

THE WORKER

FOUNDED APRIL 3, 1891

VOL. XVII.—NO. 47.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 22, 1908

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Socialism comes to organize industry and society that every individual shall be secure in that private property in the means of life upon which his liberty of being, thought and action depend.—National Platform of the Socialist Party.

Workers of the State of New York; the Socialist Party is your party; it advocates your cause; it fights your battles. Only in its victories can you be victorious, only in its triumphs can you triumph.—State Platform Socialist Party of New York.

GREAT UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION.

Plan a Monster Gathering of Jobless Men in City Hall Park, on March 7.

Labor Organizations in Greater New York will Co-operate with the Unemployed Conference in Arranging a Monster Demonstration.

The Unemployed Conference met in the Labor Temple, Tuesday evening, Feb. 18 and decided to hold a large open-air demonstration in City Hall Park, Saturday, March 7, at 2 p. m. It is planned to make this a great demonstration and to present certain demands on the city authorities for the relief of the unemployed. The executive committee was instructed to have posters printed advertising the demonstration and the German, Jewish and English press will make it widely known among the working class of Greater New York.

A Brooklyn Conference will be organized March 3 and delegates of a temporary organization were present at the Labor Temple meeting. They asked that Brooklyn be permitted representation on the Executive Committee and to take part in the demonstration. They were granted three delegates on the Executive Committee and will co-operate in arrangements for the demonstration on March 7. A copy of a circular demanding relief for the unemployed in New Jersey was referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to elaborate specific measures for relief. Thousands of signatures are being secured for these demands in New Jersey and the same plan may be adopted here.

The following new delegates were seated:

Bricklayers No. 35, M. Sand, G. Boehm; Modelers and Sculptors, Chas. Stifter; Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, E. H. Mead, Patrick Heilau; A. K. & S. K., Br. 190, E. von Hovelling; German American Socialist Bund, Fedor Hempel, B. Richter; Socialist Party, 5th and 7th A. Sts., Chris. Miller; 47th A. St., Matthew Kobosoff; Morris Hillquit; 20th A. St., Henry Harris; L. B. Palevsky; 24th A. St., Morris Stelzer and B. L. Zinnin; 6th A. St., A. Krause; 12th A. St., A. Belsch; R. Meyer; 32d A. St., Wm. Baesch, Otto Henschel; Polish Social Democrats, Atlas, Cantor; Dutch Branch, Socialist Party, M. de Yong.

Now that a date has been set for the demonstration it is to be hoped that all the labor organizations in Greater New York will work to make the demonstration a large and effective one. The Executive Committee of the Conference has sent the following address to all labor organizations in New York City:

ADDRESS OF THE UNEMPLOYED CONFERENCE OF NEW YORK CITY.

To all Labor Organizations and to all Working People and Sympathizers with the Labor Movement.—Greeting:

This unemployed Conference has been called together in view of the industrial depression now existing, which is causing want and suffering to hundreds of thousands of working people in this city and to millions throughout the country. Its purpose is to demand and use all means to procure measures for the relief of these sufferings, and, at the same time, to promote a correct understanding of the causes of such industrial depressions, so that their recurrence may be prevented in the future.

The present depression, like that of 1893, and others in the past, is a result of the existing system of business and industry. Under this system, the masses of the people, whose labor produces the wealth of the country, live in comparative poverty during the best of times and are plunged into misery as soon as a depression begins; while a smaller class, controlling the means of production and opportunities of employment, pile up immense fortunes during periods of prosperity and are in danger of actual cold or hunger even in hard times like the present. This conference therefore recommends a careful study of the causes for the poverty of the working class and of the means by which the system may be changed so as to secure to everyone an opportunity to work and assure to the workers the full value which their labor produces.

But, while thus looking to the future for the abolition of these disastrous conditions, the conference recognizes that measures of immediate relief are imperatively necessary.

Since the system which gives rise to these industrial depressions is supported by the laws of city, state, and nation, we hold that it is the urgent duty of the governing powers to take energetic action for the relief of the most numerous, most productive, and most keenly suffering classes of the population; that no antiquated legal traditions or prejudice should be allowed to stand in the way of giving relief; and that the measures of relief be such as can be accepted by self-respecting working people, who are not asking for so-called charity, but for the right to make their living by useful work; and that they must also be such as will promote instead of weakening the power of the working people to organize in unions

and otherwise for the maintenance of their rights and the improvements of their conditions.

The conference therefore calls upon all labor organizations to give it prompt and energetic support in inaugurating a great, systematic, and aggressive popular demand upon the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City, upon the Governor and Legislature of the state, and upon the President and Congress of the United States, that these public authorities use the law-making and taxing powers to the following ends:

1. To undertake useful public works upon a large scale, and thus give employment to those thrown out of work in private industry; such work not to be done by contract, but under a system of direct employment by city, state, and nation, so that all the moneys appropriated shall go to the workers and none to useless middlemen; and all such work to be done under union conditions as to hours of labor and wages, so that the general standard of living may be raised rather than lowered by such public employment;

2. At the same time to enact and enforce such legislation as will abolish child-labor and establish a general legal workday of not more than eight hours, thus reducing the competition in the labor market and distributing employment to a larger number of persons, while also saving the working people from the crying evils which result from the exploitation of little children and from excessive labor for adults.

By order of the Unemployed Conference of New York City,
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Feb. 15, 1908.

Rogers' Works Shut Down.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 16.—The Rogers Locomotive Works, a branch of the American Locomotive Co., will shut down on Mar. 1 next, unless something unexpected happens in the locomotive industry. The plant is now working on the last order on the shop list. Twenty clerks will be dropped from the office force on Mar. 1, in addition to the dismissals due to the general shutting down of the erecting, moulding and other shops of the plant. Those of the clerical force who retain their places will have their salaries reduced from 20 to 25 per cent. The Providence plant of the American Locomotive Co. closed down on Feb. 1. The other nine plants of this concern all report very little new work.

"Work, Not Charity Needed."

Work, not charity, is what the unemployed of New York want most, according to the Rev. F. J. Belcher, superintendent of the Five Points Mission, No. 63 Park street, who said during the past week:

"It is not always those who stand in the bread line or make the greatest outcry who are most needy and deserving. The mute sufferings of motherhood and childhood are infinitely sadder, and next to that is the despair of strong men who can get nothing to do and must need see their wives and little ones suffer. What these people need is work, and any one who can put us in the way of obtaining it for them, no matter what the character or pay, will not only help preserve self-respect, but will allay a world of suffering and misery."

Housing the Bread-Liners.

Comrade Josephus Chant Lipps reports that, in conjunction with other Socialists, he has quietly collected money at Alexander Irvine's Sunday night meetings for the purpose of providing beds to members of the bread line at Fleischman's bakery, corner of Broadway and Tenth street. Last Sunday night twenty-five bed tickets were given away to the older men in the line. One man said he had not been in a bed for a whole week. Several landlords refused to take in any "bread-liners". The Defender Hotel asked 20 cents a bed and did not want the men, but on learning the facts, he sold 15 beds at 15 cents each. He offers to give 100 beds at 15 cents next Sunday night, when Comrade Lipps will explain the movement at the chapel exercises of the Church of the Ascension and try and collect enough to furnish one hundred beds.

Will Reduce Wages of 200,000 Railroad Employees.

A cut in wages of more than 200,000 employees in the service of forty-nine railroads west of Chicago will hinge on the outcome of the meeting of the general manager of the Chicago Great Western Railway and the officials of the five big labor organizations in train service to be held in St. Paul, March 9. If the company succeeds in carrying its point and cuts wages, similar action is likely to be taken by other lines out of Chicago.

The Order of Railway Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fire-

men and Enginemen, the Order of Railway Conductors and the Switchmen's Union of North America have agreed to join forces in contesting any attempted reduction of the present rate or changes in working conditions.

All employees in the service of the Gould system, both trainmen and shop hands, have been notified that a reduction in wages will be made, and a conference is called to meet in Denver, March 14.

MAY-DAY FAIR AND CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

The "Daily Call" Fair Congress met last Saturday at the Organizer's office. It was decided that organizations whose delegates are absent twice in succession should be requested to elect new delegates. In response to Comrade Killingbeck the secretary was instructed to write the New Jersey State Committee.

William Ehret was elected to secure men to visit breweries in the interest of the fair and Florence Margolis will prepare a plan for a bureau of contests, assisted by I. Cox. The New Jersey Drum Corps will play two nights, Monday and another night to be selected by the Conference. Julius Hopp's new play, "The Dolls", will be produced Thursday night and Saturday afternoon and the second Saturday night will witness the congress of singing societies.

The managers' program is outlined as follows: May 1, grand opening; May 2, Socialists' day and night; May 3, everybody's day and night; May 4, carnival night; May 5, grades and artizans night; May 6, industrial night; May 7, specialist's night; May 8, East Side night; May 9, singing societies night; May 10, grand closing night for everybody.

The press committee was instructed to have 10,000 throw-away cards ready for distribution by Washington's birthday and another supply by April 1, when posters will be ready.

The Ladies' Auxiliary was organized in Brooklyn, Friday night, Feb. 14. They have taken 25 books for collecting prizes and donations and 2,000 tickets for distribution. They will meet every Wednesday evening at the Labor Lyceum. All the women comrades in Kings and Queens counties, wishing to assist in this work are urged to attend, and if not able to, to offer service or suggestions to the secretary, Miss Sobel, 228 Central avenue, Brooklyn.

LHE "VOLKSZEITUNG'S" FESTIVAL AND BALL.

The thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of our German daily newspaper, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung", will be celebrated on Saturday, Feb. 22, at Grand Central Palace, New York, and on Sunday, Feb. 23, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum. The occasion is one to command the interest of every Socialist, and undoubtedly there will be a large attendance at each of the gatherings.

A very unusually good program will be rendered at the Grand Central Palace, Alexander Jonas, who was one of the founders of the paper and was its first editor, will deliver the address in honor of the day. Signor Campanari and Madame Trentini, two of the best singers on the grand opera stage, have, with the consent of Mr. Hammerstein, given their services without charge. So likewise does Mr. Walter Damrosch, whose splendid symphony orchestra of more than one hundred pieces will help to present one of the finest musical entertainments of the winter. The spirit of devotion to the honor of their art, the great conductor and the two great singers evince in thus helping to put the best music within the reach of people most of whom cannot often afford to pay for such a luxury, will certainly be appreciated by all readers of the Socialist press.

At the Grand Central Palace, the doors will open at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon, and the concert will begin at 4 o'clock; the concert will be followed by a ball. Tickets cost 35 cents if bought in advance, and 50 cents at the door.

The concert at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, which will also be followed by a ball, will begin at 5 p. m. on Sunday, the doors opening an hour earlier. The admission fee will be 10 cents.

Socialist Printers to Meet.

The Printers' Socialist League will meet at the Rand School, 112 E. Nineteenth street, Sunday, Feb. 23, at 2:30 p. m. All members are urged to attend as important business will be considered.

—Some men are so anti-democratic that they are never on the side of a majority till they are dead.—Brisbane Worker.

URGE BIG SIX TO ACT WISELY.

Printer Socialists Want Right Kind of Political Action.

Circulate Petitions in Newspaper Chapels Which Are Signed by Many Members—Will Come up at the Next Meeting.

In an interview with the representative of the New York "World", printed a few days ago, President Murphy, of the Typographical Union No. 6, was reported as saying that in future, labor must look to politics as a means of bettering its condition. The suggestion was received with satisfaction by members of the union all over the city, and petitions were circulated for signatures by the members in which approval of the suggestion was announced. The following from the composing room of the New York "Times" is a fair sample:

To President Murphy of T. U. No. 6. The following members of the "Times" Chapel endorse in full the views contained in the interview with you which is printed in the New York "World", and we urge that you take steps toward uniting politically, thru the medium of the Socialist Party, the members of the various trade unions and other bodies of workmen in this locality, and that you recommend to the officers of the T. U. the necessity of action by them looking to the same end before the last remnant of our rights is taken from us by one or the other of the courts and be rendered unable to make even a slight objection to the harshest rulings that their biased judgment may foist upon us:

J. T. Spoth, Wm. Ash, P. J. Finnegan, Jos. A. Pohl, Geo. T. Adams, H. W. Hesson, M. Sullivan, F. E. Washburn, Wm. A. Peury, Jos. A. Baird, T. J. Dillon, D. W. Keuncy, F. H. Hillman, E. E. Hooper, W. Johnson, F. E. Burr, D. R. O'Rourke, G. J. Greenwood, O. H. Desmarais, J. J. Chaudet, J. S. Morris, Fred T. Ditchie, J. W. O'Brien, Edw. Wiseman, H. C. Pierce, F. Kennedy, Henry Burbridge, J. F. Dillon, David J. Koch, J. F. McCabe, P. F. Dugan, P. Green, O. A. Olson, G. A. Melkert, F. C. Goethals, Chas. T. Peyton, F. S. Constant, W. Woods, J. Shea, Thos. B. Boylan, John T. Reagan, F. J. Schuyler, Thomas Ryan, E. M. Martin, B. J. Geiger, A. G. Hall, Walter J. Wiley, Peter B. Keenan, Harry White, J. C. Hozer, Edw. P. Scott, Chris. Fattum, F. J. Fisher, C. O'Connor, T. W. Kelly, R. Irwin, J. Martin, F. A. Van Benschoten, S. Hart, D. J. Kleis, J. H. Symons, C. J. Holmgren, E. W. Her, H. L. Ford, Patrick Lynch, F. Ryan, E. Kelly.

The list in the "Herald" contains about 100 names, and is identical in text with that circulated in the "Times" Chapel.

Other newspaper chapels are signing petitions similar in character, and at the meeting of the union on the first Sunday in March the matter will be considered.

A committee in all probability will be appointed by the president and the result of its deliberations will be presented at a later meeting of the organization.

The Typographical Union of New York is the largest local trade union in this country and the second largest trade organization in the world, and the consideration of Socialism by this organization is bound to attract the attention of trade unionists all over the world.

CAPITALISTS WILL PROSECUTE UNION MEN.

The capitalists who are affected particularly by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court declaring the American Federation of Labor when employing the boycott to be a combination in restraint of trade are watching for an opportunity to bring about a prosecution of the American Federation of Labor under the Sherman anti-trust law.

James M. Beck, who secured for the Buck's Stove and Range Co. an injunction of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, visited the Department of Justice last week. Mr. Beck's presence there brought out the fact that the clients he represents and other manufacturers will call on the government to enter suit against the American Federation in case of any further violation of the injunction.

In case the next issue of the "Federationist" contains the usual boycott list, Beck will call on the President and the Department of Justice to file a bill in equity against the American Federation of Labor, declaring it to be a combination in restraint of trade under the Sherman law.

Union Men Indicted.

The unions of New Orleans have been the first to meet the mailed fist of the law based on the latest decision of the Supreme Court. Seventy-two representatives of the unions have been indicted under the Sherman anti-trust act. The organizations they represent declined to assist in coaling a vessel until the owners signed an agreement with the Coal Wheelers' Union. This may be the first of a series of moves attacking the unions throughout the country. It should have the effect of arousing every union man to the necessity of supporting the Socialist Party in the next elections.

—The poor make the rich rich. The rich make the poor poor. This is the law of social reciprocity.—Brisbane Worker.

