-

ment. The old party voters are wavering; are ready to listen to us. And-we are on the eve of a national

What can you do? There is one thing at least-and a very important-one.

You know some one-in all probability several people-now ready to look into Socialism. See that he is supplied with literature. Send him good pamphlets.

Don't wait for November. Don't wait for next month

The time to make votes is now.

The time to act is NOW.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

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

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

CHAPTER VI.-Continued. THE PROPULSION OF THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

III. If corruption was flagrant in the early decades of the nineteenth century, it was triply so in the middle This was the period of all periods when common councils all over he country were being bribed to give franchises for various public utility franchises, and legislatures and Confor charters, land, money and laws for a great number of rallroad and other projects. The numerous specific instances cannot be adverted to here; they will be described more appropriately in subsequent parts of For the present let this general and sweeping observation suf-

Continued Frauds.

The important point which here obtrudes itself is that in every case, withent an exception, the wealth amassed by fraud was used in turn to put thru re frauds, and that the net accumulation of these successive frauds is seen in the great private fortunes of to-day. We have seen how the original Astor fortune was largely derived by the use of both force and fraud among the Indians and the exercise of con-Astor's immense wealth deends mostly to William B. Astor. In turn, one of the third generation, John Jacob Astor, Jr., representing his father, William B. Astor, uses a portion of this wealth in becoming a large stockholder in the New York Central Railroad and in corrupting the legislature still further to give enormously valuable grants and special laws with incalculably valuable exemptions to that railroad. John Jacob Astor, Jr., never built a railroad in his life; he knew nothing about railroads; but by virtue of the possession of large surplus wealth, derived mainly from rents, he was enabled to buy enough of the stock to make him rank as a large stockholder. And, then, he with the other stockholders, bribed the legislature for the passage of more laws which enormously increased the value of their stock.

Primarily, as we have noted, John Jacob Astor was a trader. By methods heretofore enumerated he transformed himself into a large landler; his surplus wealth increases so rapidly that he becomes a bank stockholder and keeps on buying more land. His son, William B. Astor, spreads the wealth-producing interests still further. He, too, has such accumulating surplus wealth that he must find ways of investing it. He buys more land and at the same time, quickly emerges, thru a son representing him, as one of the owners of a railroad system. Each successive step in the development of the great fortune is accompanied by fraud; and what is true of this fortune is true of all the great fortunes in varying degrees.

Corruption and More Corruption. It is altogether clear from the inves tigations and records of the time that the New York Central Railroad was one of the most industrious corrupters of legislatures in the country, altho this is not saying much in dealing with a period when every state legislature none excepted, was making gifts of public property and of laws in return for bribes, and when Congress, as was proved in official investigations, was prodigal in doing likewise.

Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York "Times", who was Speaker of the New York Assembly, and knew the most intimate details of legislative matters, asserted in an editorial statement in 1868 that in the fourteen years up to 1867, the New York Central Rallrond had spent upward of half a million dollars in buying laws at Albeny and in "protecting its stockholders against injurious legislation." This was probably not an exaggeration; the records bear it out fairly well. one of the largest stockholders in the road John Jacob Astor, Jr., certainly must have been one of the masked parto this continuous saturnalia of uption. But the corruption, bad was, which took place before was rather insignificant comto the cruption in the years 1808 S69. And here is to be noted a Scant episode which fully reveals the capitalist class is ever willing to turn over the managing of its property to men of its own class who have proved themselves masters of the art of either corrupting public bodies or of making that property yield still great-

Bribery and Business.

In control of the New York and Har-Railroad, Cornellus Vanderbilt had showed what a remarkably successful imagnate he was in deluging legislatures and common councils with bribe-money and in getting corrupt gifts of franchises and laws amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. For a while the New York Central fought him; it bribed where he bribed; when he intimidated, it intimidated, But Vanderbilt was, by far, the abler of the two contending forces. Finally the stockyblders decided that he was

Part III of this work, "The Great

the man to run their system; and on Nov. 12, 1867, John Jacob Astor, Jr., Edward Cunard, John Steward and others, representing more than thirteen faillion dollars of stock, turned the New York Central over to Vanderbilt's management on the ground, as their letter set forth, that the change would result in larger dividends to the stockholders and [this bit of cant was gratutously thrown in] greatly promote the interests of the public. In closing they wrote to Vanderbilt of "your great and acknowledged abili-ties." No sooner had Vanderbilt been put in control than these abilities were preeminently displayed by such au amazing reign of corruption and exaction, that even a public cynically habituated to bribery and arbitrary methods, was profoundly stirred.

. IV.

It was in these identical years that the Astors, the Goelets, the Rhinelanders and many other landholders and merchants were getting more water grants by collusion with the various corrupt city administrations. On June 14, 1850, William B. Astor gets a grant of land under water for the block between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets on the Hudson River at the ridiculous price of \$13 per running foot. Willam E. Dodge likewise gets a grant on the Hudson River. Public opinion severely condemned this practical giving away of city property, and a special committee of the Board of Councilmen was moved to report on May 15, 1854, that "the practise of selling city property, except where it is in evidence that it cannot be put to public use, is an error in finance that has prevailed too frequently; indeed the experience of about eleven years has demonstrated that sales of property usually take place about the time it is likely to be needed for public uses, or on the eve of a rise in value. Every pier, bulkhead and slip should have continued to be the property of the city. . .

Water Grants from Tweed.

But when the Tweed "ring" came into complete power, with its unbridled policy of accommodating anyone who could pay bribes enough, the landowners and merchants rushed to get water grants among other special privileges. On Dec. 27, 1865, William C. Rhinelander was presented with a grant of land under water from Ninety-first to Ninety-fourth street, East River. On March 21, 1867, Peter Goelet obtained from the Sinking Fund Commissioners a grant of land under water on the East River in front of land owned by him between Eightyfirst street and Eighty-second street. The price asked was the insignficant one of \$75 a running foot. The officlals who made this grant were the Comptroller, Richard B. Connolly, and the Street Commissioner, George W. McLean, both of whom were arch accomplices of William M. Tweed and vere deeply involved in the gigantic thefts of the Tweed ring. The same band of officials gave to Mrs. Laura A. Delano, a daughter of William, B. Astor, a grant from Fifty-fifth Fifty-seventh stret, Hudson River, at per running foot, and on May 21, 1867, a grant to John Jacob Astor, Jr. of lands under water between Fortyninth and Fifty-first streets, Hudson River, for the trivial sum of \$75 per running foot. Many other grants were given at the same time. The public, used as it was to corrupt government, could not stomach this granting of nothing. The severe criticism which resulted caused the city officials to bend before the storm, especially as they did not care to imperil their other much greater thefts for the sake of these minor ones. Many of the grants were never finally issued; and after the Tweed ring was expelled from power, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund on Feb. 28, 1882, were compelled by public agitation to rescind most of them. The grant issued to Rhinelander in 1865, however, was one of those which was never rescinded.

