

FORMERLY THE WORKER

EVERY SATURDAY 50 CENTS

NEW YORK, MAY 9, 1908

PRICE 2 CENTS.

## CONDITIONS OF LABOR GROW WORSE.

VOL. XVIII,-NO. 6.

Commissioner Bogert's Report Shows How Workers Suffer.

Democratic Official Testimony Confirms Republican Official Testimony as to Disastrous Effect of Republican - Democratic Government Upon the Working People's

A few weeks ago we published the sential parts of the report of State Commissioner of Labor Williams upon unemployment in this city and state. We are glad to be able now to reinforce this Republican official testimony by Democratic official testimony, both showing how disastrously the system maintained by the Republican and Democratic parties affects the interests of the working class.

The annual report submitted to the Mayor of New York last week by John N. Bogart, Commissioner of Licenses, s the condition of the labor market as reflected in the business of employment agencies, recording only a failing off in the volume of business, but a surprising reduction in wages. Business depression has af-fected not only the contract labor agencies and domestic servants' bureaus, but the theatrical agencies, those supplying stenographers, and those filling technical and clerical post-

neetic Servants Fare Badly. A year ago the intelligence offices ld not fill the demand for servants and not they are overrun with appli-ants for employment. There is no onger scarcity in the number of those willing to work as servants. The re-

ks of 200 domestic servants' adjecte that the average of cooks in private families see from \$85 to \$82.50 a a \$16 to \$25 a month in 1907, are

eving from \$15 to \$28. The wages paid to cooks obtained s that supply the wealtha month, and in the same the wages paid butlers have om \$05 to \$50 a month. Many milies in this class have rethe wages of all the help em-by them since last December to per cent, and the number of the has been greatly decreased."

rical Forces Reduced.

ag positions for stenograph-pewriters (female) furnished ownert agencies, the report

Seginners are now paid \$6 and \$7 sek, as against \$8 and \$0 a year But the most significant phase as reduction made in the number employees. Houses which reduced an arise of stenographers and type-ers have, since Jan. 1, reduced in the their clerical force of all ses from 30 to 50 per cent."

des report that durial agenci ing the first three menths of 1908 the demand for office help bookkeepers, clerks, etc., fell off 40 per cent as compared with that period in 1907. The demand for engineers, draughtsmen, and superintendents during the first three months of 1908 almost ceased. The only class of help, the demand for which kept up to that of former years, was salesmen. This is accounted for by the fact that merchants having stock on hand have been putting forth every effort to get rid of it. The reeffort to get rid of it. The re-

"April has shown improvement in but no advance on the reage schedule. Wages in all hyment agencies have been re-rom 10 to 30 per cent."

gainst com 10 to 30 per centualian com 10 per centualian com 10 per centualian ce nat educed, and standing orders or intractors were cancelled. The of ork Central, which paid its whilborers \$1.45 a day in April, elected \$1.20 a day in April of this pole Erie, which paid \$1.40 in perior, pays \$1.25 at present. The on thoutractors on railroad work sarvine country have reduced the Ferr unaktiled laborers from \$1.50. Labelles, a day to \$1.25 and \$1.50.

arm. Wages Cut. and to work on farms, th

## THE REVOLT SPREADING.

The current number of the "Painter ind Decorator" has a vigorous editorial puncturing the vanid policy of the A. F. of L. leaders as announced in their latest address. The "Union Leader" of Toledo, O., endorses the demand for a new policy in the fol-lowing comment on the "Painter and Decorator" editorial:

"It is the first journal of an international union that we know of which protests against the present political policy of the A. F. of L. and in referring to the blasted hopes, broken promises and ignored appeals of Labor, the "Painter and Decorator" declares these things may be the tonic needed to

"This is a serious maletment, but the 'Union Leader' has insistently declared that the average labor official stands aghast as he prays for some excuse to maintain his present do-

"The time for plain talk is now, and no trade union journa- can much longer conceal actual conditions by deluding its readers into appealing for aid from old-party politicians.

'Just to show the interest of the A. F. of L's policy in Toledo it may as well be known that the executive council has forwarded thousands of

ranged from \$22 to \$25 a month; now | STARVING MAN TOO WEAK they offer from \$18 to \$23. Many of do not provide good accomm tion for their help, and some of them are not liberal in their treatment of down. Conditions like caese hold in the cities a great part of that immigrant population which should seek its living in the fields."

#### HAYWOOD RECEIVES

GREAT OVATIONS. William D. Haywood's meetings continue to be great successes in every respect. Thousands of workingmen crowd the meetings and give every manifestation of approval to his speeches. At Springfield, O., he had great ovation and the "Daily Sun gave more than three columns to the meeting. At Middletown 150 delegates of the Trades Council were seated on the platform. The president of the Council said, in introducing Hay-"We trade unlouists are contemplating going into politics. We are to be congratulated in procuring one to address us who is, perhaps, the best made such a determined fight for pro gressive unionism and political power for the union, he seems to typify the hopes and aspirations of the woking class." Many delegates stated they would support the Socialist Party this fall for the first time.

At Newcastle, Pa., over 1,600 people were seated in the Opera House hear Haywood and scores stood in the aisles. When he appeared on the platform he received an ovation that lasted several minutes. The Newcastle "Herald" gave a two column report of the meeting and quoted liberally from Haywood's address.

## HARRY ORCHARD

WILL NEVER HANG."

The Spokene "Evening Chronicle" F. L. Payne of Bolse, Idaho, on Harry Orchard. Payne arrested Orchard after the Steunenberg murder and claimed the reward for his arrest. The reward went to others and Payne is now inclined to tell a rew truths. The following statement from him confirms the conviction held by the majority of workingmen:

"Harry Orchard will never be hanged, and it is only a question of time until he is allowed to go free. I wouldn't mind being in Orchard's place myself from now on. He dresses better than he ever did before, looks well and enjoys many luxuries.

"Where he gets his money I don't know. He had about \$9 when I ar-rested him, but he seems to have the best of everything now. He doesn't associate with any of the other prison-ers. He used to eat at the warden's governor of Idaho are as chummy as can be. He calls Governor Gooding 'Frank' and the governor always speaks to Orchard as 'Harry'.

"I saw Orchard the day he was se tenced to be hung. He was just get-ting off a car. He seemed to me at first to be alone. He walked over and shook hands with me and acted like a man who had just returned from a trip with the boys and had had a

mighty fine time.
"Orchard may have been sincere in his confession, but I don't believe he m to sign a petition asking for mutation of his sentence, but he a commutation of his sentence, but he will never be hung. Why, at the present time he is sentenced to be hung hisy 15, and he is also to uppear as a witness against Steve Adams about the same time. He will never be hung, and it is only a question of time until he is allowed to go free." appeals for the workers to sign, but the incident has not even interested the rank and file.

"Let us be frank with ourselves-let us face conditions. "Our enemies know the workers have lost faith in that policy. Why

should we 'fool ourselves' "We again repeat that there is not a trade union weekly in America; ex cepting the 'Union Leader', 'Wheeling Majority' and the Cieveiand 'Citizen' that seems to dare tell the truth re-

garding actual conditions.

"Organized Labor Gon't know the effects of decisions that will confiscate their homes, for the simple reason that they are not told. Why this criminal silence? Are they aware of the growing unrest of Labor, and are they only waiting for the revolt movement to become general, that they may shout with safety?

"Or is the game to sprutter around intil the fall elections, and at the next A. F. of L. convention to get 'awful radical'?

"Is this policy leadership? "That game is worn out, and safe and same trade union officials (not leaders) will have a day of reckoning, for we are firm in the belief that in the

near future the workers will demand

a show of hands."

TO DROWN HIMSELF.
Finding that the battle of life was against him an unidentified starving man staggered down to the Passale River, in Paterson, N. J., last week with the intention of drowning himself. He was so weak from hunger that he stumbled and fell before he could throw himself into the river, and tacked strength to regain his feet. Several workmen saw the stranger lying on the shore with his feet half under water. They telephoned the police. When the police ar-rived the man was still breathing. They lifted him into the patrol wagon and drove to the General Hospital at n gallop. The stranger breathed his last as the hospital was reached. And Roorevelt says that the question that overshadows all others is the stamp-ing out of "suarchy". Cannon says "this country is a hell of a success".

Taft admits he is weak minded and doesn't know. What do you working-men think? Are the country's resources sufficient to supply the needs of a starving man?

#### REDUCED TO SAVAGERY.

The boundary line offers no shield to protect the workers of Canada from the effects of the industrial crisis in the United States. With no work in sight the population of Prince Rupert, B. C., is in a bad way, and men are eking out an existence by living on fish and clams. At present there are a thousand men idle in the camp. Provisions are high, and the unfortunate men without funds have been reduced to grubbing ou the beach and among the rocks for food. Some of the North ern boats are seriously considering the advisability of cutting out the call at Prince Rupert on the nomeward trip. until a large proportion of the men have found work. These hungry hordes, reduced to the methods primitive man in securing a living, are a fitting commentary on capitalist con-trol of civilization.

#### PEONAGE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Peonage is not confined to Far Southern states if the news from Scrant Pa. is correct. Evidence regarding alleged peonage by the White Oak Fuel Co. of Scarboro, W. Va., is being gathered by William O. Donnelea, a special agent of the United States Department of Justice, from miners of West Scranton who, after a short experience at Scarboro, managed to escape and returned home. They said that the workers were kept at the mines were locked up in filthy holes upon the slightest provocation, and that men who were promised \$2.25 and \$2.50 a day got much less. The modern cap-italist is no more averse to kidnapping to secure chesp labor than the S ern masters were before the Civil War.

#### Slandering the Dead.

The press bureau of the fat aspirant for the presidency is sending out a story to the effect that Frank Phelan. whom Taft sent to jail during the A. R. U. strike, was later "struck with remorse" and stated he would be glad to serve six years to undo the orse" and stated he would sufferings he had caused. Fucial dead and cannot answer the charge. Certainly (those who knew Phelan intimation that never received any intimation that he regarded Taft other than as a hireling of the failroads. "God knows" Taft would like to live down his record and an attack on the dead and a lie to the living are the methods. sen by Roosevelt's messenger boy.

To make unionism effective a owerful Socialist Party is absolutely

## OUR DAILY NEWSPAPER.

The "Evening Call" Will Soon be an Established Fact.

Circulation Will Reach to Boston. Washington, and Harrisburg-The Publisher's First Rule Will Be to Make It a Truthful Newspaper-Many Inquiries from Newsdealers Show that the Field Is Ready for it.

After years of preparation, doubt and hopes deferred the Socialists of New York are prepared to publish their daily newspaper in the English anguage. It will be known as the New York "Evening Call". For two weeks Business Manager J. B. Menz and Circulation Manager John Kelly (who established the circulation of the Morning Telegraph" and other big dailles) have been at work on a comprehensive plan for distributing the paper. As a result of their labors it will be possible for everybody from Boston to Washington, D. C., and as far West as Harrisburg, Pa., to ge "Evening Call" on the evening of the day of issue. It will easily compete with the other New York evening newspapers in this matter of reaching

#### "Coming Events Cast

Their Shadows Before" The "Evening Call" will be issued on or about May 15. The interest manifested in it is most encouraging, in quirles coming from widely separated districts with assurances of moral as well as substantial financial support An interesting feature of the ouncement of the appearance of a daily trade union and Socialist organ is already seen in the larger space roted to labor and Socialist affairs in the capitalist press. Every newspaper man knows that in the editorial de partments of the plute organs there is to topic so much despised and of such little news value as Labor. It is a very wretched scandal which in the pinion of the average rattle-brained city editor has not greater "news value" than a labor story. But within the last fortnight some of them, antici pating the "Evening Call", have given over a column a day. Most noticeable in this respect have been the Hearst organs.

The "Evening Call" will be either a four or a six page paper. The publishers believe that the people of the East are weary of buying their newspapers by the pound.- We mean to print four pages of NEWS. A careful analysis of the capitalistic sheets will show less than that as a rule after the reader allows for scare headlines, digs his weary way thru pages and pages of advertising, etc.

