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Workers of the State of New York: the

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GREAT UNEMPLOYED DEMONSTRATION.

Plan a Monster Gathering of Jobless Men in City Hall Park, Printer Socialists Want Right Will Speak Again Next Sunday, 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 i 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 emands on the city authorities for the relief of the unemployed. The execuive committee was instructed to have ers printed advertising the deminstration and the German, Jewish nd English press will make it widely known among the working class of Greater New York.

oklyn Conference will be or ranized March 3 and delegates of a orary organization were present at the Labor Temple meeting. sked that Brooklyn be permitted repesentation on the Executive Commitee and to take part in the demonstra-They were granted three dele-on the Executive Committee and vill co-operate in arrangements for the nstration on March 7. A copy of a circular demanding relief for the un-employed in New Jersey was referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to elaborate specific meatures are being secured for these de-mands in New Jersey and the same plan may be adopted here.

The following new delegates were

Bricklayers No. 35, M. Sand, G. Boehm; Modelers and Sculptors, Chas. Stifter: Enterprise Association of Steamfitters, E. H. Mead, Patrick Hesau: A. K. & S. K., Br. 160, E. von Hoveling: German American Socialist nd, Fedor Hempel, B. Richter; So cialist Party: 5th and 7th A. Ds., Chris. Miller: 47th A. D., Matthew Kohosoff, Morris Hallquit; 20th A. D., Henry Harris, L. B. Palewsky; 24th A. D., Morris Stelzer and B. L. Zinnin, A. D., Morris Stelzer and R. L. Zinnin, 6th A. D., A. Krause; 12th A. D., A. Belpesch, R. Meyer; 82d A. D., Wm. Baetsch, 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 demo-

New York will work to make the demonstration a large and effective one.
The Executive Committee of the Confernce has sent the following address to all labor organit one in New York

ADDRESS OF THE UNEMPLOYED CONFERENCE OF NEW YORK CITY.

To all Labor Organizations and to all Working People and Sympathizers with the Labor Movement.-Greet-

This Unemployed Conference has cen called together in view of the instrial depression now existing, tich is causing want and suffering hundreds of thousands of working copie in this city and to millions nt the country. Its purpose is mand and use, all means to pro-measures for the relief of these ngs, and, at the same time, to note a correct understanding of the es of such industrial depressions.

ed in the future.

The present depression, like that of 1896, and others in the past, is a result of the existing system of business and industry. Under this system, the esses of the people, whose labor proin 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 em-ployment, pile up immense fortunes turing periods of proseperity and are in do danger of actual cold or hunger type in hard times like the present. nference therefore recommends al study of the causes for the ty of the working class and of ed so an to secure to everyopportunity to work and as-the workers the full value

abolition of these disastrous ons, the conference recognizes asures of immediate relief are

by the laws of city, state, and of the governing powers to take etic action fof the relief of the numerous, most productive, and keenly suffering classes of the stion; that no antiquated legal lons or prejudice should be ed to stand in the way of giving and that the measures of the second be accepted by

and otherwise for the maintenance of | men and Enginemen, the Order 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 instration and to present certain augurating a great, systematic, and i aggressive popular demand upon the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the City, upon the Governor and Legislature of the state, and upon the Presi-cent 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 em-ployment 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 men; and all such work to be done under union conditions as to hours of labor and wages, so that the gener al 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 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. 'rhose of the clerical force who retain their places will have their salaries ed from 20 to 25 per cent. The Providence plant of the American Lo-comotive Co. closed down on Feb. 1. The other nine plants of this concern all report very little new work

"Work, Not Charity Needed."

Work, and 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. 68 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 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

Housing the Bread-Liners. Comrade Josefus Chant Lipes re-ports that, in conjunction with other socialists, he has quietly collected night meetings for the purpose of pro-viding beds to members of the bread ine at Fleischman's bakery, corner of Broadway and Tenth street Last anday night twenty-five bed tickets vere given away to the older men in the line. One man said he had not been in a bed for a whole week. Sev eral landlords refused to take in any 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 Lipes 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 tern Railway and the officials of the five big labor organizations in train service to be held in St. Paul, March of its point and cuts wages, similar

ing its point and cuts wages, similar action is likely to be taken by other ines out of Chicago.

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

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 re duction 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 Conference met last Saturday at the Organizer's office. It was decided that organizations whose delegates are absent twice n succession should be requested to elect new delegates. In response to Comrade Killingbeck the secretary was instructed to write the New Jer-

sey State Committee.
William Ehret was elected to secure men to visit breweries in the interest of the fair and Florence Margolies 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, trades and artizans night; May 6, industrial night; May 7, speciafist's night; May 8, East Side night; May 9, singing societies night; May 10, grand closing night for

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

The Ladies' Auxiliary was organ-ized 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 Wedensday 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 sec-retary. Miss Sobel, 228 Central avenue,

LHE "VOLKSZEITUNG'S" FESTIVAL AND BALL

The thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of our German daily news paper, the "New Yorker Volkszeitung". will be celebrated on Saturday, Feb. 22. at Grand Central Palace, 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.

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 nundred 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 eingers evince in thus helping to put the best music within the reach of people most of whom connot often afford to pay for such a luxury, will certainly be ap reclated by all readers of the Social ist 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 follow ed by a ball. Tickets cost 35 cents if bought in advance, and 50 cents at

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.

ome men are so anti-democratic that they are never on the side of a ty till they are dead.-Brisbane

URGE BIG SIX TO ACT WISELY.

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 representa tive of the New York "World", print-ed 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 indorse 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 politi-cally, thru the medium of the Socialist Party, the members of the verious trade unions and other bodies of workingmen in this locality, and that you recommend to the officers of the I. T. U. the necessity of action by them looking to the same end before the last remnant of our rights taken from us by one or the other of the courts and be rendered unable to make ings that their biased judgment may foist

los. A. Pohl, Geo. T. Adam, H. W. Hessou M. Sullivan, F. E. Washburn, Wm. A. Penney, Jos. A. Baird, T. J. Dillon, D. W. Keunedy, F. H. Billman, 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. Dillou, David J. Roch, J. F. McCabe, P. F. Dugan, P. Green, O. A. Olson, G. A. Meinert, F. C. Goethals, Chas. T. Peyton, F. S. Constant, W. Woods, J. Shea, Thos. B. Boylan, John T. Rengan, F. J. Schuyler, Thomas Ryan E. M. Martin, B. J. Geiger, A. G. Hail Walker J. Wiley, Peter B. Keenan, Harry White, J. C. Holzer, Edw. P. Scott, Chris. Fadum, F. J. Fisher, C. O'Connor, T. W. Kelly, R. Irwin, J. Martin, F. A. Van Ben schoten, S. Hart, D. J. Klein, J. H. Sym-mons, C. J. Holmgren, H. W. Hoy, 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 orcanization.

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 aftention of trade unionists all over the world.

CAPITALISTS WILL PROSECUTE UNION MEN.

The capitalists who are affected par-United States Supreme Court declarng the American Fe eration of Labo 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 Sher-

man 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 Deartment of Justice last week: 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 "Fed erationist" 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 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 until the owners signed an agreement with the Coal Wheelers' Union. This may be the first of a series of moves attacking the unions thruout 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. is the law of social reciprocity. base Worker.

HAYWOOD IN NEW YORK

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, 3309 Third avenue. Charles Bauscher 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 Head-quarters, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Both these meetings should be great successes. Comrade Haywood has become a prominent dgure in the class struggle in this country and this may be the last opportunity for the workingmen 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. D., 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, naking an earnest plea for funds for the defense of Steve Adams, which was generously responded to. Patrick Mahoney of Boston, acted as chair-

man. A resolution was adopted protesting igainst 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 relabor, 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

Cards advertising the meeting will probably be ready by Saturday, when members of trade unious 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. eards 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 oppor tunity 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 Fair-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

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

ate gave a public hearing at Albany, into the vulgar political struggles of to hear arguments for and against a men. proposed amendment to strike out the rights from the women for the good word "male" from the state constitu- of the women themselves", plead these

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 prayer of his master in the past Wo-Mrs. Meta Stern of Local New York and Charles Vanderporten of Kings County. The Social Democratic Women's Society (German), was represented by Mrs. Schneffe, 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 large ly shapes the lives and destinies of the citizens. The right to vote and to hold office, the right to participate in tne making and the execution of the laws which determine our own con duct, 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, slaves, whether such agency be the autocratic power of an absolute monarchy or the representative legisla ture 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 election, or otherwise authorized you to legislate for her. For a form of government based on such a state of iffairs, the term Democracy—the rule of the people—is an absurd misnomer, such a govrenment is nothing but a narrow Androcracy—a rule of men.

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

tomarily advanced by the opponents trial development of the last century of woman suffrage, and we know their ntire 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 conended that physical strength is a facfor in determining political problems The times when public issues were setfled 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 rotes in political elections.

"A Libel Upon Womanhood." It is also claimed that women are

ncapable 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 sucressfully brought up us, the lords of the creation, and who to-day are still fashioning the minds and sould of the rising male generation, the women, who within the short time since the doors of the spiritual world were halfway 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 or political suffrage, gentlemen, lest we disfranchise a majority of our own sex.

'Human Beings With 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-

On Wednesday, of this week, the Judiciary Committee of the State Sen-"Let us withhold all political 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 men are not mere flowers strewn in the path of the almighty Man. They are human beings with human rights including the right of the full devel ment and exercise of all of their facul-

> And finally it is contended some what at variance with the last argu-ment, that the effect of women suffrage on politics would be deterior ing 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 particip of women in politics has had a salu-tary 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 large ly sided in banishing crime, pauper sm and vice from the state, and that without any violent and oppressive legislation; that it has secured peaceful and orderly elections, good gov-ernment, and a remarkable degree of civilization and good order."

"A Right, Not A Privilege."

But we maintain that the question of the effects of woman suffrage does not enter into the consideration of the tled to full suffrage as a matter of right, not as a privilege. A truly democratic nation needs and secures such government as its population sees fit to give itself, and when one por-tion of the population, good or bad, wise or unwise, is permitted to exclude any other portion of the popula-tion from participation in politics, the entire editice of democracy totters to

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 so nomic dependence of woman on man. The man as the "breadwinner", as the owner of the material wealth, was al-ways the master in the household and in the state, and he excluded the men from government in both just as be excluded the slaves.

