Workers of the State of New York: the Socialist Party is your party; it advocates

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NEW YORK, MARCH 7, 1908

### WILL YOU ENJOIN US, MR. HEARST? HAYWOOD'S

"Plain People's Champion" Threatens to Invoke Anti-Labor Court Decisions.

He Does Not Like the Idea of Labor Papers Publishing the Facts as to His Mean and Tricky Treatment of Boston Newsboys and Warns Them Not to Publish Resolutions of Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

ton Central Labor Union did. at its

meeting Feb. 2, 1908, in accordance

with the request of President Gom-

pers, accept the proposition made by

Mr. McCutcheon on behalf of Mr. Far-

rally, and rescinded its action on the

dispute between the Boston 'Ameri-

"Whereas, On the following day Mr.

Farrally, the chief executive of the

Boston 'American', repudlated the propostion which Mr. McCutcheon, the

former's representative in Washing-

and on which President Gompers had

surgested that the Central Labor Un-

"Whereas, We believe this was a

concerted plan to defeat the aims and

objects of the newsboys and a con-

temptible trick to give the reading public the impression that the contro-

versy was over, so that the 'American'

would, in a measure, regain its lost

"Whereas, The Boston Labor Union

thru its officers and representatives.

has done everything in its power to

bring about an amicable adjustment

of this controversy, even proposing ar-

bitration of the matter, but this and

all other propositions were contemptu-

ously rejected by Mr. Farrally of the

"Resolved, That the Massachusetts

State Branch, A. F. of L., and the

Boston Central Labor Union pledge to

Boston Newsboys' Protective Union

9077, A. F. of L., every moral support

in its effort to resist the reduction of

the earnings of its members, by the management of the Boston 'Ameri-

"Resolved, That in order that we

assist the Boston Newsboys' Union in

maintaining its members' earnings,

and thereby the intellectual, moral and

social standard of newsboys, created

by Boston Newsboys' Protective Union

9077, A. F. of L., we purchase news-

papers from only such persons as dis-play a union button of the Beston

Newsboys' Protective Union, 9077,

A. F. of L., wherever one same be pos-

State Branch, A. F. of L., and the Boston Central Labor Union denounce

Mr. Farrally of the Boston 'American'

in trying to defeat the newsboys by a

trick unworthy of anyone but a trick-

ster in repudiating the proposition made by Mr. McCutcheon to President

Immediately after his Boston agent had executed this trick against the

newsboys and the Boston union men

had rallied to their support, Mr.

Hearst wrote that historic open letter

to the editor of his papers repudiating

all that the editor had said about the

injustice of the court decisions and de-

claring that the Supreme Court did

right in forbidding workingmen to say

a word against scab goods and author-

izing bosses, to bar union workingmen from employment.

Anti-Labor Decisions.

body to rescind its previous action."

Why Hearst Endorsed

"Resolved, That the Massachusetts

despicable conduct and action of

American'; therefore, be it

can'; and be it further

sible; and be it further

circulation; and

ica rescind its former action; and

can' and the Newsboys' Union; and

Mr.William Randolph Hearst, champion of "the plain people", has threat-ened to invoke the recent anti-boycott decision of the United States Supreme Court against any who publish the utions of the Boston Central Laoor Union and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor declaring that workingmen ought not to patronize his paper, the Boston "American", on account of its mean and tricky treatment of the newsboys.

### New Yorkers Can Help.

We take pleasure in disregarding Mr. Hearst's threat. We add, on our own initiative, that New York workngmen who have been in the habit of buying the New York "American" and the New York "Evening Journal" can rebuke Mr. Hearst's imposition upon the Boston newsboys and his at-tempt to bulldoze the labor press and dorsement of the various antilabor decisions of the courts, by refusing to buy his papers and informng him thru the mail of their reason for so doing.

The resolutions, reciting the facts in the newsboys' case, follow:

### The Newsboys' Story.

"Whereas, It is a well known fact that prior to the organization of Boston Newsboys' Protective Union 9077 A. F. of L., the lot of the newsboys was considered to be but one of char-

"Whereas, Thru the spiendid work of the Boston Newsboys' Union 9077. A. F. of L., which has inspired in its members a desire for a higher intelctual, moral and social standard, which, in spite of the fact that a large number of the members are bereft of parents and guiding hands, has commanded the respect and admiration not only of sister unions but of the community in general; and

"Whereas, The Boston 'American', a one-cent evening paper, is making war upon the newsboys by endeavoring to decrease their earning capacity; "Whereas, Any reduction of the

earnings of the newsboys will tend to reduce that high intellectual, moral and social standard which has been created and maintained by Boston Newsboys' Protective Union 9077, A. F. of L., thru great personal effort wise and judicious expenditure

of the newsboys' earnings; and "Whereas, The members of the Newsboys' Union in an effort to resist the encroachments on their earning capacity by the Boston 'American', have refused to hardle that paper, which action was endorsed by the Boston Central Labor Union; and

"Whereas, On Sunday, Feb. 2, 1908, Mr. McCutcheon, Mr. Farrally's representative, made the following proposition to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor: 'If the Central Labor Union would rescind its action in regard to the dis-putes between the Boston 'American' and the Boston Newsboys' Union, Mr. Farrally would agree to refer the matter in dispute for adjustment to Presi-

CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

ises to be a great success. The en comrades of Brooklyn are tak-

ded too highly. They are setting an lient example for the other women

of Greater New York.

Pinnish Branch of Brooklyn has

et prises. They will join with the tan comrades in taking charge of

taken 100 tickets and five books to

Arrangements for the "Daily Call" Fair are being completed and the Fair

ing an active part and will visit various organizations in the interest of the Fair. They have also collected stationary, fine ofl paintings, base ball outfits and many other articles. Their

ent Gompers or one or more persons whom he might select; and "Whereas, The delegates to the Bos-

MAY DAY FAIR AND

# MEETINGS.

Philadelphia Gathering Is a Tre-

### Audience Rebukes Persecution of Unemployed Workingmen - Haywood Addresses Enthusiastic Meetings in Brooklyn, New

over 4,000 being present. Thruout the of the threatre. The meeting was arranged by the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone Conference.

Comrade Haywood's throat was not in the best of condition owning to the strain of speaking every day, but he was greeted with thunderous applause

Resolutions were adopted demanding that President Rosevelt withdraw the troops sent to Goldfield, Nev., and to Fairbanks, Alaska. The following resolutions were also adopted by a rising vote:

Domenico d'Anelia Joseph Troia, Michael Costello and Francisco Pizzisono, made desperate by the misery and hunger of their families, attempted to call the attention of the public to their wretched condition for the purpose of securing employment; and

"Whereas, Their attempt to enlist public sympathy frightened the police. who, fearful that the well-to-do would not like the spectacle of starving working people marching on Broad street demanding employment, caused a disturbance by forcibly dispersing the paraders; and

"Whereas, The undue haste in bringing these unemployed workingmen to trial indicates that revenge for protesting against starving in a land of plenty, rather than an impartial des're to punish infraction of the law, was what actuated those who prosecuted

of Philadelphia, in public meeting assembled, condemn the vindictiveness shown in the trial of workingmen

"Resolved, That we join unanimous ly in petitioning the Board of Pardons to pardon them."

After the meeting Haywood was met by a committe of the Central Labor Union of Camden, and escorted to the Camden Theatre, where It made another address.

## Gompers after the latter had got this

to a large crowd in Elizabeth, N. J. Comrade Haywood used the same vigorous language in portraying the struggles of the miners of the Western states, and urging economic and political unity to wrest power from the governing capitalist class. The meeting was a success in every way and will leave an impression on the minds the workers who heard him.

crowd rose and cheered for five min-

Resolutions were unanimously pass ed protesting against the Government's action in sending troops to Goldfield, Nev., and Fairbanks, Alaska, and endorsing the Western Federation of Miners' action in refusing to accept worthless script in lieu of money, agree to a reduction of wages. These were forwarded to President Roose velt and to Congress and the Senate. A collection of \$35 was taken and forwarded to the Western Federation

### In Newark.

repeatedly interrupted by applause.

After the meeting Haywood held an informal reception and shook hands was entertained at a dinner given by Socialists and union men. A collection of \$121 was taken for the defense Steve Adams.

### At Clinton Hall.

Comrade Haywood returned to New York City on Saturday, to address a meeting in Clinton Hall, on the East Side. The hall was packed to the doors. Comrades Konikow and Lee also spoke and Dr. Halpern presided. The meeting was a great success and the comrades are pleased with the out-

vania, at Royersford, on Mar. 2; Pottsville, Mar. 8 and 4, and Reading, Mar. 5. He will also speak at Allentown on Mar. 6; Lancaster, Mar. 7; Potts town, Mar. 9, and at the State Feder ation of Labor on Mar. 10.

### ROCHELLE DEBATE

### Franklin H. Wentworth and Martin W. Littleton Discuss "Socialism vs. Individualism" Next Sunday.

Next Sunday afternoon, March 8, will be held the debate on "Socialism versus Individualism" between Franklin H. Wentworth and Martin W. Littleton under the auspices of the New Rochelle People's Forum, in the New

Franklin H. Wentworth is too well known to our readers as a speaker and a writer to need any introduction. Mr Littleton is a well known lawyer, served one term as Boro President of Brooklyn, and has lately been in the public eye as a counsel in the Thaw case. The debate will undoubtedly be very incresting and undoubtedly many New Yorkers will attend.

The debate begins at 3 p. m. The est train to take is that which leaves the Grand Central Station at 1:05 p. m and the station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street at 1:17 and reaches New Rochelle 1:43. There is another train at 2:30, but it does not reach New Rochelle till 3:09.

### THE COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

The Commune Celebration of Loca New York will be held in the large hall of the Labor Temple, on Sunday afternoon and evening, Mar. 15. The program will contain many new and interesting features and the comrade are assured of an enjoyable time Lucien Sanial will deliver the address in commemoration of the Commune The speech will be followed by a first class musical program and a one act play by Mrs. Ruge. In the evening the usual dancing will take place. The admission fee is 25 cents inclusive of hat-check. Owing to the precarious financial conditions of the local and the heavy expenses to be met during the next two months, the comrade should not only patronize this affair but make an effort to advertise i mong their friends and shop-mates Tickets can be had from the secretar ies of sub-divisions or at the box of fice on the day of the festival.

#### 250,000 Railwaymen Idle, Says Chairman Yoakum.

Mr. B. F. Yonkum, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway system, has recently made an exhaustive investigation of existing railway conditions and gave some of the results in an interview in the New York "World" last Sunday. Mr. Yoakum says that "conditions are slowly but surely improving". He seems to intimate that the only way to improve conditions is to reduce wages and increase freight and passenger rates, and lays the whole esponsibility on the Legislatures and the Interstate Commerce Commission. But the most important point is his estimate of the actual extent of un-

employment. He expresses the opinion that about 250,000, or seven-sixths of the total number of railway workers, are at the present time either altogether idle or. at best, working only three or four days a week. This, he says, does not include the large number of men nominally employed in building cars and locomotives, of whom more than half clude the fact that large numbers of railway workers who still hold their jobs have already had their wage beavily reduced.

#### Unemployed Leaders Sentenced. The ferocity of the city officials Philadelphia in meeting the demand of the unemployed is demonstrated not only in the use of clubs, but in the sentences imposed on some of the mer

connected with the unemployed dem onstration two weeks ago, Dominic Donelli, Joseph Troi, Michael Costello and Francesco Piszicalo, who were ar rested as the leaders of the unemployed were convicted of inciting to rio and assault and battery with intent to kill. Donelli was sentenced to five years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Trol to two years, Costello to eighteen months and Piszicalo to one year.

This shameless retaliation results rom the workers' failure to use the ballot in their own behalf. If Socialist workingmen occupied some of the public offices of Philadelphia, the authorities would think twice before sending unemployed men to the penitentiary.

### Erie Cuts Wages and

Lays Off Many Men. PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Mar. 3.-The Erie Railroad has issued an order withdrawing 14 daily trains from the line between here and Middletown. This will throw many workmen into

HORNELL, N. Y., Feb. 28.—The Eric Railroad has enforced a cut of 10 per cent in wages of its machin

### UNEMPLOYED CONFERENCES.

New York Demonstration Postponed to March 28.

#### Several Additional Unions and Other Organizations Affiliate----Brooklyn Unemployed Conference Is Active and the Two Will Cooperate--- Need Felt for More Complete Organization to Deal With the Crisis.

The Unemployed Conference met at the Labor Temple, Tuesday evening, with Sol Fieldman in the chair and Miss Rapaport as secretary. As some members of the Executive Committee had found it difficult to attend meetings they were given an opportunity to withdraw. The new Executive Committee members are Fieldman, Rapaport, Zim, Feldman, Kendall, and Israel. The East Side Crisis Conference will send a delegate to the committee and the I. W. W. organizations will be invited to send delegates to the Conference.

New delegates were seated as follows: Chandeller, Brass and Metal Workers No. 2, Emil Heinrich, Sam Davis; J. T. U. of A. No. 390, Otto Lehringer; W. S. & D. B., No. 91, Frank G. Gross; No. 79, Ludwig Schmidt; East Side Crisis Conference. Miss D. Simkin, L. Schaffer: Soc. Dem Frauen Verein, Martha Ortland; Intercollegiate Soc. Society, Fred. H. Merrick: S. P., 28th and 30th A. D., August Anderson; Carriage and Wagon Work ers No. 177, Ohnesorge.

### Demonstration Postponed.

A communication from the Park Commissioner was read granting the use of the plaza and cottage in Union Square for the unemployed demonstra tion, but the Conference decided to change the date from March 7 to March 28. The Executive Committee will complete arrangements and it is expected that thousands will gather in Union Square on that date. There was some question as to

whether the committee to go to Albany should go at the time of the demonstration, and it was decided that they ippear when the Mearing on the regarding the unemployed is before the legislative committee having it in

Miss Rapaport was elected secretary to succeed Comrade Martin, who was unable to serve longer because of sickness. The following speakers volunteered to speak before unions: Fieldman, Lewis, Harris, Meyer, Konikow, Oneal, Merrick, Kipling, Kendall, Kirkpatrick, Zim, Ortland, Lore, Gelder. Circulars will also be sent the unions urging them to affiliate. Unions are sending delegates to each meeting, and by the time the demonstration takes place they will no doubt be well

Everything should be done to give publicity to the demonstration, as the larger the gathering the more hope is there that the city officials will give some relief to the unemployed workers of Grenter New York.

### The Brooklyn Conference.

The Brooklyn Unemployed Conference was organized on Tuesday, March 3, at the Labor Lyceum, 40 labor organizations and party branches being represented. From the discussion that took place it was evident the deleunemployment thruout the country and are anxious to force the public authorities to relieve the widespread

The Brooklyn Branch of the Royal Arcanum Employment Bureau sent a delegate who reported that the Bureau had more applications for employment on hand than at any time in its history. Reports of other delegates revealed the same conditions.

Comrade Behringer reported the actions of the New York Conference and suggested that three comrades be elected to co-operate with it. Comrades Behringer, Bolz, and Burger were elected. All organizations that have not sent

delegates should do so at an early date. The movement for relief of the unemployed should be popular with all organizations worthy of the designation of "labor", and if relief comes it will only be due to the pressure the workers bring to bear on the public officials. The next meeting will be held at the Labor Lyceum on March 10, at S p. m., at which meeting the report from the New York Conference will be acted upon.

### Capitalists Object to

Socialists Helping Poor. Recently, when the industrial depression was felt most severly, the Socialists of Dayton, O., called mass meetings, which were atended by 7,-000 to 8,000 persons. Relief was asked of the city government, but all that the resolve to resolve. The Socialists assisted an average of 130 families a day and the plutes and politicians even went to the extreme of meanness by attempting to shut off the source of

### PROTEST MEETING AGAINST ANTI-LABOR COURT DECISIONS.

New York Workingmen Will Rally at Cooper Union on Thursday Evening, March 5.

Jos. Wanhope, Sol Fieldman and Edward F. Cassidy Announced as Speakers for the Socialist Party's Mass Meeting to Voice Labor's Protest and Rouse the Working Class to Defend Its Rights and Interests.

may be regarded as "a labor trust" and summarily dissolved by order of a judge.

Another says that "there is no such thing as a peaceful strike" and that therefore a strike, tho not actually attended by any violence, may be forbidden and punished by order of a judge.

Another says that all picketing is unlawful, even the no acts or threats of violence occur.

Another says that the officers of a union may be fined and imprisoned for alleged unlawful acts of other members of the union, even the those acts were committed without their knowledge or against their advice.

Another says that it is unlawful for labor papers to publish lists of employers hostile to the labor movement and advise workingmen to withold patronage from them, and that they may be forbidden to do so and punished by order of a judge if they disobey the command.

Another says that it is unlawful for a labor organization to carry on a peaceful boycott against a hostile employer; that, if any union does so, the employer may sue and collect danages to three times the amount of the loss caused to him, plus attorneys fees; and that the property of members of the union, as well as the property of the union, may be levied on for such damages.

Another affirms the sacred constitutional right of employers to bar men from employment for belonging to unions.

And in several cases, judges have issued injunctions forbidding the unions to make any attempt to organize the employees of certain concerns or forbidding them to pay strike benefits out of their own treasuries. to their own members on strike.

### Would Paralyze Unions.

What will become of your unions if all these decisions, or even half of them, are enforced? Your unloss will be tied, hand and foot, unable to take a single step for the improvement of your conditions or even to protect them against capitalist aggressions. Your wages can be reduced, you can be locked out to starve you into submis-

One court decision says that a union | blacklisted wifh impunity, and you can do nothing in self-defense.