#### First of All, to Be

a Truthful Newspaper. Above everything else the "Evening Cail" will be a newspaper. The idea of its publishers is to interest as large a number of readers as possible in an accurate presentation of the vital news of the day. Of course the "Evening Call" will advocate Socialism as the remedy for the ills of our present society, but Socialism wants nothing better than to stand by the

The "Evening Call" is anxious to get into touch with the Socialists and trade unionists of the country and wants to have one such as a corre spondent in every fown and city. It s also desired that such of the com rades as have talent for cartooning should submit the product of their genius. All who feel that they can act as correspondents or in any way con-tribute to the success of the paper are invited to correspond with city editor George H. Gordon, 6 Park Place.

The question of editor-in-chief is still open. Several comrades whose standing in the movement is without question are under consideration and when the selection is finally made the comrades and the great mass of work ing people will find they have a man at the head of their organ who can be trusted to fight for them at all times

#### The Field Is Ready.

subscription for the "Evening Call" has been fixed at 25 cents the month and for longer periods at multiles of that sum. On news stands and in the street the price will be one cent. Hundreds of news dealers and even the little newsboys have made inquiries about the paper, each assuring Comrade Menz of a ready sale and a large interest in the venture

#### Socialis's Elected in Illinois. In the recent municipal election in

Harvey, Ill., Comrade J. Coale was elected police magistrate and Comrade Martin, Alderman, in the Fifth Ward. The result of this election was a complete surprise to the old-party politicians, and the local comrades are cor-respondingly enthusiastic as a result of the victory.

## THE FAIR IS ON! A FEW WORDS TO MAYOR McCLELLAN. And It Is a Success from Every

Point of View. Jersevites and Westchester Folk Join

with Greater New Yorkers in Crowding the Big Hall and Adjacent Rooms of the Labor Temple --- They Have a Jolly Good Time and a Nice Little Fund Is Being Accumulated for the "Evening Call".

The Fair is on!

From all over Greater New York rom its suburbs and from New Jerey, hundreds upon hundreds gather every night at the mecca of merrymaking and pleasure—the Labor Temde, 243-247 E. Eighty-fourth street.

The May-Day Fair and Congress of Nations is a success. It is a success in its program of entertainment, in attedance and financial income, and in its demonstration of Internationalism

#### Go and See for Yourself.

An attempt to put into cold print the various features that make the Fair what it is, would be futtle. All I can attempt to do is to mention mechanically the different attractions, leaving the rest for the reader to find out fo himself when he "takes in" the Fair before it closes, on Sunday night, May 10.

There is an elegant program of music, dancing, and vaudeville features in the main hall every night. Local Westchester County has charge of the International Booth, where various articles are exhibited and sold A tablet with the words: "Workers of All Countries, Unite!" in thirteen different languages decorates this booth -an impressive illustration of the slo gan of International Socialism.

Who's Your Favorite? A feature of paramount interest is the Voting Booth. There you can vote for the most popular presidential can-didate to be nominated by the Socialist Party's national convention next week; also for the most popular Social-ist agitator, walking delegats, tradeunionist, union secretary, or lady or man worker at the Fair. Valuable prizes are to be awarded to the victors. It may be mentioned, not incidentally, that an exciting race is on between Comrades Mrs. U. Solomon and Miss Florence Margolies for the honor of being the most popular lady worker at the Fair. And as may be expected Debs and Haywood furnish some excitement in the race caused by their admirers for the presidential nomination

The moving picture and vaudeville show is a big drawing card. It is in

Room 16, upstairs of the main floor. The Hungarian Socialist Branch has a booth containing Hungarian articles of merchandise. Russian goods are or sale at the booth of the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party and the Bund. They also have on sale Russian and Yiddish literature. The Bohemian and Slovak Branches have a booth of art goods. The Dutch cialist Branches have a windmill-like booth, where groceries are dispensed. The Socialist women of the Bronx have charge of the Italian Wine Booth. The 20th A. D. has a needlework booth. The Literature Booth is in charge of the West Side Agitation

Committee. Refreshments can be had at the Japanese Booth under the auspices of the Brooklyn Women's Auxiliary. Candy, ice cream and soda water are sold at the American Booth, run by the Socialist Women's Society. Mrs. Arnold is in charge.

### Artists Help Along.

Charles Stifter, a sculptor, disposes of his work-plaques of Marx. Lieb-knecht, and Bebel. Louis Bromberg, a landscape artist, paints pictures the spot", which are sold while he is at work. "Elöre", the Hungarian Socialist publication, has installed a press and printing outfit and prints cards while you wait. The East Side Journeymen Barber's Union has a shop in the hat check room where you can "get a shave for the benefit of the Evening Call."

Then there is a Registration Bureau where the organization having the largest number of its members in attendance will be awarded a handsome prize. The "Evening Call" has an information table, where subscriptions are also taken.

Those waiting at the booths are costumed according to the country their exhibition represents. Thus Japanese and Dutch girls, Russian Cossacks and peasants, and many other nationalities enliven the gay gathering.

Articles at the booths are raffled, causing much excitement and no mean income to help sustain the daily. And now we arrive at the Bayrische

Bierstube with its steins of foaming beer, its waitresses in Bavarian dress and its incomparable quartet of Yodlers. This place is an oasis, where the thirst is quenched. Comrade Eckert | date and place.

#### Mayor McCiellan sees danger in a , lation that made fortunes over night; wave of Socialism. He sees "a great your offices are merely departments of capitalist "business" to care for and guard property interests and share in

wave of social unrest sweeping around the world," and concludes, therefore. that it, "masks a concerted movement the graft that has become a normal of lawlessness and amarchy." Because condition in the administration of govmen do not suffer of hunger in silence, because they protest against weary months of fruitless search for work. wages when they find work, because they resent judicial usurpation of power, because they protest against Cossack raids, kidnapping, deportations, military rule and riot, therefore the workers' efforts to redress these wrongs are "lawlessness and anarchy". You know better. Mayor McClellan.

If this movement were what you call it, it would be perfectly satisfactory to you and other politicians and official representatives of property. If it were lawless and anarchic, you and those who believe like you might hope to club or shoot it down. That has always been the "remedy" you have offered for the justified protest of the working class. But just because the Socialist movement understands what you are ready and willing to give the working class, it is disciplining the workers into an intelligent army of revolt that refuses to expose itself to your clubs and guns. It bides its time and awaits its opportunity to retire all the representatives of class rule in the United States. It is this peaceful revolt that causes your dread. It is the only kind of revolt that you fear, because it does not invite the "remedy you and yours always itch to apply.

However, there is one statement you made to the students of Cornell that last few years we have legislated on almost every conceivable subject, in almost every conceivable way." You have, and in so doing you have been better servants to the small group of capitalists who own the industrial equipment of the United States, than any other set of politicians that preceded you. You have given the capitalist class franchises and other legis-

ernment. And while you have "given every conceivable legislation in every conceivabzle way" to those who own because they ask for a few cents more | your parties, you have also provided a police machine to catch smaller offenders and to suppress the rising protest of workingmen. And if, as a result of the unrestricted development of capitalism, "government by commission" is becoming popular in your ranks, do not forget that this "paternalism" is of your own creation. It is the only "remedy" you know for the certain social and industrial problems your rule has brought about-especially the problem presented by the almost universal tendency of capitalist corporations and capitalist politicians to beome so excessively corrupt that they become injurious to the

capitalists themselves. In response to the complaints of your own class you are compelled to investigate this and that, and then, to confess your inability to solve the problems your commissions reveal. You cannot solve them because "government by commissions" is capitalism investigating itself, and the first condition for the solution of any of these problems is the retirement of the political agents of the capitalist class who are in the main responsible for them. We thank you, Mr. Mayor, for your

criticism. We can add you to the list of "eminent men" who have testified to their fear that the day is drawing is true. It is a fact that "during the | .. "h when the workers will come into their own. Like all other similar testimony, it is unwillingly given, but you have at least learned that "the wave of social unrest" which threatens to engulf you cannot be staved with silence. The next lesson to learn will be that politicians nursed on the spolls of capitalist politics are those least capable to challenge the new power they fear

#### has charge. Butchers' Union No. 174 has a lunch counter in the Bierstube. "Jigger, de Cop!"

Almost forgot the Burgomaster! Well, well! Here is a little scene of a big hit at the Fair.

His Honor has opened court. The elerk stands beside him, pen in hand, ready to record the fines. The German police are picking out offenders. innocent or otherwise, and bringing them to justice. The German maidens entice their temporary affinities to the emple of the law, there to be ostenta tiously married, and to have said affinities "soaked" for the license fee. Later they get divorced-also for a consideration!) The Burgomaster and his clerk, police, and maldens look as ey were transplanted from a German hamlet, or have escaped from a German chromo.

A pleasure seeker is arrested and brought before the court. The policeman makes the charge. The Burgo-master asks the prisoner, "What, then, have you to say to this charge?" The prisoner is about to make his defense. and says: "I am-," when the Burgo master thunders out: "SHUT UP How dare you talk back to the judge. You are fined twenty cents for contempt of court." After "coughing up" he is told to "vamoose", and make place for the next victim. The procedure may vary, but the fine is about as certain as the injunction when s scab boss asks for it in an ordinary court.

#### "Never Too Late to Mend."

The program of the last three nights even more promising than those of the former nights. Many entertaining events are featured. On Friday night, May & East Side night, there will be present many of the dramatic, literary, and industrial organizations of that section. A big time is expected. Sat-urday afternoon there will be a dramatic entertainment for women and children; Saturday evening, singers' pight: Sunday afternoon, awarding of prizes; Sunday evening, grand frale, with Letter Carriers' Band.

Let every man or woman who has not yet been at the Fair amend their indescretions and attend immediately. And those who have attended are advised to retrace their footsteps to 243-247 E. Eighty-fourth street. The Fair is great, but the cause for which it is being held is still greater. An Euglish daily is the crying need of the hour. And your attendance will help its im-

mediate publication. The Fair is on! Don't forget the

#### TRIAL IS POSTPONED.

Fred D. Warren Is Held by the Government Until After the November Elections, the Prosecution Fearing the Result of a Trial Now.

The trial of Fred D. Warren, managing editor of the "Appeal to Reason", has taken an nne pected turn. After waiting for mouths for the trial to be called it has been postponed until after November. This delay was demanded and insisted on by the government in spite of the vigorous protest of the defense which was overruled by the court. The govern ment is certainly able to proceed with the trial now if it wished to as the evidence against Warren is in cole type and delays will not make it more forceful or convincing for the govern-

The reason for the delay is apparent enough. The administration fears the political effects of a trial at this time and desires to evade the issue until after the election. The capitalist hire lings that wish to destroy the Socialist press have had an example of its power to awaken public indignation in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone kidnap ping case, and they do not wish to pro voke the resentment of workingmen until after the votes have been "rounded up". Then it is proposed to place Warren on trial and, if possible, either rush him to the penitentlary as an "example", or prolong the case in an attempt to drain the "Appeal" its financial resources. Perhaps the struggle for free speech in the United States will also merge into a struggle for a free press, and every workingman should take an active interest in the trial of Warren and make its import known to his fellows. The powers at Washington can also rest assured that if they attempt another injustice the working class shall know of it the it be a year after the polls

Prosperity Not Returning Yet.

The American Railway Association reports 375,624 cars lule on April 15. This is 70,000 more than on April 1 and 32,000 more than on Feb. 5, the worst previous record. Even deducting the 40,000 which are said to have been idle on account of the ten; cessation of soft-coal mining, the ber is far greater than the ave for the four preceding months.

-Patronize our advertisers.

### The New York Socialist

dished every Saturday by the Social sty of the State of New York, 230 E y-fourth street. New York, John C , Secretary; William Koeulg, Tress SINESS OFFICE, 280 E. Sighty-fourth 15 Spruce street. andress all communications, money creas, stc., to The Socialist, 236 E. Eighty-urth street, New York.

Invariably in Advance.

CANADA.

Two weeks are required to make changes

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

As The Socialist goes to press on Wedney, correspondents sending news should ent of the paper should be at to the Editor of The Socialist, 15 street, New York.

One of the editors may be seen at the fire every Tuesday and Wednesday be-THE SOCIALIST VOTE. e Socialist Party has passed thru its general election. Its growing power dicated by the increase of its vote:



#### PROPERTY AND THE LAW.

The commodity clause of the Hepburn Rate Bill went into effect last Friday, May 1. Since that day all the railroads in the country which transport commodities in which they have proprietary interest have been carrying these commodities in defiance of law, and with nothing protecting them from the enormous penalties provided for in the act save the agree ment existing between the railroads and Attorney General Bonaparte that will confine his action under this clause to test suits until the question of the validity of the clause has been passed upon by the Supreme Court."