* Proceedings of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, 1844-1865 : 213.

Doc. No. 40. Documents of the Board of Aldermen, Vol. xxi, Part II.

* Proceedings of the Commiss the Sinking Fund, 1844-1805: 734.

(To be continued.)

The Workers' Power.

The coal was not placed in the earth by the capitalists; it would be there if they never lived; it will be there when they all die; they do not dig it themselves and yet they own the coal deposits of America. The workers gave them the coal mines and all the other rich industrial resources by voting for the political agents of capital. As the working class had the power to give these things to the enemy, so they inve the power to take them tack. Intelligence added to their power will enable them to reclaim is their own and Socialism points the way.

Workingmen who beg for legislation should not grumble when capitalist within range of an injunction and politicians give them a beggar's share. There is a decoy to lead the union man within range of an injunction and politicians give them a beggar's share.

POLICE METHODS AND "ANARCHIST HUNTS"

It Is an Old Trick of the Police Authorities, Says Willis J. Abbot, to Ward Off Investigation of Their Bribery and Extortion by "Discovering" Bombs and "Detecting" Anarchist Plots.

not written by a Socialist, but by a py as a captain of police. Washington correspondence, under date March 7. It may be remarked that what he says of police methods in Chicago would apply as well in New York or San Francisco, in Philadelphia or St. Louis, in Boston or Denver. McClellan and Bingham and

Schmittberger may take note: "For nearly twenty years the police force of Chicago, whenever it found itself in disgrace, discovered suddenly an Anarchist plot. I think I can speak with some knowledge of this matter, as for many years I edited the Chicago 'Times' and knew the methods of the police department. I can prove that whenever a question arose of police blackmail, police boodling, the sleuths of the police department suddenly discovered bombs that were planted somewhere, and most of which would not have exploded had they been intended for anything except to give the police department a chance to show its remarkable acumen and detective

skill. "What the Chicago police are doing with reference to alleged Anarchists would not form a proper topic for a Washington letter except for the fact that the alleged attack upon Chief of Police Shippy has been made a matter of executive action here in Washington. The man who did not attack Shippy was killed. He cannot testify. The President of the United States is quoted as saying that he admired Shippy and would like to give him a civil appointment if it were in his police wrong doing."

The following, concerning police | power. Possibly President Roosevelt methods and "Anarchist hunts", was does not know the past record of Ship-

"Mr. Straus, Secretary of the De-Democrat. It is from Willis J. Abbot's partment of Commerce and Laborwith much accent on the Commerc and no accent on the Labor-has discovered that Anarchists must be expelled from the country. All of this is due to the attack of a man now dend probably crazy upon a policeman in Chicago whose own reputation is not

of the very best. "And as a result of this outcry find a member of Congress saying that it is time to limit freedom of speech He asserts that while he does not on pose proper freedom of speech, there are certain lines of freedom which should be checked. In other words ne stands for that freedom of speech which shall not be more free than he is willing to permit.

"After this the next step will be to limit the freedom of the press, and the press itself will be most responsible for it. If the newspapers of this country allow themselves to be humbugged as apparently they are to-day by the police forces of various cities, they must suffer. The minute the maniac who attacked Chief Shippy was arrested it was suddenly discov ered that others were to attack Mayor Busse of Chicago and within a few hours the news was sent over the country that a conspiracy existed by which the mayors of Cleveland, Cincinnati, and New York also were to be assassinated. Nobody believes this, except the people who accept police reports in the newspapers as correct. It was all done to divert attention from

BARGAINS IN BRAINS.

"resonable" prices, according to a circular of "Hapgoods" of 305-309 Broadway, New York City. This firm issues a circular offering workers for sale and describing the specimens it can supply to the trade. The peculiar thing about the "few samples" the firm presents is that "ordinary" laborers are not included. These, of course, have long been considered merchandise. The Hapgoods have a higher class of "goods", such as superintendents, office managers, salesmen, and accountants, all of which are offered as "bergains".

A Human Price List.

The circular reads like a prospectus for a new patent soap. It first states that many capitalists employ inferior goods to the kind Hapgoods can supply (samples on exhibition). More vigorous specimens can be supplied and at rates ranging from 15 to 20 per cent less than now paid by capitalists. What is more, these dealers in living merchandise frankly state that their men "can sell goods even in hard times and MAY BE HIRED NOW AT A SALARY FAR BELOW THEIR ACT-UAL WORTH". Then as a further inducement to prospective purchasers the circular states "It will pay you, Mr. Employer, to get a few of these experienced men of proved capacity under contract before the employment market takes a sudden rise." Dealers in cattle will appreciate the soundness of

The following concludes the description of "stock", and should prove a clincher to sweaters: "We have in stock to-day the largest and most varied list of men since the establishment of our organization and can offer real bargains in brains, to employ-ers in all parts of the United States."

this advice.

teature of the circu-

Flesh and blood are now quoted at I so-called "higher" forms of labor are listed in the same category. The so-called "brain workers", such as managers and superintendents, have hitherto been regarded as an upper strata whose genius marked them as distinct from the "lower" forms of labor. Nov they are listed the same as the ditch cleaner as average labor power that deserves no more consideration than

More than that. Just as the advertiser of soap or patent medicines will describe the virtues of his particular wares, so these "brain workers" find their earning capacity, former salary and general characteristics as merchandise, outlined for the benefit of buyers

White and Black Slaves.

Brains for sale, hands for sale, blood for sale in the modern slave marts: What difference is there between this description of the modern slaves of capital and the auction block of the South, where the old masters also gathered and picked their slaves? In the one case the masters advertise in public print and in the other in the market place. Charles, the superintendent, looks over a half century of progress and finds bis equal in Sambo of the Southern cotton field. So capitalism with remorseless grind

reduces all workers to one level of between brain or brawn, sex, creed, race or color. It draws on the energy and the life of all wealth producers and gambles on their sufferings. Hapgoods and other such dealers advertise it, capitalism enforces it, Socialists proclaim it and misinformed-victims vote for it. Human merchanidse will disappear when the workers will it They will abolish it when they unite to overthrow capitalist control of oplar is not that labor power is recog-nized as a commodity, but that the plane of human beings.