HAYWOOD IN NEW YORK

Will Speak Again Next Sunday, Feb. 23.

At Mass Meeting in the Bronx Will Discuss Unemployed and Court Decisions in Harlem Afterwards.

William D. Haywood will speak at two meetings in New York City, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 23. One will be a mass meeting of the unemployed in the Bronx, at 2 p. m., at Ebling's Casino, One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and St. Ann's avenue. The meeting is arranged by the Bronx Boro Agitation Committee of the Socialist Party in conjunction with the Bronx Labor Council. The meeting will be devoted to the unemployed question and the crisis that recent decisions of the Supreme Court has brought about. The comrades in the Bronx have looked forward to this meeting for some time and it is expected one of the largest meetings ever held in the Boro will be the result. Advertising for the Bronx meeting can be secured at the Club House, 3509 Third avenue. Charles Bausher of the Bronx Labor Council will preside and Jos. Wanhope and James Oneal will also speak.

After the Bronx meeting—Haywood will speak at the conclusion of the debate in the West End Theatre, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, the same afternoon. Advertising for the Harlem meeting can be secured at the Harlem Headquarters, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Both these meetings should be great successes. Comrade Haywood has become a prominent figure in the class struggle in this country and this may be the last opportunity for the workmen of New York to hear him for some time as he expects to go west after his New York engagement.

IN BROOKLYN.

William D. Haywood will speak in Brooklyn, in Congress Hall, Vermont and Atlantic avenues, East New York, Thursday, Feb. 27, at 8 p. m. The meeting is arranged by the 23d A. St., and a large crowd is expected. A number of other speakers will also address the meeting. An admission fee of 15 cents will be charged to assist in defraying the expenses.

HAYWOOD SUCCESSFUL IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Reports from Massachusetts state that William D. Haywood is addressing enthusiastic meetings wherever he goes. At Malden, on Feb. 15, he spoke before the largest gathering ever assembled to hear a Socialist speaker in that city and he received a cordial welcome. Luella Twining also spoke, making an earnest plea for funds for the defense of Steve Adams, which was generously responded to. Patrick Mahoney of Boston, acted as chairman.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the continuance of troops in Goldfield, Nev.

Haywood's meetings at Salem, Haverhill and Cambridge were also large and enthusiastic.

PROTEST MASS MEETING AGAINST COURT DECISIONS.

The mass meeting arranged by Local New York, to protest against the recent court-decisions against organized labor, will be held in Cooper Union, on Thursday, Mar. 5, at 8 p. m. Jos. Wanhope, F. H. Wentworth, and other prominent speakers will address the meeting and Edward F. Cassidy will act as chairman. The complete list of speakers will be announced in the next issue of The Worker.

Cards advertising the meeting will probably be ready by Saturday, when members of trade unions and other labor organizations may call at the Organizer's office, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, and help in their distribution, so that a large attendance of trade unionists may be secured. These cards should be distributed in every shop and meeting place of the unions in this city, as the anti-labor decisions of the court offer an excellent opportunity for Socialist propaganda.

Troops for Alaskan Miners.

Under representations made by the United States Court in Alaska, that labor troubles there are so serious as to need the presence of troops, President Roosevelt had a company of infantry ordered from Fort Gibbon to Fairbanks, last week. Telegrams from Fairbanks to the Attorney-General stated that at open-air meetings violence was advocated by the speakers.

The miners at Fairbanks have been on strike for more than a year and have had the opposition of all the capitalists in that section. The strike is for higher wages and shorter hours. The operators have agents at Seattle to secure strike-breakers. About 150 deputies have been sworn in at Fairbanks. Latest reports state that the troops were not needed and may be withdrawn.

—Does your grocer subscribe for The Worker?

DEMAND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Socialists for Franchise for All as a Social Right.

At Hearing Before Senate Judiciary Committee at Albany for Constitutional Amendment, Morris Hillquit and Others Present Socialist Party Position on Vital Question.

On Wednesday, of this week, the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate gave a public hearing at Albany, to hear arguments for and against a proposed amendment to strike out the word "male" from the state constitution.

A large delegation of woman suffrage advocates, representing various societies of New York, attended the hearing, journeying to Albany in two special cars. The Socialist Party was represented by specially selected delegates including Morris Hillquit and Mrs. Meta Stern of Local New York and Charles Vanderporten of Kings County. The Social Democratic Women's Society (German), was represented by Mrs. Schenffe, Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Meta Stern.

In support of the proposed constitutional amendment, Morris Hillquit spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—On behalf of the Socialist Party of New York, I wish to support the measures before you.

The Socialist Party of this state and country, as the Socialist parties of all other countries, stands for the unrestricted suffrage of all adult citizens without distinction of class, race or sex. The demand for woman suffrage is one of the permanent and material planks of the political platform of our party, and we consider it not as a proposition of abstract and sentimental justice to be realized in the dim future, but as an accrued social right, already too long withheld.

For us, politics still have a high and noble significance. For us, politics are not a mere game of spoils and honors, but a vital social process which largely shapes the lives and destinies of the citizens. The right to vote and to hold office, the right to participate in the making and the execution of the laws which determine our own conduct, are the most essential conditions of political freedom, and the persons who are bound by laws imposed on them by an agency not of their making and beyond their control, are slaves, whether such agency be the autocratic power of an absolute monarchy or the representative legislature of a republic.

"A Rule of Men."

You, gentlemen, are passing laws for women as well as for men; by your enactments you may fix the legal, social and industrial status of all the women in the state; you may lay down their rights, prescribe their duties and regulate every step in their lives, and still not one of the millions of women in this state has had a voice in your selection, or otherwise authorized you to legislate for her. For a form of government based on such a state of affairs, the term Democracy—the rule of the people—is an absurd misnomer, such a government is nothing but a narrow Androcracy—a rule of men.

Gentlemen, what is your warrant or justification for withholding from one-half of our adult population the right to take part in the political life of the state?

We know the specious reasons customarily advanced by the opponents of woman suffrage, and we know their entire shallowness and insincerity. It is claimed that women should be excluded from politics on account of their alleged physical inferiority to men. But it will not be seriously contended that physical strength is a factor in determining political problems. The times when public issues were settled by brute force have fortunately passed, at least in normal local and national politics, and we even permit the weak, nerveless and effeminate sons of our money kings to cast their votes in political elections.

"A Libel Upon Womanhood."

It is also claimed that women are incapable of attaining that degree of intellect which is required for the administration of the state and national government. What a libel upon our mothers, wives and sisters! The good and wise women, who have so successfully brought up the sons of the nation, and who to-day are still fashioning the minds and souls of the rising male generation, the women, who within the short time since the doors of the spiritual world were half-way opened to them, have produced such a galaxy of illustrious names in all domains of science and the arts, these women surely possess sufficient intelligence to take part in our public affairs. Let us beware from making intelligence a test of political suffrage, gentlemen, lest we disfranchise a majority of our own sex.

For the Workingwomen.

But more, infinitely more than the women of the middle-classes, have women of the working class become a factor in the industrial life of every civilized nation, and it is in behalf of these workingwomen particularly that I wish to make my plea. Gentlemen, in the United States no less than three million women work to-day for wages in domestic service, and in our various shops, mills, factories and even mines. These women are exploited by their employers even more intensely and shamelessly than the men. The same considerate gentlemen who prate so glibly about the weak and inferior physique of woman when it is proposed to accord her political rights, find her strong enough to endure every day ten or twelve hours of uninterrupted and exhausting physical work, and oppose every legislation aiming at the regulation of woman labor; the same kind and polis gentlemen who would bar women from politics in order to keep them at home and with their families

Human Rights.

Another favorite argument of the opponents of woman suffrage is that suffrage would demoralize our women; that it would take them away from their ennobling tasks at home and destroy their sweet influence on man-

kind; that it would rob them of their feminine charms by thrusting them into the vulgar political struggles of men. "Let us withhold all political rights from the women for the good of the women themselves", plead these gentlemen, and many society ladies fervently join in the plea. We know this plea. From the beginning of creation it has been the favorite plea of every slaveholding class in favor of the continuance of its rule, and many a slave has echoed the hypocritical prayer of his master in the past. Women are not mere dowers strewn in the path of the almighty Man. They are human beings with human rights including the right of the full development and exercise of all of their faculties.

And finally it is contended somewhat at variance with the last argument, that the effect of woman suffrage on politics would be demoralizing and corrupting on the latter. An all-sufficient answer to this contention would be that the women could not possibly make a worse job of politics than we men have made of it, and that the testimony of all states and countries in which women enjoy complete suffrage is that the participation of women in politics has had a salutary and ennobling effect on public life. In 1893 the Wyoming legislature unanimously adopted a concurrent resolution on the subject of woman suffrage, in which it attested:

"That the possession and exercise of suffrage by the women in Wyoming for the past quarter of a century has wrought no harm and has done great good in many ways; that it has largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism and vice from the state, and that without any violent and oppressive legislation; that it has secured peaceful and orderly elections, good government, and a remarkable degree of civilization and good order."

But we maintain that the question of the effects of woman suffrage does not enter into the consideration of the question at all. Our women are entitled to full suffrage as a matter of right, not as a privilege. A truly democratic nation needs and secures such government as its population seem fit to give itself, and when one portion of the population, good or bad, wise or unwise, is permitted to exclude any other portion of the population from participation in politics, the entire edifice of democracy totters to pieces.

As a matter of fact it is not moral considerations or moral factors that are responsible for the disfranchisement of women. The political rightlessness of women in modern society is the natural result of the former economic dependence of woman on man. The man as the "breadwinner", as the owner of the material wealth, was always the master in the household and in the state, and he excluded the women from government in both just as he excluded the slaves.

But the economic hegemony of man has virtually passed with the industrial development of the last century and to-day our women take almost as active a part in the economic life of the nation as our men. It is true the women of our upper classes, our "ladies", still do not abase themselves to useful work, and do not contribute to the wealth of the nation, but neither do the men of those classes. The women of the middle classes, on the other hand, have within the last decades, invaded almost all fields of professional and business pursuits, and have proved themselves at least as capable in their vocations as their male competitors. Many a prosperous business man owes his success to the bird brains of his female managers and assistants.

For the Workingwomen.

But more, infinitely more than the women of the middle-classes, have women of the working class become a factor in the industrial life of every civilized nation, and it is in behalf of these workingwomen particularly that I wish to make my plea. Gentlemen, in the United States no less than three million women work to-day for wages in domestic service, and in our various shops, mills, factories and even mines. These women are exploited by their employers even more intensely and shamelessly than the men. The same considerate gentlemen who prate so glibly about the weak and inferior physique of woman when it is proposed to accord her political rights, find her strong enough to endure every day ten or twelve hours of uninterrupted and exhausting physical work, and oppose every legislation aiming at the regulation of woman labor; the same kind and polis gentlemen who would bar women from politics in order to keep them at home and with their fam-

THE WORKER.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of the State of New York...

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office on April 6, 1901.

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker, 15 Spruce Street, New York.

One of the editors may be seen at the office every Tuesday and Wednesday between 7 and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed thru its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote:

1900 (Presidential)..... 96,961
1902 (State and Congressional)..... 229,762
1904 (Presidential)..... 408,230

A HEARTLESS BLUFF. With a fine show of cheerfulness the New York "Times" last Sunday published a dispatch from Chicago, under the joyful headline, "Men Return to Work; Better Times Here. Reports from Chicago and other Industrial Centres of an Encouraging Nature."

A gradual recovery from the business slump which followed the recent financial flurry is indicated in telegraphic reports, received from leading industrial centres of the country. Many cities report the reopening of closed factories, the re-employment of discharged workmen, and the resumption of full time in many shops.

After reading this far, one would naturally feel like shouting, "Hurrah!" But the cold, critical, "non-rejoice-to-show-me" reader will examine more closely the imposing list of statistics presented as evidence of returning prosperity. And this examination shows that of the Chicago industries quoted, three are now employing the same number of men as on Jan. 1, three have not re-employed a total of 7,000, laid off at that time, and that 6,500 men have been re-employed altogether.

But what a colossal bluff these "newspapers" are perpetrating in their attempt to restore "confidence," and to sidetrack the agitation for relief for the unemployed, which is spreading from ocean to ocean. Certainly, the sufferers from this crisis are the ones who least of all will be deceived by this cruel imposition for they are face to face with the horrible conditions which the capitalist press are doing their utmost to keep hidden under a mask of falsehood and deceit.

A BANKER'S THREAT.

The New York "World" last Sunday printed an interview with J. Pierpont Morgan relative to financial and industrial conditions in this country. The interview was obtained by Alexander Hilar, editor of "Le Petit Journal," of Paris, during his recent visit to New York. It attracted widespread attention, owing to the radical statements attributed to Morgan. He said he believed the present financial depression to be very useful and that he did not care to see it relieved just yet.

"Strike! They (the workmen) have got no jobs now. There are no stocks on hand, you know. We do not want to take up work again now. So what can they do? They will have to submit or they will starve. The question is to be settled. They are to learn that they cannot control industry. We want wages that will make honest and profitable business possible."

Morgan at first denied the statements attributed to him, but when the editor of "Le Petit Journal" challenged Morgan's denial, the latter had nothing to say. It is therefore safe to say that the Morgan unwittingly expressed the views attributed to him. It is certain that these views are shared by other financiers and capitalists only they have been more successful in preventing them from becoming public.

The declaration means that the workers must submit to lower wages and "profitable business"

will be invoked as an aid to that end. The threat is an insult from one of the foremost spokesmen of the ruling class and comes at a time when pity, at least, should restrain even the most heartless of that class. Thousands are already suffering and Morgan would add to their number. He would emulate the example of an aristocratic predecessor, who, before the French Terror, advised the suffering millions to eat grass. That haughty gentleman received his answer when a short time after his victims carried his head thru the streets, poised on a pike.

Mr. Morgan is a "gentleman" and the workers have learned how to settle their grievances without resort to force. Besides a banker's head is of no use to unemployed men. It would not bring a dime even for fertilizer. His class have things of more substance, such as mills, factories and machines. One industry for the common use of the workers is worth more than all the bankers' heads that ever schemed to swindle the poor.

So the workmen will reply to what Morgan openly says, and what his class secretly feels. Economic and political development is rapidly pushing the workers on to that achievement. Its accomplishment, Mr. Morgan, means another terror; not the terror of blind rage that is quenched in human gore, but the terror that comes to a ruling class when its rule is about to be abolished. And peaceful production for the common good is a welcome substitute for the terror of starvation that our exploiters promise.

The New York "American" is of the opinion that "Lincoln started the help wanted column, by freeing slaves. Before that a man bought workmen in the market. The modern way is the help wanted column of the American."

Which is true even tho it appeared in the "American." This is the first time the "American" has stated a fundamental fact of capitalist society and it was induced to do so in expectation of increased revenue from advertisers who might read the statement. To make that truth a basis for attack on capitalist society is far from the Hearst papers. Using it for increased revenue is to follow the example of all aspiring politicians, who juggle with human life, making it an article of political barter so long as it will serve their ambitions. And yet there are some who would have Socialists follow such charlatans to certain and speedy disaster!

"JUSTICE" AGAIN VINDICATED.

