

THE WORKER

FOUNDED APRIL 3, 1894

VOL. XVII.—NO. 48.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 29, 1908

PRICE 2 CENTS.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE FORBID HAYWOOD MEETING.

But He Will Speak There, Anyhow, and the Socialists Will Uphold Their Right.

Western Miners' Secretary Addresses Enthusiastic Meetings in Massachusetts and New York—Will Speak for Benefit of Russian Revolutionists on Saturday Evening.

The authorities of Philadelphia, having announced their intention of prohibiting the meeting arranged for William D. Haywood on Sunday, Mar. 1. This action is taken, it is claimed, because of a disturbance accompanying an unemployed demonstration last week, when the Mayor, thru the police department, gave the marchers clubs instead of employment. Director of Public Safety Henry Clay, declared that he believed no Sunday meeting, either business or political, was lawful, and that before any could be held the promoters would have to satisfy him that he was wrong. This establishes a censorship over all meetings of citizens, but it is has not intimidated the Socialists.

Inella Twining voiced the sentiments of the Socialists in the following statement quoted in press dispatches: "The police may have broken a few heads on Thursday and sent a few hungry men to jail, but Director Clay can no more stem the tide of Socialism than Louis XVI. the reds of the Midl. Mr. Haywood will speak at the Grand Opera House next Sunday whether the police like it or not. He will stand on his constitutional rights."

Great Meeting in Brockton.

Few men in public life have received the reception in Brockton, Mass., that was accorded Haywood. Over 1,000 men and women were present and his entrance was the signal for prolonged applause. The continued applause forced him to acknowledge it, and just before he mounted the steps he bowed to the audience. This was only the signal for more and louder applause and as he became seated, after another bow of recognition, the applause gradually died out.

Haywood launched into a recital of the class struggle in the West and spoke in part as follows:

"In 1903 came the Cripple Creek strike. Let me say right here that the Western Federation never went on a strike unless it was for the man underneath. It is for the unskilled laborer they work. We established a minimum wage for all men below ground and a maximum hour.

"The strike began in August; on Feb. 4, troops arrived. The mine owners always went to their political allies for troops and got them. It did not matter whether they were Democrats or Republicans. Sometimes governors gave them, and sometimes presidents, as in the case of Goldfield now.

"We have the class struggle there in the West in all of its badge. You here saved our lives and our liberty, and now we want you to do as much for ourselves.

Roosevelt Sent Troops.

"Roosevelt sent those troops to Goldfield, supposedly on the call of Gov. Sparks. But let me tell you, that call started in Washington, went to Carson City, and then back to Washington, and then the troops were sent. The day they got there, there was a 20 per cent reduction in wages. Roosevelt saw that that was letting the cat out of the bag too quickly, so he called Sparks on the carpet and told him he would take the troops away, and that he must call the legislature. But the troops are still there. And the miners are still striking, and they'll stay striking, too; let me tell you, for they are all seasoned veterans and have been in almost every strike of the

West. They can't get a scab within 500 miles of Goldfield.

"In this instance, at any rate, Mr. Roosevelt is a party to reduction of wages."

In New York City.
Comrade Haywood addressed a crowded house in Ebling's Casino, in the Bronx, last Sunday. The meeting was arranged as a mass meeting of the unemployed, the Bronx Labor Council acting with the Socialists in the demonstration. Jos. Wanhope and James Oneal also spoke.

Comrade Haywood devoted considerable time to the story of the class struggle in the West and the question of the unemployed. He was frequently interrupted by applause. A collection of over \$70 was taken up and \$50 donated for the defense of Steve Adams, now held in a Colorado jail, charged with murder. Resolutions were also adopted demanding that the troops be withdrawn from Goldfield and Fairbanks, Alaska.

At Long Island City.

A fine meeting was held Tuesday night in Long Island City, under the auspices of the Moyer-Haywood Conference. Haywood was enthusiastically received and a collection was taken for the defense of Steve Adams. Following this meeting he also addressed Bricklayers' Union No. 41. The following resolution was also adopted unanimously:

"This mass meeting of 1,000 citizens protests against the unwarranted presence of Federal troops at Goldfield, Nev., and Fairbanks, Alaska, and demands their immediate recall."

At Clinton Hall Next Saturday.

On Saturday evening, Feb. 29, Comrade Haywood will address a meeting in Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, arranged by the Society for the Relief of Political