MAX HAYES TELLS WHAT HE THINKS OF HERMAN ROBINSON.

of the Cleveland Central Labor Union, Max S. Hayes, the editor of that paper and widely known in the labor movement of the country as a fighter for the I. T. U., for unionism all along the line, and for Socialism as well, pays his respects to Herman Robinson as

"The only person [in the New York Central Federated Union] who seems to have taken a position of open antagonism to the unemployed is Herman Robinson, an A. F. of L. organizer, who has been striking at the people out of work over the backs of those Socialists who have been pleading the cause of the unemployed, for which Judas trick he has been given the notoriety that he craves by having his picture printed in the papers thruout the country and also received an invitation from Roosevelt to call on him probably to be presented with one of the spiked policemen's clubs that Roosevelt invented while Police Commissioner of New York, the design of which was so barbarous that a patent was refused for the weapon by the governmen t. Just now when the A. F. of L. is making a strenuous bat-tle for the rights of free speech and a free press this man Robinson-who

A "friend of labor" on a capitalist

In the "Citizen", the official organ | draws \$350 a month for organizing and never organizes anything-takes advantage of a critical period to line up with the elements that are endeavoring to destroy free speech and the right to assemble. Latest reports from New York are that a feeling of extreme bitterness against Robinson is sweeping thru the working class districts, and if he ever had any influence as an organizer it will soon probably be worth as much as that possessed by Harry White, George Warner, Henry Weissman and some of the other blackguards who sold themselves to plutocracy. It is an unfortunate taing that in nearly every city there are a few belly-crawling liekspittles who watch for opportunities to abuse their own class and defend the oppressors and their Cossacks, especially in a crisis. No matter how morally or intellectually impoverished such individuals usually are-being dependent solely upon their low animal cunningthe capitalistic press and politicians confer their blessings upon them and they are lauded thruout the country as 'safe and sane'. If these plutocratic apologists had any sense of shame they would withdraw from the labor movement and serve their masters as honest fi^{of} — Falling to withdraw they ougerit of Kana out."

from the depths of his ...

WHY WOMEN SHOULD BE SOCIALISTS.

By Mary S. Oppenheimer. many. He may not have much manual

or special training but as a rule she

has less. For centuries women have

been jacks of all trades within their

households, doing everything a little

and scarcely anything with skill and

science. The habit of mind this has

engendered is one thing which places

the woman at a disadvantage when

compared with the man. Then her

standard of life is low. Women work-

ers do not drink and as a class they do

not smoke. They do not cultivate ex-

pensive habits. They are not supposed

to have anybody to support but them-

selves the as a matter of fact many

do have others dependent upon them

that their wages are merely pocket

money for dress and that their main

means of support comes from other

women are ready to confirm this latter

idea by their actions. An example of

this class is the young typewriter who

accepts a position at starvation wages

because she lives at home with her

parents who are willing and able to

support her. She intends to use her

earnings for dress. A girl like this

considers it a good joke that she got

the job and laughs merrily at the

thought of the three hundred appli-

cants who failed. She does not under

stand that to the greater part of those

three hundred girls who were turned

away the position did not mean more

money for dress. It meant the chance

to live. With them It was a question

of bread and butter, or more likely.

bread without the butter. To some of

these women the loss of the place may

well have been a choice between star

vation and the street. Such a cirl. lit-

tle as she realizes it. Is committing a

criminal act. She does not understand

that she should either demand a rea-

sonable living wage or work for no

wage. She does not see that she is

playing into the hands of an unseru-

Organization and Co-operation.

The weapon of organization and co-

operation with other women is one

which we women workers have been

slow in learning to use. It has been

hard for the most of us to see beyond

the narrow circle of our homes and

our families to which the time honored

traditions of our sex would still bind

But at last we are slowly rousing to

sense of our individual rights in the

vorld. The development of the more

thoughtful and progressive of the

women's clubs and societies is one en

couraging feature. Still better is the

among women. The awakening of the

social conscience among us bodes ill

for the continuance of the system of

Socialism the Way Out.

If you handle the family budget you

thing from your husband's earnings. The rent, the insurance, the butcher,

the grocer, must all be paid. The chil-

dren must look neat and decent if they

are to go to the public school. If you

do get a little ahead for a few months

you are obliged to spend what you

have put by because of sickness, or

because your husband is out of work

or for some other reason equally good.

The money goes. You consider your-

self lucky if you come out even at the

end of the year. If you are a woman

with no household of your own to look

after you have your own problem of

making both ends meet. You, too,

know well how hard the struggle is,

how close the margin below which lie

hunger, cold, dispossession, the break

As long as a master class continues

to own and control the means and ma-

chinery of production there is no real

hope of escape for you and yours from

he clutches of poverty. You and your

children are fast in its iron grip. You

are a wage slave yourself, or else you

are dependent on the earnings of a

Not till all the workers, men and

women, own the tools and means of

production will economic freedom be the'rs. In this sense the man's cause

s the woman's. The fight for Social-

ism should be her fight as well as his

for Focialism alone will ensure such

And only with perfect economic free

don will the road be open to our sex for full development. Only then shall we know the capacities which lie with-

in us. Only then can we live our own

lives and be the mothers of a better

up of the home!

wage slave.

well that you cannot save any-

growth of the trade union mo

wage slavery.

is exclusively if that were possible.

pulous employer against her

fortunate sisters.

Employers often take it for granted

We should be Socialists because we need Socialism more than men do. We need it in a two-fold sense; both as active sharers in the work of the world

If you are a wage earner, girl or woman, trying to keep body and soul together on your scanty wages, you need Socialism. If you are the mother of children, struggling to feed and clothe the household and pay the rent on your husband's earnings, you too need Socialism.

Socialism and Socialism alone will ensure a comfortable living to every worker. Only, under Socialism will your-children be sure of the nourishing food, the good sanitary conditions the wholesome surroundings, the education which should be theirs by right, To-day the children of the working class are too often made the helpies victims of an industrial system which flings them into shops and factories at an age when they are too undeveloped physically and mentally to support the strain. Such of these child victims as do not mercifully die usually enter edult life broken in health and hopelessly dulled and stunted in brain. For the sake of your children, if not for your own sake, you should be a So

cialist. Socialism alone will lift from woman worker and the wife of the workingman the gloomy shadows haunt her darker hours, the dread of dispossession from the poor little home she is struggling to maintalu, the dread of the institution for her children, of the almshouse in old age, and burial in Potter's Field at the end. If you do not fear these things for yourself you fear them for those who are dear to you.

Capitalism the Liberator.

We must not overlook the fact that our modern industrial system has been the liberator of women. Our sex owes that system a mighty debt of gratitude. It has opened the way to comparative freedom for us all because has created lunumerable and constantly increasing opportunities by which we can reach some slight degree of conomic independence.

Without the capitalist system the intelligent, progressive, self-supporting woman of to-day could not exist.

The capitalist system has released us from the economic slavery which bound us for centuries to the three time honored professions of our sex Marriage, the Convent, Prostitution. In many cases the woman had no say whatever as to which of the three she would choose. Her family made the choice-bargain would be the better word-and she was forced to submit. She was sold like a bale of goods.

Capitalism the Enslaver.