These decisions will not all be enforced just now, the the leading capitalist papers are clamoring for their enforcement. The authorities probably be cautious enough to wait till after Election Day. But then, if you again vote power into the hands of the Republican and Democratic par-ties, whose judges have rendered these decisions, you may expect to see them enforced with full vigor.

#### What the British

Workmen Have Done. Less odious decisions than these prompted the British workmen to rally on the political field, to send 15 Socialists and as many more Labor men with socialistic leanings into Parlisment, and to build up a Labor Party, now declaring itself a Socialist Party, which will send a still larger delegation at the next general elections. Already, the in the minority, in Parliament, they have compelled the reversal of the worst of these decisions by new legislation, and they are pressing on for more concessions to the working

What our British comrades have done, you can do if you will. Now is the time to act. Next fall it will be too late.

Let the capitalist parties win a decisive victory this year, let them carry the elections without your sending at least a few Socialists to Congress and the Legislatures to fight for Labor's rights-and then you may expect next year to see these decisions against your unions enforced to the limit and to see your political rights attacked as your industrial rights are being attacked to-day.

### NOT A DAY TO LOSE.

Fellow, workingmen, educate selves. Inform yourselves about th decisions and their meaning and about what the workingmen have done in England and elsewhere. Organize yourselves more strongly in your unions and in the Socialist Party. Carry on a stronger campaign than ever be to use the strike and boycott for higher wages and shorter hours and to use the ballot for the argument of political power. Lose no time. Begin now. Workingmen of New York City-

Turn Out at Cooper Union on Thursday Evening. March 5, and Show What You Think of the Anti-Labor Decisions of the Courts.

### 72,000 CHILDREN ON PART TIME.

25,000 Building Trades Workmen Eager for the Job of Building Schools.

The City Has Money to Hire the Workmen to Build the Schools. But Prefers to Spend It in Buying Land from Rich Capitalists Interests of Propertied Class and Its Politicians Keep Workingmen In Poverty and Children In Ignorance.

rolls of the New York City schools for whom the city has not seen fit to provide proper school buildings, so that they are kept in part-time classes and robbed of a large part of their limited opportunities for education. For it is, with few exceptions, the

There are 71.895 children on the

children of the working class that suffer. It is in the densely populated districts inhabited mostly by working people that school accommodations are lacking. The children of the working class generally have to quit school and go to work at fourteen, so that every day or hour of schooling lost to them before that time in lost forever.

A year ago there were 62,779 children in part-time classes. number has grown to 71,895, of whom 16,847 are in Manhattan, 2,927 in the Bronx, 45,678 in Brooklyn, 6,304 in Queens, and 91 in Richmond.

There are at least 25,000 men of the building trades in this city unwillingy idle and eager for a chance to work. The city of New York has money and can get more money when the city

officials choose to do so. School construction work to the

amount of over \$6,000,000 that ordered last year has been wantonly held up by the city administration just at the time when myrlads of working men's children were being crowded out of the school buildings. "Lack of the school buildings.
was the excuse given— a lying
was the excuse given— a lying funds" was the excuse action. The excuse for a shameful action. The cost of the deferred work is just about balanced by the \$6,000,000 expende by the city officials last month in buy ing land from a group of rich and in fluential "eminent citizens-the Cultings and their associates."

The city can get more money when ever the officials choose. The recent bond issue of \$100,000,000 went "like hot cakes" at more than par value.

But Mayor McClellan, Controller Metz, and the Republican, Democratic and Independence League Aldermend not care the workingmen suffer for lack of employment and children grow up in ignorance. They are there to promote business interests and incidentally to promote their own. And poverty and ignorance among the workers are conditions favorable to the interests both of the exploiting class and of their politicians

Huge Railway Trust in Mexico. MEXICO, Mar. 2.-The merger of he Mexican Central and the National Railroad of Mexico has been completed under the auspices of big tinancial bosses of New York. The deal involves \$400,000 000. A number of other lines will so in be absorbed.

### Coast Steamboat Lines Merged.

HARTFORD, Conn., Mar 2 .- The United States Transportation Co., owaing the Joy Line and Neptune Line of Sound steamers and controlling the supplies of the "reds."—Cleveland Citi- Maine Steamship Co., has been nerged with the Hartford and Nov.

Transportation Co., the steamboat auxiliary of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rallway.

#### Sound Steamers Taken Off. The Neptune Line, which has here-

tofore run steumbouts only between New York and Fall River, has discontinue its service for lack of business. At the same time the New Pedford Line will run boats only three times as week instead of daily. Lack of bus elv ness is given as the reason.

Send a dollar for five copie ( T months.

## Puts 3000 Out of Work.

DATTON, O., Mar. 3.—The Nat 3,000 en

### oth, and on Carnival Night, May 4. they will give a national dance. e foreign speaking comrades are rtainly doing their part to make the

Tickets are being sent to all the la and benevolent organizations in ter New York and New Jersey. Next week the party locals in all the states will be circularized in behalf of the Fair and the daily. The services of the Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society, has been secured for the Fair. dolph Loewenthal pledges \$25 on day of publication of the "Dally

Call", and \$1 each week to sustain it. This is not a bad idea and will serve as a good suggestion to those who may be able to contribute. Every effort should be made and none overlooked to make the Fair the success it should

### FREE SPEECH FIGHT

IN LOS ANGELES. The Socialists of Los Angeles, Cal. re engaged in another struggle for free speech. A number of comrades were arrested two weeks ago for speaking on the streets and the com-

rades have decided to carry the case

to the highest courts if necessary. George M. Woodby, J. J. Hicks and Mrs. Josie Schuck were arrested last Saturday, for obstructing the street. Woodby is a colored man and a promnent Socialist speaker. He and Hicks were addressing a street meeting of several hundred persons. Following the result of an appeal by Mrs. Schuck. Placing herself at the head of those who would follow, Mrs. Schuck raised a red flag and led the men thru the streets for a mile, the crowd singing the "Marseillaise".

Two police officers tried to suppress the parade, and a riot call br twenty police officers to the scene. The policemen dispersed the crowd and arrested Mrs. Schuck. She, Woodby and Hicks were later released on \$100 ball

#### Suffering Increases and No Relief Is in Sight.

The condition of the unemployed in this city continues just as bad as it has been, according to the officers of the city's large charity institutions. As the city's large charity institutions. As the winter wears on, too, the numbers of workmen thrown out of employ-ment last fall, who have been living so far on their savings, find these giv-ing out and poverty staring them in the face. And as yet there are no signs that these men can find work in the near future.—New York Tri-burs, Feb. 22.

# mendous Success.

# York, Elizabeth and Newark.

The meeting announced for William D. Haywood in Philadelphia, last Sunday was held without molestation by the authorities. It was one of the largest meetings ever held in that city. meeting a police lieutenant sat on the platform in citizen's clothes, and a squad of policemen occupied the foyer

time after time.

them; therefore be it "Resolved, That we, working people

seeking work; and, be it further

In Elizabeth. On last Wednesday, Haywood spoke

In Brooklyn. The Brooklyn meeting on Thursday in Congress Hall, was equally success ful. The hall was filled to overflowing with enthusiastic men and women. en Haywood entered the hall the

The mass meeting held in Kurz's Colosseum, Newark, on Friday, was a replittion of the great-ovation Haywood is receiving everywhere from workingmen. The 3,000 men and women who were present rose and cheer ed for several minutes when Haywood appeared on the platform. It is doubtful whether Roosevelt would have received such a reception. Here, too, Haywood told the story of the class struggle in the West and was

Haywood also spoke in Pennsyl-

As The Worker goes to press on Wednes-ar, correspondents sending news should will their communications in time to reach its office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial partment of the paper should be ad-mented to the Editor of The Worker 15 prace Sireet, New York. One of the editors may be seen at the fice svery Tuesday and Wednesday be-ress 7 and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed thru its hird general election. Its growing nower indicated by the Increase of its vote:

100 (Presidential) 96.961

229.762

408.0220

408.220



#### THE WORKER.

We again call the attention of our enders to the necessity of increasing the subscription list of The Worker The Worker was never more in need of the active support of Socialists who appreciate its value as an organ of the Socialist Party than now. Socialist papers frequently suffer thru the neglect of comrades to take advantage of every opportunity in pressing its claims to the support of workingmen. Every issue necessarily contains some article or news item of importance to workingmen and by continually calling attention to the work of the paper. and contrasting it with the attitude of capitalist papers, workingmen can be

Every Socialist should carry a copy with him to his place of work and use it with the main object of getting his fellow workers to subscribe for it. The grim record of capitalist anarchy thru which society is now passing, together with the increasing use of public powers against the workers, make the latter susceptible to Socialist appeals today where they were ineffective twelve months ago. The greatest opportunity the Socialists of any country ever had for making Socialists prevalls in the United States.

If Socialists are not active in support of their press they to that extent may contribute to the rise of another party that will traffic in the sufferings of the working class and lead them to their own undoing in the end. In times like these the political adventurer finds a fertile field for his reactionary designs, and we may be sure that there are those to-day who are only too willing to take advantage of the situation It is also within the range of probability that workingmen here and there may be goaded into petty insurrections by the harsh conditions they have to meet. To the extent that Socialist thought permeates the workers does this possibility become less menacing.

To take full advantage of our opportunities should be the foremost vantage by those interested in its welfare and the welfare of the working class.

### FARCICAL "LABOR POLITICS".

The fight to be waged against Governor Hughes by the rallway brotherboods, because of his refusal to consider them in his appointments, is a sample of the incapacity of many "labor leaders" to deal with political enemies. All that they have proposed so far is to issue statements informing all and sundry how they were snubbed and making ineffective threats as to what they will do to oppose Hughes' candidacy. Even the public statement they issue is delicately worded as the in fear that they would offend the official they claim to oppose, and is evidently a bid for the favor of that conventional idiot known as the "public".

The net result of all this must be what it has been in the past-nothing. It can only cause amusement among the ruling politicians, who know the grent voting strength of the working class and are pleased with this timid misuse of it. This method of "punishing enemies and rewarding triends" only contributes to the dissipation of the workers' power and rewarding ales with another term of office. this farce does not rise to the intelctual status of a child and is all the a stupid from the fact that history All e folly.

id that the history

experiments is not convincing enough. then the example of the workers of other countries should point the way. In nearly every other country where the capitalist class and the working class have developed sufficiently to show the antagonism between them. the workers have taken steps to conquer their political enemies thru a class party of their own, instead of issuing manifestos that read like a declination to a pink tea. If they cannot learn thru experience these "lapor leaders" should learn by example. And events in the United States may yet prove that the workingmen of the old world may have to send their best spokesmen here to point the way, unless-and this is our main hope of the future-the membership of the unions get tired of being made the subjects of laughter and ridicule and inaugurate a more vigorous policy than that which now obtains.

### LEGAL KIDNAPPING.

Secretary of War Taft must have had in mind the protest that the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone called forth when he spoke in Brooklyn last week. It is finally dawning on politicians in high places that official lynching will not be tolerated by the working class of this country. Recognizing that fact they will have to offer a substitute that will enable them to secure "undestrable" workingmen leaders and by methods that bear some resemblance to legality. Taft is ready with a suggestion to meet this "pressing need" of the capitalist class, and stated it as follows:

"The federal power of extraditing criminals from one state to another on the prayer of the executive of the state in which the crime is committed is so exercised as to leave the matter large ly in the hands of the two states. But it seems to me clear, from intimations of the Supreme Court, that it would be entirely within Congressional power to take the matter of arrest and extradition out of the hands of the state authorities of the state in which the criminal is found and to create a purely federal machinery by which such priminal shall be restored to the jurisdiction of the state in which the crime is said to have been committed."

It is apparent that if this suggestion is carried out it will make it unnecessary for governors and other high officials to play the part of man stealers. The federal machinery that Taft suggests will serve the purpose well, and will at the same time avoid that unpleasant notoriety to which McDonald and Gooding were subjected in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone affair. Legal lynching will be substituted for the vulgar methods those two governors employed.

Whether this legal machinery will be created is, of course, a matter of conjecture. It all depends on whether the workers exhibit that measure of docility and contentment in the coming elections that Taft and his kind desire. A large increase in the Socialist vote may show them that it would be "unwise", for not only do court decisions follow the election returns, but much of the legislation also.

### THE "RED PERIL."

From press reports of the attack on Chief of Police Shippy of Chicago, it would appear that Shippy provoked it himself. According to his own statethought of every Socialist and The ment, Shippy attacked the alleged anarchist because the latter appeared to him suspicious. It is also strange that no trace of the letter the dead "anarchist" is alleged to have handed Shippy could be found. If Shippy acted, as he claims to have acted, it is not surprising that the young man, who probably did not understand English at all, should become alarmed and proceeded to defend himself against the attack of the police chief Chief Shippy, in the excitement of the moment, has evidently explained too

> At any rate the affair has given an excuse for suppression of Socialist and other meetings in Chicago, or at least, an attempt to suppress them. This is the chief value of the incident to the "business interests" of that city, who were very much disturbed that the unemployed workers should publicly exhibit their distress in a parade a few weeks ago. Following the assassination of a priest in Denver, by a crazed starveling last week, the Chiface incident has also moved the federal authorities to more drastic action against alleged anarchists and an "anarchist hunt" is announced from Washington, More esplonage, more clubs, more repression is the dominant thought of the small minds that gov- | to \$50,000.

At the same time Prof. Johnston of the Indiana University can advise that ex-Presidents of the United States be snot as an act of mercy should they A should stetate and there

ern to-day.

the press that is bewailing the imminence of a "red peril". This fact only confirms our belief that the Denver and Chicago assaults have no interest for the governing powers in this country except as they serve as an aid in further restricting what few civic liberties the working class have.

We can fest assured, however, that the workingmen of Chicago and elsewhere will not allow their privileges to be abridged, whether an "anarchist" scare exists or not. The right of public assemblage is too precious to be surrendered to a few thick-headed and brutal city and federal officials whose administration of public affairs are in part responsible for attacks by fanatics and fools.

#### FOR THE "DAILY CALL".

We would call the serious attention of our readers to the reports which appear in The Worker every week concerning the plans for the publication of the "Dally Call" and for the fair to be held in the Labor Temple during the first ten days of May to launch the paper and swell the fund for its maintenance.

It has been decided that the "Dally Call" shall be issued on the First of May. In many respects the time is the most propitious that could be desired. The experience of six months of hard times, the series of foul blows dealt against the labor organizations by the state and federal courts, the wage reductions which have already been made and the others which will follow, and, in line with all others, the beginning of an unprecedentedly vigorous Socialist campaign, which will be inaugurated by our national convention in the second week of Mayall these present such an opportunity as we never had before, not even during the great miners' strike of 1902.

Launched at such a moment and if supported with all the energy which the Socialist Party and its sympathizers can muster, the "Daily Call" can be a tremendous power in determining the success of the political and the trade-union movement this year and in the years to come.

Comrades and sympathizers, fellow Socialists and fellow working people, rally to the support of the "Daily Call". When we have decided to do a thing, the rule of action we should observe is that of Danton-"We must dare, and again dare, and always dare, and victory is ours!"

To read the popular histories of any country, one would suppose that no one lived outside of a few kings, courtiers, politicians and parasites. The great underworld of labor is almost completely ignored except as the workers could be used to give prominence or add glory to the "great". President Roosevelt, like other small bourgeois minds, followed the example of other "scholars" in this respect. when he congratulated Mr. McAdoo and "all the engineers and business men who have taken part in bringing this (the Hudson tunnel) great achievement to a successful conclusion." The thousands of workingmen whose genius and skill were absorbed in the construction of the tunnel, count nothing in comparison with a few contractors and, perhaps, grafters. To be estimated as a cipher is a poor compliment to e workers on whom Rosevelt relies for the triumph of the Republican

By a vote of 50 to 5 the National Committee has adopted the motion, offered by Moore of Pennsylvania, that uniform subscription lists be used thruout the United States for the purpose of receiving our campaign funds this year, 50 per cent of the moneys collected being retained by the respective locals and 30 per cent by the state organizations, and 20 per cent being sent to the national office. The proposi tion certainly does not err on the side of giving too much to the national organization. It will be of the utmost necessity that our campaign work should be systematically managed and co-ordinated thru the activity of the national office, and a liberal supply of funds is a necessary means to this end. State and local organizations should see to it that the plan adopted is carried out with accuracy and promptitude.

### Small Business Hit Hard.

Bradstreets's reports 311 failures in the United States last week, as against 194, 180, 206, and 195 for the corresponding weeks in the four preceding years. About 85 per cent of the con erns had a capital of \$5,000 or less 10 per cent had from \$5,000 to \$20, 000; and 2 per cent had from \$20,000 Dunn & Co. report failures number

ing 1,621 in February, 1908 as agains 924 in February, 1907. The liabilities were \$27,000,000 this time, as against Send a dollar for five copies for \$10,000,000 in February of last year

### A FEW LITTLE POINTERS.

### By Peter E. Burrowes.

trying to tell it, learning to know how.

As for me I would tell you if I be

lieved or could see that it would do

you any good, or that there is any

good in doing you good who may only

go forth and lie to, and oppress, others

with my truth. Going off like a steel

trap when touched with a question i

not morality but stupidity. The free-

dom f slience is to-day of far greater

importance than freedom of speech. A

man's right of reticence should be

lifted out of the region of law and

That poor Indian Prince who ran

Ten be sure this Indian prince was

prought up among crafty, English poli-

ticians, who told him that this whole

continent wears a 71/2 hat on a 51/2

stump, and that every one coming

from abroad hither is expected to

tickle us. Now poor India man he is

no sabby, but gets out his "polly

wants a cracker" wrong way. But is

it right or true to tell a parcel of fool ressmen who are bursting with it al-

ready that truth again. By heavens

would rather tell truth another way.