But the economic hegemony of man has virtually passed with the 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 "ladles", still do not abase thems to useful work, and no not contrib to the wealth of the nation, but neither do the men of those class 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 busi-ness man owes his success to the hired 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 working women 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, her strong enough to endure every day ten or twelve bours of uninterrupted and exhausting physical work, and op-pose every legislation aiming at the regulation of woman labor; the same kind and pious gentlemen who would bar women from politics in order to keep them at home and with their famEntered as second-class matter at the

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesiar correspondents sending news should not in their communications in time to reach his office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial epartment of the paper should be admissed to the Editor of The Worker 15 prace Street, New York.

One of the editors may be seen at the five every Thesday and Wednesday beween 7 and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. e Socialist Party has passed thru its general election. Its growing power fleated by the increase of its vote: 900 (Presidential) 95.961 902 (State and Congressional) 229.762 904 (Presidential) 408,230





A HEARTLESS BLUFF.

With a fine show of cheerfulness the York "Times" last Sunday pubed 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." The dispatch begins:

A gradual recovery from the business ump which followed the recent fi-social flurry is indicated in telegraphic reports, received from leading strial centres of the country. . Many cities report the reopening of closed factories, the re-employment of harged workmen, and the resuming of full time in many shops. . . sands of workmen laid off immediately following the financial flurry being put back to work, and during the next six weeks additional sands will be re-employed.

After reading this far, one would naturally feel like shouting "Hurrah!" But the cold, critical, "nouve-gol-toshow-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 1,000, laid off at that time, and that 6,500 men have been re-employed altogether! And there are couputed to he between 50,000 and 100,000 men out of work in Chicago. Marvellous! there are some who would have So-At this rate better times will certainly get here with a rush

But what a colossal bird these "newspapers" are perpetrating in their "JUSTICE" AGAIN VINDICATED. 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 crists 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.

BANKER'S THREAT.

Ular, editor of "Le Petit Journal", of the hospital. Paris, during his recent visit to New | On the other hand, the owners sup-

"Strike! They (the workingmen) want to take up work again now. So what can shey 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 capitalist class can meet the that Morgan unwittingly expressed the bill? 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 ble bush

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. All of the industries reclaimed for that purpose will win freedom and plenty for the working class and honest work for all bankers. That, of course, will be a novelty for them. Freedom and plenty will also be a new experience for the working class.

So the workingmen 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 columns, by freeing slaves. Before that a man bought workmen in the market. The modern way is the help wanted columns of the American.".

Which is true even the 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 expertation of increased revenue from advertizers who might read the state ment. 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 ex ample of all aspiring politicans who juggle with human life, making it an article of political barter so long as it will serve their ambitions. And yet clalists follow such charlatans to certain and speedy disaster!

The decision of the United States Circuit Court, sentencing Captain Wilflam H. Schalck, commander of the execusion steamer, General Slocum, that burned, losing a thousand lives, to ten years in Sing Sing, is another that shows the capitalist bins of the courts. The sentence is not only atrocious because it means practically a life term, Schaick 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 likeli-The New York "World" last Sunday | hood that they will be made to suffer. printed an interview with J. Pierpout, Even the it be said that Schalck Morgan relative to financial and lu- neglected the fire drill, still when the dustrial conditions in this country. The book was on fire he stayed at his post interview was obtained by Alexander and suffered injuries that sent him to

York. It attracted widesprend attent plied the fire bulk with life preservers tion, owing to the radical statements and bose that were useless. Other attributed to Morgan. He said he has life saving apparatus supplied the lieved the present financial depression | boat was also criminally inadequate. to be very useful and that he did not. The motive for supplying such useless care to see it relieved just yet. In junk was to keep expenses as low as regard to the labor situation Morgan, possible in order that profits might be large. Even the it be admitted that Schnick shared in the responsibility have got no jobs how. There are no for the disaster, it is certain that the stocks on hand, you know. We do not owners are equally itable. But the cry for vengeance is appeased by imprisoning an old man for life while the rich and influencial owners still walf 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 bands of the courts. When they sum up their wrongs and present a bill for compensation, who will say

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 e New Orleans river

will be invoked as an aid to that end. 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 Habil, which cleared there several days ago for Porto Cortez, The agent of the Habil 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 decharing 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 fait 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 Commit 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 no 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.

country. One indy expressed her indignation that Mrs. Stokes should defend the red dag, and another shot this victous dart at the "red spectre" that is haunting their dreams of ease:

The leaders of Socialism favor at 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 esult 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 reveiries in the fashionable cafés in New York City on New Year's Eve. The "destruction of the home", of

course, has no reference to the evic tion 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 horder swelling the bread lines. The reader should remember that these fashionable women sipping tea only have in mind the dreadful conse quences that will come when bread and homes can no longer be withheld from the working poor. These wive 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 delegates during the 200 days of sit-ting, and the tucker bill amounted to \$1,250,000 it would be nearly as

SHERWOOD'S RECITAL OF VITAL FACTS IN CONGRESS.

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 Mover. 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. Althe 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

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 mer who create epochs of human history; it is epochs that make great men. Had there been no Trojan war there would have 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 comfront 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 mesage of the President. The most remarkable in salient features of any ever read on the floor. shall discuss it in sorrow, and surely without prejudice or party blas, 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 con dition exists all over this unhappy country. Labor is in despair and desperate from hunger in all our larger cities What, then, is the vital ques tion 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 phillippics. This is a time for calm judgment, for humane consideration of the best possible measures to refleve 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 hinges 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 my issue here? Is there any opposition to this proposed legislation?

I have heard of none. • • As to a new rallroad-rate bill, the President knows that the original rate bill of the last Congress was amended and emasculated by the President's own The "Woman's Republican Club" of President also knows that the same party out of all vitality and value. The New York City is much disturbed over the rising tide of Socialism in this emasculated and made valueless the old rate bill are now absolutely domin ating 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 ques tion 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 stampede 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 lahor 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 earing upon this subject. "Third. To force the miners to ac

cept 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 re-port, bearing upon this last of the la-bor troubles in the Rocky Mountain regions. This report was made by a commission appointed by the President to make a thore examination and in-

The Worker of Feb. 8 commented | 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, the 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, sub a report to me personally.

"This commission was composed of Lawrence O. Murray, Assistant Secretary of Commerce: Charles P Nelli 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 cashier's checks in payment for their wages, the miners insisting upon some form of guar-anty 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 Gov ernor Sparks to call upon President Roosevelt for troops when they were ready to spring the program and force ts provisions upon the miners.

The following is from page 12 of the report:

The action of the -ine operators war rants the belief that they had determine upon a reduction in wages and the refusal 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 protaction 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 ar rived and for six months prior thereto dolence or disorder or any such condi tions as would in any way justify the pres ence of the Federal troops or their reten-tion there. The conditions did not support the general allegation is the governor's re-quest 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

Neither the county commissioners sheriff, nor the district attorney were con-suited, nor had any of them even a suspicion of the action which had been take The first news that the city had that was in a condition of lawlessness and di order requiring the intervention of the Fed order requiring the intervention of the Fed-eral Government was when dispatches ap-peared 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 actually on their way to Goldfield a formel 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 west ern papers, but for obvious reasons omitted from the report of the President's commission. According to the accounts of these papers, which have not been denied, Simon Guggenhelm, 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 convival fashion, and it was by this means the govern or'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 or ganized 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-Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone-men without gulle, gullty 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 Steunenberg, where he was killed. The warrants were placed in the hands of the Idaho officer who went to Denver. Haywood was offices between 9 and 10 o'clock. Pet-tibone was at home; his wife being ab-sent, on her return found him gone. Pinkerton detectives, under the direct charge of Adjutant-General Wells, guarded the mea rigorously until the special train, which had been previous

PROTECTION.

By W. E. P. French, U. S. A. 'I need and want protection," said

"An 'Infant Industry' needs more fair play To grow to be a giant in there 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

"I need and want protection," said the Bear: "The only thing my sweet tooth's

pongs allay 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 For my light meals I'm always glad

to pay (I BUY my chicken at 'steen scents per pound-

D' you s'pose I'd steal? 'The wise call it CONVEY'). This free trade drivel's hot air and decnv!

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 feroclous' lambs should bite me-say. The sheep's a darned fierce lot when it gets gay! Protection's my salvation," snarled the

"I need and want protection," said the Hawk: "This fooling with the tariff would be-

Wolf.

My whereabouts, and cut my food supply: Those silly hens within the coop would stay

And furred and feathered game refuse 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 increas-ing their power in Sweden, which has been counted as one of the strongholds of small property and small industry. According to a recent "Le Socialisme", fully a number of 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 1,000mile journey, except at watering tanks and coaling stations.

"An announcement was publicly made by the Pinkerton detectives who had directed the kidnapping 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 became known the whole body of organized labor was aroused entire labor world. The supreme court of Idaho refused to consider their ap plication for habeas corpus and this decision was confirmed by the supreme court of the United States, Justice Mc-Kenna 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 rallroaded to the gallows as "undesirable citizens". He also sent Secretary Taft to the state of Idaho, when an tion was pending to plead the cause of the governor and in effect to aid the conspiracy that was seeking to gautzed 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 ou trial for his life. It remained for the United States to produce such an official in the person of Francient Reservet, violating the most secred

"Freie Volksbuhne's"

Monthly Performance.

The fourth performance at the German Theater, Fifteenth street and Irving place, under the auspices of the Freie Volksbiline (People's Theater) will be given next Monday night, Feb. 24. As a chang, 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 Mahollo, most recently played in English in this country by E. H. Sothern; Sir Toby Belch and Sir Andrew Agnecheek, 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 50 cents to members of the Freie Volksbühne only, and memberkhip can be had by applying to Rurolph Zahn, drug store, 1624 Second avenue, and New York "Volkszeitung office, 15 Spruce street, and other known branches of the Freie Volksbühne.

Discussion of Social Evils at a Chapel Meeting.

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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 arge 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. Gates 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 I observage were among those who did so effectively, notwithstanding the time limitation. The gathering seemed to be well pleased with the proceedings. Before exercises 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 be-cause the Duke of Baden-Baden or some other titled monarch has thebellyache 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 worthle 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 happen-ings within that body from a distance, it seems that a strange spirit has taken pos-session of some of its members, especially those who are advocating "INTERNAL PHOPAGANDA" as a tenet of the recently organized "Projetarian Society". And from what he is able to glean of the purposes of that society, he can but draw the conclu-sion that it was instituted for the distinct purpose of widening the breache here are too many cialists, to the end that the Socialist Parts will be disrupted.

