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DEBS AND HANFORD THE SOCIALIST CANDIDATES.

The National Convention Nominates the Socialist Standard Bearers of Four Years Ago.

Convention the Most Successful in the Party's History and the Discussions Are of a Higher Order Than Ever Before, Scarcely Any of a Bitter Character—Report of National Secretary Shows Satisfactory Progress in the Past Four Years-Platform and Resolutions Generally Satisfactory to Comrades Thruout the Country.

tional convention, amid great eu-thusiasm nominated Eugene V, Debs for President, and Ben Hanford for Vice-President. In an eloquent seech Callery (Mo.) in nominating Debs recited the struggles of the past four years. Debe' name was greeted with rolonged cheers and applause. Spargo seconded the nomination. Other nominations were Simons by Stedman (III.), Carey by Ida Crouch Haslet (Mont.). Thompson by Gaylord (Wis), and Hayes by Hoehn (Mo.). Hayes and Carey withdrew. Roll call showed Debs 155, Simons 9, Thompson 14, Carey 16. Debs' nomination was on motion made unanimous.

Callery (Mo.) made the nominating

ech, which was as follows: 'Comrade Chairman and Comrade Delegates to the convention: After a ession of five days in national con-ention we have at last arrived at one of the most important things to be done by this body, namely, the nomi-nation of a presidential candidate.

Must Conserve Interests.
The Socialist Party, meeting in na-nal convention, is but the last ex-cession of that historic class struggle pression of that historic class struggle that has been waging thru all the years since civilization began. While the first efforts of the working class were made to organize upon the economic field for the purpose of protecting their interests, they have within recent years awakened to the fac' that they must also organize politically as well as industrially for the purpose of conserving their interests as the working class.

to class struggle, and that there is no t between the forces of capital those of labor, but I want to say u, my fellow comrades in conven-that if there is any evidence of for this class struggle that is on every day in society, we have ok thru our great industrial cen-we have but to look to the wid-and orphans that have been left the many comrades who have gone wn to death, and sleep to-night in marked graves, as evidence of this ass struggle. (Applause.)

Proletariat Realizes Need.

My fellow comrades and delegates he convention to-day, that working the proletariat of the United has become aroused and is sing to-day as they never realized re that they must stand together ically as well as economically. when they have come to that conn they have also come to the con-n that their interests are served r in the Republican nor in the

Democratic party.

"My triends, both the Republican and the Democratic party, in every instance whenever the forces of labor and the forces of capital have come into conflict, the forces of government have always been used for the purpose of crushing down labor and serving the interests of the capitalists there.

Is Evidence Needed?

there any evidence needed? Look asiston, look to Homestead, look ticago, look to St. Louis, look to our d'Alenes, and look to Colorado, hen that struggle was going on in lorado between organized labor on the one hand and the Mine Own-'Association upon the other hand, hen the capitalist class of this coun-tropy of the constitution-mategrands that the American peo-mategrands that the American peoeguards that the American peo-e supposed to have, when they not the state of Cotorado and kid-ithree inhocent workingmen that state and threw them into not penitentiaries of Idaho; with one dangling over their heads; the millions of the Mine Owners' attor were pitted against them; the millions of Standard Oil and against them; when the one of two states were in con-torouviet them; not only that, a president of the United States forgot his duty that he stepped

On Thursday night, May 14, the na- | Democratic party? Mr. Bryan, who | as our standard bearer a man who has been looked upon as the leader of the great common people, made two constitutional rights of the Filipinos.

"He went from one end of this country to the other, in every village and hamlet pleading with crocodile tears in his eyes for the constitutional ights of the people across the water. But, my friends, when three of our fellow countrymen were standing there petitioned time and time again by letter and by labor bodies to take some action in the matter, he remained absolutely silent until after that case had been tried and until after the jury had declared to the world that Moyer and Haywood and Pettibone were not guilty; and then after the verdict was rendered Mr. Bryan made a speech in Joliet, Ill., in which he condemned himself by saying, 'I am glad that the verdict was not guilty. I never, thought those men were guilty'. (Applause, and hisses for Bryan). Yea, is where the representative of the Democratic party stands to-day. And, my friends, Mr. Bryan is the probable candidate upon the Democratic ticket.

Who Is Taft?

"Upon the Republican ticket Mr. Taft to-day seems to be the probable candidate. Who is Taft?" Delegate: "God knows". (Laugh-

Callery: "Mr. Talt, the man who made a tour thru Europe, and while on that tour he dined and drank to he health of the Tsar of Russia, that butcher. (Applause.) friends, that bloody butcher stands as one of the most conspicuous upholders of despotism on the face of the entire earth. The Tsar of Russia, to whose the best men and best women of Russia over the ice covered plains of Sistood for the cause of human liberty (Applause.) And it is that man, Mr. laft, that stands to-day as the representative of the capitalist class.

Eugene V. Debs!

"My fellow delegates in convention. this evening the eyes of the working class of the world are upon the Socialist Party to see who their standard bearer will be in this campaign of

"My friends, I want to nominate, I want to place before this convention for their consideration a comrade who bears the battle scars of 25 years of struggle in this labor movement. I want to present for your consideration the name of a comrade who, if nomi-nated, as the presidential candidate by this convention, will arouse a feeling of hope, a feeling of joy thruout every mill and mine and field and shop and factory of this country.

"It is alleged, however, that this comrade whose name I am going to present has made mistakes; to which we answer, it is but human to err; to forgive, divine. My friends and com-rades, I want to place this evening before you for your consideration the name of one who is known to you all, that loved and loving comrade, tried and true, Eugene V. Debs of Indiana."

Spargo Seconds Nomination. Spargo, in seconding the nomination,

"Comrade Chairman, Comrades, and Friends: I arrise on behalf of the delegation from the state of New Yor to second the nomination of Eugen V. Debs of Indiana. (Applause.) cannot hope to add anything to the elo-quent address made by the comrade convention. I am sure that every delegate of this convention and every comrade present in this hall will agre that the spirit of the nomination, the nination was made, is alike worthy of our loved Comrade Debs, and of the hest tradition of the Socialist Party. (Applause.)

speech of the delegate who nomi that if the spirit and sentiment of the Debs characterizes our camapign the

What Is Needed?

"Comrades and friends, I need only ask you to reflect what it is that we most require in our presidential candi-dats. We need above everything size

not only will give us back our standard unsullied and unspoiled as he takes it. but a man who will carry it from eas to west and from north to south not merely without dishonor, but with the spirit of inspiration and of the revolt of the working class along with it. (Applause.)

"Eugene V. Debs is not merely man who will carry the spirit of the working class revolution along with its onner; he is the personification of the revolt of the working class in this (Applause.) I look upon country. Eugene V. Debs, not as a man to express the spirit of revolution, but as the personal embodiment of that revolution itself. (Applause.) Eugene V. Debs drank the genius and passion for liberty from his mother's breast. (Applause.) Eugene V. Debs not merely drank the passion and genius for liberty from his mother's breast, but he has breathed it with breath of his own in these 25 years. (Applause.

Presence an Inspiration. "The hand clasp of Eugene V. Debs, to his wearled comrade wherever he finds him is as the shower of rain upon the parched earth. The very presence of Eugene V. Debs is the greatest inspiration I know for the working class

movement in this county. (Applause.) "New York has no favorite son to resent for this position. New York oes not desire that one of its members should be chosen. It has a favorite comrade, a comrade endeared to New York for all his long service to this great cause of the working class, and that comrade, Eugene V. Debs, will, I am confident, go thru this campaign as he has gone thru other campaigns, towering high above all other parties, not merely in ability, not merely in capacity as a campaigner, but in the deep fundamental character that we seeking for. (Applause.)

"No One Better Qualified."

"You tell me that my comrade Debs has made mistakes. You tell me that my comrade Debs is not perfect. And I answer you back, it is true, but the mistakes of Eugene V. Debs have done him more credit than the rights that many other people have done. (Great applause.) You tell me that Eugene V. Debs is not a god. I answer back, no, but Eugene V. Debs is human and so are we, and because he is human the most human of us all perhaps in s large sense, I say to you there is no man living to-day who is better qualified to carry our banner than Eugene V. Debs. (Applause.)

"When Eugene V. Debs was born I think the morning stars must have sung together. (Applause.) When Eugene V. Debs was cradled I think that the great spirit of liberty must have said 'here is my champion; here is my voice to stand out to the world and say, as the prophet said of old. 'Let my people go.' (Applause.)

Vision of Breaking Chains.

"Comrade Chairman, when Eugene V. Debs speaks there rises before the vision of every workingman in this country whose heart responds to the yearning for liberty, a vision of breakng chains, a vision of the uprising proletariat marching out of its misery marching out of its servitude, march ing on and on to that great freedom to which we all aspire. Therefore I second the nomination of Eugene V. Debs." (Great applause.)

When nominations for Vice-President were declared in order. Robert Bandlow (O.) placed Ben Hanford in nomination. The nomination was greeted with cheers which rivaled those which greeted the name of Debs earlier in the evening. Other nominations made were Seymour Stedman (Ill.), May Wood Simons (Ill.), Lips-comb (Mo.), Woodby (Cal.), Slayton (P.) The vote resulted as follows: Hanford, 106; Stedmarf, 43; May Wood Simons, 20; Slayton, 15; Lipscomb, 1;

Camrade Debs accepted the nomina tion in the following telegram:

Debs' Acceptance.

My Dear Comrades:—Deeply touched by the incomparable honor you have for the third time conferred upon me, I accept the at large my sincerest thanks. The spirit in which the nomination is tendered fills me with inexpressible emotion and causa within me all the latent energy and enthu-sians to serve the Socialist Party and the great cause it represents, with all the men-tal moral and physical strength of my be-

ing. I had earnestly hoped the convention would choose otherwise, but individual de-sire is subordinate to party will. I can only wish myself greater strength and fit-ness to hear the revolutionary banner of working class you have placed in bands. Permit me to congratulate you the nomination of Comrade Hanford on the nomination of Comrade Hanford and to express my personal gratification in having a comrade so loyal to share in upholding the proletarian standard. The greatest opportunity in the history of the Socialist movement spreads out before us like a field of glory. Touching ellows and hearts we march beneath the banner of the revolution to certain victory. My love and greeting to you all, my comrades.

On Thursday the report of the committee on Organized Labor elicited great applause, aitho a prolonged discussion followed the report. An effort to amend the report so as to commit the party to an endorsement of industrial unionism was defeated. Following is the declaration of the party as adopted by the convention:

Organized Labor.

The movement of Organized Labor is a satural result of the antagonism between the interests of employers and wage-workers under the capitalist system. Its activity in the daily struggle over wages. nours, and other conditions of labor is abeffects of competition among the working people and to save them from being re-duced to material and moral degradation. It is equally valuable as a force for the ocial, economic, and political education of

The Socialist Party does not seek to dictate to Organized Labor in matters of it ternal organization and union policy. recognizes the necessary autonomy of the union movement on the economic field, as i the political field. It is confident that in the school of experience Organized Labor will as rapidly as possible develop the most effective forms of organization and methods of action. In the history of the recent ods of action. In the metory or the recent Moyer-Haywood protest, participated in by unions of all sorts and by the Socialist Party, it finds reason to hope for closer solidarity on the economic field and for more effective co-operation between Organized Labor and the Socialist Party, the two vings of the movement for working-class mancipation.

The Socialist Party stands with Organ-ized Labor in all its stringgles to resist cap-italist aggression or to wrest from the cap-italists any improvement in the conditions of labor. It declares that it is the duty of step wage worker to be an active and loyal member of the Organized Labor movement, striving to win its battles and to strengthen it for the greater struggles to strengthen it for the greater struggle

Organized Labor is to-day confronted by a great crisis. The capitalists, intoxicated with wealth and power and slarmed by the of the working class, have undertaken a crusade for the destruction of the labor organizations. In Colorado, Nevada, Alaska, and elsewhere, fundamental laws have been trampled under foot, military despot-iam set up, and judicial murder attempted with this aim in view. Where such violent movement for the so-called Open Shop but thinly vells an attempt to close the shops against organized workingmen; it is backed by powerful capitalist organizations, with millions of dollars in their war funds. The ourts, always hostile to Labor, have of late outdone all previous records in verting the law to the service of the capi talist class. They have issued injunction forbidding the calling of strikes, the an-nouncement of boycotts, the payment of union benefits, or even any attempt to or ganize the unorganised workingmen in cer-tain trades and places. They have issued arbitrary decrees dissolving unions under the pretense of their being labor trusts. They have sustained the capitalists in bringing damage suits against unions for the purpose of tying up or sequestrating the purpose of tylog up or sequestrating their funds. They have wiped off the statute books many labor laws—laws pro-tecting little children from exploitation in the factory, laws making employers liable for damages in the case of employees killed the right of workingmen to belong to un While affirming the right of employ ers to bar organized workingmen from em ployment, they have declared it unlawful for workingmen to agree not to patronize non-union establishments. The only con-sistent rule observed by the courts in dealing with the labor question is the tule that capitalists have a sacred right to profits and that the working class has no rights n opposition to business interests

In the Danbury Hatters' case, the United States Supreme Court has rendered a decision worthy to stand with its infamous "Dred Scott decision" of fifty years ago. It has stretched and distorted the Auti-Trust Law to make it cover labor organizations, and has held that the peaceful meth od of the boycott is unlawful, that boy cetted employers may recover from the un ons damages to the amount of three time their loss, and that the property of indi-vidual members, as well as the union treas-uries, may be levied upon to collect such damages. By this decision the Supreme gan of class injustice, not of social justice if this and other hostile decisions are not Illy reversed, Organized Labo speedily reversed. Organized Labor will find itself completely paralyzed in its ef-forts toward a peaceful solution of the labor question. The success of the capital-ists and their courts in this assault upon the labor movement would be a disaster to civilization and humanity. It can and mus At this critical moment the Socialist

Party calls upon all organized workingmen to remember that they still have the ballot in their hands and to realize that the inin their names and to remixe that the in-telligent class-conscious use of political power is absolutely necessary to sare their organizations from destruction. The unjust decisions of the Supreme Court can be re-versed, the arbitrary use of the military can be stopped, the wiping out of labor laws can be prevented, by the united action

of the workingmen on Election Day. Workpolitical arm in harmony with your eco nomic arm for defense and attack. Rali to the support of the party of your class to the support of the party of your class, vote as you strike, against the capitalists. Down with military and judicial usurpation! Forward, in one solid phalanx, under the banners of Organized Labor and of the Socialist Party, to defeat capitalist aggressions, to win immediate relief for yourselves and your wives and children, and to hasten the day of complete emancipation from capitalist exploitation and misrule.

Much of the afternoon session was spent on the immigration question.

The resolutions committee reported a long resolution declaring it the first necessity of the working class to protect itself against capitalist attempts to break down the labor movement by mass importation or artificially stimulated immigration. With regard to the exclusion of certain races, the committee recommended election of a committee of five to study this question and report to the next convention. The report was adopted and the convention later elected the following committee: Untermann (Idaho), Berger (Wis Wanhope, Spargo, Miller (Nev.).

The question of unity was considered and the convention decided that no step toward unity shall be taken at this time but that all members of the S. L. P. be invited to join the Socialist Party. One minority report favored unity in principle but opposed its consideration during the campaign, altho suggesting that states effect unity if they desire. Another minority report wanted a conference in January. Minorlty reports were defeated and the majority report adopted.

On Friday a long discussion followed the report of the Platform Committee. After consideable debate the following platform was adopted subject to some revision by an editing committee:

The Platform.

The Socialist Party, in national convention assembled, in entering upon the campaign of 1908, again presents itself to tue people as the party of the working class, and as such it appeals for the support of all tworkingmen of the United States and of all citizens who favor the great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst of

of all citizens who favor the great and just cause of labor.

We are at this moment in the midst of one of those industrial breakdowns that periodically paralyse the life of the nation. The much boasted era of our national prosperity has been followed by one of general misery. Factories, mills, and mines are closed, work is abandoned and millions of men ready, willing, and able to provide the nation with all the necessities and come forts of life, are forced into idleness and starvation. Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and meancing development. They have acquired the power to dictate to us the terms

starvation. Within recent times the trusts and monopolies have attained an enormous and menaring development. They have acquired the power to dictate to us the terms upon which we shall be allowed to live. The trusts fix the prices of our bread, meat, and sugar, of our coal, oil, and clothing, of our raw material and machinery, of all the necessaries of life, and even the prices of our rowmaterial sand machinery, of all the necessaries of life, and even the prices of our coffins.

The ruling class has seized upon the present desperate condition of the workers as an opportunity for a renewed onelaught on the organized labor movement. The highest courts of the country have within the last year rendered decision after decision, depriving the workers of rights which they had won by a century of struction. The attempt to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, altho defeated by the solidarity of Organized Labor and the Socialist Movement, nevealed the existence of a far reaching and unscrupulous conspiracy on the part of the ruling powers against the organizations of labor.

In their efforts to take the lives of the leaders of the miners, the conspirators violated the state laws and the federal constitution in a manner seldom equalled even in a country so completely dominated as is the United States by the profit-seeking class.

The congress of the United States has

the United States by the profit-seeking class.