Young men, America, of which you

are probably no essential part in spite

of its acute egotism and twinkling lit-

tleness, but thru the labors of plain

people in all lands, has become a great

country. Apart from the industrial

strife for bread which must keep Americans divided into blacks and

whites until Socialism comes, there

are the parallel divisions of that

eternal two always before us. The

class features, ignorance and without

brain of the man with the hoe, stay

with him after the hoe has given

place to a block of tenements rented

out by the ex-hoe man to poorer peo-

ple. Beside the efforts of the workers

culture that narrows the gulf between

the two kinds of people made by cruel

history. That is why I hate to see my

old friend Carnegie spending his

Because a young library lady found

favor in the king's sight and got

married the other day, he just gave

her a fortune. Like a golden wizard

he flung a steel bond at her, and, lo,

she is a lady forever. Now, Andrew

dear, if you were any sort of a twinkle

in this dark wilderness of ours, it is

as a teacher of philanthropists how to

give away billions of dollars without

ever giving a cent to the poor. While

they are poor your gospel was: FIRST WHET THEM, THEN GET THEM.

THEN SWEAT THEM. But this

mere whimsical present to a pretty

might have been whetted, caught and

sweated by capital with that money.

Did you observe the report of the

pro-whipping committee for the New

York public schools? These gentle

men love the good old cry of pain.

The howling, yelling and shricking of

hedge school days is music in their

ers. They know no other. They were

brought up on it (how high up, God

knoweth). And they are determined

that no new generation of human

childhood shall escape any agony that

they did not escape. You would hard-

ly expect any originality from such a

committee, but they really did sug-

gest something amazingly impudent

nd new, namely, that to save the

teachers any undue exertion parents

should be compelled to come to the

truant school, etc. I wonder how much

these men know of family life? Is

there a child in any of their homes?

One thing sure I would write no insur-

gaged in such unparallelled despotism

So far Mr. Taft has dutifully hol-

lered "America" from his corner to

everything said by the autocrat of all

the Americas, even when they seemed unfit to print beside the record of his

former life and words. But I tell you

a man who has a presidency to give

away is worth saying Amen to, even

tho he was asleep while he was

Some one told me the other day that

the economic was the foundation of the political Socialist movement; only

wondering cap to wonder what might

be the significance of that statement

made, for instance, as a preliminary to

the union of the S. P. and the S. L. P.

Just then what would it happen to signify? Must anything which historically

preceeds any other always go before it? Does historical precedence bring tac-

must politics go under table? Where

etc., etc. If one is to be always first

union cash obligations are to be met.

union interests are on the taple

rords, where is the other al-

under some conditions. If

over parents.

talking.

school and do the whipping

Think how many young people

old friend, money foolishly.

in politics and unions it is only mental

into that of courtesy and etiquette.

a parrot. Laugh,

He who knows anything of Socialist | truest thing to-day about the truth is philosophy is aware that whatsoever contributes to the welfare and conorms to the habits of the ruling class is morality, and all the rest There may be, now and then, a little by-play among our masters concerning what they, in heat of temper, call each other's graft, loot, bank wrecking, forgery, etc., but this is generally a play to the galleries. No one with his class eye open expects to get dividends without lying for them.

The truth in an individualist com

munity consists of a vast number of

small personal packages sealed up. Say some capitalists to a brother: "You, Morse, are a scoundrel; we are going to tell the truth about you," and they begin to hunt for some one päcket. Then he replies: "I will tell the truth about you if you do," and he begins to hunt up another päcket. So they all run to cover. In a classdivided competitive individualism like ours, truth can never rise to higher dignity than this. In most cases, how ever, it is greater dignity not to tell. Alas, for my poor dignity. What is truth, Mr. Roosevelt? "It is that which makes for the interest of me and my friends and all the rest are malicious lies, without one particle of foundation," and there you are. But Socialism is itself truth; it is indeed realism; it is the end of the journey from metaphysics to the one common righteousness for all. The ethic of common labor alone redeems humanity. He who is working, thinking paying, speaking for Socialism is do ing all that one mortal man can do for truth, because he alone is engaged in the preparation of a society where truth is possible. Has it ever struck you that no general law can be worked out on an individual foundation Can I be always true to you without ever being untrue to anybody else? Th only thing that saves us from despair when we think of the foolishness of the literal doggedly truthful man is that in the life of the masses of the common people the truth lies waiting to be worked out by co-operation. This is the way, the truth and the life and upon this rock the world builds its church of the future.

There are some plain general truths that plainly will not be made amena-ble to individual logic, and all the other stated truths are the same. How far am I responsible for my own crimes and yours? When you try to tie this butterfly ego to your whipping post do you not find that he is broken up and that there is no butterfly left whip? When you try to separate him also from others, to place him on a pedestal, lo, a thousand bits of him are found sticking to all sorts and conditions of man.

The world mammoths are out to play. So great dailies allow the live news of the real world to go by eclipse and call upon all of us to gaze with eyeballs wonder-swollen upon the whizzing of the new Jumbos. Even America is not large enough when these go out to play. They must take the north pole and the orient and all Europe in, and obsequious governments, pioneers and presidents are al hurrying forward to be their track walkers. Oh, power, your name is money madness and murder!

The capitalists are of course neces sary to the running of the daily af fairs of this hand-fed world. How eagerly therefore I should go down to Times Square and beg them to forego their pleasures and stay at home to mind us. And if the whole crowd of them, like the hosts of Pharoah were to assemble in their charlots of iron for a few years off on an airsplitting expedition, what a wail should, but wouldn't, go up thru the their superintendence, subject to the perous, smiling, happy humanity would be standing at all the frontiers to re-

Cousin Jonathan is greater than charity berself in hiding a multitude of sins. Even John Bull, our severes critic, cannot count the successful con cealments of our barbarisms and hypocrisies. None but grand juries and safe, sane editors and the prudent officers who preside over the night pads in our police stations and the gentlemen who kindly hear our confessions (and the half was never told) could guess with what a vast, thick mantle the leprosy of the moral mid-dle class is concealed in this country. Yet sin sprouts and works up like an augur.

That well known and eminently Christian young lady who drove tack thru a boy's tongue for not telling the truth the other day, was tried and fined \$10 while you would blowing your nose. Justice can jump or fly or crawl or get paralysis to keep the paper. A small brained female you see, typical of the kind which takes moral charge of the youth of America, may think she understand what is truth telling, and of course it s because she doesn't that she is so minister of middle class righteousness You cannot make one stride in ethics without truth telling. However, the | ways to be?

#### Resumption Order Revoked. UNEMPLOYED MEETING. ST. LOUIS, Mar. 1.-The shop of

Where

A Mean mosting of the Unemployed will be held in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 54th St., Friday evening, March & Sel Flatiman and Thomas J. Lowis will apport.

### HINTS FOR THE WORKERS.

that one is tempted to indulge in poetry were it not that an injunction might follow the attempt.

A hint to the jobless: The bread lines are nearly all on the Bowery, Fifth avenue. Another tip: The residents on Fifth avenue vote for will tell us why. capitalism. Why should you?

The "Sun" is wrong. Gompers has not reversed the Supreme Court decision but enough Socialist votes will.

The railway brotherhoods have decided to slap Hughes on the wrist and tell him that they mean it, so there!

thru New York the other day on his Some workingmen of Philadelphia way back to Europe has been proesked for bread and will get it for nounced by the press insane. Why from one to five years in the pene Because, Indian-like, he exercises the tentiary. They should have joined the right of reticence. But some joker grafters who looted the capitol of millwho groomed him for his American ous as there is not so much danger travels taught him to say "America is in that. a great country", and he got it off like

> The best insurance against unemployment is to take out a policy in Sqcialism and induce others to do like

Taft says that only "God knows" what a starving man should do who can get no work. Now everybody knows that Taft knows nothing, the to an observing man it was unnecessary for him to confess it.

Socialism would not make all men equal and we don't want to square up with some Pittsburg millionaire anyway.

Marx has been dead more than twenty years, yet he speaks louder in America which he never saw than some of the men with presidential booms to nurse.

The name of the Speaker in Congress not only spells an instrument of war but means it for the workers if he becomes President.

A blind woman starving with her children is something she did not vote

### AGAINST UNITY MOTION. To the Editor of The Worker:—It seems to me that the object of De Leon's Na

tional Committee is already accomplished Already the locals and branches of our

party are doing almost nothing else but talking "Unity" instead of preparing for the greatest Socialist campaign that was

waged by the Socialists of America.

unity apostles, even in a large local, to get the comrades embrolled in heated disconsions and debates, so they will forget everything else, and I have observed that during the last two years or so such unity ongers and advocates began to creep into our party as the they were deliberately smuggled in by De Leon and his benchmen in order to break up the Socialist Party from within, after having falled to do is from without by slandering trickery at first, then by draging us into the I. W. W. scheme. The S. L. P. has discarded the policy of "boring from without" as far as policy of the policy of "boring from within" seems to be more promising and practical. The S. L. P. gang always held that the Socialist Party is composed of two elements—first, "fakirs and grafters" (leaders); second, "fools and freaks", who thrust the property of the p ignorance follow these "fakirs and graft-ers". They have tried to undo these fakirs by all sorts of lying inventions, character by all sorts or lying inventions, character-assassinations and the meanest sort of po-litical trickery. Nothing was too low, in or-der to "show up" these "grafting Socialists" to the goody-goodles. But this policy was not successful. The S. L. P. is bankrupt politically and morally. The professional dis-rupters are themselves disrupted, hopelessly and completely. And they are playing their last trump now. The "fakirs" and middle-class "business Socialists" became leaders and comrades who are being buttonholed and contraces who are being buttonnoise, and with whom secret conference are held, and the "freaks and fools" became Social-ist comrades who are appealed to now to unite with the Socialist comrades of the other "party" in the name of working-class etc Thre years ago the International Congress olution urging Socialist unity in al ountries. Kautaky resolutions, reactionary emigration policies, "armory builders", 'organized scabbery", "what's the matter "organized scabbery", "what's the matter with Eleman", "A. F. of L. agency", "labor fleutenants", etc.—all these "fundamental differences" have disappeared. They do not exist NOW, and even if they do exist, they are not VITAL enough to hinder the unification of the two Socialist parties. And both the "fakirs" (prominent com-rades) and the "freaks and sentimentalists" (rank and file) of our party take a large hite of the balt thrown at them: the one present unity resolutions, and the other this on the eye of a great presidential cam-paign and in the midet of an industrial and financial crisis, when all our energies paign and in the midet of an industrial and financial crisis, when all our energies should be directed to outside propaganda and organization. Could the capitalist class concect a more ingenious scheme to hamper and cripple us just now? The S. L. P. strategists must laugh in their sleeves. They do not want to unite with us (and we do not want to unite with us (and we do not want to unite with them) for any good or honest purpose. We differ in principle (for let them alone now and they will degenerate into an Anarchist group); we differ in methods, in spirit and temperament; and nothing but a scandalous divorce suit could be the result of this inalners and forced remarriage. Some of our well meaning and sentimental comrades reading this will perhaps say I am one of the "sore-heads", but I am not. It is not for personal reasons that I am so intensely opposed to any kind of affiliation with that bunch of superficial heroes of the mouth. I was never prominent enough to make it worth their while to malign of denounce me, more than was absolutely necessary on general principles. It is not personal hatred or a sonse of injury that prompts me to oppose unity with them. It is no conviction that we cannot work toegther in hermony. I know that as soon as we have united, we will have a party within the party, managed and controlled by De Leon: and when the break comes, as come it must and with the will take with him a bigger party than he now has or than he can hope to have by continuing where he now is. And that is precisely what is almed at with this more. Too may say what you will, this more. Too may say what you will, this more. Too may say what you will, this he had been to be reading and to break up. He destroyed the Knights of Leon; he

colldarity claus consc

Taft and graft rhyme so perfectly for, but it is a case of the "blind leading the blind" just the same. How did you vote?

The politicians are more anxious to get your vote just now than they are to give you work. A lemon will be

given the first jobless "freeman" who

OLD SAW. A Socialist? Why he is one who is

willing To fork out his penny and pocket your shilling.

NEW ONE A capitalist sweater is one who is ready

To rob you and ask you to vote for bis Teddy.

The Democrats want the small capitalists to own the industries and the Republicans want the large ones to own them. Both are agreed that the workers should not own them. Where do you come in? You don't. You stay out. "Me and my people" sounds like a

man afflicted with an abnormal cranium and when we learn that Roosevelt is the author of the phrase a second guess is unnecessary.

The shirker works the worker when the profits to him come.

And the worker shirks the shirker when he's put upon the bum.

So the crisis like the nicest game of faro works so well, That it gives the shirker heaven and the worker all the hell.

Socialism would use the child to develop all its faculties; capitalism abuses the child and stunts them.

In sending three workingmen sheed la an automobile to meet a bomb in-

tended for him, the Shah of Persia merely followed the custom of the Christian capitalists who send workers to war instead of going themselves. Class rule is the same whatever religious guise it may take on.

factions (see the "Industrial Worker"). I hold the S. L. P. elements to be insincere in this matter as in all other matters. This might seem irrational, but this conviction was gained by years of experience among them, and by closely watching and observing all their deeds since the split. And this unity business on their part just at this juncture culy serves to strengthen my conviction. I cannot believe that these of our prominent comrades who are now urging prominent comrades who are now urging minity are really in earnest about the whole thing. If seems incredible, and often I magine that perhaps it is only a shrewd political move. Maybe it is only strategy; but I know that most of us detest any kind of political moves and tricks, no matter how cleverly executed; and I appeal to all agreest and experienced comrades, be they of political moves and tricks, no matter how cleverly executed; and I appeal to all earnest and experienced commutes, be they 'Intellectuals' or 'profetarians', those who have borne the brunt of the battle darling the last nine years; those who have profited by strife and struggle, those who are not only well meaning, but practical and sensible—I appeal to them to make an end to this unity farce. Do not be missed by sentiments and phrases. Tell our 'leaders' in plain language that you will not be sold out; tall them that they might be good fellows but bad musicians, and that you will refuse to dance according to their fellows but bnd musicians, and that you will refuse to dance according to their music. There is too much at stake. It costs us money, energy, health, and life to make the Socialist Party a power and a factor. The party that we have built up is based on solid ground. It has survived all treschery, and will survive all obstacles and enemies, because our methods of propagnada and organization, our tactics, are the right ones. We have no apologies to make Courades, rise in your might and call a hait on those who for some reason or other wish to drag us down in the mire again. Do not let us undo the work accomplished thru nine years' work and sacrifice. Nothing but rain and disaster can follow the forced union with what was once a Social.

N. S. REICHENTHAL N. S. REICHENTHAL.

[Note.—It goes without saying that the
Editor of The Worker desires to exercise
no censorable over the expression of opinion by correspondents. He must, however,
comment upon one point in this letter.
Comrade Reichenthal speaks of secret
conferences' between some unnamed "leadere" of the two parties. If he knows of any
such secret conferences he ought, we thisk,
to make a definite statement of the facts,
not a vague allusion which may give rise
to injurious suspicions. For ourselves, we
have made some effort to discover whether
any such secret conferences have been held

### A CARD FROM W. J. GHENT.

A CARD FROM W. J. GHENT.

To the Editor of The Worker:—When Moses Oppenheimer speaks of me as a lieutenant of any man in the Socialist movement, he deliberately charges what he knows to be untrue, He and I have known each other for some 15 years. Few men know hetter than he knows, the indicrous absurdity of such a charge. Moreover, it directly contradicts the expressions regarding me made by him in the first December meeting of the General Committee. It is untered at this time solely for factional purposes, and if will deceive no one whose opinion is of any value. I have been in the working-class movement for a good many rears, and I shall always be sereally conopinion is of any value. Lave been in the working-class movement for a good many rears, and I shall always be serenely content to have my record for disinterested ness of motive and for independence of control by any man or act of men compare with that of Moses Openhelmer.—Tours for Socialism.

W. J. GHLEME.

### AN OFFENSIVE DISTINCTION If an enterprising burglar cracks your quiet

vital spot: If he falls to make a get-away his shrift is

very short,
And he gets a cold reception when he

comes before the court,

Then it's, "Stand forth, William Sykes!

For the blood that you have shed

You are sentenced to be dangled by the
neck till you are dead!"

A common malefactor, devoid of influence,

He is guilty, proven guilty, of a cr

offense. enterprising banker plays a safer sort

of game,
If he takes your hard-carned money and
juggles with the same—
If he comes a sudden cropper, and appears
before the court,
The greeting that they give him is of quite
another sort

another sort.
Then it's "Howdy, Mr. Bauker! You are looking well to-day!"
And his Honor waits indulgently to hear what he may say.
And counsel for defendant pleads, in carry confidence.

By Gustavus Myers.

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

PART II. The Great Land Fortunes. (Copyright by Gustavus Myers, 1907.)

CHAPTER IV. THE RAMIFICATIONS OF THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

Astor flourished at that precise time when the traders and landowners, flushed with revenues, reached out for the creation and control of the highly important business of professionally dealing in money, and of dictating, personally and directly, what the supply of the people's money should be.

This signalized the next step in the aggrandizement of individual fortunes. The few who could center in themselves, by grace of Government, the banking and manipulation of the people's money and the restricting or inlating of money issues, were immediately vested with an extraordinary power. It was a sovereign power at once coercive and proscriptive, and a nighty instrument for transferring the produce of the many to a small and exclusive coterie. Not merely over the labor of the whole working class did this gripping process extend, but its es were severely felt by that large part of the landowning and trading class which was excluded from holding the same privileges. banker became the master of the master. In that fierce pervading competitive strife, the banks were the final exploiters. Sparsely organized and tholy unprotected, the worker was in the complete power of the trader, manufacturer and landowner; in turn, such of these divisions of the propertied class as were not themselves sharers in the ownership of banks were at the mercy of the banking institutions.