There is ever grave danger of organizing within an organization, and the initiators of the "Proletarian Society" cannot be acknow that as the Socialist Party is constituted, that it is dangerous unnecessary and un-Socialistic to organize within it; that the apriy is great enough—with its duly constituted agencies—to afford amp a scope for its members to work off their surplus energies in making internal or external propurational; and that there is necessarily propaganda; and that there is no ne whatsoever for the institution of societi for either purpose, or TO PRESERVE IN TACT THE PROLETARIAN CHARACTER

for either purpose, or TO PHESERVE INTACT THE PROLETARIAN CHARACTER OF THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT.

It has but been of inte that self-styled revolutionary protentians: have discovered the "deep dyed" plots of "intellectuals" to capture the Socialist Larty and divert it into a semi-bourgeois movement, or for the "intel-ectuals" to try to "its off the party" as editors, tenchers, officials or otherwise. Surely the "revolutionary protearians" have been asleep these many years. But at last they have awakened and win push on to glorious victorsy with he along of "Down with the Intellectuals". They have indeed selected a most aspicious time to accomplish their headable purpose; a time when their is shout to begin; a time when their is shout to begin; a time when their is shout to begin; a time when their is a prospect of uniting the Socialist forces and presenting a solal front to capitalsm, and to further their ambitious cheme are grantification—which well assecptible of vertication—which well assecptible of verti

for the

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

Author of "The History of Tammany Hell", "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 which he acquired possession of estate in Putnam County, New York. During the Revolution a tract consistsing 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 ho, as has been set forth, financed and protected the pirate Captain Sam-nel Burgess in his buccaneer expeditions and whose share of the Burgess booty was extremely large. orris was a descendant of Adolph Phillips and came into that part of the property by inhertance. The Morris 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 been cast on their title. They had long regarded it as secure, especially as it was guaranteed by the

A Noted Land Transaction.

In 1809 a browsing lawyer inform-ed Astor that those seven hundred families had no legal title whatever; that the state had had no legal right to confiscate the Morrise property, in-asmuch as the Morrises 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 extin-guished. 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 iduously hunted up the heirs, and by a series of strategic manoeuvers worthy of the pen of a Balzac, succeeded in buying their claim for \$100,-

In the thirty-three years which had 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 d as his, by virtue of the fact, in law, they were trespassers. Dum-founded, they called upon him to prove his claim. Whereupon his lawyers, men saturated with the terminology and intricacies of legal lore, forward and gravely explained that the law said so and so and was ch and such and that the law was stible in support of Astor' claim. The hard-working farmers liswith mystification and consternation. They could not make out how land which they or their fathers had paid for and which they had tilled and proved could belong to an absentee to had never turned a spade on it. had never seen it, all simply because be had the advantage of a legal techslity and a document emblazone with a seal or two.

The Public Uproar,

They appealed to the Legislature. his body, influenced by the public uproar over the transaction, refused to recognize Astor's title. The whole 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 proconfiscated 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 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 Astor condescendingly offered to sell his claim to the state for \$667, But such was the public st at the effrontery of a man who tht what was virtually an ex t claim for \$100,000 and then atig to hold up the state for more six times that sum, that the ature dared not consent.

and there dragged along for many A Astor, however, won his point; as decided that he had a valid Finally in 1827 the Legislature d itself to compromise, althoughnion 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

re Part I. Chapter II.
Allowed Itself". The various New York
atures from the end of the eighteenth
ry on were hotbeds of corruption.
after time members were bribed to
bills granting charters for corporations
her special privieges. (See the numerpecific instances cited in the author's
tory of Tammany Hall", and subseily in this work.) The Legislature of
was notoriously corrupt.

n this work.) The legislature of notorlously corrupt.

al of the [New York] Sanata,

—Journal of the [New York] As
Alko "A Statement and Exposi
the Title of John Jacob Astor to

Purchised by him from the surliters of Eoger Morris and Eary,

New York, 1887."

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 rortune be traced to Adolphus Phillips, son of Frederick the partner, protector and chief spoil-sharer of Captain

by bribing Fletcher, the royal gover-IV.

Burgess, sea pirate, and whose estate, the Phillips manor, had been obtained

But while Astor appropriated to himself vast tracts of land in Wiscon sin, Missouri, Iowa and other parts of the West, and levied his toll for onethird 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 agen cles in becoming a paramount lando-One of these was the banking privilege-a privilege so ordained by aw that it was one of the most powerful and insidious suctions 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 culo gistic 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 panderer's instinct, give a wealthworshipping 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. -break it coincided with their interests, just as the invoking of the strict enforcement of those same laws other occasions likewise inured to their profit and power.

Corrupt Grants of City Land. Simultaneously while reaping large revenues from his fur trade among the Indianse 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 enor-

mously valuable grants of land and other other rights and privileges which added to the sum total of his growing

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 began to found powerful landed families, were 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 to Fletcher's granting vast estates for bribes in the seven-teenth century, or the bribery which corrupted the various New York legis latures 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 rea-sonably certain that corrupt means were used. The student of the times

cannot escape from this conclusion

particularly as it is borne out by many confirming circumstanes. New York City, at one time, owned 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 Romaine was City Controller. Romaine was so badly involved in a series of dals arising from the grants and corrupt sales of city land, that in 1896 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 raluable city land in the heart of the city without paying for it. Something had to be done to still public criticism, and Romeine 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 Romaine 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

was minted of the older Lord City

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 administra tions were corruptly conducted. The conservative newspaper comments alone of the period indicate this clearly, if nothing else does.

A Process of Spoliation.

Neither Astor nor Goelet were directly active members of the changing olitical 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 in spectors of elections. 12

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 was created property water grants 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 beause 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 Reade 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 agree-ment 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. 18 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 Manglu street between Stanton and Hous ten 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 boundinng the old Burr estate which had come into his possession. "In 1810 he received three more water grants in the vicinity of Hubert, Laight, Charl-Hammersly and Clarkson streets and on April 28, 1828, three at Tenth avenue, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. were some of the grants that he re-ceived. 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 offi

11 MSS. Minutes of the Common Council,

" MSS. Minutes of the Common Council

Butterick patte

¹³ MSS. Minutes of the Common Council, 17: 141-144. See also Annual Report of Comptroller for 1849, Appendix A. " lbfd. 18 : 411-414.,

(To be continued.)

Don't buy the "Delineator"

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 unknown to her husband and daughter, who did not discover her act till she fell back unconscious. The husband lost his position as a sales man and for weeks was without work. Death is a joke to a despairing woman whose hopes are blasted by the moustrial 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 m the street. At any rate Henry Kuhl. a Brooklyn proletarian, was criven 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 ne 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", ne said. "Then there'fl 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.

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 Vanderbitt has paid \$5,000,000 for her little count, and it is now secure in a Budapest bank.

Mrs. Fink has also gained some rominence. Not because or 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 sit ting in helpless despair. Two bedsteads, five chairs, a stove and a few packing cases constitute the entire funralture. There are only two dren shiver at night. Those who cannot find a corner in either of the becs 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 pitable trio. The eldest of them, a boy, is an imbecile.

The only food in the apartment was half a roll, which the imbeclie 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 that 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

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 Com-

Then the law was repealed by a cowardly plutocracy.

Two weeks ago the British Labor Party, by an overwhelming vote, and unprecedented enthusiasm, burned all its bridges and holsted 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. 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.

THE DRONES.

By Arthur Goodenough.

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; ample store Her broad and plenteous boson bears.

Yet many hunger as of yore. Or wet their crusts with tears.

Midns and Croesus shower their gold On wine and wantons, 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

do Such deeds that justice everywhere

A CAPITALIST "LOSS".

Is manifest and true.

The destruction of the Parker building by fire has led to an investigation of the conditions under which this socalled 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-sixteenth galvanzed 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. 26. Placing two windows in southerly wail at twelfth story without providing same with good and sufficient

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.

arches or lintels, as required by law.

The cost of the fire must include a its most important item the death of number of firemen which the viola tion of the building code made possi-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-

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 "publicity", or by any means short of

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 "Corporations and Modern Busi ness": "Perhaps the most useful achieve-

ment of the great corporation has been the saving of waste in its particular 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 do?-The Public. 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- i union.

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 Konlkow has "started the discussion" on the question of Asiatic immigration. I eel no conpunction in taking the "conservative trade union" stand as I, at least, cannot be branded as an "intelectual", 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 determin ism." And further along: "I do not deny that the American working class may temporarily suffer from an influx o 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 tacby 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 selfish purpose of protecting the individual worker who has come to a realization of the fact that he must make some concessions to other workingmen 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. Workingmen of the world, unite!" does not mean that we must all eat and sleep toegther.

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 charge ing 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 any thing 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 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 Ten years will hardly pass before China will have entered capitalist era."

siders distribution of benefits an un-

There is a good deal of talk just

ow about pauperizing the poor with

something for nothing. Isn't it queer

that no one ever suggests that some

thing 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

-Hand this paper around in your

In the first place Socialists do not legislate at all. The first act of cialist legislation will follow the last act of capitalist legislation. Until the working class has captured an e nation of great natural resources the will be no Socialist legislation. T first Socialist legislation must be destruction of the title of capital private property, and until that action shall have been consummated we can have nothing but capitalist legislation. Legislation now is simply the tion of rules by committees of the cap italist class for the administration of their property. And likewise Sociali-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 proba-bly 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 work-ingmen were out of work in Germany, France, or any other European cot and the capitalists of those county attempted to bring in a million or so of unemployed Asiatics, the Socialist would be forced to resist that attemp under penalty of immediate disrup and extinction as a working party.

Comrade Konikow says to Co Berger: "No, Comrade Berger, we withat the civilization of the wo should be inherited by 'the proleti not by 'ours' only, or let us throw the winds all our ideas or theories Comrade Konikow has got the ett of Christianity and Socialism mixe up. It is almost time to throw a of these ideals and theories winds, and deal with the cold h facts as they are. Ideals will not !

the baby new shoes nor theories put

bread on the table.

Comrade Konkow maintains that the capitalist class could get the Chinese if they wanted them. Oh, not They want them bad enough. But to say that the capitalist class can do as they want is to deny the law of six gle. Any time any class can get they want, there is no struggle. If t capitalist class could get what wanted we would all be good don't They would lock us in stables at o'clock and dress us in everalls, loo us on mush, and work us 16 hours day, seven days a week; the first that talked unionism would be the first one that talked Soci drawn and quartered; and they march us in squads to hear the preacher tell us to serve and obey quiet resignation, those whom it he pleased God to place over us and would be happy ever after talist class dominate society, but t

can only go so far. A few more Hindus, a few n Chinese and Japanese, a few more heads, and British Columbia have been turned into a shami would have cost the capitalist c nore than they could make ag twenty years. He figured it out dollars and cents, and the capital ideal of the freedom of any m work when and where he pleas his, the capitalist's terms) receive

Race hatred never existed race competition. If you don't wan race hatred against the Asiatics t manifest itself, keep them out. An if the capitalists take their capital is Asia, let the Asiatics run them out. And if the Oriental and Occidental capitalists have a row over it, let working class stand by and fight.