The congress of the United States has shown its contempt for the interests of labor as plainly and unmistakably as has the other branches of government, the legislation for which the labor organizations have continuously petitioned has been rejected; the scant legislation apparently passed for their benefit has been so distorted as to injure those whom it pretended to help. The working class of the United States cannot expect any adequate remedy for its wrongs from the present ruling class, or from the dominant parties. So long as a small number of individuals So long as a small number of individuals are permitted to use the common resources of the nations' wealth for their private profit in comnetition with each other and for the exploitation of their fellowmen, industrial depressions are bound to occur at certain intervals. No currency reform or other legislative measures can avail against those fatair results of a system of utter anarchy in production. So long as the wealth production of the country is based on individual competition, the fleres struggles of this competition will inevitably lead to combinations and trusts. No amount of government regulation, or of publicity, or of restrictive legislation will arrest the natural course of modern industrial development.

publicity, or or research publicity, or or research the natural course of modern industrial development.

So dong as our courts, legislative and executive officers remain in the hands of the ruling classes and their agents, one covernment will be used in the interests of this class against the tollers. Political perfits are but the expression of economic class interests. The Reombilean the Democratic and so-called 'Independence' parties, and all parties other than the Socialist, are financed, directed, and controlled by recressentatives of different groups of the ruling class. In the maintenance of class sovernment both the Democratic and Re-sublican parties have been equally suilty.

class sovernment both the Democratic and Resublican parties have been equally guilty.

The Republican parties have been equally guilty.

The Republican party has had control of the national government and has been directly and scittvely responsible for these wrong. The Democratic party, while saved from direct responsibility by its political importence, has shown itself equally servile to the alms of the capitalist class whenever and wherever it has been in power.

The Adi chattel slave owner aristocracy of the South, which was the backbone of the Democratic party, has been sumplanted by a child slave indicated. In the sreat cities of our country the Democratic party is allied with the criminal element of with the Republican party in maintaining the interest of the nossessing class. The various "reform" movements and narties which have sprung up within recent years are lint the clumny evoression of widespread pouniar discontent with the present system of exploitation and craft. They are not based on an Intellipent understanding of the historical development of civilipation, and, of the conomic and political needs of our time. They are bound to berish as the numerous middle class reform movements of the past have perished. As measures calculated to strengthen the power of the working class in its fight for the reliancion of its uitimate aim, and to increase its power of resistance against oppression we advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to the following program:

Following here are a series of im-

mediate demands which have not

Continued on page 6.

A CAPITALIST CONSPIRACY EXPOSED IN PITTSBURG.

A Millionaire Hires Detectives to Manufacture Evidence to Send Union Men to State's Prison

The Conspiracy Involves a Newspaper, Big Capitalist Interests, the Thiel Detective Agency, and the Manufacturers' Association---Forged Documents and Perjury Relied on to Consummate the Crime---Plot is Revealed by a Conscience Stricken Tool----Criminals Still Free.

of criminal plotting ever produced is the plot as told by Grant. told by the Pittsburg "Leader", Pittsourg. Pa., in its issue of May 15. It ays bare a plot to send innocent union men to the penitentiary thru forged documents and perjured testimony manufactured by detectives of the Thiel Detective Agency in the employ of a corporation. The conspiracy in volves the proprietor of the "Gazette Ttimes" of Pittsburg, promoters of proposed subway, the Manufacturers sociation, and government officials. The conspiracy was only frustrated by the confession of a humble tool who stricken with remorse at the terrible erime he was aiding, revealed the entire plot. The "Lender" devoted seven news columns to an exposure of the conspiracy and a two-column editorial demanding the prosecution of the plot-For its vigorous language the editorial is all that a Socialist could

The Conspiracy.

Seven members of the Machieists' Union had been indicted for using the mails for fraudulent purposes, it being alleged that they had sent lottery tickets to other states thru the malls and in violation of a federal law. The men who were accused by the conspirators arranged to hold a raffle, such as is ield every day in the year by church and charitable, social and fraternal or ganizations. This fact was seized upon by the conspirators and the plot was natched to discredit labor unions by having some of their members indicted for running a lottery.

At the head of the conspiracy was George T. Oliver, the publisher of the "Gazette Times" and "Chronicle Telegraph", who tried thru his newspaers to inflame public opinion against labor unionists by publishing a forged document and false accusations. Associated with him were promoters of the Pittsburg subway scheme and members of the Manufacturers' Association, according to the testimony given in

The Motive.

Oliver was actuated by his malicion hatred of labor unionism generally. He has been an enemy of workingmen's unions for years and is to-day their bitterest foe. He thought he saw an opportunity to deal them a crushing blow by having some of the men prominent in them branded as criminals and sent to prison.

The Manufacturers' Association was seeking to break the strike of the Machinists' Union, then on, and the Pittsburg subway promoters, whose offices made the headquarters of the tools of the conspirators, took a hand plovees of the "Leader" were connected with it, and it was their desire to injure the "Leader" as well as the Machinists' Union. The "Leader" is one of the few daily papers in the United States that consistently defends working class struggles and it earned the enmity of the conspirators.

E. J. Grant was employed as a detective by the Oliver interests to get "evidence" against the accused machinists. He served under Dairympie, Thiel sleuth, who laid the plans for the dirty work. Grant's confession. made in a sworn affidavit, shows the following facts: Grant got a soap impression of the keys to the business office of the Machinists' Union for Dalrymple, who was thus able to steal several bundles of raffle tickets of the union and place a forged contract in the desk of the business agent to incriminate the union. Dalrymple drew up the contract in the office of the subway interests. The document was later found by government officials where Dalrymple said it would be found.

Laying the Trap.

The next thing done was to mail a number of packages of raffle tickets to machinist unions in Pennsylvania and other states, with the address written on stationery of the local union and then inform government officials in various cities to which the matter was addressed. All this was done with the knowledge of Jerome Nordman, a for mer employee of the "Gazette Times" and now connected with the subway interests. This journal then had the forged contract photographed and reproduced in its columns as conclusive vidence against the accused union men. Nordman proceeded to create "public opinion" by writing indignant articles against the seven proposed victims. All these articles were written in the subway office in the presence of Grant and appeared in the "Gazette

One of the most astounding stories [Times". That in brief is the story of

One damning contrast in the whole criminal business is the fact that Oliver himself, thru both of his papers, ran a public lottery and the gover ment has never molested him. It is

claimed that he printed a special mail edition of his newspapers while running the lotteries with the lottery feature left out. But at the same time his papers with the lottery feature in entered into interstate commerce, as it was alleged of the raffle tickets, and neither the postoffice inspector nor the United States district attorney made a single move to prevent it or to bring Oliver to justice. He continued to run the lottery until forced by public opinion to abandon it, and then he rea got the co-operation of these gove ment officials when he desired to pe

ceed against this labor union for its comparatively harmless raffle. Zeal of the Prosecution.

The failure of the government officials to deal with Oliver's lottery was no more glaring than their seal in prosecuting the union men on the word of a private hireling. The United States district attorney attempted to railroad the machinists within a half hour after an indictment was secured!! At the same time banker Rinehart of Waynesburg is accused of making away with a million dollars by forgeries, frauds and embezzle-

ments, and the district attorney has delayed Rinehart's trial for two terms and there is no assurance he ever will be called to trial.

Grant's confession vindicated the even union men who were acquit by the jury. And so the case stands in many respects like that of the Haywood trial so far as the manufactu of "evidence" by detectives is concern

ed. The Thiel Detective Agency was intimately connected with that case. too, and a number of its sleuths presented bills to the state of Idaho for occasional "drunks" they enjoyed.

The "Leader" is vigorous in its demand that the scoundrels who plotte this work should be prosecuted and it

very pertinently asks:

Will Criminals Go Free? "These officials have caused the ar rest of the conscience-stricken tool of the real conspirators, who upon the witness stand told the truth about the plot. Are they going to stop with him or will they proceed against the men who suborned his perjury and aided in the making and uttering of forgeries in pursuance of the plot to imprison

innocent men? "Are the rights and the liberties of workingman of so little consequ that they can be attacked in this foul manner by a millionaire and his accomplices without the law demanding vengeance for the outrage? Will these cers of the law permi infamous crime to pass without attempting to bring the criminals to ins-

This case should prove a meme able one in the history of the class conflict in this country and every workingman should remember it when the political parties that represent the interests of these conspirators ask for working class support.

A SPY IN THE CHAIN GANG. Another thing has come to grief. In Pueblo, Colo., recently Judge Seits fined a Pinkerton \$50 and sent him to the chain gang for 75 days on the complaint of union men now engaged in a strike for having urged disorder and counselled the destruction of property. The "Globe Miner" declares that Arizona is filled with these Pinkertons. Bogus organizations are created, infamous advice is given, every possible effort to lead the unions into illegal and violent action, and the contention on the part of these labor spies is that they are the only genuine representatives of the working class. Look out for the whelps who talk violence in the unions.-Cleevland Citizen.

Not Very Illuminating.

All nature is one, according to Prof. Haeckel, and a star in the sky is not essentially different from a microbe in the gutter. All the same, with truly scientific inconsistency, he insists that men so greatly differ one from another that it is fit that some should hunger in hovels while others gorge in pal-

All nature is one, and Haeckel, Ilke the Chinese Emperor, may claim to be could only prove the relationship be the spots!—Brisbane Worker.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

weaks are required to make changes Subscribers should not expect the paper or at least two weeks from the date when abscriptions are sent in.

CANADA.

When renewing subscribers are requested mark their subscriptions "renewals". The Socialist goes to press on Wedness correspondents sending news should their communications in time to reach office by Monday, whenever possible, minumications concerning the citierin strument of the paper should be ad-

The Socialist Party has passed thru its and general election. Its growing power indicated by the increase of its vote: 90 (Presidential) 96.961 92 (State and Congressional) 289.762 94 (Presidential) 408.230



THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The national convention has closed ts labors at Chicago and the record of its work is all that Socialists could wish. From every point of view the convention has testified to the satisfactory progress the party has made since if met in national convention in the same city four years ago. There is a gratifying increase in membership. and locals or members are now paying dues in Alaska, Hawall, South America, Mexico, the South Sen Islands, Panama and the Philippines. The finances of the party are in good shape and the organization should be able to conduct a campaign worthy of the great ideals of our movement.

Of the nominations made, little need be said. The selection of Comrades Debs and Hanford will give satisfaction to all comrades and elicit the en thusiastic support of every Socialist. The bourgeois action that the nomination for a second or third time of the same candidate for the presidency, reacts against the party making it, may hold good with capitalist parties, but it certainly has no application to Socialists. We are not influenced by bourgeols traditions or the political standards established by capitalist parties. Ours being a revolutionary party establish our own standards and let our opponents say what they will. Finally, it is so apparent that this year is the most favorable one for Socialist educational work of any previous campaign, that it is unnecessary to recite the reasons for it. Our opportunity, the opportunity Socialists have anticipated for years is here. That the comrades will take advantage of it is assured. The minor differences that sometimes divide us do not exist in any of the states so that we can wire our entire attention to the capitalist enemy, the enemy that will choose its standard bearers at Denver and Chicago. We should justify the fears of our enemy and realize our hopes next November if every Socialist does his or her duty-and they will.

DISTRESS ON FIFTH AVENUE!

Poverty is commonly regarded as a misfortune and has often been looked upon as a disgrace. Nevertheless, Henry Clews says that since the tremendous decline and panic of 1907, involving such heavy losses to large holders of securities and men of affairs, it has become quite the fashion in society circles to make a frank acknowledgement of poverty. For instance, a lady will say, "We can't go to Newport this year, as my husband has met with such losses that we can't afford it." Another will announce that she has discharged half of the household servants, and another that she has sold her automobile and is now going around in a hired hack. And all this was said with a laugh and indeed with a certain amount of pride.

The distress of these pampered scious of the new oligarchy is pathetic In the extreme. Can't go to Newport. or sold an automobile or discharged half the servants! If the industrial panic really did force some of them to work, flabby muscles would be less a garasitic affliction and human fellowship in work well done would become a unique experience for them. | ent day politics.

THE PITTSBURG CONSPIRACY.

The conspiracy of Pittsburg capital ists to send union machinists to the penitentiary, as told on the first page of this issue of The Socialist, is one of great importance to the working class in general and union men in particular. Aside from the revelations regarding Pinkerton activity that came out in the trials of the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, the Pittsburg case is the first one where the evidence is so convincing that there is no room for doubt that capitalists, bent on crushing labor organizations, resort to criminal methods to accomplish their purpose.

The Socialists' knowledge of what Marx has aptly called "the furies of private interest," has left no doubt in our minds that many capitalist firms will instigate crime and pay for its commission if there is a chance of it swelling dividends. But there are many union men who hesitate to accept that view, believing, sincerely enough, that those who hand down our morals are incapable of such work. The Pittsburg conspiracy dispells that idea. It shows that a respectable newspaper will Join the conspirators and government officials are ready to act promptly on the testimony of hirelings. Were it not for the confession of Grant it is probable that seven innocent men would soon be wearing stripes, their characters would be blasted forever, and their families would be left in want. All that was wanting to carry out the infamous plan was a tool lacking all the attributes of a human. Grant's eleventh hour remorse shows that the plotters erred in their judgment in selecting

In view of the fact that detective

agencies of various kinds are solicit-

ing patronage of capitalist firms in all parts of the United States, each of them citing the fact that they have many "secret operatives" on their pay rolls, and in the employ of manufacturers and other capitalists, it is reasonable to assume that these detectives will not leave anything undone to discredit union men and defeat them in their struggles. The press dispatches this week report the use of dynamite caps in the strike of the street car men of Cleveland. Strikers have learned by bitter experience that violence in a strike will accomplish more to defent their efforts than even police guards for strikebreakers. The unique men of Cleveland, because of their excellent organization, discipline and experience, are the last to indulge in the folly of blowing up cars. Is it not reasonable to assume that the dynamite explosions in Cleveland are the work of "operatives" bent on earning the criminal wage for which they are hired? What else can such as these do during a strike? Unless they contribute some service that will block the efforts of strikers or creat ment against them, the work of the spy is useless to his employers. Their work being secret, every precaution is taken to prevent disclosure of their work. They furnish all the conditions that are necessary for a criminal soclety and their close connection with various sections of the ruling class in cludes the latter as secret patrons of crime.

The exposure of the Pittsburg con spiracy comes at an opportune mo The Manufacturers tion is now in session in this city. Charges of riot and crime have been made against the unions by representatives of that organization and no doubt will be made at their gathering. We commend to them the record of some of their eminent representatives in Pittsburg and ask, "How many more like guardians of law, order, and morals declare allegiance to your organization?" Will Mr. Van Cleave speak?

. The New York "Tribune" is of the opinion that "the Socialist Party has as yet found no settled place in our scheme of national politics. The presidential election of 1908 will show to some extent whether or not it has in it any elements of stability and permanence."

If some of our bourgeois critics possessed some knowledge of social evolution they would at least understand that the United States has reached a stage in its economic development where a working-class party, with the "elements of stability and permanence" is a fact that they will have to resign themselves to. Their problem is how to meet the indictment the Socialist Party brings against capitalist society, not as to whether recognition shall be accorded us. But if recognition is necessary we can refer the "Tribune" to no less an authority than a strenuous gentleman in Washington who has given official testimony to the fact that Socialism is an issue in pres-

The time for electing delegates to the A CITY WASTREL. national Republican convention, which

meets in Chicago on June 16, has ex-

pired and the result shows that Secre-

tary Taft will have 531 votes-40 more

than a majority. This is all that So-

cialists could wish as Taft is univer-

sally regarded as an arch-enemy of the

workers, and it will require little argu-

ment to convince any thinking work-

ingman that the Republican candidate

party will make an important contri-

bution to the Socialist campaign in

this nomination. As for the Demo-

cratic party, its record of stupidity is

sufficient guarantee that it will do

About 650 men are going to Denver

cost of \$100,000 to attend the Demo-

Hall will provide the money and most

of the delegates. This enormous sum

spent for a single delegation is more

on a single national campaign. Can a

political party with such funds at its

disposal represent the working class?

The man who can believe that such a

millions must have some serious de-

President Roosevelt has cabled Tsar

Nicholas "cordial felicitations and

good wishes" on the occasion of the

latter's fortieth birthday. One cannot

think of Nicholas without thinking of

Cossacks, scaffolds, prisons, hangmen,

dreary Siberia, and all the other in-

struments for blighting the flower of

Russian life. Yet Roosevelt sends

"good wishes" to the monster that re-

quires these agencies to support his

tottering throne. The difference be-

tween the American politician and the

Russian bureaucrat is just enough to

set in bold relief the pretensions and

H. G. Wells has created consterna-

tion in the Socialist ranks of Great

Britain by writing a letter to the Lon-

don "Daily News" in support of the

Tory-Liberal candidate, Churchill, as

against Dan Irving, Socialist, Wells'

excuse is the old one that to support

the Socialist would be to assist

Churchill's opponent, as the it made

any difference to Socialists if the state-

ment were true. The organs of the

Independent Labor Party and the So-

cial Democratic Federation both vigor-

ously censure Wells for his conduct.

This is not the first instance where

"advanced" views of Socialism have

led those holding them back into the

swamps of capitalist confusion and

A "PROBLEM" SOLVED.

A "problem" has afflicted "society"

women for years and much has been

said and written to solve it for them.