The foregoing appeared in the news columns of a great New York daily-a stalwart upholder of law, whenever it is a question of flourishing the club of the law against Socialists and union workingmen-and without a word of editorial comment. The other lawrespecting papers followed the same course. They seem to take it as the most natural thing in the world that the national Department of Justice should make an agreement with the great capitalists to permit them to go on violating the law with impunity until a "test case" can be arranged and carried thru all the courts and a decision reached on its "constitutionality"/ In ordinary cases it is always assumed that a law is constitutional and must be obeyed until a contrary decision is reached. A workingman arrested for violation of any new law not yet finally tested does not get the benefit of the doubt. He pays his fine or goes to jall. If afterward the law is declared unconstitutional, he may take his small chances of getting redress by an expensive action for false arrest. But when the interests of great property are involved, the theory

#### OUR OPPORTUNITY AND OUR RESPONSIBILITY.

In 1806 the Socialists of this country

cast 86,000 votes. In 1900 the number rose to 180,000. In 1904 it grew to 422,000. How great will it be in November, 1908? If the same ratio of increase is maintained, it will put us in a position where both old parties will have to reckon seriously with us in every state except, perhaps, a few in the South, where both industry and education are still so backward that a movement like ours, depending chiefly upon the intelligent activity of the wage-working class, can as yet exnect little support. Even falling considerably short of our past ratio of growth, we should have a million votes. And a million votes for a party so solidly organized and so full of democratic vigor as ours will make it a national power-third, probably, in point of actual numbers. but easily second in influence. A million votes may easily give us representation in several of the state legiswe shall have little to fear thenceforth from demagogic "radicalism" and middle-class "reform" movements -confusing, futile, and often reaction-

ary, as they have proved them

-but shaft stand on the line of but

squarely confronting the great capialist forces.

When we consider the events of the last four years—the demonstration of the deep-seated rottenness of capitalist business by means of the insurance investigations, the "Jungle" meat exposures, and the like; the awakening of large and hitherto conservative sections of the working class thru the capitalist outrages in Colorado, the mine-owners' conspiracy against officers of the Western Federation of Miners, and the defeat of that conspiracy by the great national protest initiated by the Socialist Party; the inspiration given to the forces of progress by the example of the heroic revolutionary struggles in Russia, the Socialist victories of 1906 in France, and the rise of the British Labor Party: the exhibition of the disastrous effects of the capitalist system and of the utter impotence of the capitalists themselves to control its destructive tendencies thru the hard times into which the country has been plunged; the education of the organized working people as to the true nature of capitalist law thru a series of court decisions in favor of employers and against the trade unions-when we consider all these and many more things of like tenor that have happened within the last few years, it takes an effort to restrain ourselves from confidently predicting much more than a million Socialist votes next fall.

Never was Socialism so much discussed in the public press and on the public platform as now. Never were the spokesmen of existing institutions so completely on the defensive. Never before was it so widely understood, seriously and sympathetically considered by such vast numbers of people who are not yet committed to its support; never before was wilful misrepresentation by its enemies so futile. In 1904 we rejoiced that we had a larger field open to us and a field more easily worked. But the change in this respect in these few years is very far greater than in the few years ending with 1904. The growth of our organized rarty membership, which has considerably more than doubled, indicates a still greater increase in the number of our sympathizers. On the other hand, the Republican party has not positively strengthened itself (we put it mildly) since 1904, and the Democratic party is still more hopelessly divided and still more uncertain of its own policy than it then was.

We speak advisedly when we say that the political conflict now about to begin will not be a conflict between Republicanism and Democracy, much as old-party politcians and their backers would like to have it so; but that, in spite of all their efforts, it will be a campaign for and against Socialism. Our national convention opens in Chicago next week. May all its decisions be wise ones, reached after calm consideration and fraternal exchange of information and opinions. in view of the unparalleled responsibility which rests upon the delegates as men entrusted by their comrades with the opening of the most momentous campaign held in the United States since 1860. And once its work is done may we have the spectacle of 43,000 party members in all parts of the land acting as Socialist comrades in all that the words imply, throwing off all annthy, putting aside all minor disagreements, and entering with enthusiasm upon six months of the hardestwork they have ever done.

Our opportunities are all that we could ask. But let us not suppose that the abstract idea of Socialism automatically propagates itself. Where it is left to do that it produces many queer freaks, but not a satisfactory growth, in quantity or quality. Opportunities are of value only as they are used. If we have a greater opportunity than ever before, that imposes upon us a greater responsibility than we have ever yet had to bear.

DON'T LIE SO CLUMBILY, GEN-

TLEMEN OF THE "TIMES". Hamilton Holt was one of the speakers at the dinner of the Cosmopolitan Society, where white and black people ate and talked together. Mr. Holt is not a Socialist. Mr. Holt did not advocate intermarriage of the races. André Tridon was one of the hundred and fifty diners. Mr. Tridon is a Socialist. Mr. Triden did not advocate intermarriage; being interviewed, he said be considered marriage as a thing concerning almost solely the latures and in Congress as well. Once , two persons involved, and did not feel firmly established in such a position, called upon to sit in judgment upon the conduct of other people in such a matter. These facts were correctly reported in the "Times". Yet the same issue of the "Times" contained an edirs torial in which the dinner was described as a Socialist gathering and as

having for its keynote the advocacy of 'mixed marriages", and the readers are called upon to "visit public censure upon this exhibition of Socialism in all its nakedness" and such intelligent men and women as may have been "deluded" into sympathizing with the Socialist ideal of "brotherhood" (that word in scornful quotation marks) are adjured to cease "giving aid and comfort to agencies of destruction" and acting as coadjutors to men who are "seeking to destroy society, the home and religion." Let us give the gentle men in the "Times" office a tip. Either the editorial writer should examine the reports of fact about to go into the news columns before sending up his own "copy", or else the reporters should consult the editorial writer and "fix up" the report of facts so as to justify his editorial. A lying editorial s bad enough; but an editorial whose mendacity is exposed in another column of the same paper is too distress ing. Set your house in order, gentle men of the "Times". Lie, if you must; but at least don't lie so clumsily.

#### PROFITS FROM DEATH.

Few instances are on record that exhibit the sordid and ghastly motive of profit hunters as well as that presented by the National Funeral Directors' Association's appeal to Congress for legislation whereby the "inhuman practise" of burial at sea will be discontinued. Just why this practise i. inhuman the association, of course, fails to state, altho the real motive for the request is apparent to the average reader. Burial at sea leaves no room for funeral directors to extract "cold callous cash" from the relatives of the dead. And what is "business" for anyway if not to create profits from the living and to make even the corpse a source of supply for dwindling money tills? Anything that interferes with this process is "inhuman" in the eyes of the exploiters. And like every other section of the crass with property interests, the funeral directors see in the law a means by which they can achieve their purpose. They would have the law say that those who die at sea shall be preserved for the profit of funeral directors as they need the money. The average bourgeois "humanity", in this case as in others, is generally a cover to his cash drawer. It will be buried in a sea of Socialist votes some day. Let us hope that funeral is not far off.

#### TAMING ROOSEVELT.

An active lobby working for the Steel Trust is credited with having converted more senators to the fourbattleship program than all the pulling and hauling of President Roosevelt. It is stated that a few industrious men drawing big salaries from the Steel Trust hustled around the Senate wing of the Capitol and succeeded in bringing six senators into line for the two additional battleships. No names are mentioned, but it is declared that the final vote would have stood 17 for four battleships, instead of 23, but for the Steel Trust lobby.

On April 25 the New York "World" printed a despatch from Washington concerning an agreement said to have been reached between the Administration and the Steel Trust whereby that concern was to support Taft for Presithe ships he wanted is no fault of his. He at least kept his part of the deal in asking for four and the rich "malefactors" of the Steel Trust are now in duty bound to support Taft. With Rooseveit, class consciousness loses its sinister aspect when the crass interests of the capitalists are to be advanced. He is still a "practical man".

#### NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER

The distribution of tickets for the picule of Local New York, to be held at Sulzer's Westchester Park on June was delayed in order not to conflict with the fair now in progress. They have now been sent out to the organizations, however, and beginning next week comrades and sympathizers should see to it that they are sold in as large numbers as possible. In order to have adequate runds for starting the campaign, the picnic must be made an unprecedented success. rangements already made assure that the entertainment, musical, social, and in all other respects, will be better than ever before. The picnic must be well advertised, and one way of doing this is to help in placing the showcards, which are now ready.

It should have been stated last week in our report of the general meeting of members of Local York, that the decisions of that body had no binding forces, as it did not have a quorum as an official party meeting. The purpose of the meeting indeed, was not to give strict instructions to the delegates, but to give them an opportunity of learning the opinions of the party members who were enough interested to come and particlpate in the discusson and vote on the

Every comrade who has not paid his essessment of 35 cents toward defraying the railway expenses of delegate to the National Convention should do so if he can. It is pretty late in the day, but "Better late than never". No doubt many who are out of work will feel that, much as they regret it, they cannot afford to pay the assessment In such cases, there is no disgrace in the failure to pay; and comrades can afford it should make up the baiance by donations sent thru the heads of their local secretaries or directly to National Secretary Barnes, at 209 Dearborn street, Chicago, It is importaut that there should be no shortage at the National Office.

Readers of this paper may be intersted to learn that Harvey Russell. one of our valued contributors, died suddenly last week. His work will be continued by Horace S. Reis, who has long dwelt inside the same skin with

Chairman Yoakum of the Rock "Island railway system says that the railroads "need a rest from all agitation". If only people will stop criticizing the big capitalists who own the railways, all will be well-for the cap-Italists.

The woman suffragists of New York have done right in turning to the labor organizations for aid against the abuse showered upon them oy brokers and embryo brokers in Wall Street and by Harlem hoodlyms incited by politicians and abetted by the police. It is in the ranks of the progressive working people that the movement for women's rights will find its strongest and sincerest supporters.

The bellicose Hearst is still urging more arms and more battleships. If he is so anxious to witness the spilling gore, he should superintend a slaughter house. He can then satisfy his craying, be of some use to society in providing food, and to that extent avoid being a party to an increase of the suffering that comes of war.

The New York "Sun" observes that "the efficiency of the Socialist propaganda has been dependent almost exclusively on the influence exerted by The remark is the Socialist press." timely. Rally, comrades and friends, to bring the "Evening Call" into the field with the largest possible prospects of success.

Paul Lafargue has observed that the modern capitalist is superstitious be-cause the social relations in which the capitalist finds himself are so complex that the latter is unable to understand them. The capitalist sees some men the heights of fortune almost over night and others are hurled into the abyss at the same time. This appears to him a mysterious power and tends to confirm his faith in the supernatural. The "National Prosperity Association", recently organized at St. Louis, is an example of this bourgeois superstition. The members believe that by looking pleasant or being prosperity will be coaxed back again. The remedy is about as effective as burning incense over a broken machine would be in restoring it to service. Witchcraft has its last refuge in the ranks of the bourgeoisie.

usiness prosperity, when we point out that the workers are poor, the answer is that they are extravagant, that they waste their wages in high living, that they do not practise the prime bour geols virtue of thrift. Now that hard times have come (as we Socialists predicted they would), one of the commonest explanations given by the business man is that the working people wickedly hoard their money, inpending it freely and so promoting business. For the workingman it is a case of "Be damned if you don't and be damned if you do."

The New York "Times" published a dozen or more letters (most of them anonymous) applauding its mendacious anti-Socialist editorial anent the Cosmopolitan dinner, and refused to publish a single letter correcting its misstatements of fact in that editorial This is just one out of a million reasons why we must have our own daily.

#### A ONE-ACT SOCIALIST PLAY.

William Mailly writes: Requests have come to me from time to time for informacome to me from time to time for informa-tion regarding plays suitable for produc-tion by Socialist societies. It is hard to give this information, for such plays are few in number as yet. However, after seeing Clars Ruge's one act play "On the Road" performed at the New York Com-mune scelebration on March 6, I feel that I can recommend it for presentation at So-cialist gatherings, where it is intended that strangers may be influenced to take up the study of Socialism. "On the Road" is easy study of Socialism, "On the Road" is easy of presentation, as it has only four char-acters, three women and one man, with one interior scene. With thore rehearsel isomething too often neglected by sma-teurs) the play can be effectively produced and provide a good half-an-hour's cutertain-ment. Apart from the thought it projects, the play has a strong human interest and will appeal to any average audience. The dialog is bright, and there is good oppor tunity to bring out dramatic ability. Communications addressed to the author. Clara Ruge, care of the "Volkszeltung". 15 Spruce street. New York, will bring further infor

-The policeman wields the club the mayor gives orders to the police men; the voters elect the mayor; If will not be used unjustly."