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

No, Comrade Konfkow, we will a give up Socialism. A beautiful far or ideal may be shattered, but for ately Socialism is founded upon a thing stronger than an idea or far The material interests of the wor class will force them to struggle economic freedom long after the q tion of Asiatic immigration shall been forgotten and buried in the dead

AMERICA.

important matter. The working class will press that phase of the question My country, 'tis of thee, Sweet had where rogues go free, Of thee I cant; Land which the bosses ride, Land of the heachman's pride, From every office silde Let seekers rant. until it becomes a vital one in politics thru a large Socialist vote. Pauperizing the Poor.

11.

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 war-sougs then resound. From West to East around. With Freedom's knell; Let Uncle Sam awake. Let all that paid partake, Let graffers' voices quake. The noise to swell.

O. Mammon, god of greed.
Author of all we need.
To three we sing:
May all our souts have light,
To see that might is right;
O seep them in the fight.
Great Gold, our king.

It is said that John Mitchell will the Democratic candidate for Gov-or of Illinois. He held a confer-in Chicago last week with demo-Hticians.

It was conceded by Democrats that he would make a candidate, as the bosses would him to round up the votes of the arty of injunctions, rifle diet and

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

ty-five strike-breakers who were ght there to do some "strike break in the machinists strike, which s inaugurated May 26, have gone on a strike. The strike-breakers new tired of piece work after a long ce and walked out, demanding living wage, a scale which the road refused to pay the men who occupied the jobs before them.

ort from London states that en British trades unions, with a hip of 300,000 are supporting exement to establish a one cent it page daily nespaper in the interts of labor. Its title will be the forning Herald". The parliamentary ee of the Trades Union Con ss will manage the yenture. The gested capital is \$500,000.

Wages on the Panama Canal.

e total number of laborers imted from Europe on the Isthmian unl in 1906 and 1907 was 9,914. With exception of a few who came from a, all these embarked from French Spanish ports. At the end of the the number of Europeans acty at work for the commission was Of the other 5,121 a portion has raed to the countries from which came, others had gone to Chili, a Boliva and Ecuador. The comn inborers receive 40 cents silver an or, without subsistence. The West lian common laborers receive 131/4 ts silver an hour, with subsistence The West Indians of the artisan class

The Appellate Division has affirmed be order of the Supreme Court denying the motion of E. Lawrence Fell, president of the United Typothete merica, to continue an injunction against the New York Printing Press Thien, No. 51, and the Job Press Feeders' Union, No. 1, to prevent a strike. Costs and disbursements go with the decision. All of the jus-

The Agrarian League of Cuba, is "hands" for the Cuban cane fields. It has adopted resolutions urging Gov. Magoon to expend the \$1,000,000 the Cuban Congress apurging Gov. Magoon to expend propriated to encourage immigration. members of the league believe that they procure many laborers from the United States. Thousands of recent immigrants from Spain have been

West Virginia unionists are fighting to secure the passage in the Legislatore of "a bill making the employer liable for the unlawful acts of guards, detectives, etc." The claim is made that the hired thugs are largely re-sponsible for the deplorable conditions that exist in and about the mines. Of course, the operators, all "Christian gentlemen", will oppose the bill.

The glaziers of Zurich, have boycotted an important firm of that town on account of its treatment of the orkingmen in its employment. The firm, which had doubtless heard of the Taff Vale case, brought the men's union before the courts, and presented a long bill of damages which they courts of Switzerland, however reactionary in some matters, in this respect were not inclined to play the masters on appeal the employers lost their game. Both at the District Court and and were condemned to pay the costs of the whole process.

After 20 years of effort the Association of National Stogie Makers of America, has succeeded in arranging for a joint conference with the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor, which resulted to the recognition of the stogie makers as a part of the A. P. of L. by that body and the Cigarmakers' Union.

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.

If the paper contains its usual list of boycotted business firms under the familiar caption. "We Do Not Patron-"Unfair List", Beck plans to

bia and the United States Supreme Courts. Organized labor will look for it with curiosity to see what suggestions he may have for meeting the crisis that now faces every labor un-

A bill in the New York State Assembly provides for the creation of a bureau of mercantile inspection in the labor department to have charge of the registry of children employed, washroom tollets, lunchrooms and the employment of women and children in basements in first class cities. This work is now performed by the health department of those cities. It is designed especially for the supervision of big stores and other mercantile establishments.

By a vote of 2,154 to 891, the employees of the railway workshops in New Zealand, have rejected a proposal to register under the Arbitration Act.

An explosion in a coal mine in Natal, South Africa, buried five Europeans and forty natives, last week. A rescue party of five Europeans and twentyfive natives, headed by a Government inspector, descended into the mine. when another explosion buried them.

Announcement is made of a course of Sunday evening workingmen's meetings, to be held in Boston, begin-ning Feb. 23, of the character carried on in Cooper Union, New York. The meetings will be held in Ford Hall. thru provisions made in the will of Daniel S. Ford, and by arrangements of a committee including members of the Baptist Social Union, of Boston, which is a trustee of the Ford estate.

A London Sweatshop.

Bernard Vaughan, a brother of the ate 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 sweat shops, gave a graphic illustration of manner in which the poor workers in the east end of London are compelled to five. In a small room, he said, which ought to be occupied by not more than two persons, there we twelve machines working all day and late in the evening. Then the ma-chines were removed and -traw mattresses laid on the floor, men being admitted to sleep. At 2.30 in the morning these men were turned into the streets and the room was relet to another set of sleepers, who were driven out at 6.30 a. m., on the return of the machine workers.

President Gompers of the A. T. of L. appeals for a defense fund that will reach about \$100,000 to fight decisions of the court inimical to labor. The appeal is expected to bring about \$50,000 within a month. The New York unions contributed about \$20,000 ast week. Referring to the latest decisions of the Supreme Court, Gompers says:

"The injunction is of the most sweeping character, and it is well as the suit'in connection therewith must of necessity be contested in the courts tho it reach the highest judicial tribunal of the country."

President-elect Lewis of the Mine Workers will go to the anthracite region of Pennsylvania, in a short time to make a vigorous campaign to increase the membership of the union, which has only 23,000 members out of 180,000 mine workers.

On the plea of the Northern cotton mill men the United States Department of Commerce and Labor is inves tigating the child labor situation in Georgia and other Southern states. Cotton manufacturers of the North ufacturer is able to sell his product cheaper than his Northern competitor because he uses cheap child labor. The investigators find that the state child laws are flagrantly violated. Only when southern child labor effects the pockets of northern capitalists do the latter sweat blood for the child slaves.

A general strike of 8,000 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 em-

The annual report of the Macay Company, the holding company of the Postal Telegraph system, states that the employers have been organized into a new "union" by the company. It takes in all who are opposed to unions and the report states it "renders impossible another strike and strengthens the hand of loyalty between the Postal Telegraph Co. and its employees." Even Ellot of Harvard and strike-breaker Farley would find shelter in such a "union".

Socialist Theater Magazine.

Julius Hopp states that the announce ment of his plan for publishing the "Social-ist Theater Magazine" is well received in all quarters. The first number will be is sued as soon as sufficient funds have been supplied. For this purpose every person interested is requested to pay in advance for at least one copy of the first number, The first number proceed against Gompers and the contain Clars Ruge's play, "On the Road", other leading men of the federation for the Sherman Anti-Trust law, "Gompers has promised to make some Hopp, and the second Comrade Hopp's play, "The Dolls". There will be numerous articles the shopp, lail W. Twenty-third street, New York.

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 Keir Hardle, whose term had expired. Hardie had previously announced that he would not again be a candidate for chairman. Henderson is an officer of the molders' union and has held office in various municipal bodies as a representative of labor. Altho he declares himself an adherent of Socialist principles, Henderson is not a member of any Socialist organization. He is aggressive and able in debate and is considered particularly well qualified for his new position. He has the additional distinction of being the first Labor Party member of Parliament to be elected in a three cornered contest. George N. Barnes, M. P., General Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, is the new vice-chairman. Barnes is a Socialist of long standing and has been a conspicuous champion of Socialism in the trade union for twenty years. He is one of the ablest trade union officials in Great Britain. J. Ramsay McDonald was re-elected as secretary, a position which he has held since the organization of the party. McDonald is the chairman of the Independent Labor Party.

The failure of the Socialist movement to take root in London, despite the tremendous agitation carried on there for years, has puzzled and baffled the Socialists of all parties For some time, however, organization has been making steady progress in the capital and there are signs that a change is at hand. The acute unemployed situation and the agitation over the free feeding of school children, the fallure of the "Progressives" in the London County Council to accomplish anything definite for the workers and the growing influence of the Labor Party-these are all having effect in arousing the London proletariat. The Independent Labor Party is following up its work of agitation by inaugurating a series of Sunday evening concerts and lectures, in South London. Good music is provided, moving pictures are shown and the ablest speakers of the party-one each eveningfollow. Much is expected from this new departure.

In reply to the claims of the capitalist press, that the Socialists, who base their teachings upon the theories of Karl Marx have no influence in public affairs, London "Justice" points to the fact that the Social Democratic Federation was the first organization to propose and agitate for many measires of relief for the working class that are now generally accepted and considered worthy of being enacted into legislation.

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. The Bohemian and German Social Democratic Parties, which at the elections to the Parliament of the Empire made by universal suffrage, obtained more than the third part of all the expressed suffrages, have under taken the struggle by a collective proclamation, in which the necessity of an electoral reform of the Diet is demonstrated. On Sunday, Jan. 12, meeting of the Bohemian Social Democrats was held, which decided to present candidates in every electoral district. The list of candidates was immediately compiled. It is remarkable that this list even contains a man, the Citizeness Scheiner. It is the first time in Austria that a woman will be a candidate to the legislative functions. The Bohemian Social right of woman, which is a point in its program. The electoral right being dependent upon the payment of a direct tax of eight Austrian crowns at least, the result of the electoral struggle will naturally be of little importance. The matter is only to give to protest against the electoral system of ler".

Social Democratic Party of both nations of Bohemia, is to obtain, in a short time of the new elected Diet, an electoral reform. Finland.