It has been a universal experience that

servant cirls getting small wages,

working unlimited hours and constant-

ly being reminded of their "inferior

station", have been hard to keep. Why

this is so has always remained a deep

mystery which the ablest minds in

capitalist society have been unable to

solve. The general conclusion in that

quarter has been that the servant girl

is a stiff-necked, stubborn creature

that doesn't know a benefactor when

Now License Commissioner Bogart

s authority for the statement that

hard times has solved the question by

enormously increasing the number of

girls seeking employment and, altho

wages have decreased, there are plenty

of girls only too willing to accept post-

tions as servants. So all is well in the

kitchens of capitalist women. "Hun-

ger has compelled capitaintion" and

forced an unexpected "solution" of the

troubles in bourgeois mansions. And

the solution is the only one that is

known to the explainers of labor. Clubs

for the unemployed, jails for those re-

duced to variance, injunctions for

strikers, militias for "undestrable citi

zens" and now the increasing distress

of ill-paid, overworked, badly treated

working girls is regarded as a solution

of what they call the "servant girl

problem", instead of an aggravation of

it. How delightful to have the "mys-

tery" dissolved without further worry

The only difficulty about the solution

announced by Commissioner Bogart is

that it is no more permanent than the

remedies the official world of capital-

ism prescribe for strikers and the un-

employed. With a revival of employ

ment will also come a revival of the

same question. And a permanent solu-

tion will not be found until the work-

ers are free in their choice of employ-

ment and no feminine parvenues or

pristocrats exist to thrust their vul

garity on others and their share of the

worldis work into the bargain-

to the women of ease.

compromise.

hypoerisy of the latter.

fect in his reasoning powers.

also offer its aid to our propaganda.

By Jimmie.

The usual poon-day crowd passed down Park Row and City Hall Park As they passed one entrance the more observing ones stopped suddenly with expressions of mingled pity, horror and disgust on their faces. The direction of their looks guided the newcomers to the object of their attention.

Feebly pushing his way with a

movement that was half shamble, half is anything else. The Republican reep, came what had once been a man -a young man at that. The iron posts at every ten or twelve feet were th only objects of interest to him. Each post was eagerly seized by the starving man as they offered needed support for his weakened frame. His its best in the way of blunders and clothes seemed to cling to the wasted and scrawny limbs like a damp cloth to a corpse. The creases contained enough dust to bear evidence that he had slept in an ash cart somew on five special trains at a minimum The ragged fringe of the coat that illfitted the bony frame, bore witness to cratic national convention. Tammany The face had a its age and service. deathly pallor, flecked with enough sweat-gathered dirt to give it an uncanny appearance that made one in stinctively sick. There was a hunger than the Socialist Party has ever spent glitter in the eyes-eyes that had re ceded in their sockets so that a front view was necessary to discern them. Youth still showed in the features, but famine's fever had wrecked it and seared it with suffering. party has any regard for the suffering

One quivering hand grasped anothe post and the wastrel leaned over it, his head falling forward as he spat a dirty phlegm from his mouth. With an effort the head was restored to its normal position and the fevered eyes measured the distance to the next post. So he staggered and creeped Occasionally one more curious than the rest would stare closer. The wastrel would give a dull stare, balf indiguant, half hate, then measure the next journey and move on. The iron supports afforded more mercy and assistance than all the thousands who passed and the hundreds who observed. On Park Row be was friendless and helpless. On a country road the first human being would have offered relief.

Now the starving man had to cross wide path, his objective point being a park bench. With a measured creep he reached the coveted seat and sank into it. Two other shabbily dressed and, evidently, unemployed men, pale with astonishment arose from their seats and deserted their new companion like a pestilence. The wastrel seemed to exude horror by his presence and yet seemed unaware that his ghastly shamble had been noticed. One by one the remaining occupants of the benches gave up their reading of the "want ad" columns and gazed at the wretched starveling. But the glitter was passing from his eyes, the sun offered some warmth to his illclad body and he too picked up an abandoned paper and dully stared at the "want ad" columns.

My friend and I passed on. Winter has come since I saw the wretched being on Park Row and I wonder it winter's icy clasp has been more merciful to him than the thousands who witnessed his attempt to obtain a seat in the park that day. If it froze his heart and ended his struggles who can say the elements were not more kind

The Logic of Freedom.

What the capitalist class can do and does do to-day is to exploit others What the working class does and must do to-day is to submit to exploitation. Both cannot own and rob no more than all can be slaves. For if were slaves who then would be master?

To state it another way: One class must be master and rob, and another class be slaves and be robbed, for if all were masters who would be the both necessary to each other. Where one is, there will be found the other

Look at the proposition as you will and the working class must back to this: ONE CLASS MAY BE FREE AND THE OTHER CLASS SLAVES, BUT ALL CANNOT BE FREE UNTIL NONE ARE ROBBED.

.Capitalist society makes a part of society free and the majority slaves Socialism will place industry juto the hands of society as common property so that none can be robbed and all can be free. Are you a capitalist or a workingman?

A "Dangerous" Report.

The official report of Colonel Yorke on the English railway accident, at Shrewsbury, in which eighteen persons were killed on Oct. 15 last is a remarkable document. The accident, which he describes as among the worst which have happened on English railways, cannot be ascribed to defective machinery or the state of the driver's health. But in view of the fact that he had been on duty the entire previous night, and had been out of bed during four nights out of six previous to the accident, Colonel Yorke is of opinion that he was either asleep or dozing at the moment when the brakes should have been applied. and thus overran the danger signals. The colonel himself must be asleep for it is known to all apologists for the rallway magnates in this country that "negligence" of overworked employees is responsible for accidents. The colonel is a dangerous man to supply such a report for the use of British

EVENING CALL MASS MEETING.

To Be Held in Grand Central Palace on Decoration Day.

Elaborate Program is Being Pre pared for the Occasion with Debs and Hanford as Speakers if Possible-Further Announcement of Plans for the Daily.

The Grand Central Palace has been engaged for the evening of Decoration Day by the publishers of the "Evening Call" for a great mass meeting to celebrate the paper's appearance and to ratify the work of the national convention. One of the best programs ever offered at a Socialist meeting is in course of preparation. Comrades Debs and Hanford will probably be present. Other speakers have accepted invita-

'The "Call" wants to be a real paper of the people, for the people and by them. There are few readers of the capitalist newspapers who have not at some time been victims of some sort of outrage from public service corporations. Often they have written to their favorite newspaper calling attention to their experience in the vague hope of redress in some way. If such a correspondent lived in Brooklyn and had been subjected to the unspeakable outrage which the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company habitually jufficts on its patrons and the newspaper was the Brooklyn "Eagle," "Citizen" or "Times," the confiding reader more than likely looked in vain for the publication of his letter. There is a strange affinity between the B. R. T. and the newspapers named. Brooklyn citizens are now invited to use the "Evening Call" to expose this rotten corporation and its mercenary horde of politicians, newspapers, etc.

To give them an idea of what the Evening Call" wants, take this illustration: 'The Interboro tunnel has been building for three years and recently was completed for service to the Long Island station in Flatbush avenue. It seems never to have occurred to the B. R. T. officials that some provision should be made for the enlargement of its elevated railway station at that point. Now, with the enormous crowd that try daily to change cars there the condition is disgraceful. Letters from women giving their experiences there as they are compelled to mingle and jostle with the returning crowds of race track thieves and gamblers, n to say at other times, will be printed by the "Evening Call."

A campaign bringing out such ou rages will probably penetrate the rhi-nocerous-like skins of the Putrid Ser-vice Commission. The subject of the B. R. T.'s "pneumonia cars" in rainy weather with an occasional snapshot will make good reading. The same holds good for the other boros. The "Evening Call" wants every comrad particularly and the citisens generally to appoint himself its reporter. But we want FACTS. There is no ne "faking" as there are ample FACTS and to spare.

Not only this news but any othe met in daily experience is solicited Hundreds of comrades are expert at photography. Pictures of evictions. victims of accidents waiting for ambulances (of which there are scarce half enough); treatment received in hos pitals; delays in the Coroners' office. etc. In fact, the "Evening Call" want the people of New York to get acquainted thru its columns and by a sane publicity, perhaps, arouse a ser timent which will compel redress of potorious abuses.

One hears individual grumbling everywhere, but nothing in the way of concerted, organized effort is attemp ed. A corporation which in London Berlin or Paris would try to adopt B. R. T. or Metropolitan Cor car methods would find itself the quick cials of the McCarren-Murphy-McClellan type would get short shrift.

Let the comrades and citizens generally take hope. The "Call" gives them an opportunity long denied of getting even." The paper will be ready with its first edition at noon of

Decoration Day, the second by 4 p. m. Little has been said by the publishers about "features" as the paper will speak for itself. Some of the best known men in the United States will be contributors, its cartoons will make its readers "sit up and take notice." and in other ways the paper will be of its name it will be really the "Call" to the great masses of our péople.

Pennsylvania Shambles.

Statistics telling a story of Pennsylvania's enormous production of coal at a frightful cost of human lives was put into "The Congressional Record" this week by Congressman Cooper of Uniontown, Penn. He was discussing an item in the Legislative, Executive. and Judicial Appropriation bill allowing \$150,000 for an investigation of mine disasters and submitted the figures therewith. .

Mr. Cooper stated that the pr tion of bituminous coal was 149,559. 047 tons. During the same period the ten anthracite countles produced 70,-836,082 tons. The cost to procure this enormous production, expres man lives, was 1,514. During the ten years 1898 to 1907, inclusive, the numto 806 last year, and from 411

CURRENT LITERATURE

THE RED REIGN: The True Story of an Adventurous Year in Russia. By Kellogg Durtand. The Century Co. Cloth, pp. 533. Price, \$2 net.

OUT OF CHAOS: A Personal Story of the largest foreign loan in eventually most above.

Revolution in Russia, By Prince Trubetskel. Longmans, Green & Co. Cloth, pp. 314.

Since the subsidence of the wave of

revolutionary activity and the temporary triumph of reaction in Russia interest in the affairs of that unhappy country has somewhat declined in the Western world. The time is not the most propitious one for authors and publishers to launch such books as those whose titles appear above, and we fear that neither of these will have as wide a circulation as it deserves. All the more reason this for calling our readers' attention to them. The Russian revolution is not dead, as all well know who are able to keep even a little in touch with the course of events there. It is but in one of those periods of apparent quiescence bu real recuperative and constructive activity which, in all great historic movements of our day, intervene be ween the volcanic outbursts of popu lar energy which startle the world which mark the successive stages of revolutionary development, and which the each seems to go down in failure and disappointment, actually fix certain achievements, establishing the stepping-stones upon which the feet of the future are to be set. Tho it would be idle to pretend now to predict even approximately how near may be the term of the present reaction, no one who is at all qualified to judge regards it as permanent. Russia will rise again against the Autocracy, and rise dom than she did in 1905 and 1906; and it is safe to suppose that in the years to come the Russian people will play a far larger part in world-history than they have ever played under the stifling rule of the Tsars. To those who do not read only for passing amusement, but with an interes larger than that of the day's news

Kellogg Durland is a good type of American magazine writer. He is not or, if he is, his manner of working does not permit him to show it-a profound student. But he has a seeing eye and a ready pen; and he seems to have done his work honestly and with a human interest in his subject. He gives us vivid pctures of what he saw and faithful reports of what he heard as he talked with statesmen of various groups, with active revolutionists of all shades, with officials, civil and military, with common soldiers, workmen. and peasants. He has added very considerable to the material which may use in forming our opinions on current Russian history.

therefore, good books on Russian af-

fairs are important even now.

Mr. Durland's sojourn in Russia comprised almost exactly the year 1900 an ever memorable year, which saw the assembling of the first Duma under the so-called Constitution of Octo ber, 1905, and the demonstration, in the course of its proceedings and by its dissolution and the persecution of its best elements, of the utter perfidy of the Tsar's government and of all its supporters; a year, also, which saw many mutinies and recotts, saw their suppression, saw pogroms and dagon nades on a gigantic scale perpetrated by the agents of the government-a year of heroisms and of mfamles. During that year our author traveled thru every part of European Russia, including Poland and the Caucasus, and a part of western Siberia. He was at eye-witness of some of the spectacular events of the year; but the most valuable part of his work is not in his description of these-which, indeed, were well enough described in contemporary reports-but in his presentation of the against which these more striking events must be viewer in order to be seen in right proportion.

Space forbids us to attempt any summary or illustrative selection from Mr. Durland's full and very interesting report of his observations. We may, however, venture to pick out sentences from his brief introduction which will indicate the conclusions to which he came.

quarter of the twentieth century, he says. is as inevitable as the bursting of a Pele-or a Vesnvius; as the xorable as an earthquake or the passing of ancient empires. Revolutions are not made. They are not built upon the propaganda of a political or economic cult. They do not depend upon the will of men, whether rulers or parlia-ments. . . . The word has no arbitrary meaning. It simply designates a period of national upheaval and struggle. In this sense the ituasian revolution may be said to have come to a head on "Bloody Sun-day", January 22, 1905, and will culminate only with the capitulation or overthrow of day", January 22, 1905, and will culminate only with the capitulation or overthrow of the autocracy. No modern state save Turkey is more universally honey-combed with official inefficiency and corruption than Bussia, and even Turkey's central government to-day represents more solidity than the Bussian. The only possible justification for despotism of any characters, in the second hie justification for despotism of any char-ateer is in its actual power and in its fruits. Military despotism in Russia not only broke down, but was hopelessly shat-tered by the ignomialous war with Japan. The hold that autocracy once maintained on the Russian people then loosened. It has been steadily weakening ever since, . . . Dishonesty stamps every one of Peter's fourteen bureaucratic ranks. The war disclosed an enormous extent of the

eventually meet—these are some of the ments of the Russian situation of the pr probably 9) per cent of the people of were opposed to the present govern for during the past two years ever pensants have had opinions of their based on their loss of faith is the "Little Father". But reigning circles have all at the organised armed force of the countr ive is the system of discipline employed that against the unarmed population even of overwhelming superiority in point of numers this position is tenable for a surp ng time. On the other hand, a triff ident might turn the scales in a The government, unable to a ranks of revolution and to terrorise into inscrivity a large portion of the coun-try. The revolution, while many open organization of fighting strength clent to overthrow the government, is ble to embarrass the governm point and gradually to force it into an in passe from which it can never emerge.

We must not close this very inade quate notice of Mr. Durland's work without special mention of the appen dices, which occupy only 22 pages, but which are of great value as do establishing the truth, and even the extreme moderation, of his severes condemnations of the present hangmen's government. They are: A. Extracts from a volume of testimony colected by a society of Tiflis lawyers on "pacification" of Trans effected under General Allkhanoff in 1905-'06-an orgy of arson, pillage, murder, and rape such as Huns or Tatars or Apaches have never com-mitted, and which was conducted by an imperial general and officially rewarded by the government; B. The Reply of the First Duma to the Speech the Throne; C. A letter written by Alexis Lopuchin, formerly Director of the Imperial Police Department, to Premier Stolypin, attesting the participation of government agents in pogroms or massacres of Jews; D. A report of Captain Pietuchov, of the rendarmerie, to the Assistant Governor-General of Warsaw showing the same thing in one notable instance; E. Notes on wages and cost of living of Russian workingmen. "Out of Chaos" is a book of a very

different sort from "The Red Reign" taking its place properly with su volumes as Kropotkin's "Memoirs of a Revolutionist" and Deutsch's "Sixteen Years in Siberia". It is as distinctly personal, and also as charmingly modest and objective as either of the is (or should we perhaps, say that it purports to be) the autobiography of a Russian nobleman who, drawn by intellectual interests and moral avi thies away from the career of idle disdpation or of calculating person bition appropriate to one of his class. "dangerous revolutionist before he knew it. What he intended was philanthropic reform of a very mild type. But it soon landed him in prison and in exile. He had a chance to escape, and did not let it pass. Ther he found that he had crossed the Rubicon; he was "illegal" and had thrown in his lot with the revolution; he had to go on and by being a revolutionist he learned what the revolution Living in various parts of Russia. changing his name and residence from time to time to elude the police, he was drawn deeper and deeper into the revolutionary movement and especially into its Social Democratic branch, and took part in the organization of work ingmen's groups, the distribution o forbidden literature, the carrying on of the underground press, and all the other activities which helped to prepare the way for the revo

outburst of two or three years ago. We are in some doubt as to the identity of the author, and this n ally breeds another doubt whether the book is a genuine autobiography or an extraordinarily good work of The Trubetzkoi, like the Krop are a famous house of the Rus nobility. More than one of them been known as a Liberal and there to nothing improbable in the story of a great-nephew of Trubetzkoi the De brist (so the author represents himself following the course and having all the experiences narrated in these far cinating pages. Only, in spite of some what careful inquiry among Ru Social Democrats, we have been us able to find any evidence of anyons of that name having actually played such a part in the recent years which the book refers. Ho loes not much matter whether the author and subject of these m is really a Trubetzkor or not; a reasons for his giving the name another family than his own can se be imagined. Nor does it much ter whether or not the book is a get uine autobiography in other partic lars; if it is partly fictitious, it is that sort of fiction which is as tr as history. In spite of our doubts, a still class it along with those of Kr potkin and Deutsch and heartly con mend it to our readers.

May Day in Russia.