The feudal system set free the slaves of ancient days by turning them into serfs. These serfs were the necessary factors in the maintenance of that sys tem. With its development they be came enslaved afresh for they were bound to the soil and crushed beneath a moustrous weight of tithes and dues to their overlords. Our own civil war set free the black slaves of the South for our industrialism to enslave them again by special laws, by peonage, by deprivations of all kinds.

So the capitalist system, setting oman free from her long bondage, has flung her headlong into the hell of the competitive struggle. Capitalism eleased her, not from motives of kindness, or benevolence, or justice, but from its overmastering need of workers, ever more workers, the cheaper the better!

As a ware slave it uses her remorse lessly. Long hours, bad sanitary con ditions, low wages are her due. the woman worker is held cheaper than the man. This is in a degree our own fault or the fault of our inheritance from the past. We have been the drudges of the home, the hewers of wood and drawers of water in every primitive race and our patience, our age long habit of submissiveness, place us at a disadvantage in the economic field where our own interests are concerned. Capitalism has been quick to seize upon this fact and make it a weapon to exploit us to the utmost.

We enter the economic arena cruelly handicapped. Let us leave out of cousideration the special problem of the married woman, the mother of young children, as a worker. Let us leave out the special problem of the girl who is still legally a child. Let us consider only the unmarried woman worker, as unhampered in her relations to others as is the young man. What do we

Her disabilities compared to his are | and nobler race.

Current # # Literature

The Socialist Literature Co. (of 15

Spruce street, New York), has taken over from the Chandler Publishing

Co. the publication of Henry Laure

Call's two pamphlets, "The Concentra-tion of Wealth" and "Justice". The first of these is a revised and se what enlarged version of the address which he read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in December, 1906, and which created so marked an impression at the time. It was reported in the press dispatches more fully than uch addresses usually are; and hundreds of newspapers all over the country immediately began to empty the vials of their wrath upon Mr. Call's head for having disturbed the harmony of the economists' gathering with the recital of such very unpleasant and incendiary facts. Aside from some misquotations in the newspaper reports, which he hastened to correct, the critics had little success in their assault. Their criticism might have been expressed—had they been candid enough-in the words of Hamlet: "All of which, the I most potently believe, yet I hold it not honesty to have it thus set down.". In this pamphlet the author briefly contrasts the existing methods of industry and business with those prevailing in the early days of the republic, shows the enormous increase in the producing power and in the accumulated wealth of the nation, and shows also how this accumulated wealth, including the means of production themselves, has been concentrated in larger and larger quantities in fewer and fewer hands. The second division of the pamphlet is entitled "The Growing Poverty of Iudustrial Society", and in this he shows that the great fortunes, so far from being an evidence of general prosperity, have as their inevitable accompaniment the spoliation and impoverishment of the masses of the people only by courtesy can we be said to have a middle class", while the farmers and the wage-workers are doomed to poverty as certainly as to toll-that probably one-thousandth part of our population can be said to be enormous ly rich; perhaps one-twentieth part in comfortable circumstances; while all the remainder, constituting fully 95 per cent of the whole, cannot be said to live other than a precarious existence, compelled to depend upon their day's labor for life itself and, if the right to toll be denied them, brought face to face with actual want-a sad spectacle under any circumstances: in connection with our enormous production and with the billionaire fortunes of the day, an infamous spectacle." In the succeeding chapters the author discusses the means, lawful and unlawful, by which this concentration of wealth has been brought about, and shows the modern corporation as a monstrosity, since it is the creature of the state and is endowed with special. powers and prerogatives by the state, and is an essential instrument in the socialization of production, by which wealth is multiplied, and yet it is at the same time a device for more effectually appropriating to non-producers the results of that socialized labor. Finally, with the declaration that the corporation, to make it a normal institution in harmony with the ostensible purposes of the state, must become social or co-operative institution, he leads us to the nature and justification of the remedy. The especial value of the pamphlet, of course, is in the elaborate fortification of the argument with statistics drawn from the United States Census and from other sources whose authority our opponents themselves cannot call in question. other pamphlet, entitled "Justice", is more distinctly a propaganda work, based upon the first flustrating its conclusions by means of simple dia-grams and discussing them in a popular manner. The pamphlets sell at 10 cents a copy or \$6 a hundred, postpaid.

The number of names of known Socialist writers appearing in the maga-zines for April is very striking. Among the most familiar names are the fol-lowing: Morris Hillquit in Putuam's on "The Socialist Plan of Distribution", a reply to Mallock's article in the same magazine last October; H. G. Wells has a serial story running in Peason's, "The War in the Air", and short stories in two other magazines; George Allan England has short stories in Munsey's and the Cosmo-politan; Archibald J. Wolfe has a short story in Young's magazine; William Mailly has a short story in the Scrap Book; Gustavus Myers writes on "Who'll Be the Next President?" in Success, and Elsa Barker's poems ap-pear in several publications. Besides pear in several publications. these there are Charles Edward Russell, John Corbin, Edwin Markham, William P. Lighton, and others more or less socialistic or who lay claim to Socialist tendencies

We cannot refrain from quoting from the "Evcuing Post" the following deli-cious characterization of Herbert N. Casson's "The Romance of Steel":

Casson's "The Romance of Steel":

It may be of interest to the public, but is more likely to be highly valued by the various steel magnates for whose greater glory it seems to have been written. Mr. Casson dedicates the volume to the mean who have made the United States the foremost steel-making nation in the world"; expresses, in the preface, his personal obligation to some two score captains of industry and finance "for their courtesy and friendly propagation"; and adopts the volumes with half-toom portraits of his collaborators. Jits appropriate possible of his collaborators. Jits appropriate possible contracts the collaborators.

DEBATE.

PROF. EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN of Columbia University - - - ARD -

MORRIS HILLQUIT "Resolved, That Socialism Is Destrable, Practicable and Inevitable",

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olennic Rumblings" are again

Orchard was a tree of slow and-all that he bore for the mi ers was sour fruit.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Theodore W. McCullough is manag-ing editor of the Omaha "Bee". Theo-dore W. McCullough is also a candidate for delegate to the A. F. of L convention in the referendum now be fore the printers. Theodore W. McCuligh is also on the military staff of Governor Sheldon of Nebraska. Whom will McCullough represent, the printers, the Omaha "Bee" or the militia? If the printers, what of the "Bee" and the militia, and if these two, what of the printers? It is safe to say that McCullough is "safe and conserva-

Australian Labor Daily.

The Barrier District Council of the Australasian Labor Federation is issuing debenture certificates to the value of one pound each for the establishment of "Barrier Truth" as a daily labor paper on May 1. The "Truth" is now a seven column eight page weekly and the most advanced organ of the Labor Party, it continually demanding that the party proclaim Socialism as its objective. In this connection it may be said that all of the Australian labor papers, even the least progressive, are revolutionary compared to the majority of the so-called labor journals of the United States. Some of our alleged union journals are as representative of the workers as is the "Police Gazette" or the "War Cry".