## Current 🚜 🚜 Literature

Ollens AND IDLERS, By John McMahon. Wilshire Book Co. Of all the numerous novels" put out in recent years in this "Toilers and Idlers" is easily one of the best. What differentiates it from most other attempts of the ort and commends it to our favor is that it is neither a romance of the imagined future nor a lurid melodrama odeled on the extreme performances of yellow journalism. The scene is laid in present-day New York. The persons are fairly typical men and women of different social classes, with out a proletarian hero-saint or a gilded degenerate in the lot. And the events. if not all of them exactly in the or dinary course of things, are at any rate none of them too improbable to come within the field of a novelist's legiti-

mate license. We all know how Haroun Alrashid used to prowl about the streets of Bagdad incognito and get into curious Why should not a modern sultan do the same sort of thing and have equally amusing and edifying exes. The cevice was not copyrighted by the authors of the "Arabian Nights"; it is the property of mankind. "The tools to him who can use them"-and McMahon uses this tried but not yet worn-out instrument with good deal of skill and, what is unfortunately rarer, with creditably judiclous self-restraint.

Otis Rensen had not the slightest in-

tention of becoming a wage-worker on

his own payroll. It was quite acci-

dental that when, just for an unpre meditated lark, be applied for a lob as laborer in an fron foundry, the foundry was his own and the source of the leisure and luxury which had grown tiresome to him. It would be unfair to the reader for us to tell what came of the prank; enough to say that Rensen, altho a capitalist, was yet a man perhaps the less dehumanized because he was an idle capitalist, a passive recipient of dividends, not an active business man-and the human senect of the conditions of labor and the struggle of the classes took a strong hold upon him. His indignant sur

prise at finding what toll and hardship was at the root of his ease and culture; his perplexity as he gradually learned that no one was particularly to blame for the wrongs that shocke him so, that no one person could set things right, even within the narrow cope of his own business; his blundering attempts at reform and the conflicts in which they embrolled him, as much with the workingmen whom be meant to benefit as with the good friends of his own class who seriously doubted his sanity and grieved ove his headstrong departure from all the

trodden paths of philanthropic public-spirited respectability; and last the attempt, avowedly and necessarily compromise, toward combining pres ent amelioration with constructive work for the future all this we may only hint at and commend our reto the book for its working out in de-

The writer is perhaps at his very best in the description of scenes and technical processes in the foundry; and perhaps he is least good in putting before us Sonya and Zienski, the Anirchists-if that is what they are. All the other characters are better drawn -the union mechanics, the bohemian ertists, the considentiously businesslike manager, the rich and cultured friends; and we are compelled to doubt whether McMahon knows the Russian lews of New York's East Side at first The love story is completely subordinated to the main interest o the book. As for the style, aside from few verbal affectations—such as "He glared with a complacence" and the regrettable overworking of the indefinite personal pronoun "one" as a substitute for the familiar "he" and "I"-it is smooth, clear, and not without occasional picturesque force.

George Allan England has an excelent article in the May number of the "American Review of Reviews", show. ing the status of the Socialist move ment as a power in the political life of all civilized countries. The New York "Sun" opines that "to those ill informed persons who think of Socialists as a weak, obscure, and fantastic sect of dreamers, it may well come as a shock to learn that the world's Socialist vote at the present time is be-tween 8,600,000 and 9,000,000 and is rapidly expanding." Comrade England to be congratulated on the opportunity to administer this shock to so many readers thru the "Review of Re-" and the many papers which will quote it. Such shocks are useful in stimulating the mental activity of the peoples.

Werner Sombart's "Sozialismus und Soziale Bewegung" has just been issued by Fischer of Jena in a sixth and much enlarged edition. The revision may almost be said to make a new book of it. Among the additions may be noted especially a chapter on revo-lutionary syndicalism as it has shown itself of late in France, Italy, and other countries. Two valuable appencialist literature, the other a tabulated chronicle of social movements from 1750 to 1907. The book can be had from the Socialist Literature Co. for \$1.10. As yet no English translation

The only way to make it sure that the Supreme Court will not again declars the Railway Employers' Lia-bility Law unconstitutional is to roll up a big Socialist vote.

## THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

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

> PART II. The Great Land Fortunes.

(Copyright, 1908, by Gustavus Myers.) CHAPTER VI.-(Continued.) THE PROPULSION OF THE

ASTOR FORTUNE. V. But the sources of the large rentals which flowed into the exchequers of

the landlords-what were they? Where did these rents, the volume of which was so great that the surplus part of them went into other forms of investments, come from? Who paid them and how did the tenants of these mammoth landlords live?

#### Rentals from Disease and Death.

A considerable portion came from business buildings and private residences on much of the very land which the city once owned and which was corruptly squirmed out of municipal ownership. For the large rentals which they were forced to pay the business men recouped themselves by marking up the prices of all necessities. Another and a very preponderable part came from tenement houses Many of these were also built on land fliched from the city. And such habitations! Never before was anything seen like them. The reports of the Metropolitan Board of Health for 1866, 1867 and succeeding years revealed that miles upon miles of city streets were covered with densely populated tenements, where human beings were packed in vile rooms, many of which were dark and unventilated and which were pestilential with disease and overflowed with deaths. In its first report, following its organization, the Metropolitan Board of Health pointed out:

The first, and at all times the mos prolific cause of disease, was found to be the very insalubrious condition of most of the tenement houses in the cites of New York and Brooklyn. These houses are gen erally built without any reference to health and comfort of the occupants, but with a view to economy to the owner. They are almost invariably overcrowded, and fil-ventilated to such logree as to render the air within them netantly impure and offensive.

Here follows a mass of nauseating details which for the sake of not overshocking the reader we shall omit. The report continued:

The halls and stairways are usually fifthy and dark, and the walls and ben'sters foul and damp, while the floors were not infrequently used. . . . [for purposes of nature] . . . for lack of other provisions. The dwelling rooms are usually very inadequate dwelling rooms are usually very inadequatin size for the accommodation of their occupants, and many of the sleeping room are simply closets, without light or ventil ation save by means of a single door.

Such is the character of a vast number of part of the city and along the eastern an part of the city and along the eastern and western horder. Disease especially in the form of fevers of a typhoid character are constantly present in these dwellings and every now and then become an epidemic. 15

"Some of these tenements," added the report, "are owned by persons the highest character, but they fail to appreciate the responsibility rest-ing on them." This sentence makes it clear that landlords could own, and enormously profit from, pig-sty human habitations which killed off a large number of the unfortunate tenants and could retain, in nowise diminished, the lustre of being men "of the highest character". Fully one-third of the deaths in New York and Brooklyn resulted from zyanotic diseases contracted in these tenements, yet not even a whisper was heard, not the remotest suggestion that the men who thus deliberately profited from disease and death were criminopinions were advanced that they might be morally responsible.

Humanity of No Consequence.

Human life was nothing; the inpremacy of the property idea dominated all thought and all laws, no because mankind was callous to sufwretchedness and legalized murder, but because thought and law represented what the propertied interests demanded. If the proletarian white population had been legal slaves. as the negroes in the South had been much consideration would have been bestowed upon their guilets and domiclies, for then they would have been property; and who ever knew the owner of property to destroy article which represented money? But being free men and women and children the proletarians were simply so many bundles of flesh whose sickness and death meant pecuniary loss to no property-holder. Therefore casualties to them were a matter of no great con cern to a society which was taugh to venerate the sacredness of property as embodied in brick and stone walls. clothes, machines, and furniture, which same, if inert, had the all-imp virile quality of having a cash value, which the worker had

Some Horrors of the System.

But these landlords "of the highes character" not only owned and regu larly collected rents from tenement houses which filled the cemetaries, but business of leasing certain tenements to middlemen who guaranteed them by lease a definite and never-failing an-nual rental. Once having done this, these landlords did not care what the middlemen did-how much rent they

exacted, or in what condition they kept the tenements. "The middlemen," further reported the Metropolitan Board of Health,

are frequently of the most heartless and unscruquious character and make large grofits by sub-letting. They leave no space unoccupied: they rent sheds, basements and even cellars to families and lodgers; they divide rooms by partitions, and then place a whole family in a single room, to be used for living, cooking, and sleeping purposes. In the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Tenth, and Fourteenth Wards may be found large, old fashioned dwellings originally constructed for one family, subdivided and subjet to such an xtent that even the former sub cellars are occupied by two or more fami-ties. There is a cellar population of not less than 20,000 in New York City.

Here, again, shines forth with blinding brightness that superior morality of the propertied classes. There is no record of a single landlord who refused to pocket the great gains from the ownership of tenement houses. Great, in fact, excessive gains they were, for the landowning class considered tenements "magnificent investments" (how edifying a phrase!) and all except one held on to them. That one was William Waldorf Astor of the present generation, who, we are told, "sold a million dollars worth of unpromising tenement house property in 1890." What fantasy of thought or erratic streak was it that caused William Waldorf Astor to so depart from the accepted formulas of his class as to give up these "magnificent investments"? Was it an abhorrence of tenements, or a growing fastidiousness as to the methods? It is to be observed that up to that time he and has family had tenaciously kept the revenues from their tenements; evidently then, the source of the money was not a troubling factor. And in selling those tenements he must have known that his profits on the transaction would be charged by the buyers up against future tenants and that even more overcrowding would result. What, then, was the reason?

#### Tenement Reform.

About the year 1887 there developed tremendous agitation against the horrible conditions in tenement houses. and laws were popularly demanded which would put a stop to them, or at least bring some mitigation. The whole landlord class virulently combated this agitation and these proposed laws. What happened next? Significantly enough a municipal committee was appointed by the mayor to make an inquiry into tenement conditions; and this committee was composed of property owners. William Waldorf Astor was a conspicuous member of the committee. The mockery of a man whose family owned blocks of tenements being chosen for a committee the province of which was to find ways of improving tenement conditions was not lost on the public, and shouts of derision went up. The working popu-lation was skeptical, and with reason, of the good faith of this committee Every act, beginning with the mild and ineffective one of 1867, designed to remedy the appalling conditions in tenement houses had been stubbornly opposed by the landlords; and ever after these puerile measures had finally been passed, the landlords had rewas because of the bitter criticisms levelled at him, or because he saw that it would be a good time to dis of his tenements as a money-making matter before further laws were passed, is not clearly known. At any rate William Waldorf Astor sold large

"America's Successful Men of Affairs" t

To be continued.

hatches of tenements

Two Wrongs to Right.

All industries are the labor power of centuries crystalized. The genius of the dead lives in them. The slave of entiquity, the feudal serf and the modern wage slave gave, of their sweat and blood to preserve them and to improve them for those who are yet to live. All of them contributed someclass now usurps control and own ship of these great industrial That class usurpation does give intelligent management try to compensate for the w class rule. Both wrongs will b ished when the working class control of industry and abolish tnlist control.

Power of an Injunctio An injunction may force you up the unfair list: it may

your union funds; it may pr from feeding fellow striker dissolve your union; it may what little property the have allowed you to may place you in fell and g stripped suit, but all the li issued by a court hireling ca you to vote for the parties sponsor for the injunction misdirected use of the po of the working class makes possible. Socialist ballots end to this judicial tyranny.

—Five copies of The World for six months, \$1.

#### THE LABOR MOVEMENT

·<del>\*\*\*\*\*</del>

Nearly 1,500 carpenters west on retary of the Illinois Bureau of Labor, strike on May J, in Example 1. Peter-son and Passaic, M. J. In Passaic 620 dent Lewis, editor of the "United bosses demand the open also. and ta Paterson and Elizabeth the: was, to reduce wages. The masons and brickayers in the latter city also struck against enforcement of the open shop.

A resolution has been introduced in Congress directing the secretary of ommerce and labor to investigate the affairs of the Postal and Western Union Telegraph companies, with a view to advising Congress at the earliest possible date as to wages paid and working conditions of the employees. The telegraphers threaten to strike during the meeting of the Republican untional convention.