The decision of the United States Circuit Court, sentencing Captain William H. Schalek, commander of the excursion steamer, General Slocum, that burned, losing a thousand lives, to ten years in Sing Sing, is another that shows the capitalist bias of the courts. The sentence is not only atrocious because it means practically a life term, Schalek being seventy-six years old and an employee, but in the fact that the owners of the boat are still at large and there is little likelihood that they will be made to suffer. Even tho it be said that Schalek neglected the fire drill, still when the boat was on fire he stayed at his post and suffered injuries that sent him to the hospital.

On the other hand, the owners supplied the fire bulk with life preservers and hose that were useless. Other life saving apparatus supplied the boat was also criminally inadequate. The motive for supplying such useless junk was to keep expenses as low as possible in order that profits might be large. Even tho it be admitted that Schalek shared in the responsibility for the disaster, it is certain that the owners are equally liable. But the cry for vengeance is appeased by imprisoning an old man for life while the rich and influential owners still walk the streets free.

The working class is patient, very patient and enduring, but there must be a limit to the wrongs they suffer at the hands of the courts. When they sum up their wrongs and present a bill for compensation, who will say that the capitalist class can meet the bill?

A NEW ERA DAWNING.

The crusade against the unions now being advised by the capitalist press under the inspiration of recent Supreme Court decisions, was inaugurated last week. Seventy-two men, representatives of all the classes of labor on the New Orleans river

front, and who compose a union known as the Dock and Cotton Council, were indicted by the United States Grand Jury on the charge of conspiring to restrain trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The indictment followed the refusal of the Dock and Cotton Council to permit the Coal Wheelers' union to coal the steamer Habill, which cleared there several days ago for Porto Cortez. The agent of the Habill signed an agreement with the union, had his vessel coaled, and then placed the matter in the hands of the United States District Attorney.

The capitalist press of New York City is jubilant over the prospect of dissolving every union that advertise unfair firms. The New York "Evening Post" states that "such promptness and vigor in enforcing the law must be highly gratifying to the President. . . . And that should be only a preliminary to Presidential action against Gompers and the American Federation of Labor for defiantly maintaining a boycott of the Buck's Stove Co., altho enjoined not to do it by a Judge in the District of Columbia. With ample means placed by Congress at the disposal of the Attorney-General in order to prosecute violators of the Sherman act, we look for a sharp direction to Mr. Bonaparte from the President to let no guilty labor union escape."

The New York "Sun", referring to the decision of the Supreme Court declaring the boycott illegal, states it may be "presumed that all of the boycotted doing interstate business have suffered to some extent by the process. This decision would seem to open the way for them to bring suit as Loewe & Co. did, with the success here noted."

The advice has been heeded and executive power is to be used to enforce these decisions. This means that we are reaching a turning point in the labor movement in America. It is inconceivable that this movement of the organized capitalists should fail to awaken the working class to the necessity of political unity in the interests of their class. Conservative they may be, but not to the extent of cowardly surrendering methods of resistance that have required more than two centuries for them to win. A new era is dawning for the working class and their enemy has contributed to bring it about.

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

The Editor has been asked by Moses Oppenheimer, thru the State Committee, as officially reported in another column, why Comrade Oppenheimer was not mentioned among the speakers at the Haywood meeting, altho he had sent a typewritten copy of his speech to the editorial office. It is a fact that, thru oversight, the Editor omitted a paragraph mentioning Comrade Oppenheimer, who called the meeting to order and introduced the chairman, and Morris Braun, who presided. He offers his apologies both to the one who has made the omission a subject of official complaint and to the other who has not done so. As for the typewritten speech, our space did not permit us to report even Comrade Haywood's speech in full, and we did not think it advisable to cut it still more in order to insert the remarks of the temporary chairman.

HELP--THE WOMEN OF EASE.

The "Woman's Republican Club" of New York City is much disturbed over the rising tide of Socialism in this country. One lady expressed her indignation that Mrs. Stokes should defend the red flag, and another shot this vicious dart at the "red spectre" that is haunting their dreams of ease: "The leaders of Socialism favor an organization of society in which the wife and mother is of little account and the children still less. According to their theories the state should care for the children, and when a man gets tired of his wife he should be free to take another. It behooves women to use whatever influence they have to resist the spread of these doctrines, the application of which would inevitably result in the destruction of the home and the consequent lowering of the position of women."

This charge of the free exchange of wives brings visions of Pittsburg millionaires and the revellers in the fashionable cafes in New York City on New Year's Eve.

The "destruction of the home", of course, has no reference to the eviction of workers for non-payment of rent. Neither should the care of children by the state be confused with the disinherited children of the almshouses and poor farms and the hordes now swelling the bread lines. The reader should remember that these fashionable women sipping tea only have in mind the dreadful consequences that will come when bread and homes can no longer be withheld from the working poor. These wives of politicians are satisfied with the world--and their ease. Are you?

It seems that everything was mock about the Peace Conference but the turtle soup, which was real. Over 300 official dinners were given to the delegates during the 200 days of sitting, and the tucker bill amounted to \$1,250,000. It would be nearly as cheap to go to war--Brisbane Worker.

SHERWOOD'S RECITAL OF VITAL FACTS IN CONGRESS.

The Worker of Feb. 8 commented editorially upon the speech delivered by Congressman Isaac Sherwood of Ohio in the lower house of Congress in denunciation of the administration and especially of President Roosevelt in his attack upon Comrades Mayer, Haywood, and Pettibone of the Western Federation of Miners. General Sherwood's speech was so much more important and vital than the kind usually delivered in Congress, that we present extracts from it herewith. Altho there are other parts of the speech with which we cannot agree, yet General Sherwood said so much that was true and necessary to be said that it is worth putting on record at this time.

He spoke as follows: "It is great crises that make great orators and a great soldier is only born of a great war. It is not great men who create epochs of human history; it is epochs that make great men. Had there been no Homer, had there been no conflict of the kings in the formative period of English literature there would have been no Shakespeare. Had there been no civil strife there would have been no Abraham Lincoln. Should a great crisis confront this congress, I sincerely believe that there is material on this floor, on both sides of this historic chamber, to equal in forensic power the record of the past. Such a crisis may not be far off."

"And now, Mr. Speaker, I desire to discuss, in the fewest possible words, the remarkable message of the President. The most remarkable in salient features of any ever read on the floor. I shall discuss it in sorrow, and surely without prejudice or party bias, as all the hot-whitted shafts, delivered with such terrific force and venom are aimed at the men who control and dominate the principles and politics of the President's own party."

"My people are in great distress. Our merchants are complaining of falling trade; our manufacturers are curtailing their output. Five thousand worthy workers in Toledo, Ohio, are out of work and eating the bitter bread of charity. The same deplorable condition exists all over this unhappy country. Labor is in despair and desperate from hunger in all our larger cities. What, then, is the vital question of the hour? Should not the universal answer be for a government of all representatives of both parties, without consideration of party or partisan gain, for legislation to calm the general discontent and aid in the restoration of confidence; to start again the wheels of industry, to again employ labor, and in the sacred name of humanity to make a united and heroic effort to relieve the millions of men, women, and children in the pangs of despair and starvation."

"We are in the midst of a severe crisis. In Chicago, in New York, in all our great cities, a vast multitude are desperate and ripe for revolution, and this is no time for political philippics. This is a time for calm judgment, for humane consideration of the best possible measures to relieve the universal distress. . . . As I read the President's message, he offers no advice on a proper measure to relieve the distress of his countrymen. He lingers his message on the Supreme Court decision declaring the employers' liability act unconstitutional, and he recommends new legislation. This is all proper and important, but is there any issue here? Is there any opposition to this proposed legislation? I have heard of none. . . . As to a new railroad-rate bill, the President knows that the original rate bill of the last Congress was amended and emasculated by the President's own party out of all vitality and value. The President also knows that the same Senators and Representatives that emaculated and made valueless the old rate bill are now absolutely dominating both branches of this Congress, and he also knows that he used all the power of his great office to elect this same Congress. And now the question is under vigorous discussion everywhere, especially in labor circles. What has caused this sudden and unexpected zeal of the President on behalf of the wageworkers? Is it a political play to exploit and stampee labor in the interest of the candidacy of the Secretary of War? Or is it in a spectacular and sensational play to divert the attention of the country from the all-pervading distress? The President, like the Secretary of War, has a labor record that needs extensive patching to make it at all presentable. [Applause and laughter.] Let me refer to the recent troubles at Goldfield, Nev. Contrary to all precedent, contrary to law, in order to aid the mine owners to crush out the miners' union, the President called out the United States troops. What did the mine owners want?"

"First. A sweeping reduction of wages. "Second. To destroy organized labor by refusing employment to every miner unless he should renounce his membership in the Western Federation of Miners. This act is in direct violation of the state law of Nevada bearing upon this subject. "Third. To force the miners to accept scrip in lieu of cash, the mine owners refusing to guarantee it, a scrip issued in violation of Federal law regulating the issuance of currency."

"I have here a very voluminous report, bearing upon this last of the labor troubles in the Rocky Mountain regions. This report was made by a commission appointed by the President to make a thorough examination and investigation into the conditions of the Gold-

field strike, and the necessity for sending the United States Army to Goldfield to aid in wiping out the miners' union. I have the report in full in my possession, tho it is not now available. Why it was not printed I can not say. The demands for it are great. This report has great value not only to every wageworker in the United States, but to every Representative on the floor of this Congress. This special investigating commission was appointed by the President, Dec. 11, 1907, and the report submitted Dec. 30. "The President's order is as follows: "You are hereby directed to proceed immediately to Goldfield, Nev., and make an investigation at that place into the conditions existing there at this time, and you will, on your return to Washington, submit a report to me personally."

"This commission was composed of Lawrence O. Murray, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; Charles F. Nell, Commissioner of Labor; Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations. "Why this commission was ordered to report to the President personally I do not know. The Constitution and laws recognize only one person in the White House, but now it seems we have two--Theodore Roosevelt, the President, and Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, the person."

"As to the report, I quote a paragraph on page 11: "The strike grew out of a refusal on the part of the miners to accept cashiers' checks in payment for their wages, the miners insisting upon some form of guaranty by the mine operators of whatever paper was accepted in lieu of cash. Various propositions were made, but no basis of agreement was reached."

"This plan was prepared by the mine owners, according to the President's commission, and they were afraid to attempt its execution without the aid of Federal troops. The mine owners therefore secretly arranged with Governor Sparks to call upon President Roosevelt for troops when they were ready to spring the program and force its provisions upon the miners. "The following is from page 12 of the report: "The action of the mine operators warrants the belief that they had determined upon a reduction in wages and the refusal of employment to members of the Western Federation of Miners, but that they feared to take this course of action unless they had the protection of Federal troops, and that they accordingly laid a plan to secure such troops and then put their program into effect."

"The following is from page 16 of the President's commission: "In short, up to the time the troops arrived for six months prior thereto there had been no unusual conditions of violence or disorder or any such conditions as would in any way justify the presence of the Federal troops or their retention there. The conditions did not support the general allegation in the governor's request for troops, nor were his specific statements established to any such extent as to justify his use of these statements for the purpose of getting Federal troops."

"Now, I unhesitatingly declare that the sending of the troops to Goldfield was not only unnecessary, but in direct violation of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and this report, made by the President's specially appointed commission, proves it. The report of the President's special commission shows the sending of United States troops to Goldfield, was a criminal outrage. I quote from this report, page 13: "Neither the county commissioners, the sheriff, nor the district attorney were consulted, nor had any of them even a suspicion of the action which had been taken. The first news that the city had that it was in a condition of lawlessness and disorder requiring the intervention of the Federal Government, was when dispatches appeared in the papers that the troops had been called for and were then on their way to Goldfield. When the fact was ascertained positively that the troops were on their way to Goldfield, a formal protest was telegraphed to the governor by most of the county officials."

"In this connection it is proper to refer to another feature of the case, which was fully reported in the western papers, but for obvious reasons was omitted from the report of the President's commission. According to the accounts of these papers, which have not been denied, Simon Guggenheim, of Colorado, and a few others of his class representing the mine owners' interests of Nevada, met with the governor of Nevada, entertained him at a banquet in a convivial fashion, and it was by this means the governor's consent was secured to call for troops when the mine owners were ready for them. Indeed, this account stated that the governor was in an irresponsible state when this conspiracy to crush union labor was hatched. Whether this be true or not it has never been denied. "Do you want more evidence that our heroic and much-idolized President, so suddenly full of new-born zeal for organized labor, has only a record of words on the labor question? Let us examine briefly another cruel chapter of lurid history."

"On Feb. 17, 1906, three officers of the Western Federation of Miners--Mayer, Haywood and Pettibone--men without guile, guilty of no crime, were arrested between 9 and 11 o'clock Saturday night. They were arrested on warrants sworn out by the county attorney of Canyon County, Vandayn by name, and this affidavit was false. The warrants were issued from Caldwell, Idaho, the home of Stenenberg, where he was killed. The warrants were placed in the hands of the Idaho officers, who went to Denver. Haywood was arrested while leaving the Federation offices between 9 and 10 o'clock. Pettibone was at home; his wife being absent, on her return found him gone. Pinkerton detectives, under the direct charge of Adjutant-General Wells, guarded the men rigorously until the special train, which had been previously

PROTECTION. "Freie Volksbuhne's" Monthly Performance.

By W. E. P. French, U. S. A. "I need and want protection," said the Whale: "An 'Infant Industry' needs more 'n fair play To grow to be a giant in these days. These socialistic Jonahs would delay 'Benevolent Assimilation.' Nay, Give ME more class-protection," blew the Whale.

"I need and want protection," said the Shark: "The small fry are in ev'rybody's way, And ought to be abated, don't you know?" Besides, I'm on the predatory lay, And little fishes are my lawful prey. "What I ask is protection!" snapped the Shark.

"I need and want protection," said the Bear: "The only thing my sweet tooth's pangs allow Is honey, (tho my brother George likes coal), And any bee's a pig to go and say It's his, just 'cause he made it. He's a Jay!" I'm looking for protection," growled the Bear.

"I need and want protection," said the Skunk: "For my light meals I'm always glad to pay (I BUY my chicken at 'steen cents per pound-- D' you s'pose I'd steal? 'The wise call it CONVEY')." This free trade driv'el's hot air and de-cay!

"I love protection's savor," sneered the Skunk: "I need and want protection," said the Wolf: "I need it in my bbusiness, night and day; It's vital to my int'rests, don't you see? Suppose ferocious lambs should bite me--say, The sheep's a darned fierce lot when it gets gay! Protection's my salvation," snarled the Wolf.

"I need and want protection," said the Hawk: "This fooling with the tariff would be-tray My whereabouts, and cut my food sup-ply; Those silly hens within the coop would stay, And furred and feathered game refuse to stray. You bet I'm for protection," squawked the Hawk.

"I need and want protection," said the Man: "How else am I expenses to defray, And live in luxury without hard work? How else am I to gather in the hay Which fools have raised and cut--just hear 'em bray!" My trust is in protection," whined the Man.

Trusts Growing in Sweden. Trusts and monopolies are increasing their power in Sweden, which has hitherto been counted as one of the strongholds of small property and small industry. According to a recent number of "Le Socialisme", fully a third of the forest lands of northern Sweden have been bought up by a few great lumber companies. In the southern part of the country, where the raising of sugar-beets is one of the most important branches of agriculture, nearly all the beet-sugar manufacturers have recently combined into a trust with a capital of \$37,000,000, which has the peasant cultivators at its mercy, as they must sell their beets at the trust's prices or not at all.

ly arranged for, was ready. The men were not permitted to consult counsel nor was any information as to their whereabouts permitted to leak out until after they were safely aboard the special train. This train made no stops at any station during the 1,000-mile journey, except at watering tanks and coaling stations. "An announcement was publicly made by the Pinkerton detectives who had directed the kidnaping that their fate was sealed and that they would never leave the state of Idaho alive. When the facts of the arrest and the methods become known the whole body of organized labor was aroused and tremendous excitement stirred the entire labor world. The supreme court of Idaho refused to consider their application for habeas corpus and this decision was confirmed by the supreme court of the United States. Justice McKenna giving a dissenting opinion. No case of more vital interest to labor was ever before that august tribunal. Here was a chance for the President of the United States to proclaim in thunder tones for the great fundamental rights of man, guaranteed by the Constitution. But he was as silent as the oysters of Oyster Bay. Instead of this the President took occasion to denounce these three innocent officials who were, as it was claimed, about to be railroaded to the gallows as "undesirable citizens." He also sent Secretary Taft to the state of Idaho, when an election was pending to plead the cause of the governor and in effect to aid the conspiracy that was seeking to hang the labor officials and drive organized labor from the state.

"Neither England, nor France, nor Germany, nor Austria has ever been cursed by a king or queen or emperor who has publicly voiced his convictions, denouncing a suspected subject on trial for his life. It remained for the United States to produce such an official in the person of President Roosevelt, violating the most sacred traditions of a King."

After the regular services in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, during which Rev. Alexander Irvine lectured on "Campanella's City of the Sun" to a large congregation, there was a meeting in the chapel of the church. The chapel was completely full, a large number of Socialists being present. Comrade Irvine presided. The speakers were Prof. George A. Gatas of California, John Martin and Charles Johnson, all dwelling at length upon their views of the social question. The Socialists present were allowed one minute each in which to present their position, and Comrades Passage, Rosen and Lohse were among those who did so effectively, notwithstanding the time limitation. The gathering seemed to be well pleased with the proceedings. Before exercising a lunch of coffee and sandwiches was served.

Their Own Estimate.

Not a day passes but some fatality to workers is reported, but the reports are usually condensed into a few lines and frequently hidden away in an obscure corner of the paper. But because the Duke of Baden-Baden or some other titled monarch has the bellyache or a sore toe cable dispatches are prominently displayed and the world is convulsed with anguish (or expected to be) at the news. This all results from the fact that the workers are useful members of society while the dukes are utterly worthless. But the workers endorse the valuation placed upon themselves by supporting the system that exalts the worthless and degrades the useful.

"INTERNAL PROPAGANDA."

To the Editor of The Worker:--To a Jerseyman, once a member of Local New York, who can now but view the happenings within that body from a distance, it seems that a strange spirit has taken possession of some of its members, especially those who are advocating "INTERNAL PROPAGANDA" as a tactic of the recently organized "Proletarian Society". And from what he is able to glean of the purposes of that society, he can but draw the conclusion that it was instituted for the distinct purpose of widening the breach--of which there are too many--between individual Socialists, to the end that the Socialist Party will be disrupted.

There is ever grave danger of organizing within an organization, and the Initiators of the "Proletarian Society" cannot be accused of being ignorant of that fact. They must know that as the Socialist Party is constituted, it is dangerous unnecessary and un-Socialistic to organize within it; that the party is great enough, with its duly constituted agencies--to afford ample scope for its members to work to their plus energies in making internal or external propaganda; and that there is no need whatsoever for the institution of societies for either purpose, or TO PRESERVE INTACT THE PROLETARIAN CHARACTER OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. It has been of late that self-styled "revolutionary proletarians" have discovered the "deep dye" of Socialism, and sought to capture the Socialist Party and divert it into a semi-bourgeois movement, or for the "late" to try to "kick off" the party as editors, teachers, officials or otherwise. Surely the "revolutionary proletarians" have never known these many years. But they have been awaked and will push on to glorious victory; with the slogan of "Down with the Intellectuals!" They have indeed selected a most suspicious time to accomplish their laudable purpose; a time when a national campaign is about to begin. This is a time when the prospect of uniting the Socialist for the purpose of a solid front to capitalism, and to further their ambitious scheme are gratuitously circulating a public opinion, and are circulating "The Proletarian", wherein there is a statement--susceptible of verification--which declares that the "Proletarian" is a mere availing course against Socialism. If they have a grievance why have they not in good old fashioned Socialism way had a hard word with the editor? Instead they have organized a society within the party, which cannot be otherwise than a source of continual differences between comrades as well as unaffiliated Socialists. There are thousands of the latter, who are just awaiting the time when they will see a semblance of harmony in the party becoming a reality.

Unfortunately the writer has not given the time he should to studying the party's constitution, therefore is unable to suggest ways for the compulsory dis-organization of the "Proletarian Society", nevertheless it is his firm conviction that if there be no constitutional provision to prevent such organizations the quicker and more effective the safer will be the Socialist movement. In his time in New York he never knew of a "Proletarian" society, and it is his conviction that it is impossible to have a "Proletarian" society within the Socialist Party. THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

PROTECTION. "Freie Volksbuhne's" Monthly Performance.

The fourth performance at the German Theater, Fifteenth street and Irving place, under the auspices of the Freie Volksbuhne (People's Theater) will be given next Monday night, Feb. 24. As a change from the usual course comes in giving only modern plays one of Shakespeare's finest comedies will be presented on this occasion. "Twelfth Night, or What You Will" will be given in German under the title "Was Ihr Wollt". A number of the characters in this comedy are among the most notable among Shakespeare's creations, particularly Malvolio, most recently played in English in this country by E. H. Sothern; Sir Toby Belch and Sir Andrew Aguecheek, the latter being a favorite part with some of the most famous American and English character comedians. Viola, the leading female character, is one of Julia Marlowe's best parts and Viola Allen has also played in with great success. The full strength of the excellent German Theater stock company will be used in this performance and an enjoyable evening is assured. The price of tickets is the usual 50 cents to members of the Freie Volksbuhne only, and membership can be had by applying to Rudolph Zahn, drug store, 1024 Second avenue, and New York "Volkszeitung" office, 15 Spruce street, and other known branches of the Freie Volksbuhne.

Discussion of Social Evils at a Chapel Meeting. After the regular services in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, during which Rev. Alexander Irvine lectured on "Campanella's City of the Sun" to a large congregation, there was a meeting in the chapel of the church. The chapel was completely full, a large number of Socialists being present. Comrade Irvine presided. The speakers were Prof. George A. Gatas of California, John Martin and Charles Johnson, all dwelling at length upon their views of the social question. The Socialists present were allowed one minute each in which to present their position, and Comrades Passage, Rosen and Lohse were among those who did so effectively, notwithstanding the time limitation. The gathering seemed to be well pleased with the proceedings. Before exercising a lunch of coffee and sandwiches was served.

Their Own Estimate. Not a day passes but some fatality to workers is reported, but the reports are usually condensed into a few lines and frequently hidden away in an obscure corner of the paper. But because the Duke of Baden-Baden or some other titled monarch has the bellyache or a sore toe cable dispatches are prominently displayed and the world is convulsed with anguish (or expected to be) at the news. This all results from the fact that the workers are useful members of society while the dukes are utterly worthless. But the workers endorse the valuation placed upon themselves by supporting the system that exalts the worthless and degrades the useful.

"INTERNAL PROPAGANDA." To the Editor of The Worker:--To a Jerseyman, once a member of Local New York, who can now but view the happenings within that body from a distance, it seems that a strange spirit has taken possession of some of its members, especially those who are advocating "INTERNAL PROPAGANDA" as a tactic of the recently organized "Proletarian Society". And from what he is able to glean of the purposes of that society, he can but draw the conclusion that it was instituted for the distinct purpose of widening the breach--of which there are too many--between individual Socialists, to the end that the Socialist Party will be disrupted.

There is ever grave danger of organizing within an organization, and the Initiators of the "Proletarian Society" cannot be accused of being ignorant of that fact. They must know that as the Socialist Party is constituted, it is dangerous unnecessary and un-Socialistic to organize within it; that the party is great enough, with its duly constituted agencies--to afford ample scope for its members to work to their plus energies in making internal or external propaganda; and that there is no need whatsoever for the institution of societies for either purpose, or TO PRESERVE INTACT THE PROLETARIAN CHARACTER OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT. It has been of late that self-styled "revolutionary proletarians" have discovered the "deep dye" of Socialism, and sought to capture the Socialist Party and divert it into a semi-bourgeois movement, or for the "late" to try to "kick off" the party as editors, teachers, officials or otherwise. Surely the "revolutionary proletarians" have never known these many years. But they have been awaked and will push on to glorious victory; with the slogan of "Down with the Intellectuals!" They have indeed selected a most suspicious time to accomplish their laudable purpose; a time when a national campaign is about to begin. This is a time when the prospect of uniting the Socialist for the purpose of a solid front to capitalism, and to further their ambitious scheme are gratuitously circulating a public opinion, and are circulating "The Proletarian", wherein there is a statement--susceptible of verification--which declares that the "Proletarian" is a mere availing course against Socialism. If they have a grievance why have they not in good old fashioned Socialism way had a hard word with the editor? Instead they have organized a society within the party, which cannot be otherwise than a source of continual differences between comrades as well as unaffiliated Socialists. There are thousands of the latter, who are just awaiting the time when they will see a semblance of harmony in the party becoming a reality.

Unfortunately the writer has not given the time he should to studying the party's constitution, therefore is unable to suggest ways for the compulsory dis-organization of the "Proletarian Society", nevertheless it is his firm conviction that if there be no constitutional provision to prevent such organizations the quicker and more effective the safer will be the Socialist movement. In his time in New York he never knew of a "Proletarian" society, and it is his conviction that it is impossible to have a "Proletarian" society within the Socialist Party. THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, 15 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

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

PART II.

The Great Land Fortunes.

(Copyright by Gustavus Myers, 1907.)

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

III.

Astor's supreme cunning were at no time better shown than by the means by which he acquired possession of an immense estate in Putnam County, New York. During the Revolution a tract consisting of 51,012 acres held by Roger Morris and Mary his wife, Tories, had been confiscated by New York State. This land, it is worth recalling, was part of the estate of Adolphus Phillips, the son of Frederick who, as has been set forth, financed and protected the pirate Captain Samuel Burgess in his buccannery expeditions and whose share of the Burgess' booty was extremely large. Mary Morris was a descendant of Adolph Phillips and came into that part of the property by inheritance. The Morris estate comprised nearly one-third of Putnam County. After confiscation, the state sold the area in parts to various farmers. By 1809 seven hundred families were settled on the property and not a shadow of a doubt had ever been cast on their title. They had long regarded it as secure, especially as it was guaranteed by the state.

A Noted Land Transaction.

In 1809 a browsing lawyer informed Astor that those seven hundred families had no legal title whatever; that the state had had no legal right to confiscate the Morris property, inasmuch as the Morris held a life lease only, and no state could ever confiscate a life lease. The property, Astor was informed, was really owned by the children of the Morris couple, to whom it was to revert after the lease of their parents was extinguished. Legally, he was told, they were as much the owners as ever. Astor satisfied himself that this point would hold in the courts. Then he assiduously hunted up the heirs, and by a series of strategic manoeuvres worthy of the pen of a Balzac, succeeded in buying their claim for \$100,000.

In the thirty-three years which had elapsed since confiscation, the land had been greatly improved. Suddenly came a notification to these unsuspecting farmers that not they, but Astor, owned the land. All the improvements that they had made, all the accumulated standing products of the thirty-three years' labor of the occupants, he claimed as his, by virtue of the fact, in law, they were trespassers. Dumfounded, they called upon him to prove his claim. Whereupon his lawyers, men saturated with the terminology and intricacies of legal lore, came forward and gravely explained that the law said so and so and was such and such and that the law was incontestible in support of Astor's claim. The hard-working farmers listened with mystification and consternation. They could not make out how land which they or their fathers had paid for and which they had tilled and improved could belong to an absentee who had never turned a spade on it, had never seen it, all simply because he had the advantage of a legal technicality and a document emblazoned with a seal or two.

The Public Uproar.

They appealed to the Legislature. This body, influenced by the public uproar over the transaction, refused to recognize Astor's title. The whole state was aroused to a pitch of indignation. Astor's claim was generally regarded as an audacious piece of injustice and robbery. He contended that he was not subject to the provision of the statute directing sales of confiscated estates which provided that tenants could not be dispossessed without being paid for improvements. In fine, he claimed the right to evict the entire seven hundred families without being under the legal or moral necessity of paying them a single cent for their improvements. In the state of public temper, the officials of the state of New York decided to fight his claim. Astor condescendingly offered to sell his claim to the state for \$607,000. But such was the public outburst at the offer of a man who had bought what was virtually an extinct claim for \$100,000 and then attempting to hold up the state for more than six times that sum, that the Legislature dared not consent.

The contention went to the courts and there dragged along for many years. Astor, however, won his point; it was decided that he had a valid title. Finally in 1827 the Legislature allowed itself to compromise, altho public opinion was as bitter as ever. The state gave Astor \$500,000 in five per cent stock, specially issued, in surrender of his claim. Thus were

* See Part I, Chapter II.
** "Allowed itself." The various New York legislatures from the end of the eighteenth century on were hotbeds of corruption. Time after time members were bribed to pass bills granting charters for corporations or other special privileges. (See the numerous specific instances cited in the author's "History of Tammany Hall," and subsequently in this work.) The Legislature of 1827 was notoriously corrupt.
*** Journal of the [New York] Senate, 1818: 216; Journal of the [New York] Assembly, 1818: 961; Journal of the Assembly, 1818. Also "A Statement and Exposition of the Title of John Jacob Astor to the Lands Purchased by him from the surviving children of Roger Morris and Mary, his Wife," New York, 1827.

the whole people taxed to buy, at an exorbitant price, the claim of a man who had got it by artifice and whose estate eventually applied the interest and principal of that stock to buying land in New York City. Thus also can a considerable part of the Astor fortune be traced to Adolphus Phillips, son of Frederick the partner, protector and chief spoil-sharer of Captain Burgess, sea pirate, and whose estate, the Phillips manor, had been obtained by bribing Fletcher, the royal governor.

IV.

But while Astor appropriated to himself vast tracts of land in Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa and other parts of the West, and levied his toll for one-third of Putnam County, it was in New York City that he concentrated the great bulk of his real estate speculations. To buy steadily on the scale that he did required a constant revenue. This revenue, as we have seen, came from his fur trading methods and activities and the profits and privileges of his shipping. But these factors do not explain his entire energies in becoming a paramount landlord. One of these was the banking privilege—a privilege so ordained by law that it was one of the most powerful and insidious suction for sapping the wealth created by the toil of the producers and for enriching its owners at a most appalling sacrifice to the working and agricultural classes. And above all, Astor, in common with his class, made the most valuable asset of law, whether exploiting the violation or the enforcement of it.

If we are to accept the superficial, perfunctory accounts of Astor's real estate investments in New York City, then he will appear in the usual eulogistic light of a law-loving, sagacious man engaged in a legitimate enterprise. The truth, however, lies deeper than that—a truth which has been either undiscerned or glossed over by those conventional writers who, with a pandering's instinct, give a wealth-worshipping era the thing it wants to read, not what it ought to know. Altho apparently innocent and in accord with the laws and customs of the times, Astor's real estate transactions were inseparably connected with consecutive evasions, trickeries, frauds and violations of law. Extraordinarily favorable as the law was to the propertied classes, even that law was constantly broken by the very classes to whom it was so partial. To break it coincided with their interests, just as the invoking of the strict enforcement of those same laws on other occasions likewise injured to their profit and power.

Corrupt Grants of City Land.

Simultaneously while reaping large revenues from his fur trade among the Indians in both the East and West, Astor was employing a different kind of fraud in using the powers of city and state government in New York in obtaining for practically nothing enormous valuable grants of land and other rights and privileges which added to the sum total of his growing wealth.

In this procedure he was but doing what a number of other contemporaries such as Peter Goelet, the Rhinelanders, the Lorillards, Schermerhorns and other men who then found to be doing at the same time. The methods by which these men secured large areas of land, now worth huge sums, were unquestionably fraudulent, altho the definite facts are not as wholly available as are, for instance, those which related to Fletcher's granting vast estates for bribes in the seventeenth century, or the bribery which corrupted the various New York legislatures beginning in the year 1805. Nevertheless, considering the character of the governing politicians, and the scandals which ensued from the granting and sales of New York City land a century or more ago, it is reasonably certain that corrupt means were used. The student of this conclusion cannot escape from this conclusion, particularly as it is borne out by many confirming circumstances.

New York City, at one time, owned a very large area of land which was fraudulently granted or sold to private individuals. Considerable of this granting or selling was done during the years when the corrupt Benjamin Romayne was City Controller. Romayne was so badly involved in a series of scandals arising from the grants and corrupt sales of city land, that in 1806 the Common Council, controlled by his own party, the Tammany machine, found it necessary to remove him from the office of City Controller for malfeasance. The specific charge was that he had fraudulently obtained valuable city land in the heart of the city without paying for it. Something had to be done to still public criticism, and Romayne was sacrificed. But, in fact, he was far from being the only venal official concerned in the current frauds. These frauds continued no matter which party or what set of officials were in power. Several years after Romayne was removed John Bingham, a powerful member of the Aldermanic Committee on Finance which passed upon and approved these various land grants, was charged by public investigators with having

* MSS. Minutes of the Common Council, 20: 335-54.
** MSS. Minutes of the Common Council, 18: 118 and 185.
*** MSS. Minutes of the Common Council, 17: 141-144. See also Annual Report of Comptroller for 1846, Appendix A.
**** Ibid., 18: 411-414.

caused the city to sell to his brother-in-law land which he later influenced the city administration to buy back at an exorbitant price. Spurred by public criticism the Common Council demanded its reconveyance. It is more than evident—it is indisputable—from the records and the public scandals that the successive city administrations were corruptly conducted. The conservative newspaper comments alone of the period indicate this clearly, if nothing else does.

A Process of Spoilation.

Neither Astor nor Goelet were directly active members of the changing political cliques which controlled the affairs of the city. It is likely that they bore somewhat the same relation to these cliques that the politico-industrial magnates and financiers of to-day do; to all appearances distinctly apart from participation in politics, and yet by means of money, having a strong or commanding influence in the background. But the Rhinelander brothers, William and Frederick, were integral members of the political machine in power. Thus we find that in 1803, William Rhinelander was elected Assessor for the Fifth Ward (a highly important and sumptuary office at that time), while both he and Frederick were, at the same time, appointed inspectors of elections.

The action of the city officials in disposing of city land to themselves, to political accomplices and to favorites (who, it is probable, altho not a matter of proof, paid bribes) took two forms. One was the granting of land under water, the other the granting of city real estate. At that time the configuration of Manhattan Island was such that it was marked by ponds, streams and marshes, while the marginal lines of the Hudson and East River extended much further inland than they do now. When an individual got what was called a water grant, it meant land under shallow water, where he had the right to build bulkheads and wharves and to fill in and make solid ground. Out of these water grants was created property now worth hundreds upon hundreds of millions of dollars. The value at that time was not great, but the prospective value was immense. This fact was recognized in the official reports of the day, which set forth how rapidly the city's population and commerce were increasing. As for city land as such, the city not only owned large tracts by reason of old grants, but it constantly came into possession of more because of non-payment of taxes.

The excuses by which the city officials covered their short-sighted or fraudulent grants of the water rights and the city land were various. One was that the gifts were for the purpose of assisting religious institutions. This, however, was but an occasional excuse. The principal excuse which was persisted in for forty years was that the city needed revenue. This was a fact. The succeeding city administrations so corruptly and extravagantly squandered the city's money that the city was constantly in debt. Perhaps this debt was created for the very purpose of having a plausible ground for disposing of city land. So it was freely charged at that time.

The City Creates Landlords.

Let us see how the religious motive worked. On June 10, 1794, the city gave to Trinity Church a water grant covering all that land from Washington street to the North River between Chambers and Rende streets. The annual rent was one shilling per running foot after the expiration of forty-two years from June 10, 1794. Thus, for forty-two years, no rent was charged. Shortly after the passage of this grant, Trinity Church conveyed it to William Rhinelander and also all that ground between Jay and Harrison streets, from Greenwich street to the North River. By a subsequent arrangement with Trinity Church and the city, all of this land as well as certain other Trinity land became William Rhinelander's property; and then, by agreement of the Common Council on May 29, 1797, and confirmation of Nov. 16, 1807, he was given all rights to the land water between high and low water mark, bounding his property, for an absurdly low rental. These water grants were subsequently filled in and became of enormous value.

Astor was as energetic as Rhinelander in getting grants from the city officials. In 1806 he obtained two of large extent on the East Side—on Mangin street between Stanton and Houston streets, and on South street between Peck Slip and Dover street. On May 30, 1808, upon a favorable report handed in by the Finance Committee, of which the notorious John Bingham was a member, Astor received an extensive grant along the Hudson bounding the old Burr estate which had come into his possession. In 1810 he received three more water grants in the vicinity of Hubert, Laight, Charlton, Hammersly and Clarkson streets and on April 28, 1828, three at Tenth avenue, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. These were some of the grants that he received. But they do not include the land in the heart of the city that he was constantly buying from private owners or getting by the evident fraudulent connivance of the city officials.

* MSS. Minutes of the Common Council, 20: 335-54.
** MSS. Minutes of the Common Council, 18: 118 and 185.
*** MSS. Minutes of the Common Council, 17: 141-144. See also Annual Report of Comptroller for 1846, Appendix A.
**** Ibid., 18: 411-414.

(To be continued.)

—Don't buy the "Delineator" or Butterick patterns.

THE "NEWS" OF A DAY.

It is not everyone that can joke and laugh as they lie dying, but Mrs. Christina Bessinger of New York City, was equal to it. She ended her life by slashing it with a razor. She did it unknown to her husband and daughter, who did not discover her act till she fell back unconscious. The husband lost his position as a salesman and for weeks was without work. Death is a joke to a despairing woman whose hopes are blasted by the industrial anarchy of the present.

A man, the desperate, may not go to the extreme of opening a vein and watch his blood ebb away, but if unable to get work and goaded by pangs of hunger he would snatch a purse in the street. At any rate Henry Kuhl, a Brooklyn proletarian, was driven to that extremity and is now behind the bars. He never acquired the "business ability" to rob a consumptive woman or a little child by owning their opportunities to live. We may dismiss him as one of Roosevelt's "weaklings" and comfort ourselves with that Exalted Personage's belief, that, "on the whole we all rise and fall together."

William Weber, an old German janitor, was discharged because he was too old in the estimation of his employer. His wife returning with the last few dollars they would receive found William with a pistol pointing into his mouth.

"Don't William," she pleaded, throwing herself on her knees, "please don't."

He smiled faintly. "It's better," he said. "Then there'll be only one to eat up the savings. I haven't anything more to live for."

There was a muffled report and the man fell back dead.

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

When English workers went on strike against the Taft-Vale railroad, several years ago, the managers secured damages against individual members of the union on the ground that the "conspiracy" had caused them loss. The decision drove English workers into a frenzy. Many unions transferred their treasuries to French and other European banks and members of various unions in possession of little homes dreaded to vote in favor of strike to better conditions lest their property be confiscated by courts to pay damages labor-grinding bosses had suffered.

The Taft-Vale decision was fought up to the British House of Lords by the workers, and as a last resort they entered politics, securing nearly half a hundred seats in the House of Commons. Then the law was repealed by a cowardly plutocracy.

THE DRONES.

By Arthur Goodenough.

The world too long has borne with kings, Been too much awed by crowns and thrones. Bees give us honey with their stings—Not so with royal drones.

The meat and bread that many need And all the weary toll they do Are spent for nothing but to feed And house the idle few.

Earth is no niggard; simple store Her brood and plenteous bosom bears. Yet many hunger as of yore, Or wet their crusts with tears.

Midas and Croesus shower their gold On wine and wasters, and the poor Die of exhaustion, want, or cold, Unheeded at the door.

And children, too, whose single sin Was being born, are doomed to toll And wear themselves to bone and skin To add unto the spoil.

Oh speed the day when men shall dare And speed the day when men shall do Such deeds that justice everywhere Is manifest and true.

A CAPITALIST "LOSS".

The destruction of the Parker building by fire has led to an investigation of the conditions under which this so-called fireproof structure was erected. The records of the Building Department show that sixteen notices of violation of law were filed against the building, of which four have some bearing upon the interior construction. They were as recorded:

Not completing fireproof floor arches to within three tiers of beams below that on which the structure, iron or steel work, is being erected. Reported Dec. 15, 1899; dismissed Jan. 29, 1900.

Using three-sixteenths galvanized wire for ties in brick work of front wall instead of same being tied into rough brick with proper clips every sixth course, as required by law. Reported Jan. 6, 1900; dismissed Jan. 20.

Placing two windows in southerly wall at twelfth story without providing same with good and sufficient arches or lintels, as required by law. Reported May 18; dismissed June 15.

Putting in place concrete foundation footings on earth instead of rock, the same being contrary to plans and specifications filed with and approved by the Commissioner of Buildings. Reported Sept. 22; dismissed Oct. 7.

The cost of the fire must include as its most important item the death of a number of firemen which the violation of the building code made possible. But in balancing accounts only the destroyed property is being considered by the press as a "loss". Which means that life is too cheap to be considered in the estimate.

An old white-haired woman is left in the basement of a New York apartment to grieve over her dead and will soon have to brave the winter alone. At the same time the cheering news comes that Gladys Vanderbilt has paid \$5,000,000 for her little count, and it is now secure in a Budapest bank.

Mrs. Fink has also gained some prominence. Not because of the purchase of a costly poodle or the public exhibition of an "eligible" daughter. Mrs. Fink is a model woman from the Roosevelt point of view as she has nine children to care for. Harry, aged 14, is the breadwinner and he won at the rate of \$3 per week.

The famished mother was found sitting in helpless despair. Two bedsteads, five chairs, a stove and a few packing cases constitute the entire furniture. There are only two blankets, under which the nine children shiver at night. Those who cannot find a corner in either of the beds have to sleep in a chair.

A sickly baby lay on the mother's knees wailing in vain for nourishment. The other children clad in scanty garments, were a pitiable trio. The eldest of them, a boy, is an imbecile.

The only food in the apartment was half a roll, which the tubercle boy gnawed at intervals. So the world moves on and its learned and great agree that class monopoly of the opportunities of employment produce better results than Socialist ownership for the good of all. The starving men, women and children of to-day would form an inspiring endorsement of capitalist society if they could form a silent procession thru the city's streets and advertise their wrongs.

Two weeks ago the British Labor Party, by an overwhelming vote, and unprecedented enthusiasm, burned all its bridges and hoisted the red flag of Socialism.

The American Supreme Court has made a decision in the boycott case of a Connecticut manufacturer that is similar to the Taft-Vale decision.

Further comment is unnecessary. Courts may weave their puny network of legal phraseology to defend a position that is smashed to bits by the onward rush of aroused men. Courts may reason from the standpoint of law enunciated by Judge Marshall, long since passed away, but we are living in the twentieth century. Personal liberty comes first. If judges and courts stand in the way * * * time will prove our statement that this latest decision will become historic.—Toledo Union Labor Leader.

FUTILE PUBLICITY.

By C. W. Hopping.

In the "American Magazine" for February, Lincoln Steffens tells of Rudolph Spreckels employing an accountant to audit the books of a gas company in which Spreckels was interested. When the accountant began to make interesting discoveries, he called on his chief from Chicago, and Spreckels learned nothing of importance. This is very significant of the control of investigators by the criminal class, the capitalists, and ought to suggest to sensible people the folly of attempting to control industries by "publicity," or by any means short of ownership.

The Audit Company of New York had for years as president August Belmont, and one of its directors was H. H. Leeds, the tin-plate man. It was organized by capitalists, and judging from the prices they ask for merely auditing, not investigating conditions of corporations, whose business they get by the "pull" their directors exercise, it ought to be profitable. But what is the likelihood of their making adverse reports or criticisms on corporations in which their capitalist directors are interested?

In the Shipbuilding Trust matter, Wm. D. Guthrie exposed the worthlessness of their report of profits of the Bethlehem Steel Co., upon which stock was issued far in excess of the average and correct earnings of the company. In an article published in the New York "Times" about two years ago I riddled the Audit Company's claims in this affair, and received a private letter from the manager endeavoring to defend his position, which was contrary to all business principles and correct accounting methods. But no public reply was made. I could give other instances. The point to remember is, however, that investigations by friends are not very satisfactory. There are facts connected with the insurance investigation which teach the old lesson, "Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes."

THE SAVING OF CAPITAL.

George W. Perkins of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. is undoubtedly right when he remarked in his lecture on "Corporations and Modern Business":

"Perhaps the most useful achievement of the great corporation has been the saving of waste in its particular line of business. By assembling the best brains, the best genius, the best energy in a given line of trade, and co-ordinating these in work for a common end, great results have been attained in the prevention of waste, the utilizing of by-products, the expense of selling, and thru better and more uniform service."

If George could also show that all this saving went to the wealth producers there would be little complaint. The capitalist considers it sufficient to point out the progress made, but con-

AS TO ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

By Thomas Sladden.

State Secretary of the Socialist Party of Oregon.

In the issue of Jan. 25 of The Worker, I see that Comrade Konikow has "started the discussion" on the question of Asiatic immigration. I feel no compunction in taking the "conservative trade union" stand as I, at least, cannot be branded as an "intellectual," for I have earned my living all my life behind an anvil and do so yet, and what little I may know about the question is what I have derived from actual experience with the cold hard facts. I have lived for a number of years in that part of the country where the working class first suffer from contact with Asiatic labor before its influence is diffused over the rest of the nation.

I shall not attempt to confine myself to the question why the Asiatics should not be allowed to immigrate freely to this country; that matter is self-evident to any who have come in direct contact with them. But I shall attempt to correct several statements which, to my mind, instead of being revolutionary, are purely idealistic.

Comrade Konikow says: "To claim that a certain race is immune to the principles of class organization means to overthrow the whole theory of the class struggle, of economic determinism." And further along: "I do not deny that the American working class may temporarily suffer from an influx of Chinese, but this should serve as an impetus to uplift his own brother to his own standard."

In the first place, Comrade Berger may state, but I will not, that a certain race cannot be organized upon class lines, but I will state that that organization will best serve its purpose for Asiatics when organized in a country with whose customs and language they are familiar.

Marx, in the "Manifesto," makes himself plain and takes what can now be called the "conservative union tactics" by those who wish. He says: "The Communists fight for the attainment of the immediate aims, for the enforcement of the momentary interests of the working class; but in the movement of the present they also represent and take care of the future of that movement." That is all that any "conservative trade union" does when it seeks to prevent its organization from being wrecked by a deluge of unemployed Asiatics.

Trade unions, industrial unions, Socialist parties, are not organized to uplift any brothers. They are organized for the selfish purpose of protecting the individual worker who has come to a realization of the fact that he must make some concessions to other workmen to the end that they may make a united stand against a common enemy. And in order to do that it is no more necessary that they must all mix up in one country than it is that they must all live under one roof. "Workmen of the world, unite!" does not mean that we must all eat and sleep together.

Comrade Konikow again says: "The exclusion of the Chinese is but a logical outcome of the conservative tactics of present trade unions, with its lack of comradeship and brotherhood; I mean its tendency of getting good wages for a few lucky ones by restricting the learning of a trade and charging immense initiation fees. Will such tactics lead to comradeship and class consciousness?"

Well, as for me, I cannot say to what it will lead, but the place for a man or woman who will advocate anything which will have a tendency to bring down their wages from, say \$4 to \$2.50 per day, is not in a trade union nor in the Socialist Party, but in heaven or the Methodist church. That this equalization will come about thru the improvement of machinery and the division of labor is almost a certainty, but to expect a man to work against his own immediate material interests is not Socialism but idealism. That we would not have to sink to the standard of Asiatic living and we would raise their standard of living is also true; but our standard would go down to a certain extent, while theirs would come up. As for me, I have never yet absorbed enough of the brotherhood and comradeship idea to allow my standard of living to go down, not one notch, if I can help it, and in common with all others of my class, I will resist every attempt to bring down that standard, whatsoever the means nor no matter how high the ideal may be actuating it.

Again Comrade Konikow states: "Socialists do not legislate for a few years. They have to foresee coming events. Ten years will hardly pass before China will have entered the capitalist era."

Considers distribution of benefits an unimportant matter. The working class will press that phase of the question until it becomes a vital one in politics thru a large Socialist vote.

Pauperizing the Poor.

There is a good deal of talk just now about pauperizing the poor with something for nothing. Isn't it queer that no one ever suggests that something for nothing pauperizes the rich? Why should a slice or two from a loaf of bread, and a cup of coffee to wash it down with—why should these doles make a pauper of the hungry man who can't get work to do, while a gift of thousands a year from the common earnings makes a gentleman of the monopolist who doesn't want work to do?—The Public.

—Hand this paper around in your union.

In the first place Socialists do not legislate at all. The first act of Socialist legislation will follow the last act of capitalist legislation. Until the working class has captured an entire nation of great natural resources there will be no Socialist legislation. The first Socialist legislation must be the destruction of the title of capitalist private property, and until that action shall have been consummated we can have nothing but capitalist legislation. Legislation now is simply the formation of rules by committees of the capitalist class for the administration of their property. And likewise Socialist legislation will be nothing more or less than the formation of rules by the working class for the administration of working-class common property which shall consist of all the tools and means of production and distribution of wealth. In the second place; I do not know what ten years will bring about. I do not care. I cross a bridge when I get to it. In ten years from now Asiatic immigration will probably not be the issue. It is now. We will meet the issue of ten years from now in ten years from now; we will meet the issue of to-day, to-day.

The European Socialists would, if confronted with a like situation, such as the Asiatic immigration, change their tune in a hurry. If many workmen were out of work in Germany, France, or any other European country and the capitalists of those countries attempted to bring in a million or so of unemployed Asiatics, the Socialists would be forced to resist that attempt under penalty of immediate disruption and extinction as a working class party.

Comrade Konikow says to Comrade Berger: "No, Comrade Berger, we want that the civilization of the world should be inherited by 'the proletariat', not by 'ours' only, or let us throw to the winds all our ideas or theories." Comrade Konikow has got the ethics of Christianity and Socialism mixed up. It is almost time to throw some of these ideals and theories to the winds, and deal with the cold hard facts as they are. Ideals will not buy the baby new shoes nor theories put bread on the table.

Comrade Konikow maintains that the capitalist class could get the Chinese if they wanted them. Oh, so! They want them bad enough. But to say that the capitalist class can do as they want is to deny the law of struggle. Any time any class can get what they want, there is no struggle. If the capitalist class could get what they wanted we would all be good dogs. They would lock us in stable at o'clock and dress us in sweats, feed us on mush, and work us 16 hours a day, seven days a week; the first man that talked unionism would be hung; the first one that talked Socialism, drawn and quartered; and they would march us in squads to hear the good preacher tell us to serve and obey with quiet resignation, those whom it had pleased God to place over us and we would be happy ever after. The capitalist class dominate society, but they can only go so far.

A few more Hindus, a few more Chinese and Japanese, a few more hordes, and British Columbia would have been turned into a shambale that would have cost the capitalist class more than they could make again in twenty years. He figured it out in dollars and cents, and the capitalist ideal of the freedom of any man to work when and where he pleased, his, the capitalist's terms) received a severe jolt.

Race hatred never existed without race competition. If you don't want race hatred against the Asiatics to manifest itself, keep them out. And if the capitalists take their capital to Asia, let the Asiatics run them out. And if the Oriental and Occidental capitalists have a row over it, let the working class stand by and referee the fight.

Comrade Konikow says: "It is true that the conservative leaders of our trade unions will try to make the best of it if the real Socialist attitude toward the immigration question is accepted by our party; but to be popular with them (the unions) let us just as well give up Socialism entirely."

No, Comrade Konikow, we will not give up Socialism. A beautiful fancy or ideal may be shattered, but fortunately Socialism is founded upon something stronger than an idea or fancy. The material interests of the working class will force them to struggle for economic freedom long after the question of Asiatic immigration shall have been forgotten and buried in the dead past.

AMERICA.

My country, 'tis of thee Sweet land, where rogues go free, Of thee I can sing: Land which the bosses ride, Land of the besenman's pride, From every office slide Let seekers rant.

My native country, thee, Land of rich trusts so free, Thy spells I love: I love thy bonds and bills, Big shops and mighty mills, All of which my pocket fills, I do, by Jove.

Let wrongs then be reformed, From West to East around, With Freedom's knell; Let Uncle Sam awake, Let all that hold pertains, Let gruffers' voices quake, The noise to swell.

O, Hummon, god of greed, Author of all we need, To thee I can sing: May all our souls have light, To see that night is right; O keep them in the faith, Great God, our king.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The shipbuilding strike along the Tyne, which already has lasted a month, is likely to be greatly extended...

It is said that John Mitchell will be the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois. He held a conference in Chicago last week with democratic politicians.

It was conceded by Democrats everywhere, that he would make a strong candidate, as the bosses would like him to round up the votes of the 80,000 coal miners of Illinois...

The mechanical department of the Erie railroad at Huntington, Ind., is in a terrible predicament.

Thirty-five strike-breakers who were brought there to do some "strike breaking" in the machinists strike, which was inaugurated May 26, have gone out on a strike.

A report from London states that sixteen British trade unions, with a membership of 300,000 are supporting a movement to establish a one cent daily newspaper in the interests of labor.

A London Sweatshop. Bernard Vaughan, a brother of the late Cardinal Vaughan, in the course of a plea in behalf of the bill which will come before the House of Commons this week against the sweatshops...

Wages on the Panama Canal. The total number of laborers imported from Europe on the Isthmian Canal in 1906 and 1907 was 9,914.

The Appellate Division has affirmed the order of the Supreme Court denying the motion of E. Lawrence Fall, as president of the United Typothetae of America, to continue an injunction against the New York Printing Pressmen's Union, No. 51, and the Job Press Feeders' Union, No. 1, to prevent a strike.

The Agrarian League of Cuba, is after more "hands" for the Cuban cane fields. It has adopted resolutions urging Gov. Magroon to expend the \$1,000,000 the Cuban Congress appropriated to encourage immigration.

West Virginia unionists are fighting to secure the passage in the Legislature of a bill making the employer liable for the unlawful acts of guards, detectives, etc.

The glaziers of Zurich, have boycotted an important firm of that town on account of its treatment of the workmen in its employment.

A general strike of 6,000 members of the Mineral Water Drivers and Bottlers' Union, which went into effect last week for an advance of \$2 a week and a ten-hour workday will be settled this week at a conference between a committee of the union and the employers.

The annual report of the Macy Company, the holding company of the Postal Telegraph system, states that the employees have been organized into a new "union" by the company.

Manufacturers to Prosecute. James M. Beck, who is now acting as general counsel for the National Manufacturers' Association, is anxiously awaiting the forthcoming issue of the American Federationist.

Julius Hopp states that the announcement of his plan for publishing the "Socialist Theater Magazine" is well received in all quarters.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Great Britain.

The Labor Party has elected its Parliamentary officers for the ensuing year. Arthur Henderson, M. P., has been chosen chairman to succeed Kell Hardie, whose term had expired.

Finland.

As foreshadowed in this department, the dispatches announce that Nicholas N. Gerhard, has been forced to resign as Governor-General of Finland, and has been succeeded by General von Boehman, who has been appointed Governor-General thru Russian Premier Stolypin.

Denmark.

The Danish women are conducting a vigorous agitation to secure themselves the "right to vote." At a meeting in Copenhagen, on Feb. 2, a thousand women assembled to listen to speeches from the leading women in the labor movement of the country.

Russia.

It is stated that the Tsar has pledged the Black Hundreds that he will pardon all the leaders that have taken part in Jewish massacres.

Holland.

"Het Volk", the Socialist newspaper of Holland, publishes the report of the Dutch trade unions for the year of 1907. On Jan. 1, of that year the eighteen unions affiliated with the Central Labor Party, had a membership of 26,227.

Canada.

Mr. Ed. Ettephenson makes an attack on socialism in the columns of "The Voice" of Winnipeg, charging that it is opposed to trade unions. He challenges any Socialist to debate the question and Comrade John T. Mortimer accepts.

Bohemia.

At the end of February will take place in Bohemia the new elections to the Diet after the old system of "curies" by which the workers' class is entirely excluded from the Diet.

Labor Temples in Europe.

Labor temples are on the increase in Europe. The Socialists and unionists of Prague have also purchased as a workers' home one of the palaces of the Bohemian nobility for \$218,000.

How Shall the Answer Come?

These parades of the unemployed are full of promise. Promise of what? Not of trouble, because the unemployed, being a highly educated and philosophical class, are always contented.

SOL FIELDMAN. OPTICIAN. 1407 FIFTH AVENUE. NEAR 116th STREET. NEW YORK. DENTISTS. DR. J. KADIN. DR. S. BERLIN. DR. MATILDA SINAI LEE. DR. CHARLES CHESSE. DR. M. RASNICK'S. DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM. DR. A. CARR. DR. C. L. FURMAN. DR. MAURICE WILLIAM.

DR. J. KADIN. DENTIST. 110 RIVINGTON ST. MODERATE PRICES. DR. S. BERLIN, DENTIST. 22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y. DR. MATILDA SINAI LEE, DENTIST. 243 East 86th St., New York. DR. CHARLES CHESSE, SURGEON-DENTIST. 33 and 37 Avenue C, Cor. 3d Street. DR. M. RASNICK'S, DENTAL OFFICE. 188-190 CLINTON STREET, Cor. Division St., NEW YORK. DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM, DENTIST. 86 AVENUE C. DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., corner Lexington Ave. DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. DR. MAURICE WILLIAM, DENTIST. 320 SUMNER AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM, DENTIST. 86 AVENUE C. DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., corner Lexington Ave. DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. DR. MAURICE WILLIAM, DENTIST. 320 SUMNER AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM, DENTIST. 86 AVENUE C. DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., corner Lexington Ave. DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. DR. MAURICE WILLIAM, DENTIST. 320 SUMNER AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM, DENTIST. 86 AVENUE C. DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., corner Lexington Ave. DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. DR. MAURICE WILLIAM, DENTIST. 320 SUMNER AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM, DENTIST. 86 AVENUE C. DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., corner Lexington Ave. DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. DR. MAURICE WILLIAM, DENTIST. 320 SUMNER AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM, DENTIST. 86 AVENUE C. DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., corner Lexington Ave. DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. DR. MAURICE WILLIAM, DENTIST. 320 SUMNER AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM, DENTIST. 86 AVENUE C. DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., corner Lexington Ave. DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. DR. MAURICE WILLIAM, DENTIST. 320 SUMNER AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM, DENTIST. 86 AVENUE C. DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., corner Lexington Ave. DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. DR. MAURICE WILLIAM, DENTIST. 320 SUMNER AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM, DENTIST. 86 AVENUE C. DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., corner Lexington Ave. DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. DR. MAURICE WILLIAM, DENTIST. 320 SUMNER AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM, DENTIST. 86 AVENUE C. DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., corner Lexington Ave. DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. DR. MAURICE WILLIAM, DENTIST. 320 SUMNER AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

Socialist Literature Company, 15 SPRUCE STREET. LATEST BOOK BULLETIN. We recommend the following Books for propaganda purposes as well as gifts to non-Socialist friends: A CHILD'S SOCIALIST READER. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

Socialist Literature Company, 15 SPRUCE STREET. LATEST BOOK BULLETIN. We recommend the following Books for propaganda purposes as well as gifts to non-Socialist friends: A CHILD'S SOCIALIST READER. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

Socialist Literature Company, 15 SPRUCE STREET. LATEST BOOK BULLETIN. We recommend the following Books for propaganda purposes as well as gifts to non-Socialist friends: A CHILD'S SOCIALIST READER. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

Socialist Literature Company, 15 SPRUCE STREET. LATEST BOOK BULLETIN. We recommend the following Books for propaganda purposes as well as gifts to non-Socialist friends: A CHILD'S SOCIALIST READER. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

Socialist Literature Company, 15 SPRUCE STREET. LATEST BOOK BULLETIN. We recommend the following Books for propaganda purposes as well as gifts to non-Socialist friends: A CHILD'S SOCIALIST READER. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

Socialist Literature Company, 15 SPRUCE STREET. LATEST BOOK BULLETIN. We recommend the following Books for propaganda purposes as well as gifts to non-Socialist friends: A CHILD'S SOCIALIST READER. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

Socialist Literature Company, 15 SPRUCE STREET. LATEST BOOK BULLETIN. We recommend the following Books for propaganda purposes as well as gifts to non-Socialist friends: A CHILD'S SOCIALIST READER. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

Socialist Literature Company, 15 SPRUCE STREET. LATEST BOOK BULLETIN. We recommend the following Books for propaganda purposes as well as gifts to non-Socialist friends: A CHILD'S SOCIALIST READER. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

Socialist Literature Company, 15 SPRUCE STREET. LATEST BOOK BULLETIN. We recommend the following Books for propaganda purposes as well as gifts to non-Socialist friends: A CHILD'S SOCIALIST READER. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

Socialist Literature Company, 15 SPRUCE STREET. LATEST BOOK BULLETIN. We recommend the following Books for propaganda purposes as well as gifts to non-Socialist friends: A CHILD'S SOCIALIST READER. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

Socialist Literature Company, 15 SPRUCE STREET. LATEST BOOK BULLETIN. We recommend the following Books for propaganda purposes as well as gifts to non-Socialist friends: A CHILD'S SOCIALIST READER. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

DR. H. SHAPIRO, SURGEON DENTIST. 36 E. THIRD STREET. One House from Second Avenue. Phone 1700 Orchard. LABOR DIRECTORY. Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

DR. H. SHAPIRO, SURGEON DENTIST. 36 E. THIRD STREET. One House from Second Avenue. Phone 1700 Orchard. LABOR DIRECTORY. Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

DR. H. SHAPIRO, SURGEON DENTIST. 36 E. THIRD STREET. One House from Second Avenue. Phone 1700 Orchard. LABOR DIRECTORY. Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

DR. H. SHAPIRO, SURGEON DENTIST. 36 E. THIRD STREET. One House from Second Avenue. Phone 1700 Orchard. LABOR DIRECTORY. Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

DR. H. SHAPIRO, SURGEON DENTIST. 36 E. THIRD STREET. One House from Second Avenue. Phone 1700 Orchard. LABOR DIRECTORY. Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

DR. H. SHAPIRO, SURGEON DENTIST. 36 E. THIRD STREET. One House from Second Avenue. Phone 1700 Orchard. LABOR DIRECTORY. Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

DR. H. SHAPIRO, SURGEON DENTIST. 36 E. THIRD STREET. One House from Second Avenue. Phone 1700 Orchard. LABOR DIRECTORY. Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

DR. H. SHAPIRO, SURGEON DENTIST. 36 E. THIRD STREET. One House from Second Avenue. Phone 1700 Orchard. LABOR DIRECTORY. Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. ROMAN, HAYWOOD & PETTIBONE SOUVENIRS.

DR. H. SHAPIRO, SURGEON DENTIST. 36 E. THIRD STREET. One House from Second Avenue. Phone 1700 Orchard. LABOR DIRECTORY. Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION. HILLQUIT, MORRIS: RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. JUSTICE. REPLY TO CRITICISMS. ECCLIES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.: WENDELL PHILLIPS. FORGINGS OF THE NEW: STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. UNTERMANN, ERNEST: MARXIAN ECONOMICS. THE SCARLET SHADOW. THE ROAD: BY JACK LONDON. UNDER THE LASH. P. ANDERSON: THE REPUBLIC. ZETKIN, CLARA: WOMAN SUFFRAGE. RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? BIBLE MYTHS. ROME OR REASON. HAECKEL PROF.: THE EVOLUTION OF MAN. VOLNEY, C. F.: RUINS OF EMPIRES. THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Continued from page 1.

They have no scruples in tearing the working women from the sides of their children of tender age, and dragging them into their mills and factories; the same noble souls who so dread the contaminating effects of woman's contact with man in politics, herd the thousands of their female wage workers together with their male employees in the same crowded and unsanitary factories.

These women, our partners in work and misery as well as our partners in life, have a vital and immediate interest in politics. They demand the right to protect themselves by law against excessive exploitation; the right to cooperate with their male co-workers for the betterment of their lot in their economic as well as in their political organization; the right to participate in the movement for the liberation and emancipation of the working class of which they have become so large and active a part—they demand suffrage not only as women, but also as proletarians. And that is precisely the reason why both the Republican and Democratic parties, especially in the states of larger industrial development, are instinctively averse to woman suffrage. They refuse to give the vote to the women for fear that the workmen might make better and more class-conscious use of it than their husbands heretofore have.

Have No Illusions.

Gentlemen, in placing before you the views of the Socialist Party on the question of woman suffrage, we merely perform a public duty. We cherish no illusions as to fate of the proposed measure itself. As long as our legislature will remain composed of Republicans and Democrats, woman suffrage will not be granted in this state. Woman suffrage, like all other measures of true social progress, finds today its only sincere sponsors in politics in the Socialist Party, and not until that party will gain power in the politics of our state, will the just claims of the women be heeded. But fortunately both the Socialist movement and the movement for the political enfranchisement of woman are progressing with gigantic strides all over the civilized world, and we may well hope that within a short time the strength of the former will bring about the realization of the aims of the latter.

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.
FRIDAY, FEB. 21.
20TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth Street, 8:30 p. m.—Dr. N. Krishna. "The Present Condition of India."
LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—Mahomed Karakuta. "The Life in India and the Revolutionary Movement Against England."
4TH A. D., 237 Irvington Street, 8 p. m.—Adolph Beney. "New Socialistic Phases in Education and Philosophy."
MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB, 601 Madison Avenue, 8 p. m.—Dr. Elmer Lee. "Hygiene and Race Supremacy."
SUNDAY, FEB. 22.
6TH A. D., 203 E. Third Street, 8 p. m.—Dr. S. Berlin. "The Morality of the Twentieth Century."
WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 587 Eighth Avenue, 8:30 p. m.—Frances M. Gill. "Education."
RANK SCHOOL, 312 E. Nineteenth Street, 11 a. m.—William Mallory. "The Socialist Party: Its Methods of Organization and Propaganda."
ERLING'S CASINO (Bronx), One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and St. Ann's Avenue, 2:30 p. m.—Mass meeting. William D. Haywood and Jos. Wainhope speakers.
MCKINLEY HALL (Bronx), One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Boston Road, 10:45 a. m.—Lucien Santal. "The Present Panic: Its Character, Origin and Inevitable Outcome."
HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 230 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 8 p. m.—Mr. E. M. Frye. "The Common Interests of All Reformers."
CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, 8 p. m.—Alexander Irvine. "Hall's Mundus Alter et Idem."
WEST END THEATER, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, west of Eighth Avenue, 2 p. m.—Debate: Sol Fieldman and Fred Raymond S. Perrin.
LIBERTY CONGREGATION, Sixth Avenue, near Forty-second Street, 11 a. m.—John Russell Coryell. "The Yoke."
Brooklyn.
SUNDAY, FEB. 22.
PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates Avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—Dr. Scott G. Lindholm. "The Futility of the Class Struggle in America."
FLATBUSH FIRE FORUM, 1160 Flatbush Avenue, 8 p. m.—Chas. Vanderporten. "The Coming Age."
PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road, near Flatbush Avenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D. Long. "The Reign of Peace."
LITCHFIELD HALL, Fourth Avenue, corner of Fifty-third Street, 8 p. m.—Rev. Harry Spencer Baker. "The Effects of Poverty."
Newark.
MONDAY, FEB. 24.
SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 229 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—W. J. Ghept. "The Futility of Reform."
Boston.
FRIDAY, FEB. 21.
INTERNATIONAL WORKINGMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CENTER, 88 Charles Street, 8 p. m.—Franklin H. Wentworth. "Walt Whitman."
SUNDAY, FEB. 22.
LABOR LYCEUM, 691 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Theodore W. Curtis. "The Socialist Movement in America."

New Headquarters of 26th A. D.

The Socialists of the 26th A. D. announce their removal to new headquarters at 94 E. One Hundred and Fourth Street, where the business meetings and lectures will be held. All comrades in the district should make their addresses.

PARTY NEWS.

Continued from page 5.

day, March 5, for a protest meeting on the recent court decisions affecting organized labor. Received word from Miss Twining asking a meeting for Haywood for Sunday, Feb. 22, in the Bronx; arrangements made for two meetings in the afternoon one in the Bronx and the other in conjunction with the Fieldman-Perrin debate. The vote for the election of the four members of the State Committee was canvassed. Reported elsewhere in The Worker. Arrangements will probably be made to change date of party picnic from June 7 to June 14. The committee in charge of the Commune Celebration submitted a tentative program, including vocal and instrumental concert, living tableau, a one-act play by Mrs. Clara Ruge entitled "On the Road," to be given by professional actors, gymnastic exhibitions by Tura Verein "Vorwaerts," a speech commemorating the Commune, and in the evening the regular ball. Received ballots for the election of four National Committeemen, the vote closing March 15 and returns to be made not later than March 19. Decided that hereafter on all referendum votes members can only vote at open meetings, and the vote shall stand open until the last regular meeting prior to the date set for the closing of the vote; no votes to be sent by mail or cast outside of the meetings of the subdivisions, exception to be made only with comrades known to be working nights or sick and thus unable to attend meetings. The question of advisability of sending our representatives to the Albany woman suffrage hearing in view of subsequent information received by the Executive Committee; was discussed, and it was decided that our representatives be requested to attend the hearing. The 8th A. D. requested financial assistance in publishing a pamphlet in Yiddish. Referred to the district with the information that such matters should be first brought up in the Agitation Committee. The advisability of publishing a Jewish popular pamphlet was referred back to the Agitation Committee with request that the matter be brought up again as soon as more definite information can be given as to the nature of the pamphlet and the probable cost of the same. The committee to canvass the vote reported totals as given by the Organizer were correct, and that comrades who have received the highest number of votes are: M. Hillquit, H. L. Stebbins, U. Solomon and Fred Paulnach, and are therefore elected members of the State Committee. Organizer was instructed to secure Comrades Wainhope and Wentworth as speakers for the Cooper Union mass meeting on March 5, and that Edward F. Cassidy be asked to act as chairman.

Kings County.

The Executive Committee met Feb. 10. Comrades Gerber, Lindgren, Hartelius, Hopkins, Lewis, Scheffer, Herbst, Nelson, Bailey, Yell, present; Thelme and Martin absent. Decided that the majority of committee should constitute a quorum. That the matter of chairman of the committee be referred to the County Committee. Decided to print 25,000 leaflets, "Do You Want a Job?"; 10,000 leaflets, "A Tip to the Jobless Man"; 3,000 letters to be enrolled voters. The following bills were ordered paid: "Volkszeitung" party calendar add. and mass meeting of the 19th A. D., \$28.50; Brownville Library, \$2.87; The Worker, \$15.50. Financial Secretary reported on hand, \$4.80 and stamps; \$47 owed by branches for due stamps. Authorized Organizer to purchase a typewriter. Decided to throw out State Committee ballots from the 19th A. D. that were not properly filled out. Instructed treasurer to get a statement from Bartel, the printer, and pay him if possible. Also to make a complete report of money in the treasury of the local. Instructed Financial Secretary to make a report of the financial standing of branches and the number of delegates to the County Committee each branch is entitled to. South Brooklyn division is in a good condition; all branches doing well but the 7th A. D. and the Sheephead Bay branch of the 16th A. D., which at present is meeting with the Coney Island branch of the 9th A. D. Enrolled voters in those districts will be visited, to take up agitation of the unemployed. Williamsburg division: District in a bad condition, only four or five active comrades. Jewish comrades stopped their activity after election; quite a number do not understand the principles of Socialism; financially in a good condition. Washington: The 11th A. D., unorganized; meeting at present with the 10th A. D. Comrade Reichenbach living in the 11th A. D.; not a member of the party in Kings County. Organizer instructed to write him and let some branch; 3d A. D. in a bad condition, owing to differences between members. Most of the members left. Stuyvesant: 6th A. D. have about 40 members; financial condition good; membership steadily increasing. Of the Jewish branch only four members are left; 4th A. D. in a poor condition; very hard to get it organized. Greenpoint: Districts doing well; financial condition good; agitating The Worker and distributing them in barber shops. Small opportunity for other agitation. East New York: 5th, 17th, 22d, 23d 17th not organized; other branches doing well; will organize the 17th A. D.; also see about a branch at Canarsie. Decided to concentrate energies and reorganize the 7th A. D. and 3d A. D. Will call meeting of members and enrolled voters for that purpose. Decided to meet Friday the Monday preceding the meeting of the County Committee. Decided to call the County Committee meeting on Feb. 26 in place of Feb. 22.

The 20th A. D. accepted invitations to the Brewers' Hall, Feb. 22 and International at Macnether, Feb. 29. Notice from The Worker about expired subscriptions. Advised to visit them and get returns. Federal Committee reported journal for advertisements ready. Motion to arrange a meeting with 19th A. D. and Socialist Frauen Verein, Branch 5, to send a delegation to Albany on women's suffrage; carried. Comrades Well and Metndi appointed. Resolution introduced by Socialist Frauen Verein, Branch 5, asking the party to agitate for women's suffrage, and to ask our National Committeemen to vote for the resolution of Comrade Lee in regard to this question. Discussion next meeting. Subject: "Is a German School Beneficial to the Socialist Party?"

The 14th and 15th A. D. is not dead. At the last meeting the distribution of The Worker in the districts was the main question. Decided to canvass all the enrolled voters for subscriptions and put the paper in a number of barber shops. Ten dollars worth of "Daily Call" coupons were paid for out of the treasury. The activities of the County Committee on unity was endorsed. Branch meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Cady streets. All comrades should attend.

At the last meeting the distribution of The Worker in the districts was the main question. Decided to canvass all the enrolled voters for subscriptions and put the paper in a number of barber shops. Ten dollars worth of "Daily Call" coupons were paid for out of the treasury. The activities of the County Committee on unity was endorsed. Branch meets every second and fourth Wednesday at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Cady streets. All comrades should attend.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to THE WORKER, 230 E. Eighty-fourth Street, New York. Telephone, 3586-79th St. Advertising rates furnished on application.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.
One year \$0.50
Six months25
Single copies02
Less than 100 copies, per copy01
100 copies75
200 copies 1.25
300 copies or more, per copy50
Weekly Bundles:
5 per week, one year 1.75
10 " " " " 3.25
25 " " " " 7.50
50 " " " " 12.50

CANADA.
One year \$1.00
Six Months50
Agents must settle monthly. They are personally charged and held responsible for unpaid subscriptions sent in by them. Subscriptions remaining unpaid for one month will be cancelled.
Two weeks are required to make changes in addresses.
Subscribers should not expect the paper for at least two weeks from the date when subscriptions are sent in.
When acknowledgment of receipt of individual subscriptions is made by changing the date on wrapper.
When renewing subscribers are requested to mark their subscriptions "renewals."

GET BUSY.
This is the time for comrades to do propaganda work. If you take advantage of the present opportunity, you will find your work made easier later in the campaign. Thousands of men are unemployed in every city and uncertain conditions prevail everywhere. These men are waiting for a solution to be presented to them, and it is the duty of the Socialist to get busy. At every meeting The Worker should be distributed and efforts made to get subscriptions. The locals and branches should subscribe for a bundle so every comrade may have a few samples for distribution.
Comrade Workman of Boise, Idaho, says: "We want 50 copies every week to go to the Workers' Library. Enclosed find \$12.50 to pay for one year's subscription."
Comrade Elliot of Los Angeles, Cal., says he can't get along with five copies, so sends another dollar to increase his bundle to ten.

BUNDLE RATES.
One year. 6 mos.
5 per week \$1.75
10 " " 3.25
25 " " 7.50
50 " " 12.50
100 " " 25.00

Send a Dollar.
Send in a dollar to-day. For this you can get a bundle of five Workers for six months. This will help The Worker and also aid you in your agitation. You may also select two friends to whom to send the paper. If you do this we will not call on you to contribute to the Sustaining Fund. Increase the number of readers and you will decrease our deficit and build up your party organization.

INTELLECTUALS AND OTHERS.

To the Editor of The Worker:—Comrade Hillquit's attack on the "Proletarian Society" is premature. He should have waited until the new society is organized permanently and has adopted a constitution defining its policy. As it is, his long argument only recalls the celebrated defense of Reynard the Fox in the ancient fable, where the wily Reynard proves to his own satisfaction that he is the helpless victim of his opponents' wickedness.
I shall not follow Comrade Hillquit upon the field of personal allusions. Not being a lawyer myself, I have no faith in the ancient legal practice formula: "When you have no case, abuse your opponents."
There are but two statements in the long letter upon which I desire to dwell for a brief moment. Comrade Hillquit refers to those unfortunate and absurd quarrels which have marred and hampered our local movement during the last months or year.

Since when have those "unfortunate and absurd quarrels" started? Did they exist before the Ninth Congressional campaign? Did they hamper our local movement before Comrade Hillquit's personal campaign manager entered the General Committee? Was an "Administration Paction" even spoken of before Comrade Hillquit's followers invaded and used that phrase for their own factional purposes? Did Comrade Hillquit's Rand School Secretary announce in an open meeting of the Rand School Society that he was going to take the fight against the Administration Faction and stay in the fight to the finish? Did Comrade Hillquit on that occasion utter a single syllable of protest or disapproval? Was such an open declaration of war my doing or that of my friends? Are we expected to be silent spectators of such a proceeding? Any thinking comrade can answer these questions for himself. Enough said.

Comrade Hillquit further says: "The battle cry of Proletarians against Intellectuals in our party is disingenuous in motive, false in conception and disastrous in effect." I may be pardoned for refreshing the comrade's memory a little. Their battle cry was raised in the "unfortunate" letter belaboring the "chumps," "raves" and "demagogues." The reply to that letter, adopted by the General Committee, emphatically disapproved that battle cry as a false and misleading issue, without waiting for Comrade Hillquit to point the way. His preaching approved that battle cry as a false and misleading issue, without waiting for Comrade Hillquit to point the way. His preaching approved that battle cry as a false and misleading issue, without waiting for Comrade Hillquit to point the way.

On account of Saturday being a holiday there will be no meeting of the Kings County Committee, but instead the meeting will be held on Sunday, Feb. 22. All delegates will please take notice and be on hand. Letters in regard to the present condition of the unemployed, take the subject upon the organized fact-finding under Hillquit's banner? Let all fair-minded comrades answer for themselves.
MOSER OPENHEIMER.
New York, Feb. 9.

Among the Workers.

Comrade Cotter of Brooklyn sends a dollar and says: "I have named him at last, but it took five months. He wishes to read 'The History of the Great American Fortunes.' I want you to raise my tab for another year."
Comrade Amundson of Cambridge sends a dollar to renew his subscription for two years.
Comrade Noonan of Schenectady sent \$3.50 for four yearlies and six half-yearlies.
Comrade Ludwig of Clinton, Mass., sent in \$2.50 for cards.
Comrade Alexander of New Bedford renewed for two years.
Comrade Cohen of Philadelphia sent \$30 for a bunch of sun cards.
Comrade Kaufman of College Point renewed for two copies, sending \$1.
Comrade Ellis of Auburn has three to his credit this week.
Comrade Waldenberg of New York renewed for two years.
Comrade Hunter of Portland, Ore., sent a dollar for two copies.
Comrade Mrs. Hungerford of Enosburg Falls, Vt., sent in two yearlies.
Comrade Thomas J. Lewis sent in \$2 for sub cards.
Comrade Harris of Springfield, Mass., sends a dollar for four half-yearly cards.
Comrade Palmer of Brooklyn brought in three yearlies.
Comrade Stone of San Diego renewed and sends along two half-yearlies.
Comrade Nash of Minneapolis says he must have cards and sends \$5 for a bunch.
Comrade Chambers of Mount Vernon takes advantage of our club rate and calls for the Chicago "Daily Socialist."
Comrade Ewbanks of Ely, Nev., sends \$1.50 for a renewal and two yearlies.
Comrade Edgren of Ogden, Utah, sent in two subs.
Comrade Curtis of Watertown sent in a dollar for two yearlies.
Comrade Gross of Buffalo sends a dollar to renew his subscription.
Comrade Boardman of Norwich, Conn., sent in three half-yearlies and Comrade Vitalius of Watervliet four.

The Barber Shops.

There are still a large number of barber shops to be covered with The Worker. Remember, you can send the paper to five barber shops for a dollar. The barber shop offers a good field for agitation. Hundreds visit them every day. This offer is good also for any public place, reading room, etc.
Comrade Frazer of Brooklyn sent in \$2 with a list of ten barber shops in his neighborhood.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE.

"Let the Nation Own the Trusts." "Prosperity and Happiness For All." GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor.
200 William Street, New York.
The Socialist Periodical having greatest paid subscription list in the world.
Over 400,000 each and every month absolutely guaranteed.
400,000
Subscribe now, 10 cents per year in club.
WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE,
200 William Street, New York.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.

10 cents a line, cash with order.

AMATEUR MUSICIANS WANTED.

Young men and young women to join Socialist orchestra. All INSTRUMENTS. Address Ph. G., care The Worker, 230 E. 84th St.

PUBLICATIONS.

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

WHY NOT read a daily? The Chicago Daily Socialist (\$2 and The Worker (\$5c) will be sent to you for \$2. The Worker, 230 E. 84th St.

GET a copy of "Unionism and Socialism" for your trade union friend. 5c per copy; 25 for 50c. The Worker, 230 E. 84th St.

"SOCIALISM and Modern Science," by Enrico Ferri. 210 pages. Only 90c. 230 E. 84th St.

"DIE ZUKUNFT" (The Future)—A monthly magazine of popular Science, Literature and Socialism in the Jewish language, published by the Zukunft Press Federation. Per year, \$1; six months, 60c.; single copy, 10c.; sample copy, free! Zukunft, 20 Grand St., New York.

Do you wish to convert your French neighbor? Send him a copy of "L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS," the only French socialist weekly paper in the United States. Eight pages. Louis Geardien, Editor. \$1.50 per year. 720 Washington St., Charlevoix, Pa.

FINANCIAL.
BISHOP CREEK STOCK—Have you any to sell or do you want to buy? Send them to Box 204, Franklin, N. Y.

Lectures and Social Affairs.

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

SOMETHING YOU NEED!
The book: "SONGS OF FREEDOM" (Words and Music).
21 Socialist Songs written for the movement by PLATON BROUNOFF.
Send money order or stamps, 75c., to P. Brounoff's Vocal and Piano Studio, 251 E. Broadway, New York.

Manhattan Liberal Club.
Free Lectures.
EVERY FRIDAY EVENING
AT MOTT HALL, 64 Madison Ave.
February 21
DR. ELMER LEE
"Hygiene and Race Supremacy"
February 28
GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERBECK
"Literature and Paragrophy."

BROOKLYN YOUNG SOCIALISTS' LEAGUE.
SOCIAL AND ENTERTAINMENT
CONCOURSE HALL, 7th Ave. and 14th St., Brooklyn
THURSDAY, FEB. 27, AT 8 P. M.
DR. KRISHNA of India
will speak on
"THE CHILDREN OF INDIA."
Admission, 10 cents.

FINNISH BRANCH, 28th and 30th A. D. (Socialist Party)
GREAT MASQUERADE BALL
SATURDAY EVE., FEB. 22,
AT 8 P. M.
PAVILLION HALL, 109 E. 116th St.
Generous prizes to the three nicest masks.
New and excellent floor for dancing.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

DEBATE

Capitalism vs. Socialism
PROF. RAYMOND S. PERRIN,

Philosopher, Author, Lecturer and Capitalist, will attack Socialism and defend CAPITALISM.
SOL FIELDMAN,
well known SOCIALIST PARTY agitator, will attack Capitalism and defend SOCIALISM, at

West End Theater, 125th Street, West of 8th Av.
SUNDAY, FEB. 23, 2 P. M. SHARP.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD
will speak after the debate.
Orchestra and first balcony, 25c., second balcony, 10c.
DOORS OPEN AT 1 O'CLOCK.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE.

"Let the Nation Own the Trusts." "Prosperity and Happiness For All." GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor.

200 William Street, New York.
The Socialist Periodical having greatest paid subscription list in the world.
Over 400,000 each and every month absolutely guaranteed.
400,000
Subscribe now, 10 cents per year in club.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE,
200 William Street, New York.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.
10 cents a line, cash with order.

AMATEUR MUSICIANS WANTED.
Young men and young women to join Socialist orchestra. All INSTRUMENTS. Address Ph. G., care The Worker, 230 E. 84th St.

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

WHY NOT read a daily? The Chicago Daily Socialist (\$2 and The Worker (\$5c) will be sent to you for \$2. The Worker, 230 E. 84th St.

GET a copy of "Unionism and Socialism" for your trade union friend. 5c per copy; 25 for 50c. The Worker, 230 E. 84th St.

"SOCIALISM and Modern Science," by Enrico Ferri. 210 pages. Only 90c. 230 E. 84th St.

"DIE ZUKUNFT" (The Future)—A monthly magazine of popular Science, Literature and Socialism in the Jewish language, published by the Zukunft Press Federation. Per year, \$1; six months, 60c.; single copy, 10c.; sample copy, free! Zukunft, 20 Grand St., New York.

Do you wish to convert your French neighbor? Send him a copy of "L'UNION DES TRAVAILLEURS," the only French socialist weekly paper in the United States. Eight pages. Louis Geardien, Editor. \$1.50 per year. 720 Washington St., Charlevoix, Pa.

FINANCIAL.
BISHOP CREEK STOCK—Have you any to sell or do you want to buy? Send them to Box 204, Franklin, N. Y.

30th-YEAR JUBILEE FESTIVAL

OF THE
NEW YORK VOLKSZEITUNG
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22 (Washington's Birthday)

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE

NEW YORK SYMPHONIE ORCHESTRA, Walter Damrosch, Leader.
Signor Campanini,
Mme. Trestiti,
of Grand Opera.

After the Concert: GRAND RECEPTION.
TICKETS 35 CENTS. AT THE DOOR 50 CENTS.
Doors Open at 6 P. M. Concert Begins at 4 P. M.

Tickets to be had at the following Places:
Office of "Volkszeitung," 15 Spruce St.
Labor Temple, 245 E. 84th St.
Arbeiter-Modellarbeiter-Beratung, 211 E. 84th St.
S. Grabler, 1021 Second Ave.
Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave.
Marquardt's Hall, 1074 Second Ave.
Max Schmitt's Hall, 240 E. 80th St.
Berghaus' Hall, 1407 Avenue A.
Denker's Hall, 214 E. 41st St.
Reider's Hall, 1030 Second Ave.
Apollo Hall, 10th Avenue.
John & Hirschler, 1004 Avenue A.
Heinrich's Buchhandlung, Ave. A. bet. 5th, near 6th St.
Schmidt's Cider Store, 407 E. Sixth St.
G. Denike, 306 E. Sixth St.
West Side Labor Lyceum, 341 W. 42d St.
Frank Frucht, Tenth Ave.
John & Hirschler, 1004 Avenue A.
Bronx Clubhouse, 3339 Third Ave.
Wm. Seitz, 213 E. 84th St.
Otto Klemmer, 529 E. 80th St.
Alb. Schlemmerman, 1627 Second Ave.
John Kusze, First Ave. and 84th St.
Chas. Hulefeld, 1708 Second Ave.
Hy. Hink, 1644 Third Ave.
Gerh. Schand, Second Ave., bet. 91st and 92d Sts.
Mich. Gurling, 1610 Second Ave.
John Leppke, 101 Avenue A.
Louis Werner, 12th St., St. Mark's place.
Frank Rossner, 70 E. 4th St.
Chas. Geyer, 101 E. 50th St.
Fred. Schmaus, 654 First Ave.
Appollo Hall, 975 First Ave.
Cosmopolitan Hall, 338 Second Ave.
Fred. Ercher, 110-114 Lenox Ave.
John Schoeck, 3267 Third Ave.
Tony Weleder, 709 Elton Ave.
Elbing's Casino, 150th St. and St. Ann's Ave.
Gust. Mofererschmitt, 1110 E. 130th St.
Wm. Stelwagen, 700 Forrest Ave., cor. 185th St.
R. Weidekaf, 446 E. 149th St.
Bretschneider, 149 Ripley pl., Elizabeth, N. J.
Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, 944 Willoughby Ave.

HAYWOOD SOUVENIRS.

Wm. D. Haywood is holding remarkable meetings all over the country, and wherever he speaks these souvenirs are sold by the thousands. In exact likeness of Haywood on a 1 1/4-inch button, \$2 per 100; \$1 for 50; \$15 per 1,000; sample, 5c. Express prepaid.
The Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone souvenir button (1 1/4 inches) goes like wild-fire. It has a beautiful picture of our three comrades sitting under a large tree, thru which the sun is shining, and in the background a small body of water. The Western mine owners tried to railroad these men to the gallows, and for many months they were deprived of their freedom. This is a great souvenir, and which every one will be anxious to get; \$3 per 100; \$1.50 for 50; \$25 per 1,000; sample, 10c. Express prepaid.

ORDER NOW

THE WORKER, 239 EAST 84TH STREET

4 UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE, PARLOR SUIT BEDDING, RUGS etc., GO 2 THE Geiger & Braverman Furniture Company.
307 GRAND STREET, Cor. ALLEN STREET N. Y.
Special inducements by presenting this "ad."

THE STATE BANK

376-378 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.
Entrance 62-64 Norfolk Street.
Sound, Conservative, Accommodating.
The oldest and largest banking institution on the East Side.
RESOURCES—\$18,000,000.00
Accounts of Individuals, Societies and Unions Solicited.
Branches:
Cor. Fifth Avenue and 115th Street, New York.
Cor. Stone and Pitkin Avenues, Brooklyn.
Cor. Graham Avenue and Varot Street, Brooklyn.

JOS. S. MARGUS B ANKER

(Tel. 4450-4451 Orchard) corner of DELANCEY AND ORCHARD STS., NEW YORK CITY.
Savings accounts opened from \$1.00 up. Business accounts from \$100 up. INTEREST 4% PER CENT
Passage, Exchange Money Orders and Drafts to all parts of the world.

Nineteenth Ward Bank

57th St. and Third Ave.
72nd St. and Third Ave.
86th St. and Second Ave.
34th St. and Third Ave.
WARNER N. VAN BORDEN, President.
This is a STATE BANK, and does a general banking business. 4 per cent paid in the INTEREST DEPARTMENT.

Bishop Creek Gold

I offer 4,000 shares, cash or installments. Also 10,000 shares of Extension. New York banking references as to my ability to deliver stock.

Bishop Creek Gold

We offer any part of 30,000 shares at \$1.25 a share. Stocks sold for cash or on installments.

BISHOP CREEK

What it is—its future and present outlook—a careful study. We will send this letter free.
FRED. R. JONES & CO.
79-80 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

INSURANCE.
INSURE AGAINST THE HAZARDS OF "THE SYSTEM."
About Fire, Life, Accident, Liability and Plate Glass Insurance. Consult N. S. REICHERTHAL,
286 Franklin Ave., near DeKalb, Brooklyn, N. Y.
PERSONAL NOTICE.
A letter from J. J. Lawrence is awaiting the owners of the General Delivery window of the General Postoffice in New York City.

Klein's Hall and Restaurant.

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