Thomas Price, the labor Premier of uth Australia, is in England and the Socialists and trade unionists will arrange a series of meetings for him. is a stone mason and was born in England.

Ben Tillet sailed for England from Australia on March 14. He expects to make another tour of the United States within a year.

On the gold fields of West Australia there are at present over 1,000 men unemployed, and in Perth and suburbs there are 850. Already they have been in communication with the State Premier and have forwarded him s of 100 families desirous of being assisted on the land; also of 100 s of stranded Victorians desirous of being assisted back to their own

lem. The Governor, Sir J. Haines Sadler, presided. The meeting finally broke up amid cries of "Resign!" addressed to the Governor, who retired to his house in great consternation. From Cape Town comes the report that the colored workingmen of that region are forming unions of their own, since the unions of white workingmen discriminate against them.

Labor Laws at Home and Abroad.

Other countries present a striking contrast with the United States in the matter of the employers' liability for accidents to employees. Twenty-two foreign governments have enacted such legislation, namely, Austria, Belgium, British Columbia, Cape of Good Hope, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Queensland, Russia, South Australia, Spain, Sweden. Western Australia. The industries usually covered by the laws are manufacturing, mining and quarrying, transportation, building and engineering work, and other employments involving more or less hazard. In Belgium, France, and Great Britain the laws apply to practically all employments. In nearly all these countries the working class has forced this and other concessions by Socialist political action, yet President Compers says that politically we are unsound and inaustrially we are an impossibility!

The lockout, affecting 150,000 masons, bricklayers, and allied workmen of Paris, France, which began on April . came virtually to an end last week. It is said the men generally deserted the leaders of the movement, and signed terms with the contractors, who announced that work would be resumed on April 21.

In Austria mine owners are confbers underground. Each room must be large enough to contain twenty-four persons, and is provided with tinned London "Times" reports that a meet-ing was recently held at Nairobi, Brit-ish Africa, to discuss the labor prob-if the mine does not prove their tomb.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Russia.

A prison breaking is reported from Pensa, which resulted in ten deaths. Eleven political prisoners attacked and ed two wardens to death. They en threw a number of bombs and caped from the prison in the confusion. Guards pursued and shot sight of the men dead.

The Senate has confirmed the course of the Duma committee which recoined that M. Kolubiakin be expelled from the Duma because of the charge against him that he had made a treasonable speech at Samara in 1906. A group of Octobrists and other members of the Duma propose to in-augurate a campaign in the House against the growth of great corpora-tions in Russia. They will probably follow the idiotic course of the Demo-cratic party here. They will next re-peal the law of gravitation and decree that the earth shall change its course

Finland.

Altho the Finnish Diet has been dissolved it has not lived in vain. One than never been duplicated by any other parliamentary body. The Diet voted a sum of money to aid a literary society and the latter, appreciating the gift, has decided to spend the money by translating Marx' "Capital" into Finnish!

France.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act the injured workman is allowed to choose his own doctor. But the employers, or rather the insurance com-panies, are trying to get the law alter-ed so that in future the workman would have to go to a doctor chosen by the company. This will be strenuous-ly resisted by the Socialist group as under such a system the men would be entirely at the employers' mercy. The memoirs of Rossel (an officer of

The memoirs of Rossel (an officer of the regular army, who afterwards joined the Commune, whose forces he commanded for some time, and who was shot bythe Versalliaise) are shortly to be published. They should form very interesting reading.

M. Briand, Socialist renegade and should be should be the

binet minister, in a speech in the Catholic riericals by stating he could not "behold without some sadness the disintegration (of the church) that is going on under our eyes." How sad for the "Socialist and revolutionist" of former days.

The sentencing of the alleged Anthist Rull and a number of others inrecions to prison is the result of an
archist scare invented by the govment. For a long time the governnt has wanted a pretext for supseing labor artistion. Rull was sunyed as an agent by the government
threw a number of bombs. Rull

Press dispatches state that a rallway strike is on in Peru. It is probable that troops have been called out as "serious disorders" are reported. pelled by law to provide rescue cham-

was exposed by the liberal press and for seven months after he was imprisoned not a bomb was thrown. This was mentioned and Rull managed to communicate with his confederates, who threw more bombs to allay suspicion. That Rull was sentenced is due to the fact that there are still a few honest judges in Barcelona. These facts are generally known in that city, but the foreign correspondents have

Great Britain

able to the government.

sent out only such news as is favor-

The 28th annual conference of the Democratic Federation was in session lastweek at Manchester, beginning April 17. J. Moore acted as provisional chairman and gave the opening address. Five unemployed men in Manchester

were sentenced to five months imprisonment for calling attention to their misery by smashing shop windows. The unions and the Labor Party are adopting resolutions of protest against the sentences. An appeal for funds for the destitute families of the convicted men is also being circulated and the labor group in Parliament is being urged to secure a reduction of the sen-

Australia.

The avowed Socialist papers of Australia are supporting industrial unionism as an essential of Socialist faith and the Socialist Federation of Australia includes it in its statement of principles. One or two of the organs of the Labor Party also favor it, but most of them are silent or openly oppose it. Just now the Socialist press is vigorously criticizing the labor organs for the conservatism of the Labor

New Zealand.

Seven Socialist miners were discharged last month because of their activity in alding a series of Socialist meetings. Once more is the "Socialist paradise" bubble punctured by the class struggle. The incident may be commended to those who think that capitalism in that country is essentially different from any other. It may also be stated that the Employers' Association of Wellington proposes a bureau to recruit scabs and is estab-lishing a blacklist against union men.

Japan.

U. Morichika, editor of the "Helmin Shimbun" of Osaka, was sentenced to 15 days imprisonment for supporting the strikers of the Osaka Motor Boat Co. The "Heimin Shimbun" publishes a translation of a resolution of the Ina transition of a resolution of the in-ternational Anarchist Congress and this, together with an editorial con-demnation of Comrade Katayama, would indicate the paper represents the Anarchist tendency in the Socialist imprement in Japan.

EXPORTS AND PROFITS.

By Horace S. Reis.

One of the pecularities of the present hard times is the large amount of exports. For the two months, December, 1907, to January, 1908, over four hundred million dollars worth various commodities were exported from the United States, altho there were many at home in misery and want. But the goods had to go, for they were made for profit, and if they had not been sold for profit what incentive would the employer have had to employ labor to make more goods? We must bear in mind that the more goods there are exported the greater will be the "balance of trade" favor, and of course it must be a great consolation to a starving unemployed workingman to know that this great and glorious country is a creditor nation instead of a debtor nation.