#### Big Strike Imminent.

Secretary William Delaney of the American and Canadian Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, states that he had received official reports from Denver and other cities that a general strike of machinists on the Denver & Rio Grande Railway was by no means ended and that preparations were being made to extend the strike to the entire Gould system, causing railroad shops all over the country as far East as the Atlantic coast to be tied up. The strike is to enforce the wage scales and conditions stipulated in the strikers' new

The General Federation of Labor of Paris, France, summoned the Socialists and trade unionists to quit work and participate in the May Day celebration. Troops were stationed in various parts of the city, but the demonstration passed without any inter-

#### Big Lockont in Great Britain.

The woodworkers in all the ship building pards of Great Britain, totalling about 15,000 men, were locked out last week, in pursuance of the deter mination of the masters to close the yards unless the northeast coast strikers agree to their terms. The workmen in other branches, totalling scores of thousands, may cease work before long unless a settlement is reached. At Giasgow the Clyde shipbuilders locked out 6,000 woodworkers. This measure is an ontcome of the dispute between the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation and the shipworkers of the northeast coast, who struck rather than accept a reduction in wages. Lockouts have been decided upon at all the shipbuilding yards in the United Kingdom and workmen in other branches will be locked out. There seems every prospect of a complete stoppage of the shipbuilding industry that will affect

William Scaife, for the past eleven years employed in the office of the sechas been appointed by National President Lewis, editor of the "United Mine Workers' Journal", published at Indianapolis.

What is supposed to be a model child labor bill has been reported in Congress. It prohibits child labor in the District of Columbia and is intended as a model for states that are inclined to enact like measures. An interesting feature of the bill is that permitting children to engage in theatri-

#### A Big Strike in Montreal.

A big strike of the cotton operators, bricklayers, masons, painters, and decorators, carpenters, roofers, stonecutters and railway mechanics is on in Montreal, Canada. About 15,000 men are out. The latest corporations to announce a reduction, the Dominion Textile and Montreal Cotton Co., employ 6,000 "hands" in and about the city. The next largest body is the carpenters and joiners, and they number 3,000 in Montreal. At a meeting last week the decision was unanimous to fight the "open shop", which is now the bone of contention.

The Socialists of the Fifth Congres sional District of Indiana, including the home of Eugene V. Debs, have nominated William D. Van - Horn. President of District No. 11 of the United Mine Workers of America, for Congress. The Central Labor bodies of Terre Haute and vicinity are looking for competent men to represent them. What will they do?

The American Federation of Labor of Porto Rico has petitioned Governor Post to recommend the appointment of an independent to fill one of the three existing vacancies in the native membership of the Executive Council. The Federation has submitted three

#### Miners' Union of Japan.

The miners union of Japan was organized in 1904. The miners' lot is a pitiful one. All the devices used to pluck them here, including the company stores, are employed in Japan. The blacklist for agitators is also the order of the day. After the big mine strikes of last year, which were suppressed by troops, conditions have grown worse. Each mine is policed by ten or twenty men, so that the miners are practically under guard all the time. Comrade Nagnoka was prominent in the Ashio strike and together with other Socialists is proceeding to organize the miners again. The miners' organization had 400,000 members before being crushed by the milltary. Nagaoka has been a miner and organizer for twenty years and is well

### \* INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

#### Great Britain.

In the municipal elections held in April the Socialists carried three seats at West Ham. One of these is a new ne. Jack Williams left his own ward to run in another against a rabid anti-Socialist. The "anti" was defeated. In the Tidal Basin Ward two Socialists were also elected out of a total

#### Russia.

According to incomplete lists published in St. Petersburg and Moscow newspapers, there were no less than 11,066 victims of the Tsar in 1907. This gives an average of 922 a month or 80 n day, who were either shot, hanged, exiled or imprisoned. The court, have sentenced 1,692 to death. Of these 748 were executed, 844 had their sentences commuted to penal servitude for life and the fate of 600 ims of Tsarism in 1907 than in 06. "Christian governments" should proud to send representatives to the court of a ruler with such a record.

#### Italy.

A tremendous indictment was brought by Comrade Giacomo Ferri against the Neapolitan police in the Italian Parliament recently, on the ground of their complicity with the Camorra which is still the most powerful electoral organization in Naples.
Thus, in 1904, at the election in the electoral district, the Camorra worked against the Socialist candidate with and revolver, and not a single of the numerous cases of terrors which were exercised on the day election has ever been punished. e police have never "discovered" o perpetrated them, for the simple o perpetrated them, for the simple on that they were carried out in service of the government. Competer proved that the police were allies of the Camorra and that they a commissioner of police 50 cs weekly, a sergeant 80 france kly, and another 25. The business d afford it, because in the Camorra blackmailers, pickpockets, louis prestitutes buildes), and burglars, i recited a list of crimes competed by this organization with the consent of the posice. Prime Min-Gloditti attempted to dany the sations when Farir moved that harges be investigated. The government

ernment opposed this and succeeded in defeating it.

#### Austria.

The Bohemian Socialists celebrated their thirtieth anniversary as a party in April. The latter was founded April 7, 1878, in a hotel, "The Holy Margaret", in Prague, when 20 people were present at a private meeting, and the Czech Social Democratic Party was founded and its program fixed. The participators then were accused of conspiracy and condemned to many months' imprisonment. To-day, after 30 years, the party has more than 1,000 political organizations, three daily papers and several others, and close on half a million electors. The Czech Social Democracy has now wor the Czech workers; the Auarchist movement, once strong, is now a wreck; the Clerical Labor movement has only a nominal existence, and the so-called yellow organization of free labor or scabs fight in vain against the Socialist trade unions. The Young Czech party is dead, and, even in the agrarian districts, the Agrarian Party is obliged to divide its power with

#### Germany.

The elections to the Prussian Land-tag are fixed for June 3, and the So-cialist Party executive nave issued a manifesto to the comrades to make a great effort to see that the participation of the workers shall be so great as to form an effective demonstration against a system which leaves 85 per cent of the population practically un-represented by reducing their entire vote to half the value of the remaining 5 per cent. In Altona the result of this wonderful system was that a brothel proprietor was a first-class voter, while high functionaries of state were reduced to the third class along with the proletariat, and in Berlin the Imperial Chancellor himself voted in the third class, the first and second class being composed of millionaire Jewish bankers and stock brokers. The system practically disfranchises 85 per cent of those who are qualified voters in importal elections and deprives the people of political power in 1908 to almost as great an extent as before 1848. In the election of 1805, the there were in Berlin 1,469 voters of the first class, 0,372 of the class, nevertheless the first and second class, comprising only 3.5 per cent of whole, formed a two-thirds majority in voting power over the third class, which comprised 96.5 per cent

### <del>•••••••</del>••••• PARTY NEWS

#### <del>|-----</del> National.

The national convention will assemble on May 10, 11:30 a. m., at Brand's Hall, cor of N. Clark and Erie streets, Chicago. Reception Committee advises delegates and visitors to notify Secretary James B. Smith, 180 Washington street, in advance, of the main line railroad on which they will reach Chicago and the time of arrival. All communications relating to hotel accommodations should be addressed above. Members of the Reception Comm tee will meet all incoming trains. The com mittee may be reached by 'phone, Mair

Charters have been granted in unorganized states as follows: East Las Vegas, N. M. 10 members; Mayhill, 13; Roswell, 10: Lexington, Miss., 7: Carson City

Nev., C.
John M. Work and Laura B. Payne both state they failed to vote on several Na-tional Committee motions because communcations falled to reach them.

The proposed National Party Referendum submitted by Local Paterson, N. J., and first published in the Weekly Bulletin of 21, relating to unity of the Socialist forces, has been seconded by the following locals: Augusta, Ga.; Plqua, O.; Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mystle, Conn.

The following comrades have been elected delegates to the national convention from unorganized states: Frank Houck, Wilmington, Del.: Max Wilk, Augusta, Ga. G. C. Potter, Omaha, Neb.; A. Grant Miller, Reno, Nev.; W. P. Metcalf, Albuquerque, N. M.; J. J. Quantz, Spencer, N. C.; A. H.

Dennett. Ware Neck, Va.

The National Executive Committee has decided to meet the day following the ad-journment of the national convention. B. Berlyn and Winfield R. Gaylord have been lected auditors for the National Office ac

John M. Work reports having reorganized 15 locals in Idaho with 148 members; added 33 members to existing locals; secured 10 members-at-large; spoke 24 times; sold 154 subscription cards and 384 books.

Comrade Carpenter of Rhode Island suggests an addition to the National Platform providing for government employment of the unemployed and coining of money by Congress to pay for such work. State Secretary Sladden of Oregon pro

State Secretary Sladden of Oregon pro-tests against the action of the National Secretary in requesting that assessments paid by locals in organized states be sent direct to the National Office.

National Organizers are working as fol-

lows: Stanley J. Clark in Arkansas; Edward A. Cantrell in Illinois; George R. Kirkpatrick in Connecticut; Clarence II. Taylor in Delaware: M. W. Wilkins in Michigan; James Williams in Pennsy valida. New Jersey.

All those who applied thru George H. Goebel or direct to the Open Forum for the Fieldman-Perrine debate are informed that the debates have been put off until fall and winter, as it is considered too late in the

JERSEY CITY. The hall lectures have been discontinued and open-air meetings every Saturday night will be held at the corner of Newark and Jersey avenues. The lecture commit-tee has asked for 50 per cent of the cam-

#### paign contributions to carry on the street work in other parts of the city. Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia delegates to the national convention will trayel on the Pennsylvania train that leaves Philadelphia, Friday, 8:40 p. m.; Harrisburg, 11:50; Pittsburg, Central time, Saturday, 7 a. m.

Upwards of 300 letters asking for donations to the Free Speech Defense Fund were sent out last week to Philadelphia unions. The Campaign Committee has just issued 10,000 copies of a new circular. "Free Speech Shall Prevail". Comrades can get any quantity at headquarters.

William Hagaman was expelled at the last meeting of the local for voting a cap-italist ticket at the late primaries. Charges

have been preferred against Comrade Mer-kel for the same offense.

Julius Hopp will read his four-act play, wile Ploneers". in Logan Hail, 1805 Arch street, Saturday, May 9, at 8 p. m.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. M. W. Wilkins will probably speak in the rounty in June. Terms are \$8 and hote! Hereafter the general membership meet-ings will be held at 2:30 p. m. Seven branches reporting for April show 332 members enrolled, 262 in good standing and 42 new members and a net gain of #7. Comrade Greggerson will speak at headquarters Sunday night, May 10, and John W. Slayton the following Sunday. Open-air meet ings will be held after the national conven

#### Wisconsin.

The Socialist members of the Milwaukee City Council have introduced resolutions for more playgrounds for the children in the workingmen's districts, for more time off for the city firemen, for better street-car service, and for track elevation of the rallways. Meanwhile the rallway tracks thru Milwaukee are a constant menace to the life of the citizens, especially in the factory districts, where workingmen and school children are obliged to cross the tracks dally. In the City Council and County Board committees our members have ty Board committees our members have been given very poor appointments. In former years, before the old parties got together, our men were on some important committee. Now they are placed on those where their work will be least dangerous to the old parties. For instance, on the County Board, three Social Democrats are put on the committee in charge of the burial of ex-sodiers!

#### Washington.

Five local charters were granted on April 12 and nine members-at-large admitted. The state convention will meet in Seattle in July. There are 175 locals entitled to 189 delegates. The total receipts for March were \$695.40; expenditures, \$204.90; balance, \$400.50. Eight delegates will be sent

New York State.

At a special meeeting of the State Com-mittee on Wednesday, April 29, to consider suggestions to be made to the state con-vention, it was decided to suggest the

Continued on page &

## A GREAT REDUCTION OF STANDARD WORKS

THE BITTER CRY OF THE CHILDREN By JOHN SPARGO. Clothbound. Illustrated. Formerly \$1.50. SPECIAL PRICE, 50c.

## THE WAR OF THE CLASSES

By JACK LONDON. Clothbound. Formerly \$1.50. SPECIAL PRICE, 50c.

## POVERTY

By ROBERT HUNTER. Clothbound. Formerly \$1.50. SPECIAL PRICE, 50c.

## LOOKING BACKWARD

By EDWARD BELLAMY, Clothbound, Formerly \$1. SPECIAL PRICE, 50c.