"curies" which brought the country

almost to a financial bankruptcy. The

As foreshadowed in this department, the dispatches anounce that Nicholas N. Gerhard, has been forced to resign as Governor-General of Finland, and has been succeeded by General von Boechman, who has been appointed Governor-General thru Russian Premier Stolypin. The retiring Governor-General Gerhard, was popular with the Finnish people, because he had attempted to live up to the constitutional guarantees won by the general strike of 1905, and it is for this reason that he became unpopular with the bureaucracy. The new Governor-General is a particularly obnoxious character, whose record made him a favorite with the worst elements in the bureaucratic regime. This latest change has been expected and it betokens dark days for Finland, for the autocracy seems determined to violate all its past pledges to the people and to reinstitute the old repressive rule that obtained before the concessions forced from the government three years ago.

Denmark.

The Danish women are conducting a vigorous agitation to secure them-selves 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. The government has already consented to grant the suffrage to both men and women, aged 25 years, by payment of a direct lacome-tax on a certain speciare dissatisfied with this as they think the retention of a "pecuniary test" will set back their whole woman suffrage agitation.

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.

The nobility, in congress assembled in Moscow, last week, adopted by an overwhelming majority a loyalist address to the Emperor, dwelling upon the dangers of the present system of Government and concluding with a virtual appeal for the restoration of autocracy. Those who inspired the address hope to arouse other nobilities thruout the empire to a similar remonstrance against the manner in which the Government is now conducted.

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 Central Labor Party, had a membership of 26,227. On Jan. 1, 1908, there were 32,000 members, an increase of 6,000, in a year when the anti-Socialist organizations were most active.

Canada.

Mr. Ed. Etephenson 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. The debate will appear in "The Voice" from week to week.

The recent city election in Toronto. resulted in a vote of 3,691 for Comrade Simpson, Socialist candidate for Mayor, as against the unusually large Democratic Party wishes so to accentuate its proclamation of the electoral in 1907. The campaign just closed resulted in a more satisfactory vote from a class-conscious standpoint than in previous years. One regrettable feature, however, is the fact that the two Finnish comrades on the ticket were "cut" by hundreds of sym-pathizers who evidently are too capievery elector, by voting for a Social talist-minded and jingoistic to over-Democratic candidate, opportunity to come the prejudice against a "foreign-

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. The house is situated in the center of Prague and has two gardens and three courts. It will provide space for the largest organizations. Altho it is claimed the workers of Europe are pauperized, still they make practical demonstrations that we might emulate with profit to ourselves. The Socialists and unionists of Christiania, Norway, last month dedicated their mammoth Labor Temple. It is located in the center of the city, in the new Market Place, and was originally the property of a violent labor-hater and anti-Socialist. The building contains a large auditorium that will sent 1,400 persons, a number of small halls and printing office, the home of the "Social Democrat", a well known Socialist paper. The total value of the property is \$100,000.

-If Germany's Emperor Will is Will be done", for the sooner he is done the better.-Brisbane Worker.

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 con-tented. They may be doing some thinking, however, and too much thinking is dangerous. It might do well to send to the countless army of unemployed free copies of the New York"Times", "Tribune", "Sun" and other papers controlled by trusted millionaires, who assure us that Socialism is folly because the goose hangs high.

By the way, if a man with a family cannot get work because the capital ist sees .no profit in employing him, what shall he do-he with the starying family? But this sort of talk "creates class

feeling." Besides, dinner may be ready.-Life.

-The characteristics that ruin a man in one class make him eminent in another. The faults of the burglar God's Will, as he imagines, then we are the qualities of the financier, the can say with unusual fervour, "God's manners and habits of a duke would cost a city clerk his situation. Ber-

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA. LO-CAL UNION No. 476, meets every Tues-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street, Financial Secretary, Joe Maelter, 542 E. 150th street, City: Record-ing Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1962 Au-thony avenue, Bronx.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNITON meets second and journ Mondays in Links' Assembly R-oms, 231-233
Rast Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. in., at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, E. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat. 320 Broadway, Telephone 3517 or 3818 Worth.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CHTY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York. Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark. Edisabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets second Thurs-day in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 248 E. 84th st., New York City. BROOKLYN, 22d A. D., Br. 1 (American), meets the second and fourth Friday at 575 Glemmore avenue; Br. 3 (German), meets the second Monday of the month at 575 Glenmore avenue.

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fter die Ver. Staaten von America. WORKMEN's the United States of America ECCLES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYS!S

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PARTY NEWS

National.

The following comrades have been elect-members of the National Executive Com-

Victor L. Berger, 5,002; A. M. Simons, 080; John M. Work, 2,852; Morris Hilliquit, 5,824; A. H. Floaten, 8,719; Carl D. Thompou, 2,578; J. G. Phelps Stokes, 2,526.
The vite for National Secretary was as obligated.

A supplement to the February Issue of the Official Monthly Bulletin will contain a complete fabiliation of the vote as reported by state secretaries, returns from unorgan-lized states and members-at-large. National Committee Motion No. 5, disap-proving of the action of the National Ex-centive Committee taken in the Desember

Committee taken in the December sion, regarding emigration and immigra-i, was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 30; no, 14; not voting, 20,

The National Committee is now voting on Motion No. 18 as follows:

In order that the American Socialist movement may fittingly commemorate the life, ishor and death of Karl Marx. I move that, March 14, 1908, be designated as a memorial day to our departed comrade; and, that all locals of the Socialist Party be urged to hold memorial meetings upon that date, commemorating the growth of Marxian Socialism and development of the Socialist Party be urged to hold memorial meetings upon that date, commemorating the growth of Marxian Socialism and development of the Socialist movement since the death of the greatest economist known to the modern world.

Committee members Kearns of New Jersey and Lee of New York, to have comment published upon motions, the former in op-position to Motion No. 9, the latter explaincomment submitted by the mover of on No. 10. Both are withheld, and will e published as comment, upon their votes a the awail manner, with the report of cilon taken upon the motions. Comrade Hiliquit writes the National Of-

fice as follows:

fice as follows:

I notice from your last Weekly Bulletin that Courade King, in commenting on his motion for the election of a special committee of seven to confer with the similar committee from the S. L. P., assumes that I have personal grievances against the Socialist Labor Party, and that I am opposed to a union of the two parties. Personally I do not eare in the least whether the committee to be elected by our party be the National committee or an independent committee. But in order that my position on this important suestion may not be misunderstood. I wish to state that I am fully in favor of the contemplated unification of the two parties, provided that no conditions involving a charge in our party principes or tactics attach to the proposed union, and that the comrades of the S. L. P. are willing to consolidate with us upon the general basis of principles and tactics established by the International Socialist movement, leaving the contracte issues and details to be formulated by a joint national convention, in which the comrades of the S. L. P. hall be entitled to the same proportionate representation as the members of our party.

State Secretary Krueger of Washington

So far as we have a record in the state office regarding increase of membership during January, fills increase is 201 new members. The new members admitted by the record of the state of t

By recent referendums, Robt. V. Hunter of Precipit was elected a member of the National Committee for Maine and A. M. Stirfon of Hawcock a member of the Na-tional Committee for Michigan.

National Committeeman Culp of Mary-and makes the following motion, which

That the action of the National Execu-tion of the National Execu-tion of the Stuttgart Congress be endorsed far as that resolution applies to labors s coming from oriental countries, or other s backward in economic development, here the wirkers of such countries have own thomselves, as a body, to be unap-own thomselves, as a body, to be unap-osciable with the philosophy of Social-m.

following additional comment has by National Committeemen Schwartz of Pennsylvania:

Pennsylvania:

For nearly two years certain locals of the Socialist Party have passed resolutions calling for "unity with the S. L. P." and not one of these resolutions received sufficient endorsements to have this question submitted to a referendum vote. To my mind it appears from these facts that the read, and file, i. e., the great majority, are either indifferent to this question, or don't want unity with the S. L. P. It is also a wall known fact that wherever "Unity-conferences" have been held with the latter organization it insisted upon a "party nursed press", endorsing the l. W. W. and the "abolition of state autonomy" and these is not much assurance that these matters would not be brought into a National Unity Conference. We are on the corre of a national campaign, and if this motion is adopted, it will mean that our time will be taken up discussing "unity" with an organization that is about dead, intered of doing the work that this camme will be taken up discussing "unity" ith an organization that is about dead, treed of doing the work that this camaign will require. I submit that if there anything to unity with that a, proposal coils come from the rank and file of the L. P. If there is any left, and I insist sat the rank and file of our party should grify its willingness to "confer", which, defing from the lack of endorsements unity resolutions" received, it has not sown. I for one will not shoulder the resonabilities of the possibility of throwing is nerty in strife and which may end in a mit". I hope therefore that this motion defented, and let the rank and file excess its will upon this question.

National Committeeman King of Michineres to elect a special committee in-ad of authorizing the new N. E. C. to and comments as follows:

and comments as follows:

Omrades Hanford, Hillquit, and Berger have personal grievances against the L. F. and be Leon in particular. If N. E. C. is sent, the S. L. P., because arity training, will distrust those commands and the result will be in doubt. As courseds Rerger, be has expressed the ion that unity is not desirable, and in opinion should not serve on the concret. While I shall vote yes on Commer. While I shall vote yes on Commer. While I shall vote yes on Commercial and that we actually devired unity a motion to send Retger. Hillquit, and took fall good commences to promote is the height of folly; but if a scrap ontemplated, and we desire men to the selection is good. For my particular to see unity without sacrifice of trinciples of the S. P. upon some sensities and wish off party to go into this steries in good faith and make one event that will help in the accomment of our historic mission.

ics." He comments as follow olutaly opposed to so-call ventions. Tusion conference of any kind. Past experien me that such conferences bring about unity, but usua

Our party is infinitely better off by having different shades of Socialist opinion represented in the xarious party papers. We are willing to secept the members of the S. L. P. In spite of their past record and the dubious outlook for their behavior in the future. We are willing to accept them, houging that most of them are capable and willing to learn by reading something besides a few impossibilist leaflets and to learn also by practical experience. And houging further that our party will grow so much that it will be able to give them the opportunity of reading good literature and getting practical experience.

National Secretary Barness financial report for January shows receipts of \$2,187.08 and expenditures of \$2,034.67. leaving a balance of \$71.83. Dues from organized states \$45.70. The chief items of expense were wages, \$521; printing, \$165.17; speakers, \$594.06; A. Lee, International delegate expenses, \$175.75; rent, \$100.