Banks and Their Power.

At any time, upon some pretext or other, the banks could arbitrarily refuse the latter class credit or acco modation, or harass its victims in other ways equally as destructive. As business was largely done in expectaredit, as it is now, this was a serious, often a desperate blow to the lagging or embarrassed brothers in trade. Banks were virtually empowered by law to ruin or enrich any individual or set of dividuals. As the banks were then founded and owned by men who were themselves traders or landholders, this power was crushingly used against mpetitors. Armed with the strong power of law, a power subject to the backing of the whole armed force be-hind law, the banks overawed the mercantile world, thrived on the industry, misfortune or ruin of others, and swayed politics and elections. The oaned money to themselves at an absurdly low rate of interest. But for loans of money to all others they demanded a high rate of interest which, in periods of commercial dis-Nominally banks were restricted to a overwhelmed the borrowers. certain standard rate of interest; but various subterfuges they easily evaded these provisions and exacted usurious rates.

These, however, were far from be ing the worst features. The most inat of their great privileges was that of playing fast and loose with the money confidingly entrusted to their care by a swarm of depositors who ther worked for it, or for the matter of that, often stole it; bankers, like wnbrokers, ask no questions. st remarkable of their vested powas that of manufacturing m The industrial manufacturer could not make goods unless he had the plant, the raw material and the labor. But mists, could transmute siry nothing into bank-note money, and then force, by law, its acceptance. The lone trader or landholder unsupported by a partnership with Law could not fabricate money. But let trader and land-holder band in a company, incorporate, entity called a legislature to grant them a certain bit of paper styled a charter, and lo! they were instantly transformed into money manufactur-

A Mandate to Prey.

The simple mandate of law was sufon the whole world outside of their armed circle. With this scrap of they could go forth on the high mmerce and over the farms and drag in, by the devious, absorbent processes of the banking system, a great part of the wealth created by taxation, so was it with the burdens of this system; they fell largely upon the worker, whether in the shop or on the farm. When the business man and the landowner were compelled to pay exorbitant rates of interest they but apparently had to meet the demands. What these classes really did was to throw the whole of these extra impositions upon the working class in the form of increased prices for necessaries and merchandise and in augmented rents. taxation, so was it with the burden;

But how were these state govern thorizations, called charters, to ined? Did not the Federal Con be obtained? Did not the Federal Con-stitution prohibit States from giving the right to banks to issue money? Were not private money factories specifically barred by that clause of the Constitution which declared that no State "shall doin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold

or silver a tender in payment of

debts?

Here, again, the power of class domination of government came into compelling effect. The onward sweep of the trading class was not to be balked by such a triffing obstacle as a Constitutional provision. At all times when the Constitution has stood in the way of commercial aims it has been abrogated, not by repeal nor violent overthrow but by the effective expedient of judicial interpretation. The trading class demanded State created banks with power of issuing money; and, as the courts have invariably in the long run responded to, and represented, the interests and decrees of the dominant class, a decision quickly forthcoming n this case to the effect that "bills". credit" were not meant to cover anknotes. Thas was a new and surplising construction; but judicial decision and precedent made it virtually law, and law a thousandfold more bluding than any Constitutional insertion.

Courts and Constitution. The trading class had already learned the importance of the principle that while it was essential to control lawmaking bodies, it was imperative to have as their auxiliary the bodies which interpreted law. To a large extent the United States since then has lived not under legislative-made law. but under a purely separate and extraneous form of law which has superseded the legislative product, namely, court law. Altho nowhere in the United States Constitution is there even the suggestion that courts shall make law, yet this past century and more they have been gradually build-ing up a formidable code of interpretawhich substantially ranks as the most commanding kind of law. And these interpretations have, on the whole, consistently followed, and kept pace with the changing interests of the dominant class, whether traders, slaveholders, or the present trusts.

This decision of the august courts opened the way for the greatest orgy of corruption and the most stupendous frauds. In New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and other States a continuous rush to get bank charters ensued. Most of the Legislatures were composed of men who, while perhaps, not innately corrupt, were easily seduced by the corrupt temptations held out by the traders. There was a deep-seated hostility in many parts of the country on the part of the middling tradesmen the shopkeepers and the petty mer-chants—to any laws which would increase the power and the privileges of the superior traders and the landown-Among the masses of workers, ers. most of whom were, however, disfran chised, any attempt to vest the rich with new privileges, was received with the bitterest resentment. But the Legislatures were approachable; some members who were put there by the rich families needed only the word as to how they should vote, while others, representing both urban and rural communities, were swaved by bribes By one means or another the traders and landholders gripped the various Legislatures into doing that which was

Impediments Hurled Aside.

Omitting the records of other States a few sallent facts as to what took place in New York State will suffice to give a clear idea of some of the methods of the trading class in pressing forward their conquests, in hurling lic opinion or law, and in creating new laws which fully satisfied their extending plans of a ramification of profitproducing interests. If forethought, an ungwerving aim and singleness of execution mean anything, then there was something sternly impressive in the way in which this rising capitalist class went forward to snatch what it sought and what it believed to be fudispensable to its plans. There was no as to niceties of methods; the end in view was all that counted; so long as that was attained, the means used were considered paltry side-issues. tinction of action between the worldold propertied classes and the contendoletariat; for whereas the one have always campaigned irrespective of law and particularly by bribery, intimidation, repression and force, the working class has had to confine its movement strictly to the narrow range of laws which wer expressly prepared against it and the slightest violation of which has called forth the summary execution of a society ruled actually ertied classes which themselves set at defiance all law.

The chartered monopoly held by the traders who controlled the United States Bank was not accepted passively by the rest of the commercial class. who themselves wanted financial engines of the same character. The doctrine of state's rights served the purpose of these excluded capitalists as well as it did the siaveholders.

The states began a course of reeling out bank charters. By 1739 New York City had one bank, the Bank of New York: this admixed the terrorism of trade and politics so overtly that pre-

sently an opposition application for a charter showed up. This solitary bank was run by some of the old landowning families who fully understood the danger involved in the triumph of the democratic ideas represented by Jeffer son; a danger far overestimated, however since win as democratic princi-ples did, the propertied class continued victorious march, for the simple reason that property was able to divert manhood suffrage to its own ac count, and to aggrandize itself still further on the ruins of every subse bourgeois reform expedient What the deluded masses, for the most part, of that period could not comprenend was that they who hold the possession of the economic resources wil indubitably sway the politics of a country, until such time as the proletariat, no longer divided but thoroly conscious, organized, and aggressive will avail itself of its majority vote to transfer the powers of government to Itself The Bank of New York injected itself virulently into politics and fought the spread of democratic ideas with sordid but effective weapons. If a merchant dared support what it denounced is heretical doctrines, the bank at once blacklisted him by rejecting his notes when he needed cash most.

The Frauds Begin.

It was now that Aaron Burr, that adroit leader of the opposition party, stepped in. Seconded or instigated by certain traders he set out to get one of those useful and invaluable bank charters for his backers. The explanation of how he accomplished the act is thus given: Taking advantage of the epidemic of yellow fever then deso lating New York City, he, with much preliminary of philanthropic motives introduced a bill for the apparent beneficent purpose of diminishing the future possibility of the disease by incorporating a company, called the Manhattan Company, to supply pure wholesome water. Supposing that the charter, granted nothing more than this, the explanation goes on, the Legislature passed the bill, and was most painfully surprised and shocked when the fact came out that the mea sure had been so deftly drawn, that it, in fact, granted an unlimited charter, conferring banking powers on the company. 1 This explanation is probably shal-

low and deficent. It is much more likely that bribery was resorted to considering the fact that the granting of every successive bank charter was invariably accompanied by bribery. Six years later the Mercantile Bank received a charter for a thirteen years period-a charter which, it was openly charged by certain members of the Assembly, was secured by bribery. charges were substantially proved by the testimony before a legis ative investigating committee. 1811 the Mechanic's Bank was chartered with a time limit under circumstances indicating bribery. Indeed, so often was bribing done and so pronounced were charges of corruption at frequent sessions of the Legislature, that in 1812, the Assembly, in an heroic spasu of impressive virtue, passed a resolu tion compelling each member to pledge himself that he had neither taken, nor would take, "any reward or profit, direct or indirect, for any vote on any measure." This resolution was pal pably intended to blind the public; for, in this identical year, the Bank of America received a charter amid charges of flagrant corruption. One Assemblyman declared under oath that he had been offered the sum of \$500. "besides, a handsome present for his vote." \* All of the banks, except the Manhattan, had limited charters; measures for the renewal of these were practically all put thru by bribery. Thus in 1818 the charter of the Mer chant's Bank was renewed until 1832, and renewed after that. The passag of the Chemical Bank (that staid and most eminently respectable and solid New York institution of to-day) was accomplished by bribery. The Chemical Bank was an outgrowth of the Chemical Manufacturing Company, the plant and business of which were ight expressly as an excuse to get a banking auxiliary. The Goelet prothers were among the founders o this bank. In fact, many of the great landed fortunes were inseparably asso clated with the frauds of the banking system; money from land was used to bribe legislatures, and money made from the banks was employed in buying more land. The promoters of the Chemical Bank set aside a considerable sum of money and \$50,000 in stock for the bribery fund. ' No sooner had it received its charter than it began to turn out reams of paper money, based upon to its employees as well as distributing it generally. So year after year the bribery went on industriously, without

cessation. Bribery a Crime In Name Only. Were the bribers ever punished, their illicitly gotten charters declared forfeited and themselves placed under the ban of viruous Society? Far, very far, from it. The men who did the bribling were of the very pinnacle of social power, elegancy and position, or quickly leaped to that height by reason

'Hammond's "Political History of the State of New York", 1:129-130. Journal of the Senate and Assembly 1805; 351 and 399.

\* Ibid, 1812; 134. \* Journal of the Senate and Assembly,

1812: 250-260.
\* "The members [of the Legislature] themselves sometimes participated in the enefits growing out of charters created by henefits growing out of charters created by their own votes; \* \* If ten banks were chartered at one session, twenty must be chartered the next, and thirty the next. The cormorants could never be gauged. If at one session you bought off a pack of greedy lobby agents \* \* they returned with increased numbers and more voracious appetite."—Hammond, il : 447-48. \* Journal of the Renate, 1224 : 1337-1355.

THE SOCIALIST DRIFT.

restoration to the workers of all the be controlled by workingmen and will ndustries which centuries of progress have given to mankind. The industries of the United States have passed into the hands of capitalists who withhold them from the workers unless the latter consent to give most of the wealth they produce to the owning class. This class ownership of industries means possession of the food supply of a nation and confers tremendous power on the class so favored. From this capitalist ownership of industrial plants flows a mass of evils that grow more acute as property is concentrated. Accompanying the creation of the greatest fortunes the world has ever seen, grows also the poverty, misery and general distress of the useful members of society. A rich woman may buy a degenerate Hungarian count for \$5,000,000, while hungry men are clubbed in the streets for asking for work. An aristocratic pug dog brings \$1,000 in the market and a New Jersey judge solemnly affirms that a poor man's child is not worth more than one dollar at the most.

#### Class Distinctions.

'This estimate of the rich poodle and the poor child is an expression of the class distinctions that come of the class control of industry. They could not exist if industry was operated for human welfare. They are inevitable where industry is the property of a few men whose only desire is to extract as large profits as possible from their wage laborers. They deprive the child of intellectual and physical development because the child can be bought for less in the market than strong men. They displace the adult workers with the machine because the machine rever strikes and it adds to the capitalists' bank account. They control governments because they must possess the political, police and military powers to guarantee their privileges. They use these also to conquer new territory and establish their system of robbery all over the world. They add to their industrial power and back it up by control of political parties, presidents, governors, legislators, judges, sheriffs, etc.

The capitalist class is an all powerful class, but at one point it is weak. It is forced to ask the support of the working class in every political campaign. Unless the capitalists get the workers' votes they cannot get the workers' products. If the workers mass their voting strength for themselves and turn out the capitalist parties the workers will control the political, the police and the military powers. these powers in the possession of the working class the day of capitalist rule

families of the present were deeply in-

volved in the perpetration of all of

those continuous frauds and crimes-

Peter Goelet and his sons Peter P. and

Robert, for instance, and Jacob Loril-

lard, who, for many years, was presi-

dent of the Mechanic's Bank. No stig-

ma attached to these wealth-graspers.

Their success as possessors of riches at

once, by the automatic processes of a

society which enthrones wealth, ele-

vated them to be commanding person-

ages in trade, politics, orthodoxy and

the highest social sphe: The cropped

convict, released from prison, was fol-

lowed everywhere by the jeers and

branding of a society which gloated over his downfall and which forever

reminded him of his infamy. But the

men who waded on to wealth thru the

muck of base practises and by means

of crimes a million-fold more insidious

and dangerous than the slip of the

convict, were not only honored as lead-ing citzens, but they became the ex-

tolled dictators of that trading society

which made fashions, customs and

Society As Constituted.

It was a society essentially built

upon money; consequently he who was

devterous enough to get away with the

spoils, experienced no difficulty in es-

tablishing his place among the elect

and annointed. His frauds were for-

gotten or ignored; only the fact that

he was a rich man was rememoered.

And yet, what is more natural than to

seek and accept the obelsance lavished

upon property, in a scheme of society

ing power? In the rude centuries pre-

viously mankind exalted physical

prowess; he who had the greatest strength and wielded the deftest

strokes became victor of the judicial

combat and gathered in laurels and

property. But now we have arrived at

supplants the cunning of muscle;

bribery takes the place of brawn; the

contestants fight with statutes instead

of swords. And this newer plan, which

some have decried as degenerate, is a

great advance over the old, for thereby

in personal quarrels at least, and that

cunning of mind which has held sway.

(To be continued.)

Prosperity.

"A large lot of 'Teddy bears' and a full line of 'fool dinner pails'. Will sell at a bargain. I need the money.

Care Rerublican Headonar

IMA SUCKER.

cago paper:

The following ad appears in a Chi-

qualities charged with the

is the first evidence of the reign

has brute force been legally abandone

time when the cunning of mind

of their wealth. They were among the THE SOCIALIST IMPERATIVE. foremost landholders and traders of It was not Lubbock or Taylor or the day, who, by these and a wide radius of similar means, amassed or greatly increased wealth already accumulated. The ancestors of some of the most conspicuous multi-millionaire

problems and as it develops, its social processes impress themselves on the consciousness of those living within it. These problems call for new ethical concepts and the moral codes of a past epoch will not serve. The problems that confront modern

society are not those which faced the Syrian village of two thousand years ago, and the ethics that sprang out of the social life of the Syrian village will not meet the social needs of the twentieth century. Quite as useless to-day are the Kantian Intuitional ethics, which reproduce medieval theology, with some bourgeois modifica-

The ethics of modern Socialism are not taken either from the preserved literature of ancient peoples, or the befuddled consciousness of eighteenth century philosophers; they have their roots in the world of economic reality. They grow out of the present needs of an exploited working class. The formula of their imperative reads: "Act so that all thy needs shall rethat labors, and the furtherance of the evolutionary process which gave it birth and which at this moment urges it on to certain victory."-Arthur Mor-

To the Editor of The Worker:-- I wish to make an emphatic protest against the printing in The Worker of articles, the writing of which is obviously for the sole purpose of "Internal Propaganda", by cer

It is high time for the Socialist Party to shake itself loose from the self-appointed leaders of subsidiary organizations and to run itself in the democratic manner in which it is supposed to be organized. Cut out this constant discussion of individuals and give free reigs to the discussion of or demerits of the propounders.

For example, it is perfectly possible to discuss the advisability of a Socialist advocating the election of one Gompers presi dent of the A. F. of L. without branding some one a "fakir" and going into the his-tory of all the other fool things he has done; or to show the danger of forming an

mind, which from a low order, will universally develop noble and supergood of the human race and that alone.

Socialism has for its object the is over. The law-making bodies will respond to the interests of workingmen.

But these powers are to be won as means to an end-the end of capitalism and the beginning of an age in which the workers will be free in the use of industry for human welfare. Iudustry must be made public property and managed under the popular control of the workers. The great industries are too large and complicated to be owned by a few men. They are the framework of the new co-operative society that will succeed to the capitalist sweatshops and factory hells. They are now great co-operative plants operated for private profit; they will become public property operated for the welfare of all.

This is the aim of political action by the workers. The Socialist Party gathers to its fold all the workers who understand that this is the great mission of their class. The Socialist workingman understands that the industrial drift is in that direction and prepares for the great change. When the change comes it will enable the workers to transform the industries into healthful places for useful work and give them a voice in determining the conditions under which they totl. go to the producers and the bond ellpper and capitalist shall also earn their living as others do.

### A Great Change Coming.

Society is on the eve of great changes Capitalists are panic stricken, workers are unemployed, small business is be ing crushed, the trusts are gathering strength, the bread lines increase, the courts strike labor heavy blows and a meddling fool, impressed with his own importance, sits in the executive chair at Washington. Out of this seething mass of contradictions the patient Socialist workingmen alone point the way to freedom and plenty. They know that for the working class no question is settled until all the machinery of wealth production is owned and operated as the public property of society. long as it is privately owned the capitalists will rule and the workers will suffer. Cheap money, reform taxation or trust regulation will not change things for the better. Socialism alone is worthy of all the efforts and sacrifices that the working class is capable of making. The working class can and will shape history. is now gathering its strength for the great struggles with capitalist power. The coming campaign will vindicate its right as a great social force and by the conduct of its struggles it will prove itself superior to the political debauchees who hold power to-day.