Scarcely 15,000 out of the 400,000 workmen in St. F lebrated the Rus fay 14 by refusing to wo

war disclosed an enormous extent of the ery in all departments. . . A st cates, with official rottenness; an empe

ber of fatal mine disasters rose from 200 in the bituminous districts in 1898 in the anthracite districts to 708 in

ALL THE WORLD'S

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A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

VOL. 1, NO. 1.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1908.

PRICE, ONE CENT

WITH ALL THE FIRE AND ENTHUSIASM OF NEW YORK'S SOCIALISM AT ITS BEST THE COMRADES OF THE FIVE BOROUGHS HAVE RALLIED ABOUT THE NEWLY RAISED BANNER OF THE CALL IN A WAY THAT IS INSPIRING TO THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AND THOSE CHARGED WITH LAUNCHING THE PAPER. THE COMRADES IN NEIGHBORING STATES AND THE COUNTRY AT LARGE HAVE SHOWN EQUAL INTEREST. WITH THE LATEST RECRUIT, THE VETERANS WITH MORE THAN TWO SCORE YEARS OF EFFORT IN THE GOOD FIGHT TO THEIR CREDIT, EVERYWHERE IN THE MOVEMENT THERE SEEMS TO BE ONE TOPIC OF DISCUSSION—THE CALL TO BE ISSUED ON MAY 30, DECORATION DAY. THE COMRADES WHO LABORED FOR THE SUCCESS OF THE FAIR HAVE HAD THEIR EFFORTS MAGNIFICENTLY REWARDED. THE SUM OF MONEY RAISED WHILE NOT SO GREAT AS IN FORMER YEARS IS PERHAPS RELATIVELY LARGER IN VIEW OF THE FINANCIAL DEPRESSION AND IS A TRIBUTE TO THE GREAT WITH ALL THE FIRE AND ENTHUSIASM OF NEW YORK'S SOCIALISM AT VIEW OF THE FINANCIAL DEPRESSION AND IS A TRIBUTE TO THE GREAT TRUTH WHICH MOVES US ALL.

BUT, COMRADES, THE BATTLE IS ONLY STARTED. THE GREAT LABOR GETTING THE PAPER BEFORE THE PUBLIC GENERALLY FOR THE OF GETTING THE PAPER BEFORE THE PUBLIC GENERALLY FOR THE FIRST FORTNIGHT OF ITS EXISTENCE IS STILL BEFORE US. THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT NOW CALLS ON EVERY LOCAL AND EVERY COMRADE TO AID IN THIS WORK. THE MOST PRACTICAL WAY IS TO ROLL IN YOUR BUNDLE ORDERS. THE FIRST ISSUE OF THE CALL WILL BE NOTABLE IN MANY WAYS AND WILL BE ONE OF WHICH THE COMRADES NEED NOT BE ASHAMED. IN BUNDLE LOTS IT WILL BE READY AT FIFTY COURS A WINDLED

CENTS A HUNDRED.

THE BUNDLES WILL BE READY FOR DELIVERY AT THE VOLKS-ZEI-TUNG OFFICE, 15 SPRUCE STREET, AT 4 P. M., DECORATION DAY. THE BOARD WILL ASK THE LOCALS TO SEND SOME COMRADE THERE ON THAT DAY TO GET ITS PAPERS AS THIS WILL INSURE AGAINST POSSIBLE DELAYS IN DISTRIBUTION. THE LOCALS OUT OF THE CITY WILL GET THEIR PAPERS IN THE USUAL WAY.

ON THE EVENING OF DECORATION DAY, THE DAY OF THE ISSUE, A GRAND MASS MEETING AND JUBILEE WILL BE HELD IN THE GRAND CENTRAL PALACE TO CELEBRATE THE FRUITION OF THESE YEARS OF LABOR,

THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM AND THE COMING INTO THE FRAY OF THE CALL. IT IS MORE THAN PROBABLE THAT EUGENE V. DEBS, OUR CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT AND BEN HANFORD, OUR CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, WILL BE PRESENT. AN ELABORATE PROGRAMME OF MUSIC AND SONG IS BEING PREPARED WITH MANY OTHER FEATURES. THE COMRADES AND TRADES UNIONISTS ARE URGED TO ATTEND THE MEETING AS ARE ALL THE FRIENDS OF THE LABOR AND

SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

WE AGAIN URGE THE PURCHASE OF THE BONDS ISSUED BY THE CALL AND THE STOCK IN THE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION. THE BONDS MAY BE PURCHASED BY ANYBODY BUT THE STOCK IS ON SALE ONLY TO PARTY MEMBERS OF SIX MONTHS GOOD STANDING. THE COMRADES CAN GIVE VALUABLE ASSISTANCE BY ENLISTING THEIR MERCHANTS IN THE CALL AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM AND NONE SHOULD LOSE ANY OPPORTUN-ITY TO BRING THE PAPER TO THE ATTENTION OF HIS NEWSDEALER AND TO DILIGENTLY CIRCULATE THE SUBSCRIPTION PLEDGES AMONG FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS. THIS LATTER TASK IS NOT FOR TO-DAY OR TO-MORROW, BUT MUST BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE CALL'S CIRCULATION TO-MORROW, BUT MUST BE CONTINUED UNTIL THE CALL'S CIRCULATION IS ESTABLISHED AT HALF A MILLION COPIES A DAY. THIS FIGURE IS WELL WITHIN OUR POSSIBILITIES AS ALREADY WE HAVE PLEDGES AND INQUIRIES IN THE FIVE EASTERN STATES WHERE THE CALL WILL BE SOLD ON THE DAY OF ISSUE TO INDICATE A CIRCULATION OF 100,000 A DAY FROM THE DATE OF ISSUE, THERE ALONE. ORDERS HAVE BEEN ROLLING IN FROM OUT OF NEW YORK FOR BUNDLES OF FROM A HUNDRED TO FIVE TIMES THAT MANY AND THE CITY COMRADES WILL HAVE TO STEP LIVELY TO MEET THE COMPETITION. LIVELY TO MEET THE COMPETITION.

THE BOARD THANKS THE COMRADES AND SYMPATHIZERS OF THE MOVEMENT FOR THE SUPPORT GIVEN TO DATE AND ASSURES THEM NOT ONLY OF A CREDITABLE NEWSPAPER BUT ONE THAT WILL DO ITS SHARE IN RECRUITING THAT VAST ARMY WHICH THIS YEAR WILL MARCH UNDER THE BANNER OF EUGENE V. DEBS AND BEN HANFORD.

FRATERNALLY,

THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT, L. A. MALKIEL, President. J. C. LIPES, Secretary.

P. S .-- The Evening Call will be on sale on all news stands the day of issue in Greater New York, Baltimore, Phila., Washington, Newark, Patterson, Passaic, Elizabeth, Trenton, Boston, Providence, New London, Hartford, Bridgeport, New Haven, and all Hudson River points as far north as Albany

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

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

The Great Land Fortunes.

CIMAX OF THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

aw the Strongest Asset.

Is penetrating into the origin and of the great fortunes, this at fact is constantly forced upon investigator: that the Law has is investigator: that the Law has sen the most valuable asset possessed by the capitalist class. Without it, its class would have been as helpless a babe. What would the medieval aron have been without armed force? But note how sinuously conditions are changed. The capitalist class, are shrewder than the feudalistic ulers, dispenses with personally guipped armed force. It becomes uperfluous. All that is necessary to to is to make the laws, and so guide hings that the officials who enforce the laws are responsive to the inter-ests of the propertied classes. Back of the laws are police forces and sherand militia all kept at the expens of city, county and state—at public expense. Clearly, then, having control of the laws and of the officials, the of armed forces the expense of which, however, they do not have to defray. It has unfolded they ed classes have the full benefit as unfoided itself as a vast im-

inplete control of the laws, the of propertied classes have been either to profit by the enforce-at or by the violation of them. This nowhere more strikingly shown in the growth of the Astor fore, sithe all of the other great tunes reveal the same or nearly stical factors. With the millions settical factors. With the millions made by a career of crime the original lators buy land; they get more land y fraud; the Law throws its shield bout the property so obtained. They hear the city out of enormous sums a taration; the Law does not molest bem. On the contrary it allows them a build palaces and to keep on absorbing up more forms of property. In 1876 william Astor builds a railroad of Florida; and as a gift of appreciation, so it is told, the Florida Legislam erceents him with 80,000 acres of and. It is wholly probable, if the inderlying circumstances were known, but it would be found that an influence more material than a simple area of gratifude prompted this gift. There did the money come from with facts this railroad was built? And that was the source of other immenses which were invested in railroad, bunks, industrial enterprises, in price cases land and in mortgages—

(Copyright, 1908, by Gustavus Myers.) The unsophisticated acceptor of current sophistries or the apologist might reply that all this money came from legitimate business transactions, the natural increase in the value of land, and thus on. But waiving these superficial explanations and defenses, which really mean nothing more than a forced justification, it is plain that the true sources of these revenues were of a vastly different nature. The millions in rents which flowed in to the Astors' treasury every year came literally from the sweat, labor, misery and murder of a host of men, women, and children who were never chronicled, and who went to their death in eternal obscurity.

The Basis of Wealth's Structure.

It was they who finally had to bear their work, the products which they created, which were the basis of the whole structure. The business man who rented one of the Astor buildings might delude himself into fancying that he paid the rent; what he did was either to add it on to the price of his merchandise, or deduct it from the wages of his employees. And in speaking of murder, it is not deliberate, premeditated murder which is meant, in the sense covered by statute, but that much more insidious kind ing from grinding exploitation; in herding human beings into habitations unfit even for animals which need air and sunshine, and then in stubbornly resisting any attempt to improve liv-ing conditions in these houses. In this respect, it cannot be too strongly pointed out, the Astors were in nowise different from the general run of land-lords. Is it not murder when, compelled by want, people are forced to fester in squalid, germ-filled tenements, where the sunlight never enters and where disease finds a prolific breeding-place? Untold thousands went to their deaths in these unspeakable places. Yet, so far as the Law was concerned, the rents collected by the Astors, as well as by other land-lords, were honestly made. The whole institution of Law saw nothing out of the way in these conditions, and very significantly so, because, to repeat over and over again, Law did not represent the ethics or ideals of advance humanity; it exactly reflected, as a pool'reflects the sky, the demands and elf-interest of the growing propertied classes. And if here and there a law was passed (which did not often happen) contrary to the expressed opposition of property, it was either so emasculcated as to be harmless or it was not enforced.

The direct sacrifice of human life. however, was merely one substratum of the Astor fortun. It is very likely, if the truth were fully known, that the stupendous sums in total that the Astors cheated in taxation would have been more than enough to have constructed a whole group of railroads, or to have bought up whole sections of the outlying parts of the city, or to have built dozens of palaces. Incessantly they derived immense rentals from their constantly expanding estate, and just as persistently they perjured themselves and defrauded the city, state and nation of taxes. It was not often that the facts were disclosed; obviously the city or state officials with whom the rich acted in collusion tried their best to conceal

Great Thefts of Taxes.

Occasionally, however, some edifying fragments of facts were brought out by a legislative investigating committee. Thus in 1890 a State Senate Com-mittee in probing into the affairs of the tax department touched upon disclosures which dimly revealed the magnitude of these annual thefts, but which in nowise astonished any wellinformed persons, because every one knew that these frauds existed. Questhe cost of exorbitant rents; it was tioned closely by William M. Ivins. counsel for the committee Michael Coleman, president of the Board of Assessments and Taxes, admitted that vast stretches of real estate owned by the Astors were assessed at half or less than half of their real value. Then followed this exchange, in which the particular "Mr. Astor" referred to was not made clear:

- Q.: You have just said that Mr. Aston
- Q.: But the rule is that he does not sell?
 Al: Well, hardly ever; he has sold, of
- O .: Isn't it almost a saying in this con Q: Isn't it almost a saying in this community that the Astors buy and never sell?

 A: They are not looked upon as people who dispose of real estate after they once get possession of it.

 Q: Have you the power to exact from them a statement of their rent rolls?
- Q.: Don't you think that . . . if you are going to levy a tax properly and fully * * * you ought to be veeted with that power to learn what the returns and revenues of that property are?

 A.: No. sir; it's none of our business.

This fraudulent evasion of taxation was anything but confined to the Astor family. It was practised by the entire large propertied interests, not only in swindling the city of taxes on real estate but also those on persona property. Coleman admitted that while the total valuation of the personal property of all the corporations in New York was assessed at \$1,650,-000,000, they were allowed to swear it down to \$294,000,000.

Here we see again at work that fertile agency which has assisted in im-poverishing the masses. Rentals are exacted from them which represent on the average the fourth part of their wages. These rentals are based upon the full assessment of the houses that they live in. In turn the landlords

defraud the city of one-half of this A FEW WORDS ON assessment. In order to make up for this continuous deprivation of taxes. the city proceeds time and time again to increase taxes and put out interestbearing bond issues. These increased taxes, as in the case of all other taxes, fall upon the workers and the results are seen in constantly rising rents and in higher prices for all necessities.

Licensed Piracy.

Was any criminal action ever justituted against these rich defrauders? None of which there is any record. The prisons of New York state were overcrowded with wretched inmates imprisoned for petty and grand larceny. Yet the whole amount in value of the goods stolen by these thousands of petty thieves did not begin to equal the sum which any one of the rich landlords defrauded the city out of in a single year. As for civil actions for recovery they were so rare as to be curiosities.

Not a publicist, editor, preacher was there who did not know either gener-ally or specifically of these great frauds in taxation. Some of them might protest in a half-hearted, insincere or meaningless way. But the propertied classes did not mind wordy criticism so long as it was not backed by political action. In other words. they could afford to tolerate, even be amused by, gusty denunciation if neither the laws were changed nor the particular enforcement or non-enforcement which they demanded. The essential thing with them was to con tinue conditions by which they could keep on defrauding.

Virtually all that was considered best in society—the men and women who lived in the finest mansions, who patronized art and the opera, who set themselves up as paramount in breeding, manners, taste and fashions-all of these were either parties to this continuous process of fraud or bene-fited by it. The same is true of this class to-day; for the frauds in taxation are of greater magnitude than ever before. It was not surprising. therefore, when John Jacob Astor II died in 1890 and William Astor in 1892, that enconiums should be lavshed upon their careers. In all the accounts which appeared of them, not word was there of the real facts; of the corrupt grasping of city land, of the debauching of legislatures and the manipulation of railroads; of their blocks of tenements in which disease and death had reaped so rich a harvest, or of their gigantic frauds in cheating the city of taxes. Not a word

Bee "Testimony taken before the Sen ate Committee on Cities, 1890, Vol. 2312, etc. 1 Ibid : 2314-15.

(To be continued.)

Questions for the Child.

Q. What is a constitution? Ans. A concession to liberty, abling her to talk herself to death. Q. What is the essential differenbetween one government and another

Ans. The price of life.-Life.

THE CONVENTION.

By W. J. Ghent.

To all who attended, whether as visitors or participants, the sessions of the National Convention, the experience was an inspiration. The convention was, on the whole, a gathering of big men, animated by big motives. On all the test questions its sanity and so-briety were marked. Occasionally it ran wild for a moment; but no gathering of earnest and zealous men was ever so quickly amenable to an ap-peal to its sober judgment and its sense of right.

The old battle of Impossibilism against Socialism was fought over The Impossibilism of the industrial centres has largely worn itself away thru contact with hard knocks of experience. In its place we have the Impossibilism of the recently converted middle of the road Populists. The new Impossibilism, however, was beaten all along the line, and the convention righted itself on all the great questions.

Discussion was always spirited, and sometimes bitter. Oratory flowed like torrent. But on the whole, it was a noble and sincere, if somewhat vociferour, oratory, and the occasional burst of yawp or demagogy usually fell flat. Bitterness, too, when it was shown, was a forensic, and not a personal bitterness, and it left no rankling wound. The spirit of comradeship was rarely violated, and any tendency in that direction invariably met with a prompt and telling rebuke. In all respects it was a great, a fruitful, an inspiring convention.

Such a convention marks a most conspicuous beginning to our campaign this year. All the conditions, too, are favorable to a great increase the Socialist vote. It is OUR YEAR. Let us make the most of it.

Socialist Definitions.

"The Worker" of Brisbane, Australia, recently called on its contributors for short definitions of Socialism. Of the hundreds of reptles received the following two admirable definitions are given for the benefit of readers of The Socialist: 1. The Movement which, recognizing

wage labor as the cause of working class degradation, aims at abolishing wage labor by placing the workers in absolute possession and control of the whole industrial world, 2. Socialism is the co-operative con-

trol of the sources of wealth production, with the view of distributing its products in such manner that we may receive, not the half of another's, but

Intercollegiate Society.

The next meeting of the New York Chap-ter of the Intercollegiate Society will be held on Tuesday evening, May 28, at the Rand School of Social Science, 112 E. Nine teenth street. Morris Hillquit will discuss the new national Socialist platform. An admission fee of five cents will be charged to defray the expenses of the meeting. All

JAPANESE CAPITALISM. It is often a heart rending sight to

see a poor family evicted so mercilessly, by a house owner, or to watch un-ployed trodding heavily with hunger disappointment. Empty houses and shops are scattered all over the city now. Failures of business houses and banks are not an unusual thing nowadays, and the poor workers are robbed by these houses of their hard earnings.