#### PEOPLE OF THE ABYSS

By JACK LONDON, Cloth, Illustrated, Formerly \$1.50. SPECIAL PRICE, 50c.

#### RESURRECTION

By LEO TOLSTOY, Clothbound, Formerly \$1.50. SPECIAL PRICE, 50c.

These Prices do NOT include POSTAGE which is 12c. EXTRA per copy.

#### **ADDRESS**

THE SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 SPRUCE ST. NEW YORK. 

JUST PUBLISHED:

# THE IRON HEEL

By JACK LONDON.

## PRICE ONLY \$1.08.

THE GREATEST THING OF ITS . . KIND EVER WRITTEN . . JACK LONDON'S MASTERPIECE.

ORDER AT ONCE FROM

SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO. 15 Spruce St., New York.

### JUST OUT

\*

SUSTAINERS' EDITION

## THE METROPOLIS

## By UPTON SINCLAIR.

A Novel of scathing and terrible power characterizing New York as remarkably as "The Jungle" characterized Chicago. It tells you HOW THEY SPEND IT.

This Edition is furnished to Socialists at the Special Price of \$1.20, postpaid. Address orders, enclosing price, to

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY. IS SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK. Be better off.

DENTISTS.

DR. M. RASNICK'S DENTAL OFFICE 188-190 CLINTON STREET, Cor. Division St.

Celephone 4168 Orchard. DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM, - DENTIST -

NEW YORK

86 AVENUE C Cor. Sixth St.

DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., . . DENTIST . . ill work guaranteed. Special liberal prices for comrades of S. P. Phone: 3967-79th.

#### Dr. C. L. FURMAN. DENTIST.

121 Schermerhorn St., Brookiyn. Tele-phone No. 3113 Main. Branch office: 163 E. 86th St. Open evenings.

#### DR. H. SHAPIRO. SURGEON DENTIST 36 E. THIRD STREET.

One House from Second Avenue. 'Phone 1700 Orchard.

DR. J. KADIN DENTIST. 110 RIVINGTON ST. MODERATE PRICES.

## DR. S. BERLIN.

DENTIST 22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y TEL. NO. 540 L, HARLEM.

DR. MATILDA SINAI LEE, DENTIST.

248 East 86th St., - . . How York Phone, 3986-79th St. Telephone, 481 Orchard.

DR. CHARLES CHESS SURCEON-DENTIST 33 and 37 Avenue C, Cor, 3d Street

PHYSICIANS

Telephone, 556 Orchard.

DR. M. GIRSDANSKY 287 EAST BROADWAY near Clinton Street. NEW YORK

DR. CH. SCHWARTZ, 275 E. BROADWAY. NEW YORK Telephone: 1632 Orchard

GEORGE OBERDORFER, PHARMACIST. PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY. 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE. NEAR IZEL STREET.

#### D. SIRELSON. Wood, Tin, Brass, Silver, Glass and Oil Cloth

SIGNS Banners and Transparencies. Gilding

on Glass a Specialty. 104 E. HOUSTON STREET NEW YORK. Send postal and I will call.

## DRINK COLUMBIA TEA

Save the coupons. Every coupon bas a value. When you have the coupons bear-ing the large letters to spell

C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A Mail them to the below address and we will give you a \$6.00 CLOCK FREE.

COLUMBIA TEA 193 DIVISION ST., N. Y.

GUSTAF SJOHOLM. 266 ONDERDON'S AVE.



The only Custom Tailor in the Boro of neens and Brooklyn that carries the nion Label. All Orders Promptly Attend-ito, also Cleaning and Repairing.

## NAT. R. WALKER, Je Hat Maker Je

PANAMA HAT BLEACHERY High-Grade Hat Repairing and Reshaping at Moderate Prices.

406 EIGHTH AVENUE, Between 30th and 31st Sts.

#### Capitalism and Idiocy. The capitalist class wastes resource

wastes opportunities, wastes life, wastes productive power and in general is incapable of handling the power it possesses. It wastes resources by devastating the forests; it wastes opportunities by allowing able-bodied men to be idle; it wastes productive power by closing mills and factories and wastes life by the needless slaughter of men, women and children at unguarded machines. The capitalist class is a dismal failure. A group of idlots could better manage. world to-day than its present rulers and as an idiot would not know how to line his pocket with other wealth, the workers would therefore

## 

LABOR DIRECTORY. ¥1446648844448484444444 Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

Ing at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT.

UNION No. 90—Office and Employment
Bureau, 241 E. 8th St. The following
Districts meet every Saturday: Dist.

(Hoberman)—316 E 1st St., 8 p. m.; Dist.

HIGGERMAN, 243 E. 8th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.

HIGGERMAN, 243 E. 8th St., 7.30 p. m.;

Dist. 1V—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;

Dist. 1V—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;

Dist. 2553 Third Are., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—2553 Third Are., 8 p. m.; Dist.

VII.—2553 Third Are., 8 p. m.; Dist.

VII.—2554 Third Are., 8 p. m.; Dist.

VII.—2555 Third St., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUP, AMUSICIAN

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS ION), meets every Thursday of month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 Seth street. Secretary, Hermann Wendler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL UNION No. 476 meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 248 East S4th street, Financial Secretary, Joe Mactor, 542 E. 150th street, City; Record-ing Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1902 An-thony avenue, Bronx.

INITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UN-ION meets second and fourth Mon-dars in Links' Assembly Doms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth street.

ABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughs yavenne, Brooklyn, Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 250 Broadway, B. 703. Address corraspondence to Labor Secretariat. 320 Broadway, Telephone 3517 or 3818 Worth.

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

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

LABOR SECRETARIAT Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY.

TELEPHONE: 59769 FRANKLIN Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ. Bible House, Roem 42, Astor Place, New York City. Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterbe - Kassa

fuer die Ver. Staaten von America. WORKMEN Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present composed of 233 local branches with 31,597 male and 0,408 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and 83.00 for the accond class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. \$250 death benefits guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.70 cents and 25 cents respectively. See a large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. It is contained to the same of the same of the same three different classes of members of \$1.70 cents and 25 cents respectively. Means and working branches are new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1—3 Third avenue, Room 2. New York City.

## WORKMEN'S

Organized 1872. Membership 20,000 Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 1 to 9 p. m.

BROOKLYN: Every Tuesday evening, from 7-9, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 William of the foundary of the Labor Lyceum, 949 William of the foundary of the Labor Lyceum, 949 William of the foundary of the Labor Lyceum, 949 William of the labor Lyceum, 1949 William of the New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford, Mar den, Bridgeport, Rockville, Stamford, Com-Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield

Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfel Mass.
Luserne, Philadelphia, Alleghany, 1 toona, Scranton, Eric, Allentown, Fa. Chicago, Ill.
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cal.
Cleveland, O., Manchester, N. H.
Baltimore, Md.
St. Louis, Mo.
Providence, R. L.
Milwaukee, Wis.
For addresses of the branch finance.
Secretaries see "Vorwaerts."

BUY YOUR HAT OF L. FLASHENBERG.

THE UNION HATTER 202 Delancey St,. New York Two blocks below Williamsburg, Bridge.

Phone, 3153 Orchard OGUSHEWITZ & HERSHOW

FINE STATIONERY,
Blank and Business Books, Rubber Stamp
Fountain Pens and Law Blanks.
65 RIVINGTON STREET.

Old and New Books sold and exchanged.

Orders promptly attended to. Klein's Hall and Restaurant.

206--208 E. Eighty-sixth St. nr. 3rd Ace Suitable for Meetings, Banquets, etc. Hungarian Kitchen. Music every evening by ceicbrated Gypsy Band.

Sulzer's Westchester Park. SEASON 1908.

BOOKS NOW OPEN

Committees cordially invited to visit us.



M. EISING, 1322 Third Avenue

## THE PROBLEM OF CONGESTION.

An Address by Morris Hillquit of the Socialist Party Under the Auspices of the Committeeon Congestion of Population.

ation has lifted the roofs of the ents in the "slums" of our city. d has bared to our eyes the horrors t tenement life. It has shown us w the other half lives", and we have discovered that the masses of that unfortunate "other half" live revolting lives. Herded together like ep, large families of human beings of all ages and sexes live in one or two small squalid rooms, without air or light. Here they cook, wash, dress, sleep, quarrel and curse, make merry and make love in the constant company of each other and in an atere of filth, irritation, cruelty and misery. The congested tenements of our city are the breeding places of cies of vice and crime. The foul air infectious diseases feed principally on the unfortunate dwellers of the tenements, and the mortality of the children of this nether world is appalling. The miserable surroundings of these 'homes" drive the children into the streets, the men into the liquor saloons and the women thto the arms of vice. Tenement life in the slums demoralizes the present generation of the workingmen, and breeds a race of feeble, apathetic and cheeriess men and women which is the greatest menace to our progress and civilization. The exhibits in this hall contain the records of more misery and greater cruelty than the history of the darkt period of the dark middle ages or the account of the most cruel war.

The Committee on Congestion has laid the facts before us, the cold, cruel and crushing facts. It makes no suggestions; it offers no remedies. It merely asks: "What are you going to do about it?" And in the series of conferences held under the auspices of the committee, we, of different walks of life, of different political persuasions and social views, are endeavoring to answer that momentous question. The problem is by no means new, nor is it simple.

Our first impulse is to go at its solution in what seems to be the most direct way. We wish to physically destroy the slums or to eradicate its worst evils; to wash, sweep and air the squalld rooms; to brenk thru windows in their dark walls as a passage for air and sunshine, and finally to distribute the unfortunate tenement dwellers over a wider area by removing many of them from the congested spots into the more cheerful, healthy and sunny sunshine.

And these purely mechanical reforms have been tried and are being tried 16day in all of the worst sium centers

Over forty years ago Miss Octavia Hill of London inaugurated a movement which has for its object the training of tenemen! dwellers in the habits of cleanliness, order and decercy in the'r households, and the tic adherents in some of the large industrial cities of England, Scotland and the United States.

### Philanthropy and Reform.

Laws providing for the construction of tenement houses, with better provisions for air, light and sanitary arrangements have been enacted in various countries and states, and the legislation of our state on that subject has of late made considerable prog-

Model tenements have been built in the Guinness Trust in England as well as numerous other philanthropic institutions in almost all advanced countries, have erected many thousands of such "model" tenements.

provide for the housing of their poor erected in their stead sanitary dwelling houses, and let them to the poor

And finally the movement for suburban development as a cure for city congestion has of late assumed large and ever growing proportions. Almost every large industrial city of the United States, and for that matter of every other country, is steadily extending the radius of its surrounding rural territory as an outlet for its crowded population, and multiplying and imp ring its transit facilities.

All these measures have had a cer-tain two-lotal effect on the housing conditions of the city poor. Separately and collectively they have probably served to relieve the congestion of the working population to some degree and to make their condition of life some what more tolerable, or rather without them, these conditions might have grown even more intolerable than they

Practically Without Result.

house reforms, we cannot help being disappointed at the meagreners of the results. The slums of the world have not disappeared, nor have they on the whole been appreciably improved anywhere. In comparison with the bene-Ats derived, the time, energy and money expended on these measures almost seem an unproductive waste.

Sermons on household cleanliness

The Committee on Congestion of chanically produce filth and indiffer-

The "model tenements" have on the whole preved a great specess for their philanthropic or commercial founders. a success equal to from 5 to 10 per cent per annum on their investments. women and children constituting | But to the masses of 'the poor they have brought but little relief. The rents in the new "model tenements" are as a rule a triffe higher than those in the ordinary ones, just high enough to allow the class of cerus and other better paid employees to take advantage of them and to shut out those who most stand in need of dwelling reform-the poorest classes of work-

The municipal experiments of demolishing the most disreputable tenements and erecting new and better ones, have also largely failed to acis surcharged with the germs of death; complish the results hoped for. But the dread white plague and all other too often it was found that the procedure only resulted in the transfer of the slum center from one spot to another. The evicted slum dwellers as a rule, settled down among their nearest slum neighbors.

And as for suburban development It also did not and could not relieve the evil of congestion very materially, Suburban development means in the first place, increased means of communication between the city and the suburb, more lines of street cars and rallways, and in the second place, more buildings and business in the suburbs. The principal beneficiaries of such reforms under present conditions are, as a rule, the railroad companies and their stockholders, the property owners along the new lines of travel, the land speculators dealing in suburban property, and incidentally also our upper and lower middle classes, who furnish the bulk of all suburban population. The slum dwellers do not move to the suburbs. They cannot move to the suburbs.