Dues were received from organized

states as follows:

Alabama, \$7.50; Arkansas, \$45; Callfornia, \$50; Colorado, \$57; Connecticut, \$11.50; Fiorida, \$10; Idaho, \$19.15; Illinois, \$115.50; Indiana, \$30.35; Iowa, \$55; Kansas, \$40; Kentucky, \$15; Louisiana, \$7.50; Maine, \$10; Maryland, \$15; Massachusetts, \$119.25; Michigan, \$48.30; Minnesota, \$102.50; Missouri, \$71; Montana, *44.25; New Hampshire, \$11.50; New Jersey, \$50; New York, \$150; North Dakota, \$3.15; Ohio, \$103; Okiahoma, \$160; Oregon, \$44; Pennsylvania, \$109.00; Rhode Island; \$10; South Dakota, \$21.85; Texas, \$21.50; Utah. \$12; Washington, \$67.10; West Virginia, \$7; Wisconsin, \$94.30; Wyoming, \$41.90; Unorganized states; Nebraska, \$26.80; New Mexico, \$9.70; North Caroline, \$2; Virginia, \$5; members-at-large, \$2.20.

NATIONAL LECTURERS AND ORGAN

James H. Brower: Oklahoma, under di ection of State Committee.

John C. Chase: Feb. 21-23, Girard, Kans. Feb. 24-25: Joplin, Mo.; Feb. 26, Kansas City; Feb. 27, Chillicothe; Feb. 28, Burling ton Junction; Feb. 29, Atlantic, Ia. Staufly J. Clark: Louisiana, under directions of the control of the

tion of State Committee. Gec. H. Goebel: Massachusetts, under direction of State Committee. Lena Morrow Lewis: Feb. 21, Great

Bend, Kans.; Feb. 22, Pierceville; Feb. 24, Pueblo, Colo.; Feb. 28-29, Albuquerque, N. M.

John M. Work, Utah, under direction of State Committee,

New Jersey. The State Committee met Feb. 9. Wm. Walker and L. Brettschneider of Union, V. L. Groat of Mercer and Hugh Rellly of Essex were seated. Delegates without credentials were seated, but trusted to qualify dentials were seated, but trusted to quality at next meeting. Bills aggregating \$42.93 ordered paid. Essex, Mercer, Morris, Parsaic and Union reported 518 members in good standing, 232 in arrears, admission of 41 new members and 47 meetings for the month. One member-at-large accepted and another applicant referred to Bergen County: Financial Secretary reported ro-celpts for dues, \$16.60; other sources, \$16.80; total, \$123.40. Stamps on hand, 1.796; purchased, 1,000; sold, 1,066; hal-ance, 1,640. Treasurer showed the following balances after deduction of expendi-tures of \$125.65; in treasury, \$160.66; cam-paign fund, \$155.52; defense fund, \$5. Essex resolution condemnatory of the National Executive's action on the Stuttgart resolution referred to the national delegates. The state not being prepared to put an organizer in the field, the arrange ment with the National Office for Comrade Stilliants and the State of the St Killingbeck was not endorsed. The Finan-cial Secretary will deliver assessment stamps to the counties, the distribution to be based on the average purchase of dues stamps for the past four months. The countles are required to pay for stamps in accordance with membership and to make full accounting to State Committee in April. State Treasurer was ordered to turn over to Essex County the monles received by him for Thompson circulars. W. L. Oswald was elected state purchasing agent, to order all supplies, to check and certify vouchers and prevent second payment of bills. National Committeemen directed to memoriam of Karl Mark. On motions which advocate unity with the S. L. P., National Committeemen were ordered to vote no, but to favor individual application for membership in conformity with party rules. The Recording Secretary will advise the National Office of New Jersey's action and recover the mullication of same in the party bulletin. Comrades
Hubschmitt, Cuil, and DeMott were elected a committee to canvase the state referendum motion that correspondence file
be purchased at a cost of \$29; defeated, National Secretary's plan for national sub-scription blanks declined. Motion to have committee of five draft instructions to national convention delegates and submit same to referendum; defeated. Secretary will issue call to all locals to hold general meetings to instruct national delegates and to submit instructions thru their state delegates at the March meeting. Canvass-ing Committee, reported a few errors in the secretary's tabulation of vote, but as there was no material difference the report was accepted. The committee was contin-ned and directed to demand from all branches and locals the individual ballots used in the election as required by the

Branch organizers of Hudson County met in Jersey City, Saturday, Feb. 15. These meetings will be held at least once every two months. Delegates were present from twelve out of the twenty branches in the county. The meeting ordered a systematic distribution of the leafiet, "A Tip to the Jobies Man' thruout the county. This is to be followed by other literature. Decided that special effort should be made to secure subscribers for the "Daily Call", it bein gailmitted by all present that there is urgent need for a daily Socialits paper in the English language.

Branch 8 of the Social Democratic Wo-mens' Society in conjunction with Local

mens' Society, in conjunction with Local Hudson County of the Socialist Party, will hold a public mass meeting at Liberty Hall, West Hoboken, on Thursday evening, Feb. 27, to urge the cause of woman's suffrage. The speakers will be Mrs. Meta Stern (Hebe), Anna Maley. Lodwig Lore,

and Charles Ufert.

The Hudson County Committee will meet at headquarters, Mar. 1, at 10 a. m.

January showed the largest sale of due stamps for any month since the present secretary assumed office. Bandwich Club has revived and expects

o form other clubs along Cape Cod. Geo. H. Goebel's dates for his opening week are: Feb. 28, afternoon, Somerville evening, Boston: Feb. 24, Whitman: Feb. 28, Dorchester: Feb. 28, Brockton: Feb. 27, South Braintree: Feb. 28, Ablagton or

Rockland.

Owing to a change by Comrade Goebel in the number of days he would tour Maine. New Hampshire and Vermont the secretary was compelled to rearrange the latter part of his trip in this state and clubs have been notified accordingly. As these may be some open dates the latter met of March clubs should apply soon.

The instead convention assessment

LOCAL NEW YORK VOTE FOR STATE COMMITTEE.

The Tabulated Vote by Districts on the Election of the Four Members of the State Committee from New York County Is as Follows:

	Edw. F. Cassidy	E. J. Dutton	Sol Fleidman	W. J. Shent	M. Bliligatt	A. Kangas	T. J. Lewis	Wm. Mailly	F. Paulitsch	H. Schlucter	H. L. Slobodin	U. Solomon
1st and 25th, Rr 1 1st and 25th, German 2st A.D. 3st and 10th 3st and 10th 3st and 10th 3st and 7th 5st A. D., Br. 1 5st A. D., Br. 1 1st A. D. 2st A.D. 3st A.S. 3st A.D. 3st A.B. 3st A.D. 3st A.D. 3st A.D. 3st A.B. 3st A.D. 3st A.D. 3st A.B. 3st A	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 6 6 5 6 6 7 7 5 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	1 0 1 1 1 8 0 0 10 7 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 11 10 11 10 11 10 11 11 4 4 15 7 7 12 0 0 8 0 0 12 17 18 17 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	1 0 45 1 25 20	10 54 77 28 11 74 112 8 7 8 2 0 0 13 0 0 12 0 0 12 0 0 17 6 12 9 12 9 12 9 12 9 12 9 12 9 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	12 12 13 15 10 10 10 11 14 16 18 22 12 12 15 28 10 14 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	20 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 0 1 17 0 0 16 16 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	0 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	11 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 1	12 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 3 4 4 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 3 4 4 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1

The vote of the 25th and 27th A. D., 19 each for Hillquit, Mailly and Schlueter, 18 for Ghent and 1 Cassidy reached the Organizer on Monday evening and was therefore not counted. The 6th Russian Branch, 3d Italian Branch and the newly formed 9th and 11th German Branch did not vote. The Executive Committee declared the following comrades, who have highest number of votes, as elected members of the State Committee to represent Local New York: M. Hillquit, 534; H. L. Slobodin, 486; U. Solomon, 431; and Fred. Paulitsch, 420.

The secretary's report for January has been sent out. It shows all bills contracted during that period have been paid and surplus of \$37.50 on hand. James F. Carey was re-elected State

Secretary by referendum vote for 1908. The Lawrence American Club opened its new hall Sunday with a large crowd in

Lynn holds weekly lectures and discus-sion every Sunday at Unity Hall, 28 Market street, S p. m.

A mass meeting to consider the needs of the unemployed in Boston is to be held Sunday evening, Feb. 23, at Parker Memorial, Berkeley and Appleton streets, 8 p. m. The speakers will be Charles Edward Rus sell of New York, Prof. Charles Zueblin of Chicago and Franklin H. Wenthworth of

Pennsylvania.

Secretaries are reminded that the last day for return of vote on referendum for delegates to national convention and place for holding state convention will be Feb.

Money for special delegate stamps cover railway fares to national convention should be sent to State Secretary, who will forward stamps in return. The assessment

In response to numerous inquiries as to dates for Comrade Haywood, the State Secretary states that dates have not been

given yet. Notices sent later.
State Organizer Thomas F. Kennedy is busy in Westmoreland County. He will probably move up to the western end of the state in March. Organizations in Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer, Crawford, Venango, and Eric counties should make arrangements to use him for a week or two in each locality. Write the secretary and state how much of the expense you can

National Organizer Wilkins is having good meetings thruout his tour and organizations report good effects from his work. He will spend the mouth of March in Lu-

A very encouraging state of activity is manifested throut the state. Comrades everywhere should be inspired to do their best in view of the favorable conditions for our propagands. It is to be hoped that this activity will not cease, when the local elections are over, but take on increased force for the national campaign. It is easy to secure subscribers for Socialist papers now, and the comrades everywhere should he especially busy along that line, for that and the Chicago "Daily Socialist".

PHILADELPHIA.

The campaign closed Saturday night with well attended rally in the Labor Lyceum. M. W. Wikins and Sol Fieldman spoke The crowd completely filled hall and gal lery. Literature sale amounted to \$36 and

Arrangements are completed for the meeting on March 15 to commem Marx' death and celebrate the anniversary of the Paris Commune. A fine musical and oratorical program is promised. Morris Hillquit will be the speaker.

worth of books for selling the most tickets for the rally. He disposed of 77. Geo. R. Kirkpatrick has been engaged for March 5. 6 and 7, and the Campaign

Committee is trying to secure him for eight days more. M. W. Wilkins' eight days' work was very satisfactory, both in point of attendance and literature sales. The Campaign Committee has asked the State Secretary to request the National Office to route Comrade Wilkins thru Pennsylvania for two months during the coming sum-

The Campaign Committee will issue an open letter in reply to Mayor Reyburn's recent attack on Socialism. In which he will be challenged to debate the subject.

Financial secretaries are requested to come to headquarters and get Commune tickets; these must be gotten out to the

Donations to Campaign Fund: . Previous ly acknowledged, \$80; Mr. Reineck, \$1; Metal Pollshers' and Buffers' Union, No. 90, \$2; James Hutton, \$8; 15th and 20th Wards Branch, \$2; total donations, \$88.