We never saw so many empty houses and shops in the city as at present. Empty houses are the result of failure in business. Empty tenements are on account of hard times Workers unable to keep a house or even a room, rent together and live together two or three families in a little shabby hut in the most unhealthy manner. As the result of hard times wages are reduced and yet there are so many unemployed all over the country. There is no system of release for the unemployed in Japan so they are left to the irony of fate! Consequently every form of evil is occurring that will demoralize society. Suicide, rob-bery, petty theft and murder are the headlines of the daily press painted in the most brutal fashion!

Strikes are suppressed by police and military force. Agitators are perse cuted, blacklisted and often walled off from the factory or mines by injunctect the capitalists.

Every form of labor organization is persecuted and suppressed nowaways We fear some untoward incident may occur if they are oppressed in such an extreme brutality. Child labor and female night work of 12 hours or day of 14 to 16 hours daily without day rest is the usual manner of exploitation all over the country. hope only in Socialism and find many workers begin to have hope in it.-Socialist Weekly, Tokio.

MRS. GATES TO SING.

Mrs. J. W. Gates, the noted singer from Wyoming, who has been studying her pro-fession in New York City the past winter under the best teachers, has built up an enduring reputation as a sweet and forceful orfano soloist, accompanied on the plane by her daughter, a young lady of rare charms, devoted to her mother's calling. Mrs. Gates came to America from Water

when a child, and has spent the greater part of her life in Wyoming and southern California, where she saug a great deal for the Socialist propagands. She came to this city last fall to study music and improve her voice so that she would be still better prepared to help awaken the slumbering masses to their economic interests. The entertainment committee of the "Evening Call' ten days' fair engaged her

"Evening Call feel days fair engaged ac-services. She sang several nights, eliciting encore after encore. On Friday evening. May 20, and Sunday afternoon, May 31, Mrs. Gates will sing before the Third Na-tional Conference of the Christian Socialist Fellowship held in this city from May 28-17, Then the will depart for Denyer, 10 Then she will depart for Denver, to resume her professional work.

Brooklyn Mas: Meeting.

An unemployed mass meeting will be held in Day's Hall, Fifty-fourth street and Third avenue, Friday, May 22, at 8 p. m. Rev. H. S. Baker, George M. Marr and J. A. Behringer will be the speakers. Every comrade is requested to do his utmost to make the meeting a big success.

The Most Popular Lady.

To The Editor of The New York Social-ist:—Allow me a few words in your paper regarding the contest as to who was the most popular lady worker at the "Daily Call" Fair.

The report reads: "The contest ended with 820 votes for Miss Margoiles and 830 for Mrs. Solomon," and then "a dispute

for Mrs. Solomon," and then "a dispute arose," etc.

I was a close observer of the contest during its last half hour and think myself competent to describe it and the cause of the dispute, About 11:45 p. m. someone handed in \$5 to buy 100 votes for Mrs. Solomon. Considering the fact that for a whole week of the contest up to that moment her vote did not reach even 600, it looked as if the money was spent to buy popularity rather than for the "Call". To that effect one of the adherents expressed

popularity rather than for the "Call". Te that effect one of the adherents expressed himself during the dispute, saying that he would rather have the monay to blow in than to spend it on votes and yet have Mr. Solomon lose.

Miss Margolles' vote was higher to the last when someone handed in some money for Mrs. Solomon and immediately upon that Comrade Phillips handed in 60 cents to buy ten votes for Miss Margolles. While the committeeman was marking Mrs. Solomon's votes, the timer called out "iwere o'clock" and refused to write down the ten votes that were paid for already.

That the timer was partial is seen from the fact that about two minutes before

sides agreed to call it a draw with \$27 votes for each.

I am not writing this to augment or to diminish anyone's popularity. It is simply painful to see how people apparently spending their time and money for the noble cause, act so childish and petty.

New _ark City, Nay 18.

East Side Socialists to

Present a Number of Plays.

Comrades belonging to East Side district have organized the Socialist Theater Association with Julius Hopp as its producer of plays. Performances will begin on May 25. Miss Fernanda Eliscu, who starred in "Martha of the Lowlands," under the management of Harrison Grey Fiske, will take the leading part. The following plays will be presented during the week: "The Revoit," a' social drama by Villiers de L'Isle Adam and "The Dolls," by Julius Hopp, Admission, 10, 20 and 30 cents. Half of the proceeds will go to the "Eyening Call". ciation with Julius Hopp as its producer of Tickets can be had at the theater, the office of the "Forward," and the 8th A. D. headquarters, 313 Grand street. Comrades are urged to purchase tickets early.

Great Protest Meeting.

Special arrangements are being made for one of the largest labor meetings ever held in Orange, N. J., at the German-English School Hall at the corner of Park and William streets, Thursday evening, May 28. The meeting will be opened at 7:50 p. m. Every workingman and woman should attend this meeting and make it a tremendous success. The speakers are E. T. Neben of East Orange, Miss Anna A. Maiey, New York, W. B. Killingbeck, Maley, New York, W. B. Killingbeck, Orange, G orge J. Bartels, President of the Orange Sederated Trades Council, will

Irish Socialist Lecture.

Why Irishmen Should Be Socialists." I "Why Irishmen Should Be Socialists, the subject of the lecture to be deliv by John Mullen at Cooper Square, Sus May 24, at 8 p. m., under the auspice the Irish Socialist Federation. Irish So-ists are requested to bring their non-So-

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

ity of them having joined the union which publishes an official paper, the The union is also branching out and securing members in other

Canadian Dope Society.

r. John Armstrong, Comm of Labor for the Province of Ontario, Canada, in his recent annual report of the Labor Department, urges the formation of a chloroform society for Canada similar to the Civic Federation of this country. He asks "would it not be possible for our people to form such an organization to improve relations between employers and employees?" Sure, if you can get enough dupes among Canadian work ers the question is answered. The exploiters are willin'."

A large number of Italians working ur sand companies at Port Washington, L. I., struck for 25 cents a day more last week. Sheriff Foster, acting on word from one of the firms, had fire apparatus called to suppress the while b-l-o-o-d-y war was predicted by the employers. Port Washington is quiet and "the government at Washington still lives."

Keir Hardie, the English Socialist, recently made a brief lecture trip thru Wales, his old constituency, and was greeted by thousands everywhere. An interesting phase of nearly all the demonstrations was the ready acceptance of resolutions declaring for So

Federal Judge Hunt of Butte, Mont., has granted an injunction restraining Butte and Anaconda Typographical unions from interfering with the business of the Butterick Publishing Co. of New York. It was alleged in the complaint that a virtual boycott had been placed on the production of this concern by many unions and the Montana Federation of Labor, but all were absolved by the court save the two

Butte Strikers Win.

The strike of operators and lineme of the Bell Telephone Co. of Butte Mont., which began fifteen months ago and which seriously crippled the telephone company, was settled last week the telephone company conceding near ly everything to the unions, even dismissing the injunction suits under which some of the leaders were sent to fail for contempt of court. The Bell company has done practically no bustness in Butte since last August, the

The foreign type setters are well or-ganized in Tokio, Japan, a big major-court injunctions, so that merchants have not dared use the Bell telephones

> Eight thousand union railroad men in the United States and Canada were represented by 120 delegates at the fourth blennial convention of the International Brotherhood of Railway Employees in Boston last week. The convention lasted four days.

"Leaders" Oppose Rank and File.

Despite the decisive majority cast by the unionists of Belmont County, O., in favor of a straight out Labor ticket for fall's election; there will be cousiderable opposition to the working class putting a ticket in the field. This opposition comes from "leaders". At the last session of the executive committee a motion was made to recommend that separate political action be ndvised against, but the motion was not entertained, the point being sustained that the committee had no power to advise one way or the other, that power resting entirely with the Congress, of which the committee was but

Another Miners' Strike.

The 17,000 miners in the Indiana coal fields went on strike last week. The chief question at issue was that of loading impurities in cars sent from the mines to be weighed. The operators suggested a fine of 50 cents for loading impurities to the amount of fifty pounds, \$1.50 for the second offense and discharge for the third offense. The miners also wanted to do away with the clause under which they may be fined \$1 each for each day a miner is idle thre an unauthorized strike, but the operators declared that the clause was their only protection against unjust strikes and refused to do away with it.

'According to William Jennings Bryan, John Mitchell would be a graceful decoration on the Democratic ticket for Vice-President. He wants a "labor leader" on the ticket to draw votes from the Taft ticket. That is the value every politician places on men prominent in the labor movement.

Many Chinese laborers who were brought from China by contract labor firms into Mexico were dissatisfied with conditions, and became so violent that troops had to escort the whole body to the coast last week, from where they were shipped to Mazatian and Manzanillo. They will not be deported, but will be put to work on coast plantations in the West.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

France.

Jaurès has come before the judges The Civil Tribunal of the Seine has given judgment in an action raised by the widow of M. Syveton, a National ist Deputy, who committed suicide. against "Humanité". Jaurès had written some scathing lines on the episode. and now he has been condemned to pay over \$1,000 in fines and to insert five times in the paper an apology for the wrongs which are assumed to have

Great Britain.

The Independent Labor Party and the Social Democratic Federation both held their annual conferences in April, the first at Huddersfield and the second at Manchester. The delegates attending the I. L. P. Conference numbered 401 as against 223 last year. The annual report showed 765 branches this year as against 545 last year, a net increase of 220. The finances also show a remarkable growth. The surplus of income over expenditure during the year amounted to \$2.855, raising the assets of the party to the highest figure yet recorded. In 1906 the assest were \$3,395, in 1907, \$15,950, and in 1908, \$18,810. The gross income of the party also surpassed that of all previous years, being \$3,170 more than in 1907 and \$29,500 more than the sum for 1906. Larger headquarters have been established and two additional departments created. The sales of literature amounted to the combined sales for the three years preceding. These figures give some idea of the tremendous growth of Soclalist sentiment during the past year.

The S. D. F. Conference was attended by 140 delegates, representing 110 branches, of which 57 were organized during the past year. This is the smaller party and represents the clearest expression of Socialism in Eng-While it has not achieved the electoral successes of the I. L. P., it has had a good influence on the latter party in forcing it to an advanced position. The chief question of interest that came before the Conference was the question of affillation with the Labor Party now that the latter has . journed. The general elections occur adopted a Socialist resolution. One | this month, but the franchise is so resolution proposed affiliation and another proposed to consider it providing | for the workers to learn their strength S. D. F. candidates for office ran as at the polls yet.

There is no weakness but ignorance

and no strength but knowledge. A

slave possesses the first and the So-

cialist the second. Are you strong or

Socialists, H. M. Hyndman advised affiliation, but most of the other prominent leaders opposed it. After considerable debate the first proposition was defeated by a vote of 130 to 30 and the second by 103 to 31. This leaves the S. D. F. still an independent body, nominating its own candidates or supporting those of the Labor Party according as a straight Socialist policy and the circumstances in each case may dictate. The next Conference will be held in Bristol.

The British Columbia and Alberta and Inter-provincial convention will be held at Fernle on May 23. A conon May 1, to nominate a candidate for the Yale-Cariboo district in the provincial legislature. Comrade Hawthornthwaite, member of the Britis Columbia Parliament, will soon make a propaganda tour of Canada.

Cuba.

On April 25 "El Socialista", the organ of the Socialist Party of Cuba, was launched and promises to fill a long felt want in the line of revolutionary literature in the language of that countery. The first issue contains a comprehensive editorial on the attitude of the party towards strikes, call to celebrate May 1, the platform of the party, a short analysis of the present industrial crisis in the United States, a translation of the first of Leffingwell's "Lessons in Socialism" a description of the disastrous effects of overindulgence in whiskey, and a number of other interesting articles. Cuba, despite boasts that she is better off now than under Spanish rule, is rapidly developing a discontented class enlightened protetarians. whether under American or "Home" rule, will fight for the overthrow of their economic masters.

The Socialists have carried on a vigorous agitation for the Universal Suffrage Bill that has been before the Imperial Diet, but the bill was killed in committee and the Diet has adlimited that there is little opportunity

M Gompers is right that the Supreme Court members only "erred" in banding down those decisions, is it not possible he is guilty of the same vicious sin?

3 PHILADELPHIA'S METHOD OF SELLING LITERATURE.

By George N. Cohen, Literature Agent

ers of the Socialist Party of Philadelphia the first thing that strikes their eyes is the vast assortment of literature displayed in the bookcases. They are pleasantly surprised when they learn that these books are the property of Local Philadelphia and for Very few leave the place without buying some. It may be a book that is sold nowhere else in America or a set of Walter Crane's inimitable cartoons. Often it is some book published by a capitalist publishing house, which the Socialists have not been keping track of. The trend of events has forced them to go into the Socialist publishing business, something undreamed of a decade ago. These books are difficult to get at ordinary book stores and most Socialists don't know of their existence. The visitor wants to know how this accumulation of books came to be, where they came from, and who buys them? It is difficut to make people understand that we sold \$1,400 worth of literature the past year, of which about 30 per cent was clear profit. For the benefit of our visitors and

the Socialist locals, this article is written explaining the methods we pursue and how we obtain the results. STREET MEETINGS.

At the beginning of the 1904 campaign there was no satisfactory method of selling literature on th streets. 'The writer, who attended the first meeting in the campaign of that year, noticed lost opportunities, the audience leaving the meeting without reading matter, after having listened to the speaker for nearly two hours.

I made it my business to take a bundle of pamphlets to the next meeting, and was surprised to see how easily they could be sold. Since then literature has been for sale at all meetings.

This is our present method. The ocal literature agent prepares a bundle of 20 to 100 pamphlets for each meeting. A comrade from the section in which the meeting is to be held. who has charge of all the literature for that section calls at headquarters each week for his bundles and make returns for the meetings of the weel sefore. A different pamphlet is sent to each corner each week. As far as possible speakers have for sale at their meetings the pamphlets they prefer. The pamphlets are introduced either between speeches or a the close of the meeting, when the comrades take them thru the audience. Subscription cards are also for

INDOOR MEETINGS. The local literature agent or his

of books and pamphlets of various kinds and quantity varying with the size of the meeting. A large quantity of one title, something written by the speaker or appropriate to the meeting. the specialty and is introduced when the meeting is called to order After the especial qualities of the book have been extolled, comrades stationed in different parts of the hall literature agent, pass thru the audience. When such Philadelphia, Pa.

When visitors come to the headquar- | methods are pursued sales often average 5 cents per person. When adver tising a meeting on throwaway cards we use one side to advertise the paricular book we intend to push.

> PRECINCT WORK. The branches get literature and sub-

scription cards from the local ou redit and hand them out to the com rades, who do the canvassing. When the canvassers reach a person

who is willing to read they try to sell him a book and subscription to a paper. If this is not possible they leave book on credit or to be called for after having been read.

The branch or canvasser pays for iny pamphlets distributed free. When the literature is sold to branches it is at a slight margin above ost, but when it is to be distributed free it is sold at cost.

HEADQUARTERS.

Three large bookcases display the tock which contains all the good literature, we know of, on the question of Socialism and its kindred sciences that is published in the United State and England by Socialist and capital ist publishing houses. More than 100 afferent books are for sale. There are always comrades about capible of explaining the contents of the books Subscriptions are taken for the most prominent papers. Buttons, post cards and lithographs are also for sale When any new pamphlet is issued that is likely to find a sale, 100 are usually bought. Capitalist publishing houses supply a large percentage of our cloth bound books. Cloth bound books are bought in lots up to 25 of a title and paper bound up to 1,000.

So many people buy books bere that the sales on Saturday and Sunday combined often amount to \$20. During the past year 8,036 paper and 886 cloth books were sold.

WHAT TO READ ON SOCIALISM. Demands for a systematic course of reading compelled us to issue a circu far for students. One side contains reasons for making a study of the Socialist movement and the other gives the desired course of reading. which is divided in the following sections, 1. Introductory: 2. Science and Philosophy: 3. History of Socialism: Economics; 5. Interpretation of History.

The first edition of 5,000 is already exhausted.

CONCLUSION.

If your local will elect someone who has a fair knowledge of the literature of Socialism and is always rending. and is willing to devote his time to tuls work, there is no reason why your educated and fitted to carry on the propaganda. Thousands of pieces of literature will be distributed that wouldn't be otherwise and at the same time you would make enough profit to pay the rent of your headquarters.

We welcome suggestions on this matter or explanation of different methods. Any additional information will be cheerfully furnished by the literature agent, 1305 Arch street,

THE PINCH OF PLENTY.