The slogan of the present society is "every man for himself", and we may go a step further and say "every class for itself". The capitalist class is fostered and protected by the govern-ment; it profits from the robbery of home labor and the sale in foreign markets of the goods home labor produced but cannot purchase with its small wages. It is the business of the capitalist class to have commodities made and sold for their profit, wherever possible. It is the business of the working class, under this aystem, to be steadily employed, and to get in return for its labor as much out of life as possible.

If it's "every class for itself" then the workers should attend to their own business. Their business is to get all the wealth their labor produces. They can get it, if they know enough to unite, politically, into their own class party, the Socialist Party.

The Socialist Party stands for the end of production for profit; it stands for production for the use of the producers; it stands for the ownership of the earth and the fullness thereof by those who do the world's work-the working class.

THE WORLD STRUGGLE.

What a glorious inspiration to work ingmen is the great struggle being waged by their class all over the world!

In Russia they contend with the powerful class despotism the world has ever seen, while martyrs go to the scaffold with a song on their lips. In Germany they are the only force to check military bureaucracy; in France they are the only guarantee of the republic; in Italy they thwart the designs of clerical capitalists; in England they seize political power almost over night; in far off Australia they are a vital force in the legislatures and Federal Parliament and in South Africa they are organizing for the same purposes.

Everywhere the poor and lowly are reaching out to control power and to make opportunities equal for all toilers, and everywhere they meet the same enemy—the financial and industrial kings who own the parliaments. militias, navies and police powers of

The great struggle for democracy, freedom and plenty for all is the great vital fact of the twentieth century and the workingman who is not inspired by it, does not live or know what it is to live. The fruition of the struggle will be the fall of chains, prisons and scaffolds and the realization of freedom thru co-operative effort in doing the world's work. Industry will exist to serve mankind and will be free to all on equal terms. The Golden Age is not in the past. It is the future just dawning and the working class will usher it in.

Intercollegiate in New York.

The first general meeting of the New York chapter of the Intercollegiate So cialist Society will be held at the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, on Lee will speak on The Socialist View of Unemployment. The New York Chapter of the I. S. S.

was organized last month with W. H. Kelly as president, Miss Jessie Wallace Hughan and Herman de Fremery, vice-presidents; Wm. Feigenbaum, secretary; Harry W. Laidler, treas-

Social Democratic Women.

At the last meeting of the Central Com-mittee of the Social Democratic Women's Society, Br. 13, Philadelphia reported well attended meetings; cleared \$38.40 by a the ater benefit; will hold a mass meeting for woman suffrage. Br. 23, Camden, donated \$15 for the party; meetings might be better attended. Br. 1, Long Island City, celebrated its eleventh birthday, with Mrs. Stern and Mrs. Schneppe as appeakers. Br. 2. New York, has elected delegate and donated \$8 to German American League to beth in sudding Corpus Involvement Island. help in guiding German immigrants into the Socialist movement; helped to organize the first English branch. Br. 3, New York, held a mass meeting for woman suffrage held a mass meeting for woman suffrage and took 100 tickets and three coupon books for the "Daily Call". Br. 4. Ever-green, will hold discussion meeting on April 30; one new member. Br. 5. Brook-iyn, had well attended meetings; one new member. Br. 6. Elizabeth, held discussion member. Br. 6, Elizabeth, held discussion on woman suffrage and gained eight members. Br. 7, Newark, is helping to raise funds for building Labor Lyceum. Br. 8, Union Hill, gained one member: meetings not well attended. Br. 9, East New York, Comrade Vander Porten spoke may suffrage; trying to organize English branch; sent delegate to Call Conference, took 100 tickets and a collection book and will give a present for the fair. English Br. 1, New York, will take charge of booth at the fair; hranch meets second and fourth Wednesdays of the month at One Hundred and Fourth street and Lexington avenue. A Fourth street and Lexington avenue. A committee was chosen to assist Br. 8.

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL UNION No. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East S4th street, Financial Secretary, Joe Maelter, 542 E. 150th street, City: Record-ing Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1902 An-thony avenue, Broax SURGEON DENTIST

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegater meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 940 Willough by avenue, Brooklyn. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703, Address corsespondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 Worth.

BROOKLYN, 22d A. D. Br. 1 (American), meets the second and fourth Friday at 675 (Hedmore avenue: Br. 3 (Herman), meets the second Monday of the month at 875 (Henmore avenue.

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

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W. S. & D. B. F., Br. 24, Harlem. The members will please Take notice that a general meeting will be held on Sunday, Arril 27, at 9 n. m. sharp, in the Lasare Temple, 243-247 E. Eighty-fourth Street, Order of basiness very important. Fluo for not attending, 25 cents.

EUNET RAMM, Fin.-Sec'y, 246 E. Soth St., Kew York.

By Leonid Andreieff.

Translated for The Socialist by Archibald J. Wolfe. le was a nonentity—the spirit of a | tears? And he weakly inquired: "And will you hunger long"

"Yes." was the stern reply.

"And will you not ent anything or

"Our mammas will send us cookies.

I seriously assured him. He regarded

ne incredulously, shook his head,

sighed, and went away.
"Dear comrades, I shall hunger with

And he hungered. We believed it as

little as you would. We thought that

he was cating by stealth, and our gaol-

ers thought so too. And when towards

the end of the hunger strike he fell

ill with hunger typhus, we only shrugged our shoulders: "Poor little

piggy!" But one of us, he who never laughed, sternly said:

"He is our comrade! Let us go to

He was delirious, and pitiful as his

whole life was that disconnected de-

lirium. He spoke of his little books, and of his mamma, and his little

brothers and sisters; he begged for

cookies, ice cold and delicious to taste:

he swore that he was innocent and

pleaded for pardon. He called for his

country and sighed also of dear France! Cursed by the weak heart of

We were all assembled in his ward

as he died. He regained consciousness

and weak, and we stood still, his com-

rades. And we all, from first to the

"When I am dead sing over me the

"What are you saying?" we exclaim-

And it happened for the first time

that his eyes were dry, but we wept, every one of us, and our tears were

like the consuming flames which drive

He dled ,and we sang over him the

"Marseillaise". With youthful and

powerful voices we sang the great hymn of liberty and the ocean respond-

ed with a roar, bearing across his

foaming waves to beautiful distant

France our pallid terror and blood-

crimson hopes. And forever he be-

came our banner, that nonentity with

the body of a rabbit and beast of bur-

den and the great spirit of Man. Kneel

at the bler of the hero, comrades and

We sang! Our gaolers' guns frowned

upon us, the locks clicked ominously

and the points of the bayonets stretch

ed threateningly to our breasts, but

louder and more joyful rang the dar-

ing hymn and the black coffin swayed

gently in the tender hands of the

COMPRESSED YEAST

A TRIUMPH OF ORDER.