Spencer, but Marx, who proclaimed the onomic and social origin of all moral beliefs and ethical codes. Every new economic system brings with it new

### ONE FOR THE EDITOR.

tain individuals, or group of individuals, bent upon building up a following for themselves within the party.

done; or to show the danger of forming an organization to proletarianize the Socialist movement, without showing personal venom toward certain commades.

It is this sort of thing which has in the past and is still breeding dissension and division in the Socialist movement. It is this which constitutes the sum total of argument against a unified Socialist Party loady. Certain so-called leaders (without whom the movement might cease to existicial that they can't work with others who in times past have in discussion, so far forgotten themselves as to cast the Rar-Sinister at their opponent, rather than at his argument.

O comrades: Comrades: Comrades: For God's sake eliminate the great I and the you are another, from the discussion of party affairs. We are all giving too much of our lives and substance to the upballing of the working class, to allow it to be wasted thru our own consummate egotism. Let us have a paper which one can either this paper which one can either the stance a paper which one can either the stance a paper which one can either this paper than the same a paper which one can either this paper than the same a paper which one can either this paper than the same a paper which one can either this paper than the same are same than the same are same the same and the same and

edit it with the scissors.

I hope that some member of two two feel inclined to

SOCIALIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Why They Are Necessary and What They Should Strive to Accomplish.

The capitalist class has control of | make use of the best that there is in all the means whereby knowledge is lisseminated. They dominate and control the universities, the churches, the schools and the press. They spread knowledge which is favorable to their class rule in order that the system whereby they profit may be perpetuated. They suppress the truth and spread misrepresentation and faise-

In the schools the children are

aught only those things they may safely know in order to grow up to be good, patriotic American citizens who respect the flag and the institutions of our country" and the capitalist's divine right to loot the people. They hold up to them as models, as examples that they should follow, the successful men of our time, whose chief and perhaps only success has been in amassing fortunes or serving as pliant and corrupt tools for the ruling class, such illustrations and high-minded men as Carnegie, Depew and

The children are specially trained to be good, faithful servants for their masters. If a boy comes late the teacher tells him, "You must learn to be prompt. When you leave school and go to work no employer will keep you if you come late habitually."

"Success," the teacher says, "can only be won by hard work. Show your employer that you have his interests at heart. Work overtime without extra pay to show your faithfulness to him. Never look up at the clock as if you are anxious that your workday should be over. Obey your superiors

Implicitly." Business men and politicians are in vited to address graduates. This is the sum and substance of which they all say: "Look at me. I'm a succes Don't I look prosperous? How did it all happen? I worked hard. I was faithful to my employers. I was thrifty. I saved my money (and other people's too). I went into business. I used my energy and ability in the right way. I was careful to select good employees (and underpay them) prospered and here I am. Go thou and do likewise."

Most of the school histories give a large part of their space to glowing accounts of the nation's wars-the glorious victories achieved by our country. "We have been victorious in every war we have fought! We can lick any nation on the face of the earth! The army and navy forever," The histories do not say that most of the wars were in the interests of either the whole or portions of the capitalist class and that workingmen did the fighting.

In studying geography the chil-

dren are taught what a great and prosperous nation we are. duce more cotton than any other country in the world! We raise more to bacco than any other country in the world! Our country has wonderful natural resources. Cotton, tobacco, coal, iron, oil, gold, silver, copperwondrous wealth! They are not told that prosperity means prosperity for the capitalists only. They are not told that the cotton is stained with blood of innocent child slaves. They are not told that all the land, the rail roads and the wonderful natural resources of our country are socially necessary and should therefore be so cially owned and administered. Woe unto the teacher who is so reckless as to tell the children such things. "But," some practical, hard-headed Socialist may ask, "why is it neecssary for Socialists to trespass upon the domain of the public school? A child has no vote. Let ther clone until they are old enough to be personally interested in the affair of the world and then preach Spelalicm to them." That is a very sad mictake. What children learn during their early years when their plastic and minds are receptive and plastic and can be easily molded generally determines what manner of men or wo-men they are going to be. If a very young sapling shows a tendency to row crooked you may make it grow straight. It bends without breaking. It is impossible to straighten the trunk

may break. It is necessary then for Socialists to strive to do two things, viz.; to counteract the influence of the schools, churches and synngogs, to tear down the structure of fulsehood that is be ing carefully built up and to build up in its place a sound, noble structure by teaching the truth.

or a branch of a sturdy old tree. It

How is this to be done? Our Socialist theory teaches us that the present educational system is not the result of happy accident. It has evolved in harmony with the evolution of society As the forces of evolution carry society forward in the direction of Socialism. our equentional system will also evolve in that direction. In the meantime, during the transition period we must

strive to appeal to the feelings and imagination of the child. Teach him songs, poems and stories. Show him pictures. Select such material as will later inspire him to enlist his efforts In social service. When you have done that you have laid the groundw for the inculcation of Socialist ideals and principles. There are many men and women t day who are earnestly and fervently patriotic in the bourgeois sense. The Star Spangled Banner' makes them thrill with emotion. They will shed tears over the story of "the true-heart-

modern education, shaping it somewhat to suit our aims. The chief dif-

ference between a Socialist school and

an ordinary public school should be in

the material that is used. We she

ed lad who left his sweetheart to obey his country's call, and died while try ing to save the colors." Every Socialist knows that all these stories and songs are some of the means that the ruling class uses to cultivate a feeling of national patriotism, and that so long as such a feeling exists among many people their supremacy is safe.

In a Socialist school a feeling of international patriotism will be arous The children will be made to feel that the workingmen of all nations are brothers. They have a common enemy -capitalism. They have a con aim-its overthrow. They have no interest in their master's quarrels over the division of the spolls. What beautiful stories and songs and poems can he written along these lines! Now let us consider another phase

of the question. A Socialist school, if conducted properly, should result in bringing a great deal of joy into the children's lives. Of course this prob-lem cannot be entirely solved as long as capitalism exists. Children of the workers will be compelled to leave school and go to work; they will be compelled to endure hunger and cold; they will be compelled to suffer from curable and preventable diseases as long as the cause of these evils, capitali m, exists. But something can be done now to make the children happy. In the public schools unfortu they are often scolded and nagged and punished. A Socialist school teacher was once reprimanded in the followin manner by a superior: "I notice that the boys are all anxious to get into your class. When boys are an to get into a certain teacher's class it shows that something is wrong. You're altogether too kind to them."

Many of the teachers are not in sympathy with the children. They lettle or nothing about each individua little or nothing about each child's home surroundings, a knowledge of which is indispensed teacher one noticed that a certain boy almost invariably fell asleep dur the reading lesson. Upon inquiry ab found that the poor little fellow slep every night on a push cart underness the Williamsburg Bridge. The noise of the traffic was not conducive to restra slumber and peaceful dreams. As-other teacher noticed that a certain boy came to school with dirty As it is within the province of the teacher to teach that "Cleanliness is next to Godliness", he made met note of the fact. A few days later mystery was explained. He saw the boy blacking boots after school.

In justice to the teachers it may be said that they themselves are good many instances in constant fear of their superiors and are obliged to put up with a great deal of petty

A sharp letter comes to the principal of a school from a superinte which the penmanship of the children is severely criticized. The principal, whose rating depends upon the judgment of the superintendent, qu calls a conference of his teachers t his manner betrays that he is very much frightened and agitated. Assuming the sharpness of tone displayed in the letter he "hauls the teachers over tne coals". They in turn go back to the class rooms and scold the child One great evil that a Socialist sch ought to correct is that of the hypo risy that shuts its eyes to the day and pitfalls that lie before a boy or girl who arrives at the age of pubert in total ignorance of his or her sexual nature. In the public schools this allimportant question is tabooed. The child is left to pick up its information in the gutter. How much misery results no one can estimate.

To sum up: Socialist schools he founded in as many places as pos-sible, to counteract the influences of the churches, synagors, and public schools. This is the negative side of the work. More important still is the positive side of appealing to the children's heart and imaginations and teaching them how to live. Working class children should have working class hearts and minds.

A TEACHER

ter of prohibiting the printing of personal vinification before the General Committee. F. W. WEST.

Leonle, N.Y.

Those—The Editor would find great personal confort in shutting out all communications, for he finds himself all the time between the devil and the deep sea—now accused of playing censor and dictator for rejecting certain communications, now charged with founciting discord by printing others far less objectionable. We join with Comrade West in-wishing that correspondents would refrain from using phrases that may be offensive and also that they would cultivate brevity—Ed.]

-You can't pick up the papers any lay without reading of soldiers being ordered out somewhere to shoot down where struggling for improved con-Capitalism's way of settling ikes is to settle the strikers. Bris-

A Valentine for the Workers. MT. VERNON, N. Y., Feb. 20.-Three hundred workingmen in this place had their hearts gladdened by the receipt

of the following valentine: "February, 14, 1908. "This factory will NOT RESUME OPERATION next Monday and will remain closed until further notice. "THE MAUSER MFG. CO."

It would be appropriate if on the First of April they should receive com-munications from the Republican and Democratic parties asking for theb

-Does your grocer subs The WorkerTHE LABOR MOVEMENT

Dr. Victor S. Clark of Washington, who has been requested by President welt to visit Canada to investigate the operation of the industrial es act, states that the governit has decided to pass legislation of a conciliatory nature which will the effect of settling trade disputes by a board of arbitration along lines of the Canadian disputes act. One more attempt to repeal the class

### Beck Warns the A. F. of L.

James M. Beck, general counsel of he American Anti-Boycott Associaunder whose direction injuneas have been obtained in the federal rts against the American Fêderation of Labor, states with reference to the editorial of Samuel Gompers in e current "Federationist":
"The Supreme Court needs no de-

feuse from Mr. Gompers' attacks. 'The dure may, as he says, be medieval and its economics antiquated, but its ent decision in the Danbury hat was at least based upon the constitution of the United States, which guarantees liberty of contract,

"Mr. Gompers has so far yielded to the authority of law as to drop the air' list from the columns of the "Federationist', but we are not deceived by this concession. We know boycott can be pushed secretly as well as openly, by innuendo as by direct order, and that there can be no complete remedy until the U States enjoins the federation complete remedy until the United maintaining boycotts against the interstate sale and shipment of commer-

A provisional agreement looking to settlement of the strike of the building and allied engineers along the Tyne was reached last week. At a meeting of representatives of employers and labor representatives terms were reached, both sides promising to recommend the acceptance of the findings to their respective bodies. The strike of shipbuilders on the Tyne of February the strikers had been joined by the allied engineers, who voted by an overwhelming majority against a reduction in wages.

Scarcely had the announcement from New Orleans that union men had been indicted under the Sherman net than news came from Wash ington-that the same act would be amended so as to be less burdensome to the railroads. As no railroads have been injured yet this news means that the corporations are not to be molested at all. This should be cheering news to union men who believe this is not a class government.

### Roosevelt Refuses Pardon.

President Roosevelt has refused pardons in the cases of P. D. Lenihau. M. J. Plunkett, Joseph Shannon, William Cutts, and A. E. Edwards, members of a labor union, convicted some menths ago of violation of an injune tion issued by a United States circuit judge enjoining them and others from interfering with the operation and business of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co. at Butte, Mont. The penalties imposed were from three to four months' haprisonment, and in some cases small fines. Roosevelt did enough to give his reasons for refus-ing to pardon the men. Yet some disinguished men in the trade unions ill insist that Roosevelt is their

In Winnipeg, Manitoba, an oldparty politician can still be inveigled into addressing a labor meeting. British Columbia passed thru that stage of the game nearly five years ago.

The miners of Alaska have another weekly paper to voice and defend their initrests. The new paper, which appears at Tanana, sails under the name of "The Miners' Union Bulletin". The The new paper, which appaper is needed in that district as the miners have a powerful group of cap-

In 1896 there was little or no legislation in New Zealand to protect 32,387 factory operatives. Then the operatives commenced to join unions, and now there is some protective legislation and their numbers have in-

The Alberta executive of the Donfinion Trades and Labor Congress is urg-ing upon the Alberta Government the necessity of adopting the labor legislation of British Columbia, secured by the Socialist members, Messrs. Hawthornthwalte, Williams and McInnis. Organized labor in Alberta is on the right road, and that they may soon control the law-making powers is the lat a February election. Last February

the suffering millions: "Don't ceding November, as there is little to you the suffering millions: "Don't ceding November, as there is little to you the suffering millions: "Don't ceding November, as there is little to you the beauty of the beauty that the suffering millions to be a suffering millions."

that you need courage and coolhead-edness. Why denounce men like Rockefeller, Morgan, and Carnegie They were energetic, thrifty men who took advantage of opportunities." ought to satisfy the mollycoddles who imagine that an empty stomach is something to worry about.

### Proposed Labor Party.

The Cleveland Trades and Labor Council has voted to submit the proposed organization of a labor party, against which Samuel Gompers has advised to a vote of the union men of that city. It is claimed that it will spread thru the country, embracing at once the American Federation of Labor's 2,000,000 men, the National Farmers' Union, with 1,000,000 men; the Socialist Party, with 500,000 voters; the American Society of Equity, with 100,000, and unattached unions with another million members.

It is declared the campaign has been carried on quietly, and a hundred cities are in line now. Objection to recent Supreme Court decisions has fanned the flame, and the resolutions demand a general convention by the federation, failing which Cleveland will call a convention to meet there on July. The Socialist Party is mentioned, of course, without the consent of the party.

According to the report of the Registrar for Friendly Societies and Trade Unions, there are 23 unions in Queensland registered, 20 of these being wage-earners' and the other three employers' unions. The membership returns, the Registrar says, are not reliable; but probably exceeded 7,750 at the end of 1906, and over 4,000 of this number belong to the Australian

A Farm and Bush Workers' Union has been organized in New South Australia. The union starts with 1,100 members, and will establish headquarters at Albury. The union announces its intention of publishing a labor journal and to "secure social justice thru political action"

The New York "Sun" reprints, in its editorial column, an unfair list from the "Plano and Organ Workers" nal, and urges legal proceedings against the union for violating the decision of the Supreme Court. The "Sun" is one of the most active capitalist journals in the crusade to crush the unions.

Charles A. Stillings will not be restored to duty as Public Printer. W. S. Rossiter has communicated some of his findings to the President, and these are said to substantiate the charges which resulted in the suspension of

The strike of the machinists of the Eric Railroad was settled last week. The men returned to work on March 10 per cent cut in the day scale and the company abolishes piecework. The company wins in the fight for an open shop by an agreement that it shall reinstate only such men as it wants.

The strike of the Cuban cigarmakers at Havana is still on. Cities in other parts of the Island are offering Induce ments to the manufacturers to move their shops from Havana and some are accepting the offers.

### Hopp's New Theater.

Julius Hopp announces that he has tented the theatre at 15-17 East Third street, near Third avenue, for the purpose of presenting three one-act Socialist plays, on Friday evening, Mar. 27 and plays will be "The Moral Demand", a satire (from the German), by Otto Erich Hartleben, "The Dolls" Julius Hopp and a new play by Clara Ruge, the title of which will be announced later.

Tickets cost 25 and 50 cents. Organizations wishing to raise funds can arrange whereby 50 per cent of the money collected for tickets they sell, can be retained by them for any pur-pose they desire. By this means the theatre can be used us a means of raising funds for the Socialist movement as well as for the dissemination of Socialist ideas.

On Saturday, Mar. 28, at 10.30 a. m., a special performance will be given for children of the Socialist Sunday Schools of New York. "The Dolls" and a musical program will be given. Admission 10 cents for children; 25 cents for adults. There will be pro-fessional players. Tickets for all performances can be had from Julius Hopp, 131 West Twenty-third street, and organizations can address him for information regarding benefits accord-

### Socialist Vote in Philadelphia.

The Socialist vote in Philadelphia. at the municipal elections on Feb. 18, yas as follows:—Chas, Schi for Cky fine of 100 francs.

Solicitor, 3,804; John P. Clark for has to endure a very uncomfortable and the solicitor.

2704: Sam Sadler for has to endure a very uncomfortable and the solicitor. A fleutenant, who rate ever polied by the Social'st Party wish of their comrades in British Col-umbia. November, 1907, our candidate for State Treasurer received 3,925 votes.

Ye usually fall off considerably in the New York

### INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Russia.

romantie story Kielce, in Russian Poland, concerning the rescue of two girls from the police by their comrades of the Socialist Party. The girls were on their way to the courts to be tried, and at the place where the rescue was effected were both police and military barracks. As soon as it became known had occurred the street was lined with soldiers, but no trace of the two girls has since been found.

The Social Democratic Party of Russia has passed a resolution in line with the recommendation of the Stuttgart resolution concerning the relation of the party to the trades unions, advocating the promotion of the closest possible intercourse between the two. Further, in consideration of the repressive measures aiming to destroy all labor organizations, all efforts should be directed to building up such organizations and making them capable of resistance.

The surgeon in charge at the fortress of Sts. Peter and Paul, where Nicholas Tschatkovsky is confined, has been instructed to examine the prisoner with the view to deciding whether or not he shall be visited by two specialists to determine the actunl state of his health.

A military court last week condemned to death seven of the terrorists charged with complicity in a plot to kill Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholajevitch and Minister of Justice Chtcheglovitoff. Three others were sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor. Among those sentenced to death is Calvino, who was said to be the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Vita" of Rome and "Tempo" of Milan. The Italian Embassy got a special attorney for him, but he spurned the embassy's assistance, saying he wished to share the fate of his comrades. Before being executed it was discovered that Calvino was a Polish revolutionist, who had used the name of Calvino. News has been received from Vladi-

vostok of the suicide of Capt. Gliezan, commander of the Russian cruiser Askold, who was about to face a court-martial on the charge of not having acted with energy in suppressing the naval mutiny at Vladivostok, in October, 1907.

#### Germany.

The number of women workers in factories in Germany is increasing at a rapid rate. In 1906 the number of these women was 64,070 more than the previous year, making a total of 1.-245,843. The relative increase is greatest in younger years. Over 149,000 girls under sixteen years of age are employed in factories. This increasing industrial exploitation of women and children gives ever more intensity of effort to Social Democratic women who are working for, suffrage.

The death of Comrade Kloss left seats vacant in the Wiltemberg legislature and the Stuttgart Common Council. Both seats revert to Social Democrats, the one in the legislature to George Reichel, second vice-president of the Metal Workers' Union, and the one in the council to G. Ulrich.

How very little the German Liberals leserve the name is shown by the fact that only four of the Liberal members of the Reichstag voted with the Socialists on the declaration in favor of universal suffrage which followed the recent interpellation in the Reichstag on the subject of the Prussian suffrage agitation.

### Switzerland.

The Socialists of the Canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, are very active. The rich Liberals want to reduce the state taxes in order to ease the middle and upper classes, but the Socialists oppose any such step until old-age pensions and a payment in sickness have been secured by the state. The question of the unemploy ed and other living industrial issues are attracting much more attention in this part of Switzerland.

### Holland.

The Executive Commettee of the Social Democratic Party of Holland has issued a manifesto to the working people of that country, discussing the present crisis, the lack of employment with its resulting misery and degeneration of the working class and the anarchy prevailing under the rule of capitalism. It points out the necessity of Socialism and calls upon the workers to strengthen the ranks of the Social Democrats, for the political struggle and that especially for universal suffrage.

### France.

For copying an article from the "Guerre Sociale" printed during the strike of vineyard workers in Southern France and praising the action of the mutineers, Editor Colloregy of the "Vie Sociale" of Nancy, France, was sentenced to two years in prison and a

was seen shaking hands with Herve, after a discussion in which they disterred by the Minister of War to a miserable hole in one of the provinces. The radical Socialist deputy in the chamber interpellated the ministry as the transfer of the Beutenant. It General Picquart to answer. ago: 400,000 four years ago; how many which the National Course.

cil of the French Socialist Party decided to propose to the next party congress the expulsion of Deputy Bretou for having voted for the budget was as follows: Total membership of the National Council, 135; present at time of the vote, 127; voting for expulsion, 77; against, 45; abstaining, 5. Of those voting in the affirmative, 63 were delegates from regional federations (correspondingto our state organizations) 2 were deputies (a certain number of the Socialist members of Parliament are chosen to represent the group in the National Council), and 12 were members of the Administrative Coun-(corresponding to our tional Executive Committee, elecfed by the annual party congress and having seats in the National Council). Of those voting in the negative, 30 were delegates from federations. S were Deputies, and 7 were members of the Administrative Council. Breton himself abstained. Among those absent were Guesde, Deputy, and Lafargue, member of the Administrative Council, who would have voted for the motion had they been present. Jaures and Hervé, who may be considered as the leaders of the right and the extreme left wings of the party, voted

tire from all participation in the movement and leave France for the space of one year. He has taken this step with the greatest reluctance and only on the positive assurance of several physicians that his life is in serious danger if he does not take a complete rest at this time and that he may hope to return to his work after twelv months' absence much younger and stronger than he is now. For thirtysix years Comrade Guesde, in spite of ill health often aggravated by extreme poverty and at certain times by the hardships of prison life, has worked indefatigably in the service of the Socialist movement. It has been the wonder of all who knew him that a man of so frail a physical constitution could go on doing, as he did, two or three men's work as writer, editor, speaker, and organizer. The service which he has rendered to the cause, not in France alone, but on an international scale, is simply incalculable. From every part of the world there will come the same earnest wish that his present enforced vacation may do even more to recruit his strength than the doctors have predicted.

together aganst the motion.

Jules Guesde has been obliged to re-

### Italy.

The Socialist measure to abolish religious teachings in the schools was defeated in the Chamber of Deputies last week, the vote standing 106 yeas. to 333 nays. Premier Giolitti spoke in favor of making religious teaching optional with parents, and said the government is ready to put such a system into effect as an experiment.

### "DON'T BOTHER THE BABY."

To the Editor of The Worker:-There is valuable bit of information leaking from Comrade Oppenhelmer's letter in Worker of Feb. 22. It is to the effect that cent criticism by many members of the party, has not graduated into permanent existence. As a plea for temporary immunity, this infantile state of the pros pective ginut cleaner of the Augean stables of the Socialist Party is, certainly, quite appalling. One must view with disgust any ttempt to strike at a defenseless habe, no time; for, who of us was not a nuisance i good old mother's kitchen in days gone by

The evidence of prematurity of is still further augmented by the fact that the "society" is not yet supplied with a well defined policy and "constitution". Merely such preambles as "internal propa-ganda" and "to maintain purity", etc., would not, of course, be sufficient ground for any arraignment, save to the mind of some trouble fomenter, perhaps a . . . . lawyer, whose chief object usually is to stir

be hoped that the "babe" will be able to throw some light and clear up these myst-fring matters.

Conrades, or five months and it will enter the political areas. It has got to gather some strength during this line.

And as to "defined political" care, I venture to suggest that it is all superfluous; it would even be cruel to stuff the child with lengthy declarations of faith at such a delicate age. May one of the compades at the next organisation meeting just propose to shandon this on the ground of expediency; for, the less said about some things at some times, the better.

Perish the found thought; will Comrade Oppenhelmer volunteer?

New York, Feb. 21.

### MANNEOUINS.

What the newspapers are describing as a "Temple of Fashion", or a "Lon-don and Paris Dress Exhibition". opened its doors last Saturday at Earl's Court. Here "exquisite gowns have been set up on beautiful, shapely mannequins, versed in every artifice of showing off the points and curves of a costume to the most complete advan-

But what or who are the manne quins?

Just "girls"-hired by the weekshopgirls, waitresses, ladies' maidsgirls who have on normal occasions to compete flercely with each other for the chance to earn often less than 10s. a week-just "working girls," in short. And now their work is to assume the postures of the fashionable ladies whose time is spent in play!

Think of it, and the cruel human satire of the whole garish show. Think of the weary round of the average shop resistant's existence, and then think of these "girls", wonderfully beautiful almost all of them, we are assured, posed thru an excruciating number of hours in a close atmosphere, before gaping, staring crowds of vain and silly men and women, when they are not worse-posed as "golfing-girls, riding-girls, girls, hockey-girls, bathing-girls, punting-girls, bridge-girls, afternoon-tea girls"-or as "the girl with a manner," "the haughty girl, the critical girl, the smart girl, the blase girl, the sweet girl, and the gossiping girl," etc., etc.

The degradation of the world's womanhood under capitalist commercial ism would seem to proceed apace; but to the Socialist woman one thing at least is clear-the women who can go contentedly to stare at the "manne quins" incurs the deeper degradation of the two.—London Labor Leader.

### WOULD WELCOME UNITY.

To the Editor of The Worker:-The com rades of Vermont are much pleased to see The rank and file are getting tired of hear ing some of our writers and speakers tell-ing that the Democratic party is a house divided against itself, then when it com to unity in our own party voting against unity. Then there are others that say unit unity. Then there are others that say uniting our forces for the coming campalga would mean suicide. That is as good as to say that if two labor unions oppose each other they will meet with better results in a time of strike. I have been a Jimmle Higgins like many more for a long while; but I will tell you the Higgins boys argetting tired of answering why we wore a button with a unity motto inscribed on it when Socialists, the authors of that motto, fall to practise it themselves. In this state there are 200 or more Italians belonging to the Italian Socialist Federation who say they will be with us as soon as the two American parties join hands. Then we will have one grand party to fight one capitalist party.—Vours for unity.

Batre, Vt. ... W. H. JONES.

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA LO-CAL UNION No. 476 meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East 34th street, Financial Secretary, Jos Maelter, 542 E. 150th street, City: Record-ing Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1962 An-thony avenue, Bronx.

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

ABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates meeting the last Saturday of the month. 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willough by avenue, Brooklyn. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month. 8 p. m., at the office, 820 Broadway, R. 708, Address correspondence to Labor LABOR Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat. 320 Broadway, R. Secretariat. 320 Broadway, Telephous 2817 or 3818 Worth.

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

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### TWELFTH NIGHT" AT GERMAN THEATER

Never was William Shakespeare's omedy, "Twelfth Night, or What You Will", received with more hearty enjoyment than at the German Theater hen produced for the Freie Volksbiline (People's Free Theater), on Monday, Feb. 24. The performance went from start to finish to an accom-paniment of laughter and applause, and it was voted a great success by everybody present.

This does not mean that the text of the comedy was followed as glosely as it usually is in English. The German dapter had evidently taken liberties with Shakespeare's lines, with the result that the pure comedy element was subordinated to a broader fercical spirit. This was especially noticeable in the cases of Sir Toby Belch (Junker Tobias con Ruelp) and Sir Anthony Agnecheek (Junker Christoph cor elchenwang), played respectively by Ernest Sauermann and Eugen Burg.

It is doubtful if Sir Toby and Sir Andrew ever disported themselves in nore bolsterous fashion than they did that night at the German Theater. They rolled all over each other like clowns in the circus and their antice provoked hilarious laughter from the nce. Still one could not help wishing these two characters had been presented in more consistent fashion. Taby and Andrew were roysterers, it s true, but they were not without a sense of dignity as befit their station. It was in the duel scene between Viola and Sir Andrew that the best all around comedy was shown. Then Herren Burg and Sauermann were at their best, as they always are when their genuine ability as comedians is brought into play.

Malvollo was not as thoroly done by Heinrich Marlow as he might have Somehow Herr Marlow did not get into the skin of the part and oring out its deeper significance. Malvollo, after all, is one of Shakespeare's greatest creations. He was something for jesters. He was a great man in his way, most blindly vain, it is true. but still a man of brains and accom plishments, else he would never have eld the high office he did in Olivia's household. Like all excessively vair men, he lacked a sense of humor and as an easy prey for jokesters. But was big enough to aim high and ben he fell you had to pity him and wish him well.

Herr Marlow did not suggest the real depth of Malvolio's character, but delineated a mere fop, put forward as a butt for casual laughter. Perhaps the fool Narr, as played by August Weigert, was the most consistent piece of comedy playing of the whole perance. At no time did Herr Welgert descend to buffoonery and he preserved the comedy atmosphere thruout, making his lines tell very effectively. Ella Hofer, the rather small physically for the part, was a fine Viola, Hedwig Reicher was charming as Olivia and Albertine Cassain was wholly delightful and winsome as the mischievous Maria. Otto Meyer was a good Bernardo, and the others met all

The next performance under the es of the Freie Volksbühne will be given on Monday, March 23, when agruber's modern realistic play, The Fourth Commandment", will be presented. As the title indicates this play deals with the duty of children toward their parents. The principal performers of the German Theater company will appear in this produc-

## SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC

WOMEN'S UNION. nrade Schneppe presided at the neeting of the Central Committee of the Sozial Demokratischer Frauen-Verein. Invitation to the Bakers' Union ball was accepted. Br. 13, Phil-adelphia, reported effective work for the "Tageblatt" and gave a monthly donation of \$5. Br. 22, Philadelphia, reported initiating four members. Br. rted good meetings and will cele-its eleventh anniversary on on Woman Suffrage. Br. 2 reported good meetings; Comrade Stern spoke on Woman Suffrage and Organization,

lowed by lively discussion; on the urth Wednesday of each month re will be English lectures and discussions; admitted two members. Br. 8 is co-operating with district branches of the party for meetings to discuss suffrage. Br. 4 asks that a tree be sent to instruct and inopire members. Br. 5 reported well attended unions; Comrade Jonas spoke an Suffrage; gained two memplanning German festival in con-on with 19th and 20th A. D. junction with 19th and 20th A. D., Brooklyn; members are working well for the "Daily Call" Fair, Br. 6 reported election of officers and interesting meetings. Br. 7 has had animated discussions on Woman Suffrage; Comrade Ruge spoke on Art and Capitalism. Br. 8 donated \$4 for the "Socialist Review"; planned meeting on Woman Suffrage. Br. 9 had good meeting. Pive thousand copies of leaflet in English and German were ordered. Comrades Ortland and Burlich were elected delegates to the Unemployed Conference. The attention of branches is called to the motion made

National Committeeman Lee and prized for the appointment of a coman as a National Organizer of the ocialist Party. Five hundred copies the "Socialist Woman" were sent

### PROPOSED NATIONAL PLATFORM.

morris Hiliquit, as a member of the Na-ional Platform Committee, has submitted declaration of principles and prefaced it with the following segments.

time had been so largely taken up with other matters that I kept on delaying this until, I suppose, I delayed it too long. I should have been glad to avoid the necessity of submitting another minority report, and should have perferred to endgrae Comrade Work's draft if I could consistently do it. But with all due deference to Contains, I find myself unable to approve of it as a whole. I am not well satisfied with the style in which it is written, and I am forced to take exception to several statements and conclusions contained in it;

Comrade Work has entitled his draft a "Declaration of Principles", and I have followed his example. This title stamps the character of the instrument. It is act to be a political platform for propaganda purposes during the coming campaign only, but a brief definition of the Socialist philosophy, a kind of profession of faith of our party. The office of a declaration of principles is quite distinct from that of a political platform. A declaration of principles should contain nothing but the fundamental tenets of modern Socialism, while a political platform must also have reference to existing temporary and local conditions, and must contain at least a brief review of the political acts and omissions of the dominant parties and the ruling class during the period following the preceding elections. A declaration of principles is, as a rule, more or less fixed and permanent, and is amended only on rare occasions when the party views or tactics have undergone some essential change. Thus the Social Demoratic Party in Germany adopted its first declaration of principles at Gotha in 1875, and retained it until the Erfart convention in 1890, and there is no indication of any present movement to change the Erfurt program. The program of the Socialist parties of Austria, France and other countries are changed as rarely. In this ceuntry, however, we have heretofore been in the habit of adopting new platforms for every campaign, and while the substance of such platforms has always been practical

Our Declaration of Principles herce should be an intelligent statement of the Socialist philosophy addressed to intelligent and reasoning men, and I believe that the priner style affected by Comrade Work is out of place in such an instrument.

Comrade Work's proposed platform, moreover, seems to be based upon one cardinal idea recurring in his draft again and again, the idea that "the workers are entitled to the full value of their labor". This phrase, which at one time was one of the stock phrases of popular Socialism, and is still occasionally being used with good effect in proreganda meetings, has long been discarded by scientific Socialism, and has no place in an authoritative declaration of Socialist principles. Under the prevailing method of preduction, it is absolutely impossible to separate the work of the individual workingman or to ascertain its value, and under the system of collective work cortemplated by Socialism, it will be still more impossible. We Socialist contemplate to do away with exploitation and to make it impossible for any individual to aphropriate the product of another's labor, but we recomise that the state, and especially a Socialist state, has large duties towards its aged, invalid and other helpless members, as well as certain duties towards the community at large, the performance of which will require the appropriation for that purpose of a considerable portion of the total product of the collective labor of the total product of the collective labor of the total product of the collective labor of the total product of the total product of the collective labor of the collective and one of the collective labor of the collective document with the farmers on behalf of the coming Cooperative Commonwealth to the effect th

effect that the latter will lease or wil lands to them or purchase lands from them on the terms set forth by Comrade Work. Comrade Work's ideas on that subject may on the whole, be just and practical as far as we know to-day, but they belong to the realm of speculation and have no place in a statement of scientific Socialism. Several other criticisms of the Work draft have been made in the communications published in the recent Weekly Builetin. Some of them are, to my mind, too harsh, and 9th-lieve, some justice in the remark that the lieve, some justice in the remark that the proposed Declaration of Principles shows a tendency to cater too much to the middle class.

The draft which Comrade Hillquit pro-

The short period which has elapsed since the birth of our Republic has witnessed immense changes. New economic conditions have sprung up, new social relations have been created, new popular needs have been developed, and a radical readjustment of our industrial and political institutious has become peccessiar.

our industrial and political institutions has become necessary.

The United States entered on its national career as a figuring country; manufacture and commerce played but an incidental part in the early life of the population. But within the last century, and more particularly within its last decades, agriculture was gradually subordinated to the great modern factory industry. The centres of national activity were transferred from the peaceful villages to the large cities, and

penceful villages to the large cities, and within the latter the methods of manufacture and commerce were thoroly and rapidly revolutionized.

The modest workshop of former generations was superscied by the huge factory; the simple tool of the old-time mechanic developed into the gigantic machine propelled by the power of steam and electricity, while the railroads, steamships, telegraphs and telephones united the entire country into one great market for the exchange of goods. These marvelous improvements in our methods of production

and distribution, together with the extraordinary abundance of the natural remesses benefits. The preductivity of labor
and the wealth of the nation have increased a hundredfold, and the United Sistes is
to-day one of the richest countries on the
libt, altho this wonderful transformation
is the result of the collective ingenuity and
labor of the multifules of workers of present and past generations, its fruits have
portion of the application—the capitalist
class. The capitalists own, as their individual and private property, all the land on
which we live, together with the mines,
old wells and other actural treasures hid
works and other actural treasures hid
homes erected on it; they own our ratiways, telegraphs and other means of transportation and communication; they own our
factories, machinery, and all the tools insaries of life; they own the food, clothing,
and shelter of their fellowmen. In short,
they own the country, with all its wealth
and resources, while the great mass of the
hard control, the great man and the country of the property, and depend for their richt to work and live upon
The anomalous fact that a small group
of capitalists are permitted to use all thecountry's resources and social tools for
their find vidual profit, and to make the
object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom
of all the social evils of our time. In spite
of the organization of trusts, pools and
to regulate production for social ends. Industries are conducted in a planies manner thru periods of feverish activity, durling which the strength and health of the
workers are requently reduced to starvation. The climaxes of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which
years. In its man and recicles race for
profits, the capitalist class is bound to exploit the working class in one of their
own insatible greed. Capitalism keeps the
masses of working under hone of their
own in the pown of the part of t

### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* **PARTY NEWS**

## \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

The apportionment for representation of the several states in the national conven-tion, based upon the amount of dues re-ceived at the National Office during De-cember, 19)7, January and February, 1908, will be published next week.

"Rovnost Ludu", a semi-monthly Slovac publication, will be changed to a weekly beginning this month, and will appear every Tuesday. Price, \$1.25 per year. Ad-dress, 635 Loomis street, Chicago.

State Secretary Graham of Montana re ports; "So far this month we have organ-ized five new locals, with indications of having two more before the week is over. The State, Agricultural College at Bose-man has accepted dates for Henry Lau-rens Call and John C. Chass."

The number of inquiries for a paper published in the Italian language is increasing. "La Parols del Socialisti", a weekly, started publication on Feb. 25. The price is \$1 per year. Address, 145 Blue Island avenue, Chiesgo.

hiespo.

National Organiser John M. Work, since ast report, organised 'locain at Selina. Itah, 22 members: Richfield, 12 members; fonce, 20 members; Maryavale, 8 members, National Organiser Stanley J. Clark, line inst report, organised Jocale at Windle, La., 20 members; Red Oak, 8 members; and Bicanville, 6 members. Kational

Organizer Geo. H. Goebel, since last report. organized locals at Bayonne, N. J., 6 mem

bers, and Derby, Conn., 8 members.

The National Office receipts for dues for the month of January was \$1,885. This sum exceeded the previous high record of October, 1907, by \$168. The receipts for dues for the present month, up till moon Feb. 29, with the account still open, is \$2,178.35, an increase over January of

Contributions to the National Campaign Fund, January and February; John Wheerg. San Francisco, Cai., \$3; Workmen's S. & D. B. F., Rr. 14, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$20; C. Kessler, National Military Home, Kansas, \$5; H. Nietert, Armells, Mont., \$5; Local Cleveland, O. \$100; "H', \$150; Webster Greenway, Columbus, Miss., 25c.; H. Kennedy, Blabes, Ariz., \$1,75; M. Doyne, Cleveland, O. \$22; I. Schapiro, New York City, \$5; Ira Van Vaikenberg, Jerome, Ariz., \$5; E. V. Debs, Terre Haute, Ind., \$5; Wm. Dreyer, Detroit, Mich., \$50c.; N. Summers, Vienna, Va., 70c.; total, \$214.45.

Contributions to the Western Federation of Miners Defense Fund during January and February; R. Maier, Adams, Mass., \$1,65; New York Moyer-Raywood Protest Conference, \$800; total, \$20.65.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS AND LEC-TURERS.

James H. Brower: Oklahoma, under direction of State Committee.

John C. Chase: March S. Boone, Iowa;
March S. 19, Sloux City; March 12, 13, 14,
Lead, S. D.

Slanley J. Clark: Louisiana, under direction of State Committee.

Geo. H. Goebel; March 1, 2 and 3, Portiand, Me.; March 4, Yarmouthrille: March 7,
Skowhegan; March 6, Waterville: March 2,
Skowhegan; March 6, Waterville: March 2,
Lewiston, Auburn; March 10, Dover, N. H.,
March 11, Concord: March 12, Franklin;
March 13, Rarre, 74; March 14, Graniteville.

Winslow, Ariz: March 3 and 4. Fingstaff: March 5, Williams; March 6, Ashford; March 7, 8 and 9, Prosecut: March 10, Kingman. M. W. Wilkins: Pennsylvania, under di-rection of State Committee. John M. Work: Utah, under direction of State Committee.

THE UNITY QUESTION.

Motion No. 9 (by Lee of New York), accepting in principle the proposition of the Socialist Labor Party for a unity conference and designating the National Executive Committee as a conference committee, has been defeated by a vote of 38 to 17.

With 2 not voting. Motion No. 10 the Vice. with 3 not voting. Motion No. 10 thy King of Michigan, to elect a special conference committee, has been defeated by a vote of 44 to 11, with 9 not voting. Motion No. 11 (by Berger of Wisconsin), inviting sections and members of the S. L. P. to effect unity by joining the Socialist Party, has been carried by a vote of 36 to 20, with 8 no voting. Motion No. 12 (by Simons of Illi ols), providing that, if a conference were held, no questions of policy and tactics by agreed upon by it, but all such questions must be left to the united party for decision, has been carried by a vote of 39 to

Dubbar of Vermont; Herman of Washington to the control of the co

#### Massachusetts.

The meeting of the Essex County Social. was a great success, eleven clubs being represented. County Organizer MacLean' the treasurer reported receipts of \$544 since chased and Debs and Haywood were dorsed for President and Vice-President woman organizer in the field and Organizer

The officers are: Chairman, James Potter ganizer and Literature Agent, John D. tors, Chas. A. Mitchell, Irving G. Went. worth and George F. Holt. The next meet-ing will be held in the Temple of Labor,

Finnders and John D. MacLean will draft resolutions opposing the Penrose Bill which would empower the Postmaster General to suppress labor and Socialist publications. The Executive Committee will meet at Socialist beadquarters, Salem, Sunday, June 7, at 2 p. m.

Comrade Goeliel's meeting in Dorchester was a big success. Many representing other political beliefs were present. The club meets the first and third Tuesdays at Gib-

### Connecticut.

Connecticut.

State Committee met at the rooms of Local Hartford, 29 Lawrence street, Sunday, Feb. 23. Sheridan A. Morse was seated as delegate. Present: Hare of Bristol, Morse of Hartford, Rickardson of New Britain, Dahnel of Meriden, Schelidge of Manchester, Bamforth of Rockville, Hahn of Watshary Regree of Bridgeport, Andrews Marchary Regree of Bridgeport, Andrews of Waterbury, Berger of Bridgeport, Ap celpts to date, \$25.50; paid State Treasurer Secretary, \$25.50; total, \$30.05; expendito draft a state platform and submit sam the abolition of all classes and class privilicres.

To accomplish this great social task the
working class must become conscious of its
wrongs and remedies, and above all, it
must collect and organize all its members
without distinction of trade, race, sex, nationality, creed or color, into a powerful
partic of the propertied classes, for the
purpose of conquering the powers of gov.
erament, national, state and municipal, and
using such powers to overthrow the system
of capitalist exploitation.

In the United States as well as in all
tother civilized countries, the Socialist
Party is the nucleus of such a workingmen's organization, and it is by that title
that we call upon the workingmen of the
librity-loving citizens to join the Socialist
Party, to vote its ticket and to support it
in its efforts to bring about a higher,
juster and nobier social order.

blanks for delegates to the nati
vention. Also selection by to
tention. Also selection to
tention on May 30. Voted that
tention on May 30. Voted that
tention on May 30. Voted that
tention of a place to hold the
vention on May 30. Voted that
tention on May 3 or branch be allowed to have George R. Kirkpatrick or Timothy Murphy for more matter of Comrade Haywood's meetings be left in the hands of the State Secretary A charter was granted to the comrades in Derby and they were forwarded a set of branch business books. Next meeting New Haven, 746 Chapel street, Sunday,

Last month Locals East Liverpool, Cos-hocton, Cauton, Amsterdam, and Newark, which had lapsed, were reorganized. Be-side there were charters issued to five new locals with 76 members and other locals report a total increase of 67 members. The state convention will be held in Machinists' Hall, 38 E. Third street, Dayton, March 6, 7, and 8. All locals are entitled to one delegate, excepting the following: Cieveland, 8: Cincinnati, 4: Toledo, 2: Dayton, 2. Representation is based on mem

#### Wisconsin. The campaign in Milwaukee is opening

lively. Never before did the Socialists receive so much free advertising in the pa warning everybody against the Socialists. The most amusing attack was made by ex-Mayor Rose. Democratic candidate, who assures the people that the Socialists by their "continual agitation" have "destroy-ed confidence", and intimates that the panic was caused by "the spirit of Socialism which has found root in Milwaukee" and especially by the "blatant demagogs" Victor L. Berger and Frank J. Weber (or ganizer of the Wisconsin Federation of Labor). But the result of all these vitupera-tions has only been to unite the working class as never before. Meetings of the ur and have been addressed by Alderman Sel del, Alderman Melms and other Socialists. About 55,000 lendets were distributed in Milwaukee during the past week. Besides local ward leaflets, the leaflet entitled "They Do Not Conceal Their Contempt for You, Mr. Workingman!" was distributed in 40,000 English and German copies, 5,000 Polish and English copies, and 2,500 Bohe-

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### Pennsylvania.

The vote for national delegates was as follows: James N. Maurer, 763; J. W. Siay ten, 618; R. B. Ringler, 506; Ed. Moore 505; Sam Clark, 544; Fred. Schwartz, 465 Jos. Cohen, 427; Wm. Adams, 382; Mrs. Hugh Ayres, 362; Con. T. Foley, 348; D. K. Young, 337; Edwin Davies, 321. Place for holding state convention, Philadelphia had 233 votes: Harrisburg, 173; Reading, 155; Lancaster, 131; Allentown, 69; Altoona, 64; Pottstown, 39; Warren, 35; New Castle, 40; Convention wil be held in Philadelphia, be-gining at 10 a.m., Saturday, April 25; Hall will be announced later. Dates for Comrade Haywood have, all

been assigned. Some piaces applied too late. Dates for others had to be cut down limited to March 27, and had not enough to supply all. George R. Kirk-

Continued on page 6

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THE UNITED STATES, Clothbound, \$1.50.

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

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MEKINLEY HALL (Bronz), One Hundred and Sixty-minth street and Boston Road.

10.45 a. m.—Chas. Vander Porten. "Wby We Are Socialists".

HAND SCHOOL. 112 E. Nineteenth dreet, Ha. m.—Prof. William Noyes. "The industriat Education Movement".

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 8

Jundred and Twenty-fifth street, & -Henry L. Slobodin. "What Causes RAND SCHOOL DEBATING SOCIETY, 112 E. Nineteenth street, 5 p. m.—Debate HAMD SCHOOL PERATING SOCIAL IN 12 E. Ninetechih street, 5 p. m.—Debate. Subject: "Resolved, that we favor the Eafranchisement of Women".

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Terth street and Fifth avenue, 8 p. m.—Alexander Irrine. "The Brook Farm Experj-

THURSDAY, MARCH 12. CLINTON HALL, 151 Clinton street, 8 m.—Alexander Jonas, "Unity", Admis-m, 10 cents.

Brooklyn. SUNDAY, MARCH 8.

PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p, m.—Prof. Charles Beard. "Party Government."

PLATRUSH PREE FORUM, 1199 Flathush avenue, 5 p. m.—Jos. Wanhope, "After the Trusts. What?"

PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road, near Plathush, avenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D. Lonz. "Jesus in the Ben of Jieves".

UNITARIAN HALL, Fourth avenue, corner of Fifty-third street, 8 p. m.—Rev. H. 8. Baker. "The Unemployed Problem".

Newark.

MONDAY, MARCH 8.

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS. 270
Washington street, 8 p. m.—Miss Rose
Laddod. "The Social Impulse in the Modrtn Drams". New Rochelle.

SUNDAY, MARCH 8.

PEOPLE'S FORUM, at 3 p. m.—Debate Socialism or Individualism?" Speakers Franklin H. Wentworth and Martin W. Lit

Jersey City. SUNDAY, MARCH & FISCHER'S HALL, 148 Newark avenue. S. n. —George H. Goebel. "A Panic Bade 40 Order".

### PARTY NEWS.

Continued from page 5.

ick was also limited to thirty dates in a number of places we had to assign or less than the number wanted. No gotiations are under way with Howard H. Couldwell of Ohio and George H. Goebel of New Jersey for dates. State Organizer Kennody is doing good work in the western part of the state. Locals that can use him should apply, stating whether they can help pay his expenses. If not, and there are m and pay all expenses.

Financial secretaries are urged to push the sale of stamps for delegates to national convention: 25 cents for each member in good standing to be sold during March. Also the quarterly stamps for delegates to state convention, 10 cents. They should be actiled for by April 1.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

William D. Haywood will speak in Pitts-burg at Old City Hall on March 21: Ad-mission, 10 cents. Meetings will also be held in Tarentum, Braddock, and McKees-George R. Kirkpatrick will speak in county on April 2, 3, 4, and 5.

A special meeting will be held Sunday atternoon, March 15. An assessment of \$5 for each branch has been made to pay obligations. A debate between Kirkpatrick or Slayton and a college man will be arranged in Wilmerding for April 3.

Primary election will be held April 11. Socialists are urged to support our candi-diffes and not forget the date. The February report from 11 branches shows 412 in good standing, 51 admitted and 521 en-PHILADELPHIA.

Local Philadelphia will meet on Sunday,

March S, at 2:30 p. m.

Tickets have been sent out for the meeting in Labor Lyceum on March 15 to comemorate Marx' death and the Commune. There will be a meeting of ward organizers in Logan Hall on Sunday, March 8, at

2 p. m., before the local meting. Ward or-gaulzers should report number of precinct workers and what ward work is being done. Prof. Holmes will shortly start a series f lectures in Logan Hall on Sunday nights.

Caucuses have ben held for the county of Philadelphia for the state senatorial and state representative, and for the national

Arrangements are under way for a basaar to be held in the Labor Lyceum some time in April. On Sunday, March & Comrade Chas, Sehl will speak on "Social ism" in Palace Hall. Twenty-third street and Columbia avenue, ta 8 p. m., under the ausplets of the Fifteenth and Twenty-ninth

New York State.

The financial report of the State Committe for February is as follows: Receipts. \$1,705.54. subdivided as follows: Due stamps—Local New York, \$200; Kings County, \$69; Rochester, \$22; Syracuse, \$20; Buffaio, \$10: Queens County, \$10: Yonkers, \$10: Utlea, \$10: Tarrytown, \$5: Poughkeep-cis, \$2: Geneva, \$2: Ithaca, \$2: Rome, \$2: members at large, \$1.60; total, \$356.60; literature, \$0.75; The Worker Sastaining Paud. \$162.32; balance from January, \$566.56; total receipts, \$1,005.54. Disburse-2506. 56: total receipts, \$2,003.54. Disburse-ments: National Committee, for dues, \$250; Co-operative Press, \$50; Mercantile Printing Co., \$12.50; tent, \$10; J. Obrist, balance for services, \$22; stationery, \$3.21; Underwood Typewriter Co., \$4.50; postage, \$8.80; expressinge, \$1.00; sundries, \$2.7); The Worker Sustaining Fund, \$522,39; total disbursements, \$847.70; balance Feb. 20, \$247.84. Several lefters containing orders

ranged for March 14 in Public Library Hall, Yonkers, with John Spargo as speaker. Plan of Executive Committee to raise \$1,000 for the campaign fund on the basis of a mile of pennies was adopted. Treasurer reported receipts of \$27,50; disbursements, \$11,75; basince, \$15,77. Yonkers, Mt. Vernon, and Tarrytown reported much activity. Locals are advised to elect alternates to serve in case delegates cannot attend. A resolution was adopted urging more propaganda among women and urging the State Committee to call a conference of Socialist women to meet at the same time as the state convention. The County Committee will have a booth at the "Daily Call" Pair and will urge collection of prizes and articles for the booth. Comrade Malkiel was instructed to present a report on the primary, law at the next meeting which will be held on April 5 at Mt. Vernon. A successful meeting was held in the opera house in the evening. The speakers were Comrades Spargo and Malkiel.

### New York City.

The Jack London Club will celebrate Karl Marx' birthday on March 14 at 293 E. Third street.

Thre 26th A. D. will hold a house warm ing at the new headquarters, 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, Sunday, March S, at S p. m. An excellent program has been arranged and comrades should take advantage of the opportunity to spend a pleasant evening. Admission, 10 cents. Proceeds will assist in maintaining headquar-

picasant evening. Admission, 10 cents. Proceeds will assist in maintaining headquarters.

The General Committee met Saturday evening, Feb. 20. Comrade Kohn was elected chairman, Comrade Oppenheimer vice-chairman. McMullen and Pierce, from the 16th and 18th A. D.; Hunter, from the 16th and 18th A. D.; German) were seated as delegates. Sixty-nine applications were received. Request of Charles Hollinger to be transferred from the 8th to the 6th A. D. and of Isaac Horowitz and Joe Selesnick to the 8th A. D., granted. Recommendations of the Executive Committee of Feb. 10. 17th and 24th ceneutred in, with the exception of recommendation that a general party meeting be held to discuss the unity question. Motion passed that the Executive Committee be instructed to invite Comme Hilliguit to be one of the speakers at the Cooper Union mass meeting. Nominations of delegates to national convention were referred to districts, seven being the number for New York County. Acting Secretary of the State Committee artifully organized, that at its next meeting it will have a full discussion of matters affecting The Worker, securing a manager, etc. A resolution by a delegate from the 31st A. D. regarding The Worker as a propagnate paper, calling upon the State Committee to see that the will of the majority, as indicated by the recent referendum vote be compiled with, was referred to the State Committee for execution. Committees on Constitution and By-Laws were requested to reconsider former and committees of the locals, method of making nominations, voting etc., signed by the 3d and 10th, the 11th and the 24th and 20th A. D., was referred to the City Executive Committee for execution. Committee on Constitution and By-Laws were requested to reconsider former and committees of the Unemployed Conference in regard to demonstration, delegates were requested to reconsider former and committees of the Willer State on Sone day o

The 6th A. D. will meet Friday, March 6, at 238 E. Third street. Members are urged to attend.

The Executive Committee met March 2. M. Oppenheimer presided. Present: Berlin. Stahl. Staring, Spindler, Edwards, Miss Gill, Ortinud, Enetsch, Kopf. Raphael, Oppenheimer Solomon. Sixteen applications were referred to the General Committee. The 2d A. D. reported the loss of 25 Commune celebration tickets and the Organizer was authorized to replace them. The York-ville Agitation Committee reported sending speakers to two unions and three German lectures were arranged; also two unemployed meetings will be held. The Bronx delegate reported that a general party meeting will be held to discuss unity. The Organizer reported that a general party meeting will be held to discuss unity. The Organizer reported that Comrade Spargo will be unable to speak at the Cooper Union meeting; that 2,900 copies of The Worker were ordered for the Cooper Union meeting; that 2,900 copies of The Worker were ordered for the Cooper Union for February shows receipts of \$530.03; dischedus. The financial report of the local for February shows receipts of \$530.03; dischedus \$2.00. Arrangements for the Commune celebration are complete and the program will be published in the next issue of The Worker. The Organizer was instructed to send out circulars to subdivisions calling for nominations for 7 delegates to the national convention, the returns to reach the Organizer not later than March 20. Also to print bailots for the amendment to the by-laws asked by the 8d and 19th, 11th and 24th and 29th A. D., the vote to be made returnable not later than April 15. It was decided that when tickets are sent to subdivisions they will be charged with the amount sent, and that they should pay for the same or return the tickets.

The general meeting Yorkville compresses.

that they should pay for the same or return the tickets.

The general meeting Yorkvilla comrades, held on Feb. 23, was well attended. Wm. Kohn and Henry Harris presided, with L. Lichtschein as secretary. The order of business was discussion on the wisdom of holding a unity conference with the S. L. P. and discussion of plans for the campaign. The discussion of plans for the campaign. The discussion on the unity question, however, took up the entire session; a special meeting will be called, for the other points. Many old-timers made their appearance. Many comrades fook part in the discussion and the sentiment seemed to be almost unanimous against any unity conferences with the S. L. P. The meeting concluded with the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

That the position taken by the Socialist

with the unanimous adoption of the following resolution:

That the position taken by the Socialist Party toward trade union organizations of the workers, maintaining neutrality as to the form of such organizations, has been proven sound by experience, while the position taken by the S. L. P. has roused the enmity of practically all shades of organized labor. That aside from other minor differences, the point stated above admits of no compromise on our part. That therefore any conference could only result in demanding absolute surrender on this point by the S. L. P. That the doors of the Socialist Party are open for admission of any Socialist in harmony with the principles and inctics of our party, and that therefore any conference with the S. L. P. is not only unnecessary but can only work harm.

The financial report of Local New York

The haancial report of Local New York for February is as follows:

Receipts, \$530.03, subdivided as follows:
From due stamps (1.641 atamps sold), \$246.25; Initiation fees, \$28.80; literature, \$21; donations to the Campaign Fund 61.35; State Committee, on account of reat, \$10 bearsements State Committee, for 2,000 due stamps, \$290; Co-operative Press, account of printing, \$50; Mercantile Printing Co., \$17.50; Wilshire Book Co., \$2.25; Cooper Union, account of reat, \$37; W. E. A. rent for February, \$35; N. Y. Telephone Co., bill for two months, \$10.70; J. Obrist, balance salary, \$24; M. J. Both, stationery, \$3.28; A. R. Diek Co., steudis, \$1.75; Gas Co., \$2.70; cleaning office, \$8; Monarch Typewriter Co., \$159; postage, \$2.40; Organizer's salary, \$57; expressage, \$2. M. Hillent; expenses to Albany, \$5.95; sundices, \$21.50; total disbursements, \$322.63; leaving a defect of \$2.60.

The Worker Sustaining Fund, 8532.29; total disbursements, 8847.70; balance Feb. 29, \$247.64. Several lefters containing orders for due stamps and money orders or checks have been stolen from the office and the person gulity of the offense was not discovered until last Saturday. Comrades who have sent money to Treasurer Solomon and the company to be organized to commande Herbet of Br. 19th and 16th A. D., stating the March 1. Comrade Sparro reported having written all locals; that Tarrytown, March 1. Comrade Sparro reported having written all locals; that the sold not be organized at present and that Gasding will organize soon. Head and that Gasding will organized at present and that Kings County.

### \* BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to THE WORKER, 23 F Eighty-fourth street, New York.

Telephone, 3586-79th St.

	Advertising	rates L
	MS TO SUBSCRIBERS.	
One year	wariably in Advance.	\$0,50
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	CANADA.	
One year		\$1.00
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unnaid anhac	rintions sent in by their	n. aup
scriptions re	maining unpaid for one	mouth
Two weeks	are required to make	changes

In addresses.

Subscribers should not expect the paper for at least two weeks from the date when subscriptions are sent in.

Acknowledgement of receipt of individual subscriptions is made by changing the date on wearners. Whe renewing subscribers are requested to mark their subscriptions "renewals."

Business Manager Wanted.

A business manager for The Worker ls wanted. Applications should be made to U. Solomon, Acting State Secretary, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street.

Lost Money Orders.

Several money orders and checks were destroyed before reaching the business department. Comrades who have sent letters containing such previous to Feb. 28 and not receiving answers will confer a favor by informing us immediately.

Among the Workers.

Comrade Christman of Cos Cob, Conp., sent \$1 for a yearly and two half-yearlies. Judge Seabury sent in a dollar for

two years. Comrade Peterson of Gloversville sent in two yearlies.

Comrade O'Connor of New Rochelle sent in three new subs. Comrade Clara Schachter sent in eight new half-yearlies and two year-

Comrade Secor of Bangor, Me., sent in \$1.75 for subs.

Mrs. Meserole of Brooklyn sent in a

Comrade Sawyer of Worcester, Mass., sent ip two yearlies and two half-yearlies and also took two cards. Two yearlies came in from Comrade Cross of Naugatuck, Conn.

The 6th A. D. paid \$5 for sub cards. Comrade Gitler of Newark subscribed for five copies for six months and took two yearly cards. Comrade Eistein of Philadelphia

sent a dollar for four half-yearly cards. Comrade Rickstone of New York

brought two yearlies. Comrade Booser of Dover, N. J., sent

in five yearlies. Comrade Haworth of Philadelphia

subscribed for two years. Two yearlies and three half-yearlies came in from Comrade Herman of Ta-

coma, Wash. Comrade Warner of Catskill sent in yearly sub when renewing.

Three yearlies were brought in by Comrade Waugh of Hackett, Pa. Comrade Markoff of New York sub-

scribed for two papers. Comrade Gordon of New York sent in two yearlies.

### Haywood Souvenirs.

Haywood souvenir buttons are still selling good. Newark, N. J., got 1,000 last week. Get in line. A good picture of Haywood on a 14-inch button, \$2 per 100; 50 for \$1. In lots of 300 or over, \$1.50 per 100. Order from The Worker. Samples, 10c.

The Worker Sustaining Fund.

ă	31st A. D., New York City	5.00
3	C. R. Bean, Montelair, N. J	2.0)
d	B. A. B., New York City	10,00
3	35th A. D., surplus of festival	82.83
9	Wm. Ebel, New York City	.50
9	R. W. Weeks, Tarrytown, ( N. Y	10.00
į	H. Wollenhaupt, Rochester, N. Y	.50
3	N. Y. Worker Conference, part sur-	
3	plus lecture	47.25
1	T. Wittig, New York City	2.00
3	M. Greenberg, Moinesci. Roumania	1.00
9	Clara Schaechter, New York City	1.00
		.25
1	Julia Miller, New York City	
į	Total	\$162 83
а	Total	410miles

Previous!	y ncknowledged	2,684
Total t	o date	2,847.
	The second secon	

### ONE OF A HUNDRED-WHO'S NEXT?

I am not a rich man, but am willing to be one of a hundred to contribute one dollar a week for a year to help THE WORKER. I do this because THE WORKER helped me to see the degradation of capitalism and the necessity for the Socialist Commonwealth. It must have aided many others. No doubt many can give but 50 cents. Let everyone give something, and may THE WORKER always live and carry on the mission of enlightening the working class.

THOMAS MYERS.

Springfield, Ill.

### GRAND COMMUNE CELEBRATION

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

# LOCAL NEW YORK, SOCIALIST PARTY

NEW YORK LABOR TEMPLE,

Sunday Afternoon and Evening, March 15, 1908.

Address by LUCIEN SANIAL.

Vocal and Instrumental Concert. One-act play "On the Road", by Clara Ruge, Living Tableaux, etc.

CONCERT AND DANCING.

### TICKETS 25 CENTS, INCLUDING HAT CHECK.

For sale at all Socialist Party Headquarters in Manhattan and the Bronx and at the Box Office. Doors open at 2:30 P. M.

## GRAND OPENING AND HOUSEWARMING

Co-Operative League and

**Bronx Educational Alliance** 

NEW CLUBHOUSE, 1697 Washington Avenue

NEAR 174TH ST. SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, AT 8.30 O'CLOCK.

> All Socialists interested in our Propaganda should support the New Organizations.

ing: not notified of his election in time. Expressed grafitude to Local Kings for their confidence in him. Comrade Wolf also excused himself; 6th A. D. and Br. 1 of 23d A. D. reported successful Haywood meeting, also will hold a plenie on Decoration Day and respect other branches not to hold one on this date; 5th A. D. Br. 3, reported propaganda meeting next Saturday night. Finnish branch requested to bring credentials for new delegate to next meeting: 12th A. D. reported working to establish a clubbouse; 13th and 14th A. D. red arenty to visit enrolled voters; two looks of "Daily Call" gurchased

### Lectures and Social Affairs.

Advertisements under this heading two dollars per month, one inch.

SOMETHING YOU NEED!

book: "SONGS OF FREEDOM"
(Words and Music). 21 Socialist Songs written for the move-ment by PLATON BROUNOFF.

Send money order or stamps, 75c., to P. Bronnoff's Vocal and Plano Studio, 251 E. Brondway, New York.

New York Branch of Russian Bund

THURSDAY EVENING, Mar. 12, 8 p. m Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street. ALEXANDER JONAS, "Unity". Admission, 5 cents.

### GRAND CONCERT AND BALL

of the Society for the Relief of Political Victims of the Russian Revolution. Murray Hill Lyceum, 3d Ave. & 34th St.

FRIDAY EVE., MAR. 6.

Mr. A. Zasslovsky, violinist: Mr. G. L. Aller, 'cellist: Miss Antoinette Michelson, planist: and Mr. Samoleff, baritone, will kindly assist. Tickets, 25c., 50c., and \$1: hat-check, 15c.

### AN ARTISTIC EVENT

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

### EVENING and BALL Wednesday, March 11, 8 P. M. BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM.

949 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. By the

Morris-Shaw Dramatic Society For the Benefit of the

SOCIALIST THEATER MAGAZINE. Some of the features:

### "ON THE ROAD."

a powerful one-act drama by Clara Ruge. Mr. John de Persia, who recently appeared before the "400" at the Waldorf, in two scenes from Shakspeare, - Poe's "Raven', etc., with musical obligato; Mr. Max Blum, the eminent 'cellist, in two selections; Grange, Michelf and Searles, original musical entertainers. Dancing. Music by the Socialist Orchestra, etc.

Tickets, 25 cents. Sold at 15 Spruce street and Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

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10 cents a line, cash with order.

AMATEUR MUSICIANS WANTED.

Young men and young women to join So-cialist orchestra. ALL INSTRUMENTS. Address Ph. G., care The Worker, 230 E. 84th St.

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WOMAN COMRADE, good nurse, offers service in confinement cases. Address Mrs. M. C., care The Worker, 239 E. 84th St.

THE SOCIALIST WOMAN. Is your wife, sister, or sweetheart 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 cents. The Socialist Woman, 619 E. Fifty-fifth street, Chicago.

WHY NOT read a daily? The Chicago Daily Socialist (\$2° and The Worker (50c.) will be sent to you for \$2. The Worker, 239 E. S4th St.

"DIE ZUKUNFT", (The Future).—A monthly magazine of popular Science, Litterature and Socialism in the Jewish language, published by the Zukunft Press Federation. Per year, \$1; six months, 60c. single copy, 10c.; sample copy, free! Zukunft, 26 Grand St., New York.

PINANCIAL.

UNDER FINANCIAL ..... Classified BISHOP CREEK GOLD.—What am I offered for a small block of above shares? Address F. J. Rhelnart, Hamden, Conn.

committee to pay for same. Bill was paid. Twenty-three applications accepted. Financial Secretary reported receipts, \$113.70; expenses, \$51.30; on hand, \$62.40. Motion that Organizer be upbeld in declaring that vote of the 10th A. D., \$1. And 16th A. D. for Committeemen be not counted as received too, late; carried. Motion that recommendation of Executive Committee that all ballots to be counted must be signed by voter and branch secretary; carried. Delegates to State Committee instructed to see that we get our proper representation of delegates to national convention. Motion that tickets for "Daily Call" Fair be distributed among the branches; carried. Decided to suimit to referendum vote the reconsideration of the amendment to the bylaws calling for the election of campaign committees and that the Executive Committees and that the Executive Committee he strengthened.

The South Brooklyn division will he'd a meeting on Saturday night, March 7, in Teutonia Hall, Corner Ninety-second street and Fourth avenue, with Comrades Behringer, Dawson, Mrs. Fraser and Lackenacher as speakers. Interest in Socialism in that section is increasing and we should in the second street and Fourth avenue, with Comrades Behringer, Dawson, Mrs. Fraser and Lackenacher as speakers. Interest in Socialism in that section is increasing and we should in the recopition views and phonographic selections will be part of the program. Admision and refreshments will be free.

At the People's Forum next Sundy the Socialists of Brooklyn will have an opportunity of listening to one of the most instructive lectures of the season, Prof. Charles Beard, who will deliver this lecture, has one of the most popular classes in the Department of History at Columbia University. Three original study Prof. Beard has been able to prove many of the theories of Karl Marx, particularly as regards the Socialist and ordered 200 copies of The Worker.

THIRD GRAND ANNUAL

## ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

West Side Agitation Committee Socialist Party

LYRIC HALL, 725 Sixth Avenue

Near 424 Street, New York City,

### SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 8

Tickets Sold in Advance, 15 Cents Each. At the Door 25 Cents. Commencing at 7.30 prompt. Hat Check, 10 Cents Extra.

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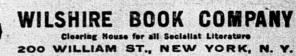
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A supply of these splendid campaign posters, printed in two colors, size 14 x 21 inches. This poster is one of the best

object lessons in Socialism ever printed. No one who sees these wonderful cartoons can fail to absorb the point. If you want to make Socialist votes in your town, send for a supply before they are exhausted.

tories, in fact, place them wherever working men can see them. Remember, they are absolutely free, they cost you only the trouble

of writing for them, and to repay, you for this trouble we will also send you our new booklet entitled



1908

4 UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE, PARLOR SUIT BEDDING, RUGS etc., GO 2 THE Geiger & Braverman Furniture Company

307 GRAND STREET, Cor. ALLEN STREET N. Y. Special Inducements by presenting this "ad."

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# Nineteenth Ward Bank

57th St. and Third Ave. 72nd St. and Third Ave. 86th St. and Second Ave. WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, President.

This is a STATE BANK, and does a general banking business. 4 per cent paid in the INTEREST DEPARTMENT. there permanently. The mine owners now have what they want and it should cause no surprise if deportation of "undesirable" miners should follow

### capitalist class in the western states. A Strong Socialist Town.

A police and military bureaucracy seems to be the regime desired by the

The secretary of Local Sparks, Nev. writes the National Secretary, that upon the resignation of a member of the City Council, in place of having an election the appointment for the unexpired term was made upon petition. The signatures of 107 signers out of a possible 121 in the ward were secured for the Socialist candidate. The two Miners' Unions unanimously indorsed the Socialist candidate. The claim is made that Sparks will be the first town in the nation to come absolutely under the control of the So-

Notice to Silk Workers. The organizations of the textile work

or pistory. Local Kings County is fortunate in securing a lecture from Prof. Beard. The lecture will begin promptly at 8:16 p. m. The 23d A. D. has arranged a picule for May 30 at Cypress Hills Park.

Br. 2 of 23d A. D. has alceted delegates to the Moyer-Haywood and the Crisis Conferences and ordered 200 copies of The Worker.

State Police in Goldfield.

According to the "Montana News" the first state police to be placed in the field in Nevada under the provisions of the "Cossack Bill", are now on their way from Carson to Goldfield. The detachment consists of twelve men and will be stationed

## BISHOP CREEK WARNING!

Don't borrow money on your stock from irresponsible brokers who intend selling your stock as soon as you put it in their hands and who may not be able to replace it when you pay your note. Don't buy Bishop on installments from people who have no

6 per cent. Bishop Milling Stock, I will give free as a bonus two \$5 shares of Bishop Creek Gold Stock. Ten install-

ments. Send for particulars.

GAYLORD WILSHIRE,

200 William Street, New York.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BISHOP CREEK Write for My Special Letter. F. J. MOWRY.

78-80 BROAD ST.,

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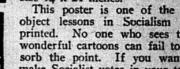
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"A TIP TO THE JOBLESS MAN" WRITE TO-DAY - SUPPLY LIMITED