The ward organize)'s will meet at headquarters Saturday, Feb. 22, at 8 p. m. Copies of the leaflet, "Why You Should Join the Socialist Party", and the leaflet, "How to Do Precinct Work" will be ready for

Comrades are urged to settle for the rally tickets as soon as possible

Connecticut.

State Committee met at New Haven, Sunday, Feb. 9. R. Feldman of Branch 37 of Hartford and George A. Sweetland of Hartford were seated as delegates. The following were present: Berger of Bridge-port, Dehnel of Meriden, Feldman of Hartford, Sweetland of Hartford, Bock of Waterbury, Applegate and DeSheen of New Haven and Beardsley of Shelton. State Secretary reported: Total receipts to date. \$16.55; paid to State Treasurer, \$16.55. State Treasurer reported: Balance on hand last necting, \$2.55; received from State Secretary, \$16.55; total receipts, \$19.10; ex-penditures, \$14.55; balance, \$4.55. Reports referred to auditors. Engagement of Geo. R. Kirkpatrick was left in the hands of the State Secretary, Voted that Local Hartford take notice of the fact of Secre-

tary Taft's coming to Hartford, and to print throwaway question cards to offset the influence of his visit. A committee of three was elected to draft a state platform to be presented to the state convention.

Also that each local be notified to present a platform to said committee. Nomination of Ernest Berger of Bridgeport as a mer ber of Platform Committee stands. Fu ther nominations laid over until the next meeting. Voted that the State Secretary send names of local secretaries to the Chi-cago "Daily Socialist", with the under-standing that they are not to be used for standing that they are not to be used for publication. Geo. H. Goebel has finished a state tour, which has been one of the most successful ever made in this state. He formed a local in Derby which has been one of the hardest places in the state to gain a footbold. He re-enters the state the state. Next meeting will be held in Hartford on Sunday, Feb. 23, at 3 p. m., at the rooms of Local Hartford, 29 Law-

Wisconsin.

rence street.

The vote of Wisconsin for National Committeemen and State Executive Board resulted in electing the following com-rades: National Committeemen, Victor L. Berger, Carl D. Thompson, and Frederic Heath. For State Executive Board, resident members, E. T. Melms, Emil Seidel, Fred. Riockhausen, Jacob Rummel, W. R. Gaylord: non-resident members, William Kaufmann, W. A. Jacobs, and H. J. Am-

New York City.

The 20th A. D. has elected E. Meyer and A. Bloom delegates to the Unemployed Con ference. Julia Weinberg was elected a dele-gate to The Worker Conference in place of E. Meyer, resigned. The next meeting will be held on Feb. 20 at 240 E. Eightfeth

The 26th A. D. has moved into new clubrooms at 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, where lectures are being held every Friday evening. Comrades and friends are

equested to come.

The 4th A. D. will arrange a mass meeting to protest against recent Supreme Court decisions. Will also ask the City Executive for funds to publish a Jewish leaflet on the crisis. Non-attending mem-

bers will be visited by a committee. The Executive Committee met Feb. 16 with the following members present: Leestabl. Staring, Berlin, Edwards, Spindler.
Oppenheimer, Banhael, Ortland, Solomon,
Martin, Kopf, and Ractsch. Charles S
Wells from the West Side, was seated.
Fourteen applications were referred to the
General Committee. The representatives
reat of the delegate from the 2d Agitation of the 1st and 25th A. D., Br. 1, and the 25th and 27th A. D. being present the dis-puted territory of the 25th A. D. was taken puted territory of the 25th A. D. was taken up. Decided that action be deferred until Feb. 25 so that the members of the 1st and 25th A. D., Br. 1, and the 25th and 27th A. D. may be consulted regarding a compromise, giving the entire territory of the 25th A. D. to both organizations. Company of the 25th A. D. to both organizations. rade Mrs. Ortland of the Social Democrati Women's Society suggested joint repre-sentation at the hearing in Albany on the "Women's Suffrage Bill". Decided that M. Hillquit and Mrs. Meta Stern be sent. The Wards Branch, \$2; total donations, \$88. Collected on subscription lists: Acknowledged, \$38,11; List \$57, \$9; List 296, 90c.; List 280, \$1.12; List 297, \$1.89; List 301, \$1.89; List 300, \$7c.; List 320, \$7c.; List 301, \$4.50; List 303, 90c.; List 520, \$2.48; List 300, \$2.02; List 531, \$3.02; List 550, \$2.48; List 300, \$2.02; List 531, \$3.02; List 550, \$2.48; List 300, \$2.02; List 531, \$3.02; List 550, \$1.8

ful unemployed mass meeting in West End Theater, that arrangements are made for a public debate in the same hall between omrade Fieldman and Prof. Perrin; delegate was instructed to recommend uniform banners at all district meetings Organ izer was instructed to so notify the subdivisions. The Organizer reported quite a number of credentials received for the Unemployed Conference, and that prospects for the Conference are good; had called a meeting of the subcommittee to outline a plan of agitation for the Conference and submitted a report which was adopted and referred to the Unemployed Conference: the extra leaflets ordered by the Executive Committee were partly distributed; that arrangements may be made with the proprietor of Sulzer's Westchester Park for a change in the date of the picule to June 14, and will report more definite next meet ing. Decided that admission fee at the Commune Festival in the Labor Temple on Commune Festival in the Labor Temple on Sunday, March 15, be 25 cents, inclusive of hat check. The matter of arranging a meeting to protest against recent deci-sions by the Supreme Court against organized labor was taken up and the matter was left in the Organizer's hands. rades Oppenheimer, Edwards, and 'Oceal were elected a committee to make changes in the resolutions of the General Committee on the Supreme Court anti-labor decision so as to include the decision affecting the private property of the members of the

A joint meeting of party members within the boundaries of the Yorkville Agitation Committee will be held Sunday evening, Feb. 23, in the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the question of unity which seems to be now a living issue in the party, and at the same time to outline a plan of vigorous agitation for the coming campaign. Postal invitations will be sent to party members in the following dis 16th, 18th, 2)th, 22d, 24th, and 29th tricts: 16th, 18th, 20th, 22d, 24th, and 20th A. D. Comrades who fail to receive no tice are urged to attend anyway as the subjects to be discussed must interest every party member.

Ballots for the referendum vote on the tional Committee were sent to the various Assembly Districts. There are 15 candidates in the field and the vote will close on March 15. Pinal returns must be made to the Organizer not later than March 19. Subdivisions that fall to receive the ballots are requessed to communicate at once with

the Organizer.
Tickets for the Commune Celebration have been sent to the various subdivisions. The celebration will take place in the La-bor Temple on Sunday afternoon and evening, March 15. The program this year will contain many interesting and attractive features, and those attending same will be sure of an enjoyable time. The admission fee is 25 cents and the comrades will now have a chance to add a substantial amount to the empty treasury of the local by hustling the sale of tickets.

Ehe Executive Committee met Monday,

Members present were: Wells,

Stahl Ortland, Staring, Kopf, Martin, Ra-phael, Solomon, Spindler, Edwards, Miss Gill, Berlin, and Fromer. Comrades Lee and Raetch were absent with excuse. Sixteen applications were referred to the General Committee, First Agitation Commit-tee reported police interference with indoor meeting arranged by the East Side Crists Conference, hall proprietors being induced to refuse halls. Decided that steps be taken to protect the rights of the First Agitation Committee to hold indoor meet ings. West Side reported well attended lectures, 5,00) leaflets by Wanhope distributed; literature sent to about 1,400 enrolled Independence League voters; hold a Commune Festival on March S. Yorkville reported arrangements for Ger man lectures in the Labor Temple to end of April; also that a general party meeting will be held in the Labor Temple on Sunday evening, Feb. 23, where a play of agitation for the campaign and "unity" with the S. L. P. will be discussed. Har iem reported printing of special canvassis eards for enrolled voters; have arranged debate between Prof. 8. Perrin in the Wes End Theater, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, and asked Haywood to speak there the same after noon. Bronx reported 25,000 lenflets dis-tributed; have a balance of \$165, arrange ments made for a meeting for Wm. D. Haywood for Sunday afternoon, Feb. 23, it Ebling's Castno, One Hundred and Fifty sixth street and St. Ann's avenue. Organ fer reported that the first meeting of th Unemployed Conference was well attende and that prospects are good. Had com-municated with the commess selected to appear at 'Woman Suffrage Rull' hearing in Alhany and that both would ge to A-bany. Cooper Union is engaged for Thurs-

Continued on me te 6.

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have no scruples in tearing the sing women from the sides of their tren of tender age, and dragging to their mills and factories me noble souls who so dread the minsting effects of woman's cont with man in politics, herd the together with their male employees the same crowded and unsanitary

women, our partners in work d misery as well as our partners in bave a vital and immediate interltics. They demand the right protect themselves by law against erment of their lot in their ns well as in their political zation; the right to participate movement for the liberation and on of the working class of ch they have become so large and we a part—they demand suffrage only as women, but also as prole-us. And that is precisely the reawhy both the Republican and ratic parties, especially in the of larger industrial develop-Instinctively everse to w ffrage. They refuse to give the ote to the women for feer that the workingmen might make better and more class-conscious use of it than their husbands heretofore have.

Have No Illusions. nen, in placing before you the vs of the Socialist Party on the stion of woman suffrage, we mere-perform a public duty. We cherish Busions as to fate of the proposed soure itself. As long as our legis-ure will remain composed of Reblicans and Democrats, woman sufn suffrage. like all other cures of true social progress, finds to-day its only sincere sponsors in poliin the Socialist Party, and not until that party will gain power in the politics of our state, will the just ms of the women be heeded. But unately both the Socialist moveat and the movement for the political enfranchisement of woman are progressing with gigantic strides all 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

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. Broad-

way, 8 p. m.-Mahomed Barakatula. 'The Life in India and the Revolutionary Move ment Against England":
4TH A. D. 237 Rivington street, S.p. m.
—Adolph Benevy. "New Socialistic Phases in Education and Philosophy".

MANHATTAN LIBERAL CLUB. Mo. Hall, 64 Madison avenue, 8 p. m.—Dr. Eimer Lee, "Hygiene and Race Suprem

SUNDAY, FEB. 23.

6TH A. D., 293 E. Third street, 8 p. m S. Berlin, "The Morality of the

VEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 585 Eighth avenue, 8:30 p. m.—Frances M. Gill. RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth

street, il a. m.—William Mailly. "The So-cialist Party: Its Methods of Organization nd Propaganda", EBLING'S CASINO (Bronx), One Hun-

dred and Fifty-sixth street and St. Ann's arenue, 2.36 p. in.—Mass meeting. William D. Hawwood and Jos. Wanhope speakers.