There were desperate men, wild women

And dark eyed amazon girls, And one little boy with a peach down cheek

Very well. Then you die with the others!"

A gay old thing, is it not?

It would please the old lady to have it.

Then I'll come back here and be shot."

That's the last we shall see of him," The grizzled captain grinned

ts the little man skimmed down the hill Like a swallow down the wind,

In the glut of those awful-days, And Death writhed gorged like a greedy

For the joy of killing had lost its zest

EQUAL

NO

squad of regular infantry

And yellow clustering curls.

Sapristi, citizen, captain.

The captain seized the little wait

I'm a Communard, my dear!"

"Very well. That's my affair, But first let me take to my mother, Who lives by the wine shop there,

"My father's watch. You see it-

In the Commune's closing days Had explured a crowd of rebels By the side of Pere-la-Chaise.

We sang the "Marseillaise"

fighters for freedom.

ed, trembling with joy and rage. And he repeated: "When I am dead, sing

last, heard as he spoke:

over me the 'Marselllaise.' "

the savage beast to flight.

before the end and he lay still, so frail

Dear France.

'Marsellinise!"

friends

HAS

He rent our souls with that cry:

And the general answer was:

"Hunger alone!"

filt coupled with the shameless en-rance of a beast of burden. When e, in a malicious jest, cast him into ck ranks, we laughed like mad; ist malicious, grotesque errors fate muchine commits! And he—why, he, f course, wept. I had never met a mu capable of shedding so many tears, ad they seemed to flow so readily, con eyes, lips and nostrils. He seemed es saturated sponge. And I have on weeping men in our own ranks, but their tears were like the wildfire at the sight of which the beasts of the est fice in terror. Those manly ige the face but rejuvenate the eves: like the lava erupted from the al bowels of the earth they burned ineradicable traces and buried wheath their consuming weight conats of frivolous desires and trivial But this one wept and his nose red and his handkerchief damp d that was all. Then perhaps he ing it up to dry, for where would else have found so many kerchlefs? And thru all the days of his exile

he trudged wearily to all sorts of offi-cials, begging and weeping and affirming his innocence, imploring pity and compassion on his youth, promising never to open his mouth but for prayer ind praise. And they laughed at him as we did and called him "poor little plugy" and mocked him:

"Hey there, piggy!" And he humbly and obediently followed the call; every time he thought he would hear the welcome news of his release, tho they merely jested. They knew as well as we that he was innocent, but thought to scare with lifs torments other "plggles", as if they were not sufficiently awed.

He found his way to us also, driven by the animal terror of solitude; but stern and forbidding were our faces and he vainly sought the key to our bearts. Discomfited he would call us "dear friends and comrades", but we shook our heads and replied:

"Look out! Someone might hear

And he would really look around cantiously, little piggy! How could one have remnined serious! And we laughed with voices that had lost the art of laughing and he, comforted and relieved, sat down by our side, told of his dear little booklets, of his mamma and little brother and sisters, whom he feared he would see no more, and of whom he no longer knew whether they

Finally we had to drive him away. When the hunger strike started he was selzed with terror-an inexpressibly comical terror. He was very fond of his meals, poor piggy, and he was afraid of his dear comrades and very much feared the authorities. He wandered among us fn distraction and frequently dried with his handkerchief his brow, on which there appeared something like perspiration—or was it

BINGHAM ANTICIPATED.

Police bureaucracy was not establisi.e. March 28. It is a thing of slow growth as the following extract from the preface to "Horace Greeley and other Pioneers of American Socialism' will show:

"On Oct. 8, 1887, . . . in the Empire City of 'the home of the brave and the land of the free where free assemblage and free speech are sup-posed to be guaranteed—I saw several hundred policemen, armed with revolvers and clubs, but without warrant of law, throw themselves upon a body of unarmed and peaceable Socialists, whom they grossly assaulted, altho those treated so violently had not interfered with anybody and were meeting on the Union Square Plaza lawfully, and in accordance with the Cilifed States Constitution.

THE UNDYING STRUGGLE.

It would be a mockery of all sound reasoning to ascribe to legislation any share in the progress (of European civilization); or to expect any benefit from future legislators, except that sort of benefit which consists in undoing the work of their predecessors

This is what the present generation claims at their bands; and it should be remembered that what one generation solicits as a boon, the next generation demands as a right.

And when the right is pertinaciously refused, one of two things has always happened: either the nation has retro-

repetitions of the old story, the undy-

ing struggle between oppressors and oppressed.—Henry Thomas Buckle.

From the arch to Pere-la-Chaise. gaded, or else the people have risen. Should the government remain firm, this is the cruel dilemma in which men

But before the last platoon had fired. The child's shrill voice was heard. "Houp is, the old girl made such a row isfeared I should break my word!" are placed. If they submit, they injure their country: if they rebel, they may Against the ballet pitted wall injure it still more. In the ancient monarchies of the East, their usual plan was to yield; in the monarchies

He took his place with the rest.
Lutton was lost from his ragged blot
Which showed his soft white breast. Now blaze away, my children, of Europe, it has been to resist. Hence those insurrections and rebellions which occupy so large a space in modern history, and which are but

With your little one, two, three!"
The chassepois fore the stout young heart
And saved Society.

John Hay.

Socialist Clergymen Organize. On April 13 seven clergymen having

churches in the Metropolitan District met and organized the Ministers' So-Concert of the First A. D. The 1st A. D. has made arrangecialist Conference. The Conference ments with Julius Hopp for the production of "The Dolls" on Friday will lunch on the second Monday of each mouth. There are about a score afternoon, May 1, at the concert to be of Socialist clergymen in this district given at the Kallch Bowery Theater. and most of these have signified a de This will make quite a varied prosire to join. Any minister desiring to grain and comrades who attend are join should write the secretary, Rev. John D. Long, 42 Lenox Road, Brookassured a good evening's entertain-

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

A Club Rate.

In two weeks the delegates of the Socialist Party will assemble in Chicago to nominate the standard bearers for the most important campaign in the history of the labor movement. From that time until the ballots are counted on Election Day we should do all in our power to reach the people with the gospel of Socialism and bring them into camp. The New York So-cialist will do its share of the work and expects the co-operation of its readers. The New York Socialist should be sent to as many voters as possible from now until Nov. 3. clubs of ten we will do this for 20 cents. Here is an opportunity to do ome effective agitation. The cost is small, and the results will be shown in an increased Socialist vote in your

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Book Bargains.

"Socialism and Modern Science", by Enrico Ferri, 50c.; old price, \$1. "On the Eve", a revolutionary

drama, 10c.; old price, 25c. "The Pinkerton Labor Spy", 10c.; old price, 25c. Postage extra

The Workers.