#### The Housing Problem

Is a Wage Problem.

The slum dwellers are the hardest worked and pocrest paid of the working class. They have not the money to pay the fares to and from their places of work, and they have not the time to spend on travel. Mr. Jacob A. Ris has observed that the housing problem is a transportation problem That may be true for the middle classes. FOR THE WORKINGMEN THE HOUSING PROBLEM IS NOT A TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM, BUT A WAGE PROBLEM.

The trouble with all current tenement reform movements, including the movement for suburban development. is that they touch the surface, but not the root of the problem. The slun evil of our city is not due to the peculiar insular position of Manhattan. Chiengo, Pittsburg, Paris, London, and Bruscels are facing the same problem, the they do not suffer from our geographical limitations. Under our system of civilization, the "slum" is not a local abuse, but a social institution. Poverty is the inevitable result of our industrial system, and the slum is poverty's logical place of abode.

#### Factory and Tenement.

The first condition for the development of a slum district is its proximity to the factory. The workingman, and the poorer paid workingman especially, is compelled to live within walking distance from his place of work. The price of land in such favored districts then naturally rises, and the landowners find it to their best advantage to build buge and cheap buildlarge numbers. The Peabody fund and ings occupying every available inch of ground, and containing many small rooms. These they let for exorbitantly is a small one. It adds to its own high rent, and the workingman tenant oppolled to crowd his family into as few rooms as physically possible, Several great municipalities of Eng- and to secure one or more roomers beland and Scotland have attempted to sides to help him pay the rent. Then an entire industry adapted to the directly. They have purchased and torn | needs and means of the population dedown their worst tenements and have velops in the district. In the streets of the slum, in its groceries, eating houses and dry goods stores, the vilest and cheapest foodstuffs and other commodities converge from all parts of the city and country. The slum is adjusted to the entire household economy of its inhabitants and holds them in its iron grip.

### The Solution of the Slum Problem.

What then is the proper solution of slums and popular congestion? Gentle men, you have no solution for the Within the present capitalist system it cannot be completely solved. Slums will persist as long as poverty will, and poverty will persist as long as exploitation of man by man, will continue. The overcrowded tenements on Hester Street and Mulberry Street are the logical counterparts to the princely palaces on Fifth Avenue and Riverside Drive, and the former will only be leveled up when the latter will be leveled down.

The various reforms heretofore tried But weighing the positive achieve-ments along these lines of tenement; tive, and we, Socialists, heartly favor them as, such. We advocate municipal construction of model tenements to be let to workingmen at cost, and we advocate suburban developmen thru improved transit lines to be built and operated by the city in the interest of the travelling public and the employees. But we do not expect substantial relief from such measures.

The slum evil can only be relieved and sanitation, as a rule, fall on deaf by better wages and shorter hours, it ears where crowding and poverty me- can only be cured by Socialism.

#### THE INNOCENTS.

By Wayne Arey. Out from the mill and the workshop, Where whirling machinery hums, Piping a tune for profits,

The "Pied Piper" Industry comes Luring the children of hunger To race with the shuttle and wheel From play in the streets and the alleys To vie with the iron and steel.

In the tale of the old Pied Piner The little ones follow him, gay, In the train of the new Pied Piper They throng unsmiling to-day.

On the cheeks of the trudging toddlers, No rose of the sunshine ble

Their laughter is smothered with bur-Their faces are blanched at the looms.

O kind was the fabled Pled Piper; For, when he had lured them away He held them fast in Elysian fields, To dance and forever to play. Not so with our modern Pled Piper, Who chains them to spiritless tasks

Stunting their bodies with factory air, Hiding their faces 'neath masks; Hiding their faces 'neath pale, tragic

masks. Smirched with the dust, dirt and oil, White little women and wan little men,

Pygmies of pitiless toll. And ever he's piping his joyless air, Where Poverty's alleys converge. The present is lulled to a lethargy deep, By the strains of the future's dirge

#### TO AID DUMA MEMBERS.

Secretary Rubinow and Treasurer Romm the Russian American Social Democratic League acknowledge receipt of the follow irg contributions to the fund to relieve the ling contributions to the fund to relieve the 37 Social Democratic members of the Second Dumi whom the Tsar's government has sentenced to imprisonment and exile:

A. I. Meyer, N. H. Brande, A. Howels, Henry A. P. I. Brill, Sembrisuizky; Anna Hill, Babylon, L. I.; H. Henderson, Bethesde, Md.; H. Arons, McKees Rocks, Pa.; Marschak, Pfitsharg—\$1 each; Drew. per Dr. Perry, Newton, Ia.; P. Marchinsky and Saper, Pittsburg—50c. each; List 23, \$1; W. Rierh, F. Ruite, Moline, Hill, Russ, S. D. L. P., Johnstown, Pa.—\$1.50 each; Z. Hausteiter, Ostrowsky, Kennon, Dr. J. Jaffe, Mrs., Hablaowitz, B. I. Bloch, Dr. H. Brandt—\$2. each; M. Hisshield, Ad. Hirshield, E. Krulevitch, Dr. Pinski, E. Iselsiedt, Geo. Rosman—\$5. each; Turow & Karp, Ernest Péole, A. Herter, P. Phillips, Dr. L. Rattner, Br. A. L. Goldmetz, D. N. B., Dr. X., Mrs. F., Dr. H. H. Schwartz; Emil Viciohr, 5th Ward Br. S. P., Rochester; Br. 220, W. S. & D. B. F., Staunton, Hi.—\$5. seach; Rhss., S. D. L. P. and Bund, Ellishbethport, N. J., \$6, E. Lamsut, Dr. H. J., M. F. Baronoff, Dr. L. S. Buffalo—\$10 each; List SS, Miss A. Jaffe, \$8,50; M. A. Poole, \$9; Russ, S. D. L. P. and Bund, Ellishbethport, N. J., \$6, E. Lamsut, Dr. H. J., M. F. Baronoff, Dr. L. S. Buffalo—\$10 each; List SS, Miss A. Jaffe, \$8,50; M. A. Poole, \$9; Russ, S. D. L. P., and Bund, Ellishbethport, N. J., \$6, E. Lamsut, Dr. H. J., M. F. Baronoff, Dr. L. S. Buffalo—\$10 each; List SS, Miss A. Jaffe, \$8,50; M. A. Poole, \$9; Russ, S. D. L. P., Toronto, \$19,36; coll, by Trachtenberg, List 67, \$6; coll, by Lettish comrades, Roston, Lists 4 and 61, \$56; coll, by Trachtenberg, List 67, \$6; coll, by R. P., Woonsocket, R. L., \$4,75; M. M. Lint, Bripn, \$15; Russ, S. D. L. P., Toronto, \$19,36; coll, by Lettish comrades, Roston, Lists 4 and 61, \$56; coll, by Trachtenberg, List 67, \$6; coll, by R. P., Woonsocket, R. L., \$4,75; M. M. Lint, Bripn, \$15; Russ, S. D. L. P., Toronto, \$19,36; coll, by Lettish comrades, Roston, Lists 4 and 61, \$56; coll, by Trachtenberg, Lists 67, \$6; coll, by Lettish comrades, Roston Social Democratic members of the Sec

#### Young People's Socialist League.

The Young People's Socialist League of Chicago has received a om nunleation from the International Socialist Bureau commending the alma of the League, and directing attention to the resolution adopted by the International Congresses held in Paris, 1900, and Stuttgart, 1907;

"The Congress considers it to be the duty of the Socialist Party to imbue the roung people of the working clear with the Socialist spirit of universal brotherhood and with class consciousness." ·

For further particulars regarding the young people's organization addrees Bertha Gluck, 1489 N. California avenue, Chicago, Ill.

#### Powers of the Classes.

The capitalist class is a ruling class not because it has the votes, but hecause it knows how to get the votes of others. It is not powerful because it is a large class nor weak because it strength the votes of the workers who ruled not because they are weak but because they do not know how to use their own strength. The problem of the capitalists is how to use the power of others for themselves. The problem of the workers is how to use their own power for themse'ves. The capitalists' problem is how to deceive. The workers' problem is self-education to the end that they may unite to use their power for their own redemption instead of having it used to enslave them. That is the Socialists' analysis of the relative powers of the two classes. What do you think of it and how do you vote?

#### Another Malefactor Caught.

Another sinister malefactor has been caught. He did not burn down an orphan asylum or loot the Pennsylrania capitol building. He is a prirate in Company A. First Battallon of Engineers at San Francisco. A brave squad of police discovered he was the man who shook hands with Emma Goldman and a still braver squad of army officers will court martial the infamous scoundrel. On with the work, Ted. The swish of your stick may miss those who contributed to your election, but there is consolation in the fact that it reaches the poor man who greets the obscure advocate of an unpopular cult.

### Irish Socialist Lecture.

A lecture will be given under the auspices of the Irish Socialist Federation, at 60 Cooper Square, Sunday, May 10, at 3:30 p. m. Irishmen who are Socialists are requested to bring Irishmen who are not.

Read the advertisement for the Lewis lecture.

#### BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

There Is Work to Do.

In a few weeks the orators of the old political parties will hold forth in every city seeking to befuddle the of the campaign, so that they may enjoy political power during the next four years and carry out the designs of the master class. The Socialist Party will place in nomination in a few days its standard bearers and route as many speakers as its limited means will allow. Altho the street and mass meetings will aid much in enlightening the working class on the main question to be discussed, still it must be conceded that careful distribution of literature is a paramount If the New York Socialist could be

placed in the homes of every voter from now until the close of the polis in November, the vote for the Cooperative Commonwealth would be so large that the capitalist class would realize that its power was waning.

In clubs of five The Socialist will be sent to separate addresses from now until Election Day at a 20-cent Now is the time for all our workers to get busy and send the circulation up a few notches. The locals and branches should compile a list of barber shops, reading rooms and have the paper cent there. We will be very much surprised if we do not receive thousand names in the month of

#### Book Bargains.

"Iron Heel", 90c.; "The Metropolis", 90e.; "Socialism and Modern Science" and the "Critique of Political Econ omy", 60c, each; "On the Eve", 15c. These books are now being sold at a 30 to 50 per cent reduction.

#### Campaign Bundles.

No branch or comrade can do any agitation work in the coming campaign without a bundle of The New York Socialist. Five copies wifil be sent to you until the close of the campaign for \$1; ten copies, \$1.75; 25 coples, \$4; 50 copies, \$7.50; 100 copies,

The 16th-18th A. D. subscribed for a bundle of 25 for one year.

#### Our Workers.

Charles Noonan of Schenectady sent \$2 for prepaid sub cards.

Fred Chase of Keene, N. H., sends a dollar and wants The Socialist sent to five barber shops. John Higgins of Providence and L.

Princer of New York superfibed for two years. Two subs were sent in by the fol-

lowing: Morris Feinberg, Brooklyn; Clara Schachter, New York; J. Appel, Everett; Junius Schmidt, San Fran-

Four subs were sent in by L. N. Hartman of Florida and Frank Selbline of Oregon and three by B, Mer-

#### Rootevelt Is Immune.

John M. Collins, ex-Chief of Police, and Frank D. Comerford, ex-Police Attorney of Chicago, are charged with conspiracy to defraud the city of the services of its policemen. The charge is that 300 or more policemen, by the direct orders of Collins and Comerford, were taken from their regular duties shortly before the election of Mayor Busse and set to work campaigning for the re-election of ex-Mayor Dunne. Roosevelt sets the entire federal machine at work to secure the nomination of Taft, but there is no power higher than the ex-friend of Harriman to secure an indictment.

## General Party Meeting in the Bronx.

A general meeting of party members of the Bronx will be held Wednesday evening, May 18, at the clubbouse, 3309 Third are nne. Important matters of interest to all the branches will be considered and all members are urgently requested to attend

### The Beauties of the

"Lake of Bays" Country.

#### A Summer Paradise for Summer Travel A handsome brochure, artistically illustrated, has been issued by the

Grand Trunk passenger department, telling of the beauties of the Lake of Bays district, in the "Highlands of Ontario". A new feature of this district is the new hotel-the Wawn-at Norway Point. The hotel itself has a page illustration reflecting the summer lories of woodland and water, with a brood of seven wild geese soaring skyward beyond the tower. The concise description embodies the story of a very charming resort, and there is a preparatory poem by Mr. Cy Warman, who tells that he is off "To the High-lands of Ontar,", in the merry berry

To the Highlands of Ontario, in the merry berry moon.
To the haunts of Hlawatha that are night.
By the Banks of Athabaska, where it's always afternoon.
I'm waiting for the Wawa to go by.