In spite of the efforts to gloss over I the facts it is an open secret that never was such a large percentage of the people of the western continent hovering upon the border of actual starvation as at present. Never was there a greater percentage of workers unemployed than now and never were vention was also held at Revelstoke prospects more dark and hopelss for the great mass than at the present moment. The entire capitalist shebang is in a state of semi-collapse that benore acute each day and ser iously threatens complete bankruptcy of this most glorious bur evil-smelling dvillzation. While want and misery prevail to

an alarming extent and waits of distress are heard upon every hand, let no one be led away by the delusion that anyone is feeling the "pinch of poverty", for it can be easily proven that the contrary is the case. Factories and workshops are idle and work men unemployed because their power to produce wealth is too great. These factories and workmen can be utilized but a portion of the time, because of this enormous productive power. constantly used the product could not be disposed of for the reason that the bulk of consumption is measured by the wages of the workers and there is a wide margin between wages and the value of the commodities produced by the workmen. As soon as the market is fully supplied, or to any extent overstocked with goods, production must be curtailed if the capitalists are to avoid being plunged into speedy ruin. Production is curtailed by discharging workmen or putting them upon part time. Out of employment they can- | Clarion.

not purchase. If on part time they can purchase but sparingly. They suffer the pangs of hunger. Their wives and little ones suffer-even to the extent of actual starvation. There is no re lief until the factories and workshops can again start up at full tilt, and this depends upon a condition wherein goods are again scarce in the market. Could such a condition be suddenly brought about every factory and workshop in the land to-day that is idle or running on short time would be speeded up to the limit inside of a

The workers then do not find them selves in distress for food, clothes, etc. because there is not enough of these things in existence, but because there is too much of them. They are, there fore, not pinched by poverty, but by plenty. They do not suffer because of too little wealth, but because of too much of it. Because they can produce too much they are periodically con-demned to suffer for the want of even the bare necessaries of life.

Yea, verily; the human animal is a vise guy. Being a reasoning animal and not merely guided by instinct as are the lower kind, he is a great success, especially in creating amus ing situations. It requires a superior grade of intelligence to concoct an arrangement whereby what is common ly termed the "pinch of poverty" can only be experienced in the presence of abundant wealth. The greater the production of wealth the greater the misery from hunger and privation. It is thus the human animal experiences the pinch of plenty while fancying it to be the "pinch of poverty" .- Western

"Broad and Liberal."

In the train the other day a fat, excited individual, who waved a "Telegraph" in one hand and thrust the business end of a cigar towards my face with the other, reasoned with me on the capital question. He invited me to view the matter from a "broad national standpoint", and then turned to deal with the iniquity of Victoria and other states. Also he didn't speak of his own state as "New South Wales", -Sydney Worker.

but as "Sydney". I pointed out these facts to him and asked him if he considered that his was a broad national standpoint. He was trembling with wrath as he rose to get out, and he come back to me as an afterthought. "Or, perhaps,' he hissed-sizzled is the more correct word, but it's unortho dox-"you are a Victorian." Then he left with the proud bearing of a man who has folled the villain, or some-thing-and put the wrong end of the cigar in his mouth as he left the train

ANOTHER BOMB TRAGEDY.

By Louis Kopelin.

It happened at the police parade on last Saturday. The gayly decorated reviewing stand was filled with the elite of the metropolis, with the dignitaries of the church, and with all the heads" of the city departments. Five thousand of the "city's finest" were making a splendid appearance as they monument. It was the grandest police parade ever held. It made a citizen roud to see our brave boys, spici and span, marching in true military ityle. But when Inspector Schmitt came along heading hi brigade, the expected occurred. Suddenly a desfening report was heard An explosion took place. A pallor fel over the police and the multitudes of people. The "Sun" says that "Inspec for Schmittberger wheeled his horse like a flash and some of the police men's faces went white." Union Square, Socialists, Anarchists, etc. was in everybody's mind. An investigation took place. They found-a tire had bursted on an automobile stand ing nearby!

WILLIAM MORRIS'

MESSAGE TO LABOR.

Now that millions of hungry unemployed men plead for the opportunity o work and live; now that the capitalist class stand helpless to manage the industrial powers they possess; now that politicians can only answer "God knows" to the cry for bread; now that society is involved in a maze of help less contradictions; now that the work ing class eagerly look for release from the miserable conditions into which i is plunged, it is appropriate to recall the eloquent message ris, poet, artist, and Socialist, to the men of England, a message that pillories capitalist rule and answers the weary cry of the world's op-"I have looked at this claim by the

light of history and my own conscience, and it seems to me so looked at to be a most just claim, and that resistance to it means nothing short of a denial of the hope of civilization. This then, is the claim:

"It is right and necessary that all men should have work to do which shall be worth doing, and be of itself pleasant to do; and which should be done under such conditions as would make it neither over-wearisome nor over-anxious.

"Turn that claim about as I may. think of it as long as I can, I cannot find that it is an exorbitant claim; yet again I say if society would or could admit it, the face of the world would be changed; discontent and strife and dishonesty would be ended. To feel that we were doing work useful to others and pleasant to ourselves, and that such work and its due reward COULD not fatt us! What serious harm could happen to us then? And the price to be paid for so making the world happy is Revolution."

George A. Pettibone.

The jesting, humble hero of the Botse jail whose ever buoyant spirit cheered the minds of his intended fellow victims of the corporation—and government-conspiracy in Colorado. Idaho and in the White House, has cheated the Devil again. Twice he was at death's door and each time the sight of an uncalled-for sky pilot roused enough indignation and protest in our man to enable nim to emerge from the crisis. "Let them come to me with their religion when I am in the full possession of my physical and mental qualities. It is not manful to bother a fellow with manna and brimstone when he is almost down and out and is helpless like a little baby." He is still a very sick man, but with a tenacious grip on life and a hopefulness that is bound to win out. Our best wishes go with, him.—Common

Five copies of The Worker weekly for a year, \$1.75.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE "LAKE OF BAYS" COUNTRY.

A Summer Paradiss for Summer Travel. A handsome brochure, artistically illustrated, has been issued by the Grand Trunk passenger department, elling of the beauties of the Lake of Bays district, in the "Highlands of Ontario". A new feature of this district is the new hotel—the Wawn—at Norway Point. The botel itself has a page illustration reflecting the summer glories of woodland and water with a brood of seven wild geese soar ing skyward beyond the tower. The concise description embodies the story of a very charming resort, and there is a preparatory poem by Mr. Cy. War man, who tells that he is off "To the Highlands of Ontario, in the merry

To the Highlands of Ontario, in the merry learry moon.
To the haunts of Hiswatha that are nigh;
By the banks of Athabaska, where it's al-

ways afternoon, I'm waiting for the Waws to go by. The very pretty duo tone photo en gravings show the beauties of the new fairy land far more effectively than words can do. The illustration on the cover, which is produced by trio chromatic process from an oil painting, is a typical scene in the "Lake of Bays" territory—an Indian on a promontory gazing at the searchlight from the lake steamer. A copy can be obtained free on application to F. P. Dwyer, Gen. Agt. Pass. Dept., New York

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CARI. SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS) US-10N), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 s. m., at Clubbouse, 267-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CABPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO-CAL UNION No. 478 meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 343 East 54th street, Financial Secretary, Joe Maelter, 542 E. 150th street, City; Record-ing Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1902 Au-thony avenue, Bronz.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS UN-10N meets second and fourth Mos-days in Links Assembly Booms, 221-221 East Thirty-sighth 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, 250 Broadway, B. 70%. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat. 320 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 Worth.

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

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Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund of the United States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bloke House, Boom 42, Astor Place, New York City.

Arbeiter - Krazken - Sterbe - Kass foer die Ver. Staaten von America. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Senest Fund of

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingness imbacs with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical arrengt! (at present composed of 233 local brancles with 31,507 mais and 6,408 female members) is rapidly increasing among workingnen who believe in the principles of the madern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership is any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a second class a initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first-class and \$5.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are emitted to a six benefit of \$9.00 for 4) veeks and of \$4.80 for another 40 weeks, rhether continuous or with interruption. Lembers belonging to the second class receive under the american stances and length of time \$4.00 and \$3.30 respectively. \$250 death benefit is granated to the beneficiaries if every member, and the wives and numerical daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of against the second of an initiating fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.00 three different classes different classes of three different classes different classes d

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THE MODEL FOREMAN.

By Annie Berman. ad foreman in the firm of & Winter was a small, quiet man, with handsome dark a whose depths could be dis-only a look of gentle kindness. (vy black mustache covered his and, altho his voice matched well look in his eyes, one could

sometimes imagine that its utterance. His step, too, was calm, soft, and noiseless, and completed the impression that he was one of those harmless beings who could not hurt a fly in he tried.

A hew hand was always for a time tiged by his charming manner into a cal foreman. However, it never to for this belief to be dispelled, by ar that under his calm exterior ight lurk a voicano, which could pour off out on the heads of the victims his charge whenever he was dis-d. The fear was soon justified; for even if his displeasure did not vent itself, volcano-like, on all his subrdinates at once, he did continue, for the cause or another, to make at least

one girl weep every day.

They were all piece workers, yet he required them to be in the place not later than 8 oclock, and if a girl was late and come hurrying in, all out of breath, he was sure to meet her at the door and either send her home for the rest of the day or bestow on her a few compliments that would give her what they called "the blues" for

Altho there were regular examiners ald take a notion every new and hen, to visit a girl unexpectedly and ook over her work. Of course he was sure to find the work all wrong, and to make his victim realize that she did more damage in the place than useful

But more than for any other cause, he persecuted them for talking. On first thought, it would seem that with of one hundred and fifty machines in their ears, the fear of ruin-ing their voices should have prevented girls from indulging in the pastime But when we remember that they are soomed to be steadily at work at the me thing day in and day out, for an indefinite period of time, it is not sur-prising that they are willing to risk something for the sake of whirling away a little time in talk.

Before passing the simplest remark, they always looked around cautiously see whether he was not looking. But be was small and often behind some llar or in a corner he remained watching a suspect unseen. There he would wait patiently like a cat for a s, and when she spoke, glide over suddenly and catch her in the act.

Son, while the blood rushed madly
to her face and the tears in her eyes, to her face and the tears in her eyes, he let fall a few sharp words that cut deeply in some tender spot and glided away again before she had recovered enough to answer, or before anyone had even noticed his presence. His method worked well, and its result was visible in the rows of pale and subdued faces that everywhere met bdued faces that everywhere met

He would not make an exception of even the gayest and sunniest little creature that had ever entered the place. She was a small, slim, neat young girt with a sweet face and merry smile, and had only been there a very little while, before she was quite at home with all the girls and knew each one's name, as they knew hers, which was Esther, and which they grew to love before they were quite aware of the fact, because they oved its owner. How could they help

it? She was like a ray of sunshin that had strayed in among them. Several times during the day she would walk down the sieles, smiling brightly to one, whispering gayly to another giving a third a gentle pat upon the shoulder and so on, awakening in each a feeling of gladness as they listened to her sweet voice and gladsome laugh.

So in harmony with her entire makeup were the actions of this gay little girl, that it never occurred to the gave her the liberty he did. Her happy spirit was so a part of herself that they could not picture her without it. They supposed that he, too, had to take her as she was.

Did her sunny spirit melt anything within her? Or was he only considering that it was well to allow her to become accustomed to the somber en vironment before beginning to mould her into it? Be that as it may, it is certain that for a long while he did not interfere with her. So that, whenever one looked in her direction, there she was talking merrily to her neigh

Late in the afternoon of a day that had been a rather happy one. Esther was seen in tears—weeping bitterly as the her gentle little heart would break. Like an electric message, the wful news went around and created a muffled tumult in the place. What could it mean? Had he paid her on of those visits from which they had supposed her exempt? No one had seen him do it, yet what else could have provoked those tears? They followed him about with daggers in their eyes and rage and resentment in their earts, until the power stopped, when they gathered in a circle around her, each trying to offer consolation, by abusing the foreman as much as she dared. He saw what was going on and probably thought it wisest to be in the circle, for he came over and, addressing himself to everybody, said:

"All day long, she sits and chins, and chins, and chins, and chins. I told her I will have no chinning, and I mean to have my rules obeyed."

"But," Mr. Thompson, protested one of the foremost girls in the group, emboldened by the fact that it was after working hours and rendered desperate y the thought that it was her favorite who had been wounded, "she can-not help it, it is her nature to be

"Her nature! Well, then, she must And indeed, he was right. She did have to change her nature.

on clubs and bayonets and cannon, be-

came "alarmed". Its intellectual priests permitted the idea to enter the

newspapers and magazines only to

fight it with misrepresentation and

falsehood. From the newspapers it in-

vaded the political field and filiterate

politicians fought it with their graft

nursed brains. Still it grew until it

swept out into the smaller towns and villages and found lodgement in the brains of even the isolated hermits of

the soil. On it swept, slow but sure,

until it became a topic or common con-

Then in this year 1908, in witness of

its progress from cellar and garret to the position of the most vital question

of the day, the President of the United States gives official recognition to it in

a message to Congress by denouncing

it as "that evil thing which is called CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS". What bet-

ter testimony is there required to show the great progress it has made than the fact that the idea has invaded the

streets, the plains, the auditoriums and

the press and now throws its shadow

across the threshold of the White House itself?

Theodore may bid it begone, but it came not at the bidding of any man and will not go at his wish. It will

yet be voiced in Congress and it will wait for its time to enter the White

walt for its time to enter the White House and occupy the seat of the man who believes history can be made or repealed by official decrees and denunciations. Yes, Mr. Roosevelt, this "evil thing" will yet possess the world and will so remodel institutions that your capitalist class consciousness will disappear for want of meat to feed on. You will be forgotten then while the achievements of the men of

while the achievements of the men of the cellars, garrets, and streets will

be preserved in the free and happy

people of a country of which your class has made an industrial hell.

THE PROGRESS OF AN IDEAL

enty years ago an ideal possessed few workingmen in America and for is they were hunted by the police. an resorted to cellars and garthe to discuss that which possessed the and their numbers increased owly with the passing of the years. beir meetings were dispersed and any reassembled, always with one or the more added to their numbers. isally they grew to such an extent at the ideal came down out of the arret and up from the cellar and exif in a few dingy and bad-

lighted halls.
Police hunts became less, but police on or espionage continued. ed with the ranks of those possessed with t continued to swell. Homeste me and cannon moved down the fixers of the blow hole man. Mill-cy outrages followed in regular se-ence. Capitalism developed. Class as became more clear. The men posd with the idea struggled on and numbers became larger and . The halls became larger also y a man, fil-clothed and hard and in the struggle for life, threw and penny in the hat and walked of the hall with a smile.

oon the idea left the halls and went t on the streets. It met the police-m's club again, but it struggled on d finally won the streets for its finally won the streets for its m. Men mounted chairs and es from hundreds of corners and its solces were heard above the roar the street traffic, proclaiming the a that possessed them. Their numbers became formidable and the police of club was again and again applied to to crush them. But in vain, idea spread in ever widening cirant from the street began to ch into the theaters and auditories to be greeted by cheering thou to be greeted by cheering thou

ty, that society that is poise

OLD, THE BLACK POWER.

me idea of the growth of our riean institutions may be had one is informed that the great Trust of America is financially than the government. In one this trust's stock and bond issue of 31,436,722,135. The entire debt United States government is but the pool, 370,350, and this for better than one hundred years of its expense of the pool, 370,350, and this for better the pool, 370,350, and this pool is expensed the pool of the pool of

was but \$28,556,488. In the sam period of time the Steel Trust's gross earnings were \$536,572,871; the gov-ernment, \$560,396.674. Operating ex-penses of the trust. \$409,268,599; government, \$477,542,650. These figures should give the public some notion of the size of one of the lions that live with it. If gold be power, what a black world of harm resides with such a Colossus of Money - Dallas Laborer.

—Pive copies of The Worker week-ly for a year, \$1.75.

DEMANDS OF THE CLASS CONSCIOUS.

Seventeen capitalist firms of Dayton, O., including the Chamber of Comserce, have united in sending the following telegram to President Roosevelt. The telegram is youched for by the National Founders' Association in

circular sent to all its members:
"To the President:—No peaceable or law abiding citizen desires the power of the courts to be curtailed in the issuance of injunctions in labor dis

"Enactment of laws which would in any manner encourage riots or assaults on workingmen or interfere with lawful conduct of business would be litle less than treasonable. The sentiment thruout the country against such class legislation is so strong and so bitter that the passage by Congress of any anti-injunction measure, or the proposed amendment to the Sherman Law, would impair the confidence of the masses in our form of government, and we believe, would defeat the Re-publican party in the November elec-

"The labor leaders who are demanding such legislation represent only the machine which they desire to perpetuate thru lawless methods, and not the rank and file of labor."

Workingmen may well ask Roosevelt whether this is "low, evil minded" and "class conscious?" Will you give us message, Theodore?

A JAPANESE VETERAN DEAD.

Comrade Tazoye, one of the foremost Socialists in Japan, died last March. He suffered terribly on account of consumption and poverty. He was practically ostracized from his former friends and relatives because of his being a Socialist. This caused him to live a life of sacrifice.

He was a clear student of Marxian Socialism and a forcible writer and an able speaker. Having well mastered the English language he had accomplished much in introducing Socialism into Japan. He studied sociology at the Chicago University, returning home he became chief editor of a daily at Nagasaki for several years. He went to Tokio three years ago and put his entire time and energy into the

Since the "Socialist Weekly" began its struggle be contributed articles on Socialism and helped the paper in various ways. The months of Decem-ber and January he took the entire charge of editing the paper.

He leaves a wife and two young boys, 8 and 6. Mrs. Tazoye is a note oil painter, having studied in Italy, and her specialty is portrait painting.

REFORMERS.

"Excuse my density," said the Man from Mars, "but did I correctly understand you to say that you give away valuable rights to private individuals and then allow them to charge whatever they please for service?

"Substantially," replied the Politi-"What I said was that we allow cian. them to charge what the traffic will

bear." "And how is that arrived at?" asked the Man from Mars.

"Oh, that depends on the state legis

"On what do the state legislators depend?"

"They depend on the political organizations, sometimes erroneously called machines."