Isaac Newton of Grass Valley, Nev., in renewing for two years sends along two new yearlies, and hopes to do better soon. S. L. Tobias of New York brought

five new readers to us. Alexander Fraser of Brooklyn sends a dollar for subscriptions to five bar-

E. V. Hoveling of New York placed four new names on our list.

W. B. Corbin of Troy and Charles Larsen of Harrison have three to their credit

week: Wm. Voller, Rochester; James Telfer, Elizabeth; Wm. Wittnebert. New York; Fred Clift, Brooklyn; Wm. Hotze, Syracuse; Alex. Schablik. Charleston, Wash.; Dr. H. A. Stambler, Philadelphia; Gustav Mahn, Worcester, Mass.; J. Shanahan, New York; A. J. Plunkett, New York.

Dr. Bland of Buffalo and Jacob Klein of Poughkeepsie renewed for two years.

Prepaid subscription cards were taken by the following: Poltavar Social and Educational Society, \$3; 21st A. D., \$2; 1st-25th A. D., \$3; 20th Ward Branch, Rochester, \$4; John Hobson, Rochester, \$5; S. Elstein, Philadelphia.

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24. FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:15 p. m.—G. S. Gelder. "Evolution and Socialism".

Lilierral ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—J. F. McGrall. "What Will lie the Future Religion of Humanity".

MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB, Mott Itali, 64 Madison avenue, 8 p. m.—Alexis C. Ferm. "Self-Expression and Government".

SATURDAY, APRIL 25. RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth street, S p. m.—George Willis Cooke. "So-cial Variation, Individualism and Genius". SUNDAY, APRIL 26.

SUNDAY, APRIL 28.

LYRIC HALL, Sixth avenue, near Fortysecond street, 10 a. m.—John Russell
Coryell, "The Curse of Riches".

RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth
street, 11 a. m.—George Willis Cooke, "The
Supremacy of the Social idea!"

EDUCATIONAL ALLIANCE (Bronx),
1607 Washington avenue, 2:30 p. m.—Mrs.
Meta L. Stern. "Social Conscience".

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUR, 250 W.
One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 8
p. m.—Morris Hillquit. "Practical Achievements of Socialism".

WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 585
Eighth avenue, 8:30 p. m.—Debate. "Socialism vs. Single Tax". Tim Murphy and
Dan Kavanagh.

Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.

DFOOKIYN.
SUNDAY, APRIL 26.
PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Borndway, 8:15 p. m.—John Spargo, "The Spiritual Significance of Socialism". cialism

FLATBUSH FREE FORUM, 1199 Flatbush arenue, Sp. m.—Jacob Panken. "Is Capitalism Justifiable"?

PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road, near Flatbush avenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D. Long, "Jesus and the Distribution of

Jersey City.

PRIDAY, APRIL 24.
PEOPLE'S PALACE, Bergen avenue and orrest street, 8 p. m.—Charlotte Teller. The Measure of a Statesman". SUNDAY, APRIL 26. SUNDAY, APRIL 26, FISCHER'S HALL, Newark avenue and Eric street, 8 p. m. Speaker: Anna A. Maley.

Newark.

MONDAY, APRIL 27.

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220
Washington street, 8 p. m.—Henry L. S.o. bodin. "What Caused the Crises"? New Brunswick.

SUNDAY, APRIL 26, PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK BUILD-NG Church and George streets, 8:15 p. m. Prof. Wm. P. Montague. "The Political lews of H. G. Wells". J. Britt Gearity: Socialism: What It Is". Pittsburg'

SUNDAY, APRIL 26.
CATON TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 201
Sixth street, 8 p. m. – J. W. Slayton, "The
United States Constitution, a Class Docu-

Boston.

SUNDAY, APRIL 26.

LABOR LYCEUM, 699 Washington street, 5 p. m.—George E. Cutting, "Benjamin Franklis, the Greatest American's

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LOCAL NEW YORK'S PICNIC

SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK SUNDAY, JUNE 7

ANNOUNCEMENT LATER

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor:-Meuns must be found whereby Socialists outside of the party work thru the year and at election, and I submit the following plan: Every district should have lists of: 1. Non-parfy Socialists; 2. Readers of Socialist periodicals; 3. Eurolled in lependents, and also, com-plied from these three, a street directory, plied from these three, a street directory, with every street by liself in house number order. Every member should be required to be continually on the lookout for additions, and blanks with ten or fifteen stock questions, from "Name and address" to "Will be work as watcher" should be provided. All filled blanks should be turned over to the branch secretary to be booked, and an additional copy to be sent by latter to Agitation District for control.

Each Assembly District should be subdivided and these subdivisions put in charge of a responsible assistant organizer.

Whatever members can be found to do

charge of a responsible assistant organizer.

Whatever members can be found to do so should get in touch with this element, preferably in their own districts, especially the Socialists. After cultivating their acquaintance they can use them for distributing handbills, getting subscriptions for papers. They can sell them tlekets for entertainments and plendes and ask them to resell them. Of course no member can place any responsibility outside the party. He must assume this entirely and know his man. A careful account should be kept of all these persons with the idea of renewing their aubscriptions when they expire, procuring naturalization papers and possibly getting new members. This should not be an annual job or sporadic, but continuous, with monthly reports and strict surveillance of the lists and with responsibilities placed upon particular individuals. Very of the mean and the second continuous of the members. but continuous, with monthly reports and strict surveillance of the lists and with responsibilities placed upon particular individuals. Very often members fall on geocount of buliness recisions to connect with neighbors on this point for fear of making themselves obnoxions and losing trade thereby. In many cases these people are left unmoiested by the party and at used by old-party politicians. The Supreme Court of the United States is a better asset of the party than these Socialists and sympathiaers. An occasional visit from "headquarters" by the "organizer" will fatter these people. A show of system. In these people, and the supreme complete and will implicate these people with confidence and win them over. We need readers for the "Daily Call", we need subscribers for The Worker. This capital is lying idle. Thus many a lukewarm Socialist may gradually feel his way into the party. But what I consider of much importance, call it a bobby, is to develop an understanding with his auxillary, keep nn a feedlust thrus the year and use them thrus the agency of the assistant organizer in chagge and whoever a subscribite literature, canvass voters and act as watchers at the polls. All of course within the limit of wisdom and the principles and policies of the party. The detail will work by itself.—Yours fraternally.

LECTURE ON SUNDAY, APRIL 26,

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Socialist Women's Conference. The Socialist Women's Concerence.

The Socialist Woman's League of Chicago has issued a call urging women's Socialist organizations to send representatives to Chicago at the time of the national convention of the Socialist Party. They also request women Socialists not members of any clubs to be present and take partial the discussions. Letters of inquiry or suggressions will be given prompt attention. Address all communications to the corresponding secretary. Mrs. Margaret Allen, 514 Mozart street, Chicago, III.

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