The very pretty due tone photo en-gravings show the beauties of the new fairy land far more effectively than words can do. The illustration on the cover, which is reproduced by trio chromatic process from an oll painting, is a typical scene in the "Lake of Bays" territory-an Indian on a promonotory gazing at the searchlight from the lake steamer. A copy can be obtained free on application to F. P. Dwyer, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept., New

The army is maintained to rob the workers and the navy serves to get

### PARTY NEWS.

Continued from page 3.

amending of the constitution so as to en-able the members of the State Committee from counties outside of Greater New Yorz to take a more active part in the work, by holding once or twice a year a meeting of holding once or twice a rear a meeting of the catire membership of the State Com-mittee; that the National Committeemen mittee; that the National Committeemen be required to submit periodical reports of their work as members of the National Committee; that no member be given a right to vote on any referendum unless a member of the party for at least three months prior to its submission. Comrades Slobodin and Wolf were elected as a committee to revise the constitution. It was decided to appoint a number of assistant organizers, preferably from un-state comorganizers, preferably from up-state com rades, each having charge of a given terri tory, working under the direction of the tory, working under the direction of the State Committee; that a list of subscribers to Socialist publications be procured, also names of sympathizers, for use in the organization work; that special committees be organized for systematic distribution of literature at factories, mills, etc.; that applications from speakers willing to tour the state be invited, the Acting Secretary being authorized while in Chicago to get dates from well known speakers and organizers. Comrade Slobodin was elected as a committee to collect data on inti-induce legislation to be used in the preparation of leaflets.

### New York City. The regular meeting of the West Side Agitation Committee will be held on

Thursday evening, May 7..

The General Committee will meet Saturday, May 9. Delegates are urged to fair later.

The following is the result of the election

of delegates to the national convention from New York: Wanhope, 602: Hillquit, 638; Lee, 530; Lowis, 492; Slobodin, 478; Paulitsch, 456; Fieldman, 434; Hunter, 393, Oppenheimer, 377; Mailly, 361; Ghent, 319; Oppennente,
Itamin, 313; Oneal, 276; Berlin, 231; Winchevsky, 220; Frost, 191; Ortland, 175; Panken, 175; Atkinson, 140; Nagel, 133;
Finschel, 99; McPartland, 75; Egerter, 44.

Finschel, 99; McPartland, 75; Egerter, 44.

Washope. Hiliquit. Lee. Lewis, Siobodin. Paulitsch, Fieldman, and Hunter are cleeted delegaties, with Oppenheimer, Mailly, Ghent, Ramm, Oncal. Ber. M., Wuchevsky, and Frost as alternates.

The Executive Committee contemplates starting open-air egitation about June 1. Preliminaries are now being arranged and it is up to the district organisations to send to their agitation committees a list of suitable places, the number of meetings desired overy week, and the most convenient days. Districts that desire banners should order at once from the Organizer. Comrades able and willing to speak on the streets should inform the Organizer, statting how many nights a week they will speak and what nights they prefer.

## LECTURE CALENDAR.

#### New York City.

FRIDAY, MAY &. 26TH A. D., 64 E., One Hundred and Fourth street, 8 p. m.—Pauline Newman. "Is Marriage To-day a Failure"? LiBERIAL ART SOCHETY, 206 E. Broad-way, 8 p. m.—Leonard D. Abbott. "Should the Socialista Regard Religion as a Private or a Public Affair"?

SUNDAY, MAY 10.

## UARLEN SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 8 p. m. James F. Morton. "The Curse of lace Prejudice":

Boston. SUNDAY, MAY 10.
PILGRIN HALL, 634 Washington street,
p.m.—170f. Emilie Baich, "Some Aspects
of Socialism"

## Brooklyn.

PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road, near Platicush evenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D. Loug. The Ethical Derhuli of the Relig-ious. Other Socialist ministers will ad-dress the Sunday evening meetings.

GENERAL PARTY MEETING OF THE BRONX BRANCHES.

#### SOCIALIST PARTY.

to be held

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 13, 8 P. M.

#### 3309 THIRD AVENUE.

All members are requested to at-

#### a distribution and a second and

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.

#### WANTED.

FREE ORCHESTRA INSTRUCTIONS Amsteur musicians, young men and wo-men, to join Socialist Orchestra. Addr. as, Ph. G., Care The Socialist, 289 E. S4th St.

#### PUBLICATIONS.

Is your wife, sister, or aweetheart a Socialist? If she is, she wants THE SOCIALIST WOMAN. If she is not, she needs it. You need it in your home. The only paper of its kind in America. Yearly, 50 conts. The Socialist Woman, 619 E. Fifty-fifth street, Chicago.

WHY NOT read a dally The Chicago I antiv Socialist (F2' and The Worker (Soc.) will be sent to you for \$2. The Worker, 2D E. Stin St.

THE VANGUARD.—The best So-inlist monthly. Do you want the latest thought on Socialism for yourself? Do you want the best propagands for your non-Socialist neighbor? Send 50 cents to 344 Sixth street. Milwaukec, Wis., and get the Vanguard for one whole year.

## NOVELTIES.

NOVELTIES.

STORES, CANVASSERIS, STREET MEN.
We manufacture
Campaign Buttons and novelties of all
Kinds.
Paper Run Flowers,
Paper Roseites.
Cance, Pennants,
Mexican Spiders,
Confetti. Ticklers.
Souvenir Postal Cards of all kinds.
Radges and Buttons for celebrations, fairs,
carpivals and conventions. A large and
special line of
Summer Resort Goods.
All the latest novelifes. Catalog free. All the latest novelties. Catalog free. W. F. MILLER, 158 Park Bow, New York

## there were a complete list

of books on Socialism and allied subjects, carefully selected, classified and indexed, WITH FULL AND TRUTHFULL DESCRIPTIONS PWOULD YOU WANT UP?

## 

SOCIALIST PARTY PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

## SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK Sunday Afternoon and Eve., June

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND

Grand Concert, Dancing, Amusements, Games, Etc. Chorus by the Finnish Socialists' Club, United German Singing Societies of New York, Letter Carriers' Band. Socialist Orchestra, Socialist Band, Socialist Fife and Drum Corps of New Jersey, Etc.

BARBECUE. Gymanstics' Exhibitions, Monster Children's Parade TICKETS, IO CENTS A PERSON. AT THE GATES, IS CENTS ON SALE AT ALL SOCIALIST PARTY CLUBS AND HEADQUARTERS.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK: Take Subway Trains to West Farms, with-two blocks of the park, or Se ond Ave. "I." Road to West Farms, or Third Ave. "h!" Road to 19th St. and change for West Farms (Sulway). \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

#### •••••••••• IT WILL SURPRISE YOU

to see our beautiful apartments that were NEVER OCCUPIED BEFORE, which we will rent to "Undesirable Citizens" (but desirable Genants) at very moderate remais. Steam heat, both open plumbing, porcelain tubs, hot water, tiled halls, private dumbwalter and all other improvements.

Open country view, high ground, one block to shopping district, 2 blocks to public school, 5 blocks to Morris High School, right near Crotona Park. Subway, 2d and 3d av. "L." Only 36 minutes to City Haft.

6 Rooms \$24. 4-5 Rooms \$18. to \$22. ONE MONTH FREE RENT.

Bronx Park Subway Express to Freeman St. Station, walk 2 blocks North on Wilkirs Av. to 170th St. Look for hig sign on the wall:

'CHARLOTTE APARTMENTS.' Office on premises, 881 E. 170th St., 2d entrance from corner. \*

Why allow Middlemen to take part of your hard-earned wages when you can buy your Clothing direct at

## BLUM & COHN.



117 CANAL STREET, Between Chrystle and Forsyth St. STRICTLY ONE PRICE.

## CLINTON HALL

15:--153 Clinton Street, New York. Large Halls for Mass Meetings, Lectures, Balls, Concerts and Wed-

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

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* THE STATE BANK

\$70-378 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK. Entrance 52 54 Norfolk Street. Sound, Conservative, Accommodating.

The oldest and largest banking institution on the East Side. RESOURCES-\$18,000,000,00 Accounts of Individuals, Societies and Unions Solicited.

Eranches: Cor. Fifth Avenue and 115th Street, New York, Cor. Stone and Pitkin Avenues, Brooklyn. Cor. Graham Avenue and Varet Street, Brooklyn.

\*

#### EDUCATIONAL

HEIDEMANN - BRYAN - SOUFFRONT'S

HEIDEMANN-BRYAN-SOUFFRONT'S
137 WEST 92th STREET.
Preparation for regents and colleges thru
superior individual preparation in eighteen
nonths, 820 monthly.
Private Instruction in English, German,
Spanish, French, Latin, Greek, history, algebra, geometry, trigonometry; introduction
into poetics, logic, philosophy.
Moderate rates for clubs: advice gladly
given to comrades.

## ERON PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

J. E. EROH, A. M., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares for high school and all codeges
olumbia. Harvard, Yale. Cornell, etc.,
r. Regents. Cooper Union and Civil
rvice. Fourteen high school and c... 185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

A Preparatory School with all work and no frills. Nive high-school and college teachers. Prepares for all colleges, Colum-hia. Barvard. Cornell. Etc. Pegents' Cooper Union, Civil Service. JOSEPH PREPARATORY SCHOOL, CLINTON HALL, 151 CLINTON ST

#### STUDY AT THE MALCESTER PREPARATORY SCHOOL 69 E. Seventh Street.

11 represents a new chapter in the History of College Preparatory Schools. It guarantees SUCCESS. It builds up your FUFURE: We prepare most enrefully for the best colleges, as COLUMBIA. CORNEIL, YALE, etc.: CIVIL SERVICE interactes: COPIFER UNION and all other TECHNICAL, SCHOOLS: ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS: to speak, read and write CORRECTLY AND IDIOMATICALLY. Very liberal terms.

I. GOLDBERG, 4 STORES 171 EAST BROADWAY HOUSTON. Corner Clinton St. FIFTH AVENUE

Q

0

R

PITKIN, Corner Rocksway Ave.

Corner 115th St.

BROOKLYN:

ROBERT JABLINOWSKI. Conuscilor-at-Law 116 WASSAU ST. Room 702-703 Telephone SES Replant Sentence 121

## JOS. S. MARCUS

BANKER (Tel 4450-4451 Orchard) corner of

DELANCEY AND ORCHARD STS., NEW YORK CITY. Savings accounts opened from \$1.00 up, Business accounts from \$100 up. - INTEREST 44 PER CENT

of the world.

Passage, Exchange Money Orders

## Nineteenth Ward Bank

57th St. and Third Ave. 72nd St. and Third Ave. 86th St. and Second Ave. 84th St. and Third Ave.

We will furnish Bishop Creek Gold cheaper than any broker in Chicago or New York City. If you want to buy pooled stock deposited in bank and will take bank's receipt for same, write as and we will quote tout price that will make others' prices look very large. We will send our monthly market letter free of charge for the asking.

BISHOP CREEK GOLD.

done for others and can do for you, when only such modifications as the market complexis.

J. M. M. of Eigin, ill., bought 12) shares from the Company at \$2.50 per; when we drest offered our POOLED STOCK he came to Chicago with his stock and TRADED with us, getting 200 thares for his 120 and \$24. Thus he added 30 shares at a cost of \$24—30 cents a share! We are not pallianthrophus, for we make commissions on every sale, but we like to help comrades to increase their holdings in a good mine. Hring along your situation and if you invent any stock but can boy. And if you haven's any stock but can boy and if you haven's any stock but can boy and at his pooled any we will assist you too. And if you haven's any stock but can boy and at his pooled any we will assist you too. And if you haven's any stock but can boy and make the factor of the can be at the pooled and the state of the factor of the state of the factor of

OCIALIST MINE AGENCY."

and Drafts to all parts ESTABLISHED 1884.

WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, President This is a STATE BANK, and does a general banking business. 4 per cent paid in the INTEREST DEPARTMENT.

Bishop Creek Gold

## FRED. J. MOWRY. 8-80 BROAD ST.