"And the machines?" "The machines depend on the boss,

that is to say, the leader.'

"And on what does the boss depend?"

"Well, he depends on the patronage from Washington." "And the patronage from Washing-

ton? I hope I don't tire you," said the Man from Mars. "Oh, not at all," said the Politician. e from Washington de

pends upon the contributors to the campaign funds, but, of course, I wouldn't want that to go any further.' "Your secrets are safe with me," re-joined the Man from Mars, assuring-

ly: "but tell me who are the contributors to the campaign funds?" "Oh, they are the ones to whom we

give the valuable rights, of course.' replied the Politician, somewhat con-

"Yes; but I don't see where the people come in," said the Man from Mars. "Oh, yes; the people." rejoined the slittician. "I had quite forgotten the people. Well, you see, whenever a cor-poration is formed, a large number of ck certificates are printed, to be sold to the people. This swells them all up, and, after that, every time they pay a high passenger or freight rate or other kind of rate, they think they are paying themselves dividends. That makes them conservative, which, in our language, is equivalent to docile." "But who are the reformers I hear

so much about?" "Oh, the reformers are those who have not money enough to buy stocks and not brains enough to get them for nothing."-Ellis O. Jones, in Life.

Collectivist Society Dinner.

The last Collectivist Society dinner for the year will be held at Kalli's Restaurant, 14 Park place, on Thursday, May 28. The subject will be "Socialism in the Present paign". Rufus W. Weeks will pr Campaign" Rufus W. Weeks will preside. Among the speakers will be Morris Hill-quit, John Spargo, Algernon Lee, and the Rev. E. R. Carr. The delegates to the National Conference of the Christian Socialist Fellowship, which will then be in session in this city, will attend in a body. Tickets, \$1 per plate, can be had of Miss M. R. Helbrook, 128 Roseville awyne. Newark. N. J., or from the secretary of the Rand School, 112 E. Ninateenth street, New York City.

THE WATCHMAN'S STORY.

By Horace S, Reis.

The Central Committee of Local Philadelphia had adjourned. I stood on the sidewalk, outside, watching the "women of pleasure" plying their trade. The private watchman on the square, with whom I had struck up an acquaintance, came along and stopped to speak to me. Soon we fell into a discussion (an easy thing for So cialists to do) about the women on the street. I hadn't been looking for information, but I got it. He knew them all, and their histories.

Do you see that tall blonde woman talking to the man at the corner of Juniper street?" he asked me: "well. she is the most dutiful daughter I know. She started her parents up in business, in a little dry goods store on the Bowery with the money she made on the street here, and to this day they do not know how the money was obtained. We call her "Diamond Katle" because she wears diamond earrings.

"Here comes Rose," he said, as a handsome Jewish-looking girl turned the corner of Thirteenth street. "She has two children and is paying for their education in a fine private school, she's wise; she says that if she were to take a job in a store, or something equally 'respectable' that the children would grow up in ignorance and be handleapped for life, and she knows what a hard fight it is."

A GOOD TESTIMONIAL FROM THE ENEMY.

Such an able representative of capitalist interests as the New York 'World" is forced to concede the seriousness of the unemployed prob-The following testimony from it is worth quoting:

"The fact that a 'World' advertisement by a Brooklyn firm needing a driver brought 700 applicants furnishes a remarkable testimonal to the efficacy of want advertisements. Yet the episode is saddening in the extreme as evidencing the great increase of the unemployed.

"This single instance of hundreds of men seeking a position paying small wages is more eloquent of the conditions of privation caused by the industrial depression than all the totals of tabulated figures giving the number unemployed.

"If a solltary advertisement can re eal such a surplus of idle labor eager to snap up a place affording a bare existence, how shocking must the whole truth be? The hundreds forced to renew the search for work while the one wins the prize, the heart-sick wives at ome, the exhausted credit at the gro er's the overdue rent and all the pinch of poverty make the picture a depressing one. Let those who keep up the fight with a determination not to be downed have their just meed o praise. It is a struggle calling for heroic qualities.

"If there is a time for man's humanity to man it is now, when lack of work is bringing the spectre of want to innumerable homes. The "million tires' panic" has been passed on to the masses to bear-to the railroad men discharged to permit of a reduc of operating expenses, and the mill hands laid off until business picks

Free Speech Fight Won. The Socialists of Seattle, Wash., have won their two wears fight for free speech. For the past two years hundreds of arrests of Socialists were made, and frequently the local jail was crowded with Socialist speakers. "Labor Mayor" Moore, a thick-headed, illiterate politician, waged the struggle against free speech until large numbers of his own followers, disgusted with this work, deserted him and he was defeated for re-election. His successor, Mayor Miller, discharged Comrade Titus, who was recently arrested for speaking on the streets and there is little likelihood that Socialist street meetings will again be interfered with.

WHAT IS IT?

To the Editor of The New York Socialist At a meeting of the Seattle League of Holy Rollers held in Hauswurst's Hall in the evening of April 1, an interesting diussion upon the sympathetic tenets of the philosophy of Socialism and the creed of the Holy Rollers was had. One of the members of the League, and a very prominent Socialist, proved to many present that our French literary genius Lafarque, would have been a member of our now international League of Holy Rollers had ou-creed been discovered in his time. H's ar-gument was clinched by his reading passages from Lafargue's "The Right to Be which shups work for prayer, which prayers are prayed so that we may not only receive the necessaries of life, but also that which is most necessary, the spiritual comforts, among which we value as greates, our full faith in the second coming of Christ on the seventh day of the week, the day of all the days of rest.

So much interest was manifest after the meeting that plans were made for the or mization of a club of Holy Roller Socialists. A niceting was called for the even-ing of April 27 of all those who wished to further study the teachings of the Rev. Creffield, the leader of the Holy Rollers of the West, and Paul Lafargue, the great French Socialist. At this meeting the first club of Holy Rollers was perfected. We recognize the immense amount of

work for Socialism done by the Christian Socialists and the Judaic Socialist Federa tion, but we disagree slightly with the for mer and entirely with the latter in the ists have an immense work before them.

We ask all who are interested in our We ask all wao are interested in our work to address Alfred Wagenknecht, Re-corder, Hox 233, Puyallup, Wash.: Arthur Jensen, Conductor: A. B. Callahan, In-structor: Melvin Engolf, Promptor.

THE RIGHT OF CRITICISM.

looking girl, of not more than twenty.

"I spoke to her last night and she

told me she had lost her job in a de-

partment store after the Christmas

shopping was done. She doesn't 'know

the ropes' yet, so I posted her about

the police. She complained to me that

she is barely making a living, even at

this; and I don't doubt it, for the hard

times has thrown so many men out

of work that very few are coming

"Now this one." he began-but I in

You'll have to excuse me; it's past

terrupted him. I had heard enough

eleven and I'm going home to bed,

and I went-but not to sleep. For a

long time I lay awake thinking of the

widowed Rose, of "Diamond Katie"

selling her soul to save her parents

from grim poverty, of the new girl out

of work, driven to prostitution, fearing

every night she would land in a prison

cell. And at last I fell into a troubled

deep, to dream of a better social or

der, wherein women will not be com-

pelled to barter their honor for bread

and the unemployed salesgirl will have

the same right to a decent existence

as the captain of industry, wherein

she will be his equal in the sight of

man, as she is in the sight of God, if

there can be a God who permits these

down to meet these girls."

Why Professor Seligman, in the ourse of last night's debate on Socialism at Cooper Union, should seem to have been put out by his opponent's arraignment of President Roosevelt, is not quite evident. If the Socialist ora tor was in bad taste, as there is cause for maintaining, it was because his criticism of the President was largely extraneous to the subject under discussion. But, on the other hand, who goeth forth to meet a Socialist speaker on the platform ought by this time to be prepared for a pretty original view of most things and persons that are Socialist propaganda drips no rose water; if the present industrial system be, in fact, a vast machine for exploitation and thievery; if patriotism be merely a sentiment fabricated for the delusion of the masses, and government itself an instrument for perpetuating the present economic iniquity, our Socialist is justified in refusing to bow down before the sanctity of an office to which most of ne continue to yield respect. After all, it is now too late to question the right of any man to direct what he considers legitimate criticism against any public official. If the criticism really amounts to calling names, it can only count against the offending debater .-New York Evening Post.

THE FATE OF THE CHILD.

Under the provisions of the new llinois compulsory education law, children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen must be "in school or at work". In enforcing these provisions, however, the Chicago Board of Education has found that because of the depression hundreds of boys and girls are wandering the streets in search of work which they cannot find. When told that they must go to school the children plead that the support of their families depends on their getting work, and that under the law they are entitled to an unrestricted opportunity to look for it. So intellectual growth is starved because of the economic need of the workers' children. This is one of the most disheartening and terrible results of the capitalist system. The pity is that the fathers unwittingly vote their children such a fate.

A Capitalist's "Ideal."

Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, is of the opinion that the United States Government is ideal Socialism. Let us see: Coal, iron, lumber, steel, sugar, and other merchandise are represented in Congress and the Senate. Laws have been provided to safeguard each form of property and naval, police and military power have been provided to protect the property. Over all is the big stick and a grinning set of teeth warning all "undesirable citizens" to keep "hands off".

That is the "ideal Socialism" of the enpitalist class, a sort of national penitentiary where goods are produced under police guard and stolen from the producers.

The "ideal Socialism" that is forming in the consciousness of the working class is one where merchandise is not supreme, but where goods are produced for the common good and. under popular control of the producers; a fraternal society of wealth producers who have no need of police or military power.

If Straus' view is an "ideal" then so is a gallows and a prison and an executioner and jazer are "idealists" of a high order.

A Surplus of Wooden Heads. The Wayfarers' Lodge in Boston, a

refuge for unemployed men, is so crowded with applicants that the overeers are at a loss to know how to care for the men. The lodgers have voluntarily sawed and split so much wood that the yard is overstocked and the problem now is how to dispose of the surplus. Too much wood, many men and too many capitalist politicians holding office. An oversupply of wooden heads, so to speak.

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

`·····

SOCIALIST PARTY

PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

SULZER'S WESTCHESTER PARK

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CAMPAIGN FUND

Sunday Afternoon and Eve., June

BARBECUE. Gymnasties' Exhibitions, Monster Children's Parade TICKETS, IO CENT'S A PERSON. AT THE GATES, IS CENTS

ON SALE AT ALL SOCIALIST PARTY CLUBS AND HEADQUARTERS. HOW TO REACH THE PARK: Take Subway Trains to West Farms, within two blocks of the park, or Second Ave. "L" Road to West Farms, or Third Ave. "L" Road to 149th St. and change for West Farms (Subway). ************************************

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Open country view, high ground, one block to shopping district, 2 blocks to public school, 5 blocks to Morris High School, right near Crotona Park. Subway, 24 and 3d av. "L." Only 36 minutes to City Hall.

6 Rooms \$24. 4-5 Rooms \$18. to \$22.

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

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

ATTENTION! Take notice that the Clothing Establishment of

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0 Ù FIFTH AVENUE, O Corner Histh St. BROOKLYN R PITKIN, Corner Rockaway Ave.

I

Send for a copy of the May Number of The Little Socialist Magazine. contains up to the minute arti-

cles on Socialism and Sunday School work by State Secretaries Kline, Floaten. Willert, Killing-beck. Hurst and Ringler, by Nickolas Klein, Louis Sutton, Bertha Gluck, Berman Kellett and many others.

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there were a complete I'st of books on Socialism and allied subjects, carefully selected, classified and indexed, WITH FULL AND TRUTHFULL DESCRIPTIONS

?WOULD YOU WANT IT?

Where We Are.

The Future is shrouded in the unknown. The Past is buried in the wrongly known. The Present is halfception.-Brisbane Worker

way between a mystery and a miscon-

d The Socialist in time for pub-A motion to strike out the diate measures was defeated by

large majority. -A number of important changes were made in the constitution, chief niong them being the election of the National Secretary and National Extive Committee by the National for two years. It was also decided t a national convention shall be held every two years, a provision which the present convention shows is It was in session eight days yet had to rush work thru at the se with many delegates gone home. Morris Hillquit was also reelected In-ternational Secretary without opposi-

Carl D. Thompson (Wis.) presented the ers' Program. The report stated that the present principles of Socialism are suffi-cient to cover the position of the farmers n the industrial and political field. The eport was not adopted.

Barries (Ore.) presented the following

minority report, which was adopted: MINORITY REPORT ON FARMERS. PROGRAM.

PROGRAM.

We recognize the class struggle and the decessity of naited action among the world's workers of every vocation as against capitalist class exploitation.

The Socialist Party stands for construction and not destruction, for advancement, and not retrogression, and thereby pickless to the small farmer protection thru the accialization of the national industries. In production for use and not for profit.

We therefore recommend that the farmer study the economics of a co-operative social system as against the individual competitive system, and ally his political power in the struggle for existence, with the party of his class. But we insist that any attempt to piedge to the farmers nay-thing, but a compete socialization of the industries of the nation, to be unsocialistic.

A permanent committee to study the farmer question and report to the next convention was elected as follows: Simons (Ill.), Lee, Luella Payne (Tex.), heat (Calif.), Thompson (Wis.), Rigg (Idaho), Barzes (Ore.)

The report of the National Secretary shows the satisfactory progress made by the party since the last convention met. The party has no debts and nearly all incoming funds can be devoted to the coming campaign. The

National Secretary's Report.

National Secretary's Report.

"Comrades: Since you last assembled in national convention, four comprehensive annual reports, one by Comrade William Mailly, ex-National Secretary, and three by the present incumbent, dealing with the conduct of the national office and containing a review of the acts of all national party committees and unitonal party referendum, have been published and creulated among the membership, the latest dated Jan. 10 last and covering the calculated among the membership, the latest dated Jan. 10 last and covering the calculated among the membership, the latest dated Jan. 10 last and covering the calculated among the membership, the latest dated Jan. 10 last and covering the calculated for econd and readily accessible I shall not occupy your time.

"The constitution has been amended by national party referendums in the following particulars. The National Executive Committee and National Committee shall meet when deemed necessary in place of at stated periods of three months for the former and in the even years other than presidential campaign years for the latter. The National Executive Committee and National Secretary are now elected by national party referendum instead of, as formerly by the National Committee. All smewlments to the constitution proposed by the convention are now required to he submitted to the referendum, and in case of a control versus arising in any states as to the validity of the title of its officers, under certain conditions, a refervalum is to be conducted by a National Executive Committee.

"The National Committee has elected a

mittee. Mational Committee has elected a committee on platform and a committee on constitution, and their recommendations of their recommendations.

consideration and their recommendations are at your disposal.

"The provision of the constitution authorizing the election in advance, by the National Committee of a committee for nuies and order of business has served its purpose by expediting, to some extent, the business of the convention.

"Section 2 of Article 2 of the constitution reads as follows:

"Any person occupying a position, honorary or remunerative, by the gift of any other political party (civil service positions excepted), shall not be eligible to member ship in the Socialist Party.

Qualification a Bulwark.

Qualification a Bulwark.

The membership qualifications therein moted is a bulwark. It stamps our organization as a thing apart and distinct from all other political parties. Wherever this issue has been mised and the party's position has been maintained it has been a source of strength, and elicited the further confidence of the working class, already nauseated by the working class, already nauseated by the working policy and truckling character of reform movements. "Section 3 of Article 12 of the constitution reads as follows:

"The platform of the Socialist Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party and all state and monacipal platforms shall conform thereto: and no state or local organization shall under any circums.

"The platform of the Socialist Party shall be the supreme declaration of the party and all state and municipal platforms shall conform thereto; and no state of local organization shall under any circumstances fuse, combine or compromise with any other political party or organization. Or refrain from making nominations, in order to favor the candidate of such other organizations, nor shall any candidate of the Socialist Party accept any nomination or indorsement from any other party or political organization.

"In this connection the fact is pointed out there is no related section or provision in the constitution for the enforcement of the declarations set forth. Anti-fusion resolutions and rules for procedure were adopted by the National Committee again on May 15, 1963, recurred to the subject. I recommend in that the sense of these resolutions or some other provision covering the same purpose be incorporated in the organic law. "National Committee again on May 15, 1963, recurred to the subject. I recommend that the sense of these resolutions or some other provision covering the same purpose be incorporated in the organic law. "National Committee motion No. 16, adopted Oct. 2, 1907, and which provided for artifolou against the Dick Military Law, was not carried out in the matter of printing a leaflet containing the law and propagned matter bearing on the subject, for the reason that the advance orders did not warrant the expense. However, the purpose of the motion did not fail, for numerous meetings were held. The subject was presented by active party members to many labor unloss and other organizations. The Socialist press gave it considerable attention and prominence, and the supply of this document in the war department at Washington has been exhausted by application from all parts of the nation.

"National Committee motion No. 32 adopted Jan. 14, provided for the issuance of a leaflet upon the crisis. This leaflet was not printed for the same reason before mentioned, and the further face that while the moti

The Nebraska Controversy.

That which is generally known as the Nebrasks Controversy occupied considerative snace in the official records and was the subject of six medions by the National Executive Committee, herides occupying the major portion of two sessions of said

committee, and resulted in eight Netional Committee motions. Regarding this aubject, I direct your attention to a recital of the facts in the case taken from all the documents then in hand and published in the October Isane of the official Monthly Bulletin. This statement has not been assalled by either side to the controversy. "Based upon Section 9 of Article 12 of the constitution, the amendment to the constitution last adopted, a petition with upwards of 700 signatures of residents of the state of Washington and addressed to the National Executive Committee is on the National Executive Committee is on the International Committee of the State of the State organization and requests the National Executive Committee to conduct a referendum of the memership of the state upon this subject.

"The apportionment for delegates in the last convention was bessel upon one delegates or every one hundred party members. One hundred and eighty-four delegates were in attendance. The apportionment for the representation in the present convention is based upon one delegate for every two hundred party members. The accredited number of delegates is 219.

"The question of a delegate for Local Honolalu, Hawail, was referred to the National Executive Committee. I am pleased to refort that while the subject was pending Local Honolalu, out of consideration for the expense upon the National party, decided not to send a delegate, and transmitted their views in a communication which has been referred to the proper committee. The party progress recently noted in two was less that the committee of the party progress recently noted in two was less to the form the capacity of the committee of the party progress recently noted in two was less to the form the capacity and transmitted their views in a communication which has been referred to the proper committee.

Movement's Big Growth.

Movement's Big Growth.

"Asdde from Hawail, before mentioned we have locals or members at large in Alaska, South America, Meylco, the South Sea Islands, the Panama Canal Zone and the Philippines.

"Standing to-day as we do upon the threshold of a great national campalen, fruifful as never before of opportunities for the working class, there is no small degree of satisfaction in noting ...e fact that ever's political time server or representative of capitalism stands trembing with fear for the preservation of the ancient privileges of the possessing class. This is cumulative evidence of our growing strength. A accared enemy is a battle half won.

ing strength. A cared enemy is a battle half won.

"At the beginning of the lest presidential campaign year, our membership numbered less than 16,000. To-day our records and roll contain more than 41,001 members, while 830 new outposts in the form of party locals have been established in as many cities, howlets and towns, making a rotal, not counting the numerous branches in large cities of 2,470 locals attached to the National organisation.

"The efforts of the enemy to misrepresent hamper our growth and suppress Socialism, the signal failure of these efforts and our party status, heraids the fact to all the world save those purblined by prejudice that the American political division of the interpretional working class army is a permanant establishment, a self-reliant and indestructible organization groomed for certain victory.

Summary of the Finances.

Summary of the Finances.

Balance due	Sational	Office	for	dues
stamps:	Language Company	新 二年日日本		
Alahama	the contract of the	ALC: NAME OF	100	\$23.20
California		******		70.10
Colorada				50.15
Florida				19.05
Illinois				150:00
Kentucky				2.55
Louisana	**********			5.40
Massachusetts .				44.10
Montana				38.70
Minnesota		444	PERMIT	1.75
Nebraska	* *** *** *** *			26.25
N. Dakota				1.25
Oklahoma			L. Hall	158.50
Rhode Island				10 00
			4 4 4 4	therem not
Total		******		c01.96
"It should be	served ment on	that the	+ lamo	de 14 de -

"It should be understood that these accounts appeared during the time that the National Office granted dues stamps on credit. The total amount ourstanding at the end of the year 1964 was \$1,147.88, and, in fact, it was larger at the time of the adoption of the National Committee motion, which took effect Feb. 1, 1904, and provided that orders for dues stamps should be howered only when accompanied by cash. The provisions of this motion since its adoption have been observed and carried out.

"The National Secretary's financial statement from Jan. 1 to May 8, 1968, inclusive, is as follows:

	RECEIPTS.						
Balance	on	band	Jan. 1.	8565.47			
January							
				3.447.46			
March .		*****		3,650.23			
April				6.413.59			
May (8t)	i in	c.)	*******	2,650,25			
			3				

	EXPENDITURES.	\$18,914
January	\$2.031.67	
February	2.032.06	
	2.330,35 1.058,40	
	1.051.08	
		\$10,937.
	배가 이 없는 마음 마음 다른 사람들이 되었다.	describeration sales

Balance on hand May 8 \$7,976 57

Special Assessment Stamps.

"A statement of secial assessment stamps up to and including May 8, is as follows: stamps up to and including May 8, is as follows:
Alabama, \$27.45; Alaska, \$1; Arkanasa, \$164.45; California, \$497.70; Co'orado, \$195.65; Connecticut, \$92; Delaware, \$7; Florida, \$42.40; Go'orda, \$18.45; Jaho \$156.80; Illinois, \$412.71; Indiana, \$111.75; lowa, \$198.50; Hilmois, \$412.71; Indiana, \$111.75; lowa, \$198.50; Mansachusetts, \$155.65; Maryland, \$12.60; Massachusetts, \$155.65; Michigan, \$198.80; Minnesore, \$330.85; Missauri, \$364.40; Montana, \$4125; Nebraska, \$40.60; New Hampshire, \$25.5; New Jersey, \$200.60; New Muxico, \$31.80; New York, \$30.9; Nevth Carolina, \$10.50; Oregon, \$18.5; Pennsylvania, \$253.50; Ricede Island, \$96; South Daketa, \$46.80; New York, \$10.0; Virginia, \$11.90; Washington, \$22.3; West Virgina, \$51.10; Wisconsin, \$457.55; Wyoming, \$13.65; members at large, \$11.10; total, \$7.145.55.

To Pay Delegates' Fare.

To Pay Delegates' Fare.

The special assessments to pay the railroad fare of delegates to the National Convention is provided for in the constitution. By National Committee motion the amount of the assessment and the period within which it should be collected was decided. A part of the motion reads as follows: 'Stamps are to be sold to state or ganizations or locals and members at largin unorganized states on credit, the state organization, etc., to return all stamps not used in levying the assessment and to be responsible for, and pay for all stamps not returned.

"Owing to the prevailing general condi-

returned.

'Owing to the prevailing general condition of unemployment it was believed at an early date liabilities on this necount by the saie of the assessment stomps, and a supplementary National Committee motion providing for collections to be taken by each local to assist in paging the milesge expenses was adopted on April 21. At this data day there appeared no machicable nethod to secure results other than by direct communication with the locals from the National Office. This course was pursued, and at the same time an explanation was made to the state secretaries and their concurrence in the plan requested. Within the few days intervening between the issuance of the call and the closing of this report the receipts on this account were \$191.16, a most granifying showing.

Gather Campaign Data.

Gather Campaign Data.

"In preparation for the campaign data regarding speakers and literature wanted has been gathered from the locals, while no set plas has been decided upon the material in hand will be a valuable guide in mapping out the general plan of campaign out the general plan of campaign out the general plan of campaign out the valuable guide in mapping out the general plan of campaign rade Watio, will present a report, and his recommendations relating to the conduct of that office I heartily indorse. For the very important subject of the relations of the foreign speaking organizations with the National party I bespeak your earnest and serious consideration.

cided upon for the systematic handling of both these questions.

It take pleasure in expressing my hearty approciation of the valuable assistance and co-queration rendered by Comrades W. W. Hill. Franklin H. Slick, Marguerite Flaherty, Bertha Cappels, Chas. Dreas and James H. Brower, who assisted for a longer or shorter period in discharging the various duties devolving upon the office of the National Secretary.

"Into your hands, comrade delegates, is committed the greatest trust ever reposed in any hody by the conscious members of the working class of this continent. Their hopes, their aspirations rest with you. Under present day conditions as working class political party is a necessity. The Socialist Party is that party. Inder any, under all conditions, a vote for capitalism indorses its every crime. Our aim, the abolition of wage slavery, the human race emancipated. In the words of another, 'Our children will sarrely see it, and we, too, if our faith and works deserve it."

It is the general opinion of comrade who attended former conventions that this one was the most succesful. The general drift of the discussions was higher than in any other convention, altho they were less interesting because there was no great dividing is-

The convention has done its work and it now remains for the comrades to press the most vigorous and far reaching campaign ever waged by the Socialist Party in this country.

*********** PARTY NEWS

National.

Local organizations desiring the presiden-tial candidates for a meeting in their towns will kindly take notice that plans are not being laid for a general tour of the United States, and locals will be notified in due time. Therefore, please do not cause the National, Office unnecessary expense and labor by flooding it with requests for

J. G. Phetps Stokes writes the National

I wish to express to the comrades my regret at having been unable to assume earlier and more promptly the duties and obligations of a member of the National Executive Committee, to which position the comrades elected me some months ago.

Being in Europe at the time and certain of my mail having failed to reach me, it received no information or even intimation of my election until the third instant.

National Secretary Barnes acknowledges scelpt of \$407.34 in collections up to May 15 to assist in paying railroad fare of dele-gates to the national convention. The National Secretary's ruling declaring out of order a motion by Walker of New

Jersey was sustained by a vote of 46 in favor, 8 against, and 12 not voting. National Organizers are working as fol-

lows: James H. Brower, South Dakota: Howard Caldwell, Ohio: E. E. Carr, Penn-sylvania: Stanley J. Clark, Arkansas; John sylvania: Stanley J. Ciark, Arkansas; John Collins, Indiana and Ohio; Asa Warren Drew, New Hampshire; J. L. Fitta, Indiana and Kentucky; George R. Kirkpatrick, Rhode Island and Massachusetts; James H. Maurer, Ohio; Clarence H. Taylor, Mary-land; M. W. Wilkins, Michigan; James Williams, Panasalyania. Williams, Pennsylvania.

Massachusetts.

John D. McLean will visit Newburypor next week to organize a local. He will then go to Merrimac. BOSTON.

Prof. W. E. Castle will lecture in Pil-grim Hall, 694 Washington street, Sunday, May 24, at 8 p. m. Subject: "Luther Burbank, the Plant Wizard."

Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA.

A Socialist Athletic and Amusement As-sociation has been formed which desires the names of members and their talents in athletic sports or amusement performances, also the support of all party members. Ad-

also the support of all party members. Address, Ph. Hemmeter, Secretary.

The first gun of the campaign will be fired on Sunday evening, May 24, at Labor Lycoam Hall, Sixth and Brown streets. Reports will be made by the delegates and our aonitations for President and Vice-President will be ratified. Admission free, Our first open-air meeting of the campaign will be held at Broad and South streets, Monday evening, May 25. Comrade Wood. Monday evouing, May 25. Comrade Wood-by of California, the well known colored orator, will be the speaker.

New York State.

The State Committee will meet on Tues day, May 26, at 8 p. m. at the local headquarters, 230 E. Eighty-fourth street. Important matters both relating to the work of the committee and the paper will come up and every member is urged to attend.

New York City.

A general meeting of the Bronx branch was held on May 13. Br. 1 of the 32d A. D. reported good recetings and discus-sions: 35th A. D. has 50 members, 15 of whom are women; Ed. 34th, and 35th A. D., German Branch, 120 members; well attended meetings; hold discussions alternate meeting and decided against sending speakers to churches. The Finan-cial Secretary reported total receipts for last six mouths, \$252,56; expenses, \$151,40; balance, \$101.07. Literature Agent reported having sold \$30 worth of pamphlets, etc. Tendered his resignation, which was re-ferred to the Agitation Committee. Labor Lecture Committee reported having sent about 50 letters to unions offering speakers and received only four favorable replies. Considerable time was spent in discussing the advisability of continuing this commit tee, and numerous suggestions were made regarding the best means to secure a hearing in unions. The Sunday Morning Lecture Committee reported an average at-tendance of 50 the first three months and 25 the last three months; all expenses were covered and a surplus on hand of \$8.19. Owing to inability to secure an organizer the branch organizers will form an Organization Board with the secretary of the tation Committee as their secretary of the Agi-terior Committee as their secretary. Mem-bers who belong to trade unions are urged to have our speakers address their organizations. Inform the Bronx Labor Lecture Committee when speakers are wanted. At the meeting of the City Executive Committee on May 11 three applications

were referred to the General Committee. were referred to the General Committee Harlem Agitation Committee has discon-tinued Sunday lectures. West Side has or-dered a transparency and written to the Park Commissioner for permission to hold meetings in Abingdon Square, Eighteen applications were referred to the General Committee at the meeting on May 18. The 21st-23d A. D., German Branch, wrote they refor the right of free speech and a free press our party is generally recognized as holding the vanguard position of battling for their maintenance. The disfranchisement of a large number of the working class by the operation of state primary laws is a closely related question, and a plan should be devised or a policy de-

EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY

GRAND PICNIC AND SUMMERNIGHT'S FESTIVAL

de Butcher Union No. 174 Each Child Will Concert Butcher Union No. 174 Receive a Present DANCE MUSIC BY P. VOGT.

Sunday, May 24, 1908, at Sulzer's Westchester Park PRIZE BOWLING GAMES BARBECUE. ADMISSION, Gent and Lady, including Refreshments, \$1.

ADMISSION TO PARK, 15c. PAYABLE AT THE GATE. How to Reach Park: Take Subway Trains to West Farms, within 2 blocks from Park, or Third Ave. "L" road to 149th St. and Third Ave. and change to West Farn Subway).

Nomination was accepted. The nomina-tions of the Finnish Branch, 28th-30th A. D., were rejected, not having come in in time. Harlem Agitation Committee is raising a fund of \$150 for a campaign banner across One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. They will hold meetings at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Sev. Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue every Saturday night. Information was received that they would not be allowed to hold meetings on the usual corner, and that they would have to be satisfied with the northeast corner. Motion passed that the H. A. C. be instructed to pay no attention to the notice and to hold meetings at the usual corner. Action on meetings at the usual corner. Action on applications of speakers was deferred till next meeting. The issurance of the call for the election of delegates to the state convention was postponed one week to allow several nominees present at the national convention time to accept or decline.

Dr. H. Sotolaroff will lecture for the Lib eral Art Society, 206 E. Broadway, Friday, May 2, 8 p. m. Subject; "New Curents in Modern Lifeuature."

The General Committee will meet at the Labor Temple on Saturday, May 23, at p. m. The Picnic Committee will meet

Wednesday, May 27, at 8 p. m. at the Organizer's office. All comrades interested in making the coming picnic a success are urged to attend. Final arrangements will taken up and work assigned to con

Kings County:

Rev. John D. Long will lecture at the Parkside Church, Lenox Road, near Flatbush avenue, Sunday, May 24, at 8 p. m. Subject: "The Bar Sinister."

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

A New Arrangement.

On and after June 1 the office of The New York Socialist will be at 6 Park place. It will be printed and managed the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, publishers of "The Evening Call". This arrangement will lessen expense and pave the way for several contemplated improvements, among them an increase in size of the paper and the addition of several new departments. Since Aug. 1 of last year the printing of The Socialist has been let by contract, and a manager, assistant and two editors were employed. The income at no time was equal to the expenditures. Much of this expense will be eliminated by the new arrangement. The business department of the dally will take care of the details of the weekly publication, and the editorial expenses will be considerably decreased by utilizing the larger editorial force of the daily.

As the agent of the Socialist Party in the publication of The Socialist, the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association will retain all income con nected with the publication, fill all unexpired subscriptions and advertisements, and relieve the party of any possible deficit. The Socialist Party is to retain ownership of the paper, and the editorial policy shall conform in all respects to the official policy as promulgated in the state and national platforms. The editor-in-chief is to be mutally agreed on by the State Committee and the association.

"Socialism and Modern Science," by Enrico Ferri, translated by Robert Rives LaMonte, explains very clearly the relations of Socialism and science. It sold at \$1. Now 60c., postpaid.

The Workers.

Local Kings County sent The Socialist to 46 new members last week The 35th Ward Branch of Philadelphia took in 11 new members and will send The Socialist to them for six

Two-year subscriptions came in from F. H. Miller, F. H. Marsh, and John C. Pierce of Brooklyn and Charles W. Gasser of Jamaica; W. Leuschke, Cincinnati; Harry Molineaux, Tiffin, O.

months.

Two subs were sent in by the following: Joseph Sckoll, Rutland, Vt.; M. M. Schaenen, Brooklyn: Robert Vieweger, Dover, N. J.; E. L. Jenner, South Norwalk; J. P. Farmer, Washington; Sol Silverman, Brooklyn; Chas Marsfelder, Newark: Annie Smith, Aberdeen, Wash.

Cyrus Koehler of Boston sent \$10 for cards: R. J. Douthitt of Pittsburg, \$2: Sam Eiges, \$1.25; Martin Teller of Carlstadt, \$1.

H. E. Burger sent in seven subs. N. P. Metcalf of New Mexico sent in three yearlies. R. O. Kussat of Tarytown sent in

five yearlies. George D. Wolf of New York in renewing sent along two new subs.

G. E. Nightingale of Newfield, N. J.

sent in a new sub and called for three In clubs of five or more The Nev

York Socialist will be sent to separate addresses from now until Election Day at a 20-cent rate. A bundle of five for six months will

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Proletarian Society Dinner.

The second dinner of the Projectarian So-clety will be held at Kiein's Hall, 206 East

ciety will be held at Klein's Hall, 206 East Eighty-sixth street, Sunday evening, May 24. Members and guests are requested to assemble at half-past six. An informal reception will precede the dinner. Subject for discussion: "The Work of the National Convention," the opening speakers to be delegates to the Couvention. Comrade Oppenheimer will preside. Price of dinner will be fifty cents, additional expense heling to meet expenses of printing and contained Baphael. 250 West One Huddred and Twenty-fifth street. Those desiring to attend about secure tickets an soon supparted with "he restaurateur," An appropriate sour-out has been prepared by Comrade Wille.

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