McKinley Hall. (Bronx), One Hundred and fixty-ninth street and Boston Road, 10-45 a.m.—Lucien Sanial, "The Present Panic: Its Charatter, Origin and nevitable Outcome".
HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W.

Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, S.-Mr. E. M. Frye. The Common Inp. m.—Mr. E. M. Frye. terests of All Reformers".

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIRM avenue and Tenth street, 8 p. m .- Alex-ander Irvine. 'Hall's Mundus Alter et

WEST END THEATER, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, west of Eighth avenue, 2 p. m .- Debate: Sol Fieldman and Prof. Raymond S. Perrin

LIBERTY CONGREGATION, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street, 11 a. m. John Russell Coryell. "The Yoke",

Brooklyn. SUNDAY, FEB. 23.

PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates svenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—Dr. Sventi G. Lindhoim. 'The Futility of the Class Struggle in America' FLATBUSH FREE FORUM, 1190 Flat.

avenue, 8 p. m.-Chas, Vanderporten, PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road, near

athush avenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D.

Dong. "The Reign of Peace".

"NITABLIAN 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, 270 Washington street, 8 p. m.-W. J. Ghept.

Boston.

FRHOAY, FEB. 21. INTERNATIONAL WORKINGMEN'S CENTER, 88 Charles street, 5 p. m. Franklin H. Wentworth Walt Whitman's

SUNDAY, FER. 22
LABOR LYCEUM, don Washington street, 8 p. m.—Theodore W. (Curtis. "The Socialist Movement in America".

New Headquarters of 26th A. D.

The Socialiets of the 28th A. D. finnounce their removal to new academarters at 84 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, where the usiness meetings and lectures will be held. All comrades in the district should make

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. 23, 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. ARe-ported elsewhere in The Worker.) Arrange-ments will probably be made to change date of party picnic from June 7 to June 14. The committee in charge of the Com-mune 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, gymnas tle exhibitions by Turn Verein "Vor-waerts", 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 regu-lar 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 subse quent information received by the Executive Committee; was discussed, and it was decided that our representatives be gaked to attend the hearing. The 8th A. D. re quested financial assistance in publishing a pamphlet in Yiddish. Referred to the dis-trict with the information that such matters should be first brought up in the Agi-tation Committee. The advisability of publishing a Jewish popular pamphlet was re-ferred 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. Sjebodin, U. Solomon and Fred Paulitsch, and are therefore elect-ed members of the State Committee. Or-ganizer was instructed to secure Comrades Wenhore and Wentworth as speaked for Wanbope and Wentworth as speakers for the Cooper Union mass meeting on March 5, and that Edward F. Cassidy be asked to

Kings County. The Executive Committee met Feb. 10. omrades Gerber, Lindgren, Hartelius, lopkins, Lewis, Schaefer, Herbst, Nei-Hopkins, Lewis, Schaefer, Herbst, Nei-man, Pauly, Velti present: Theime and Martin alsent. Decided that the majority of committee should constitute a quorum. That the matter of chairmen of the committees be referred to the County Commit-tee. Decided to print 25,000 leaflets, "Do You Want a Job?": 10,000 leaflets, "A Tip to the Jobless Man"; 2,000 letters to en-rolled voters. The following bills were or-dered paid "Volkszeltung" party calendar add. and mass meeting of the 19th A. D., \$28.50; Brownsville library, \$2.87; The Worker, \$13.50. Pinancial Secretary re-ported 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 hallots from the 19th A. D. that were not properly filled out. Instructed treasurer to a statement from Barrel, the printer, and pay him if possible. Also to make a complete report of money in the treasury of the local. Instructed Financial Secre-

tary 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 di-Sheepshead 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 unemploy ed. Williamsburg division: Discrete setting land condition, only four or five active contrades. Jewish Contrades stopped their contrades. Williamsburg division: District in a activity after election; quite a number do not understand the principles of Social-ism; financially in a good condition, Wash-ington: The 11th A. D., unorganized; meeting at present with the 10th A. D. A. D.; not a member of the party in Kings County. Organizer instructed to write him te join some branch; 3d A. D. in a bed condition, owing to differences between members. Stuyvesant: 6th A. D. have about 40 members; financial condition good; membership steadily increasing. Of the Jew ish 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 tating 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 regularly the Monday preceding the moeting of the County Committee. Decided to Call the County Committee meeting on Feb. 20 in place of Feb. 22.

call the County Committee Feb. 29 in place of Feb. 22. The 20th A. D. accepted invitations to the Brewers' ball, Feb. 22 and International Macancrehor, Feb. 29. Notice from The Worker about expired subscriptions. Ad-vised to visit them and get renewals. Fes-tival Committee reported journal for ad-vertisements ready. Motion to arrange a meeting with 19th A. D. and Socialist Franch Verein, Branch 5, to send a delega-tion to Albany on women's suffrage; cartion to Albany on women's surrage; car-ried. Comrades Well and Metudi appoint-ed. Resolution introduced by Socialist France Vervin. Branch 5, asking the party to agitate for women's suffrage, and to ask 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 The Worker in the districts was the main question. Decided to canvass all the enpaper in a number of barber shops. Teu dollars worth of "Daily Call" coupons were paid for out of the treasury. The action of the County Committee on unity was endorsed. Branch meets every record and fourth Wednesday at Eckford Hall, Eckford and Calyer streets. All comrades should attend.

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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 coples, so sends another dollar to increas his bundle to ten.

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INTELLECTUALS AND OTHERS.

To the Editor of The Worker:—Comrade Hillquit's attack on the "Proletarian So-ciety" is premature. He should have waitcety is premature. He should have wait 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 practise 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 which have marred and hampered our local movement during the last months or

Since when have those "unfortunate and baurd quarrels" started? Did they exist before the Ninth Congressional campaign Did they hamper our local movement before Comrade Hillquit's personal campaign man-ager entered the General Committee? Was agar entered the General Committee? Was an "Administration Faction" even spoken of hefore Comrade Hiliquit's followers invented and used that phrase for their own factional purposes? Did not Comrade Hiliquit's Rand School Secretary announce in an open meeting of the Rand School Society that he was going to take the field against the Administration Faction and stay in the fight to the daish' Did Comrade Hiliquit on that occasion utter a single sylldule of protest or disapprova!? Is such an open declaration of war my doing or that of my friends? Are we expected to be frightened into abject submission by such roaring? Any finishing comrade can maswer these questions for himself. Enough as to that point.

to be frightened into ablect submission by such rearing? Any thinking comrade can answer these questions for himself. Enough as to that point.

Comrade Hiliquit further says: "The battle cry of Proletarians against Intellectuals in our party is disingenous 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", "yawps" and "demargogs". The reply to that letter, adopted by the General Committee, emphatically disapproved that hattle cry as a false and misleading issue, without waiting for Comrade Hiliquit to point the way. His preschment should have been directed at his own lieutenams, Ghent and Lee, before that letter ever saw the light of day.

As the record shows, the General Committee, in the last paragraph of its dignified reply, pleaded for harmony and a unlited front against the exemy.

Has that plea produced the slightest effect upon the organized faction fighting under Hiliquit's banner? Let all fair-minded comrades answer for themselves.

MOSES OPPENHEIMER.

New York, Feb. 9.

On account of Saturdar being a holiday there will be no meeting of the Kings County Committee, but instead the meeting will be held on Saturday, Feb. 29. All delegates will please take notice and be on hand Lendets in regard to the present condition of the unemployed are on hand and organisers are requested to get some and see that they are distributed in their respective assembly districts. A conference for the purpose of taking action on the present crisis will be held on Tucsday, March 3, at the Labor Lyceum, 249 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn, All assembly district organizations are requested to send delegates to this conference.

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Among the Workers.

Comrade Cott.er of Brooklyn sends dollar and says: "I have natled him

at last, but it took five months. He wishes to read 'The History of the

you to raise my tab for another year."

Comrade Ammidon of Cambridge

sends a dollar to renew his subscrip-

Great American Fortunes.'

sent in \$2.50 for cards. Comrade Alexander of New Bed-

ford renewed for two years. Comrade Cohen of Philadelphia sent 30 for a bunch of sub cards. Comrade Kaufman of College Point

enewed for two copies, sending \$1. Comrade Ellis of Auburn has three o his credit this week. Comrade Waldenberg of New York

enewed 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-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 avantage of our club rate and calls for the Chicago "Daily So-

Comrade Ewbanks of Ely, Nev., sends \$1.50 for a renewal and two 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

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 Fraser of Brooklyn sent in \$2 with a list of ten barber shops in his neighborhood.

HOURWICH-HILLOUIT DEBATE A SUCCESS.

debate between Morris Hillquit and Dr. I. Hourwich in Cooper Union last Thursday was a great success, an audience of eager listeners filling the large hall.

Dr. Hourwich evidently defended the unpopular side of the debate, for while he spoke with emphasis and clearness for alliances and fusion of Socialists with other parties, he received little encouragement from the audience. He contended that the Socialist movement in America had not made the progress it should because it had rejected a policy of fusing and alliances which had made many of the Socialist parties in Europe strong. He admitted that there was a class struggle here as well as there, but contended that there were many sections of the capitalist class talist class made the weaker ones nat-

ural allies of the working class. Comrade Hillquit contended that the doctrine of the class struggle prohibited any alliance with capitalist or re form parties; that whenever our Euro pean comrades supported other candidates it was after we had lost on the first ballot and no longer had candidates in the field; or where some rot-ten remnants of the old aristocracy had to be swept away in order that the class struggle between the capital ist class and working class fight be fought out with the real issue being obscured.

In supporting these positions each speaker drew illustrations from Amer-ican political life, the Hearst movement and the Union Labor Party of San Francisco in particular being fre-quently referred to. Comrade Hillquit's defense of the position that only disaster could follow Socialist support of other parties was able and convinc ing and met the approval of a large majority of the audience.

Debate in Harlem.

Debate in Harlem.

A debate has been arranged by the Harlem courades between Sol Fieldman and Prof. Raymond S. Perrin, in the West End Theater, One Hundryd and Twenty-fifth street, west of Eighth avenue, on Sunday, Feb. 23, at 2 p. m. The doors open at 1 o'clock. Admission, orchestra and first balcony, 25 cents; second balcony, 10 cents. By special arrangement William D. Haywood will speak after the debate. Comrades are urged to attend and bring their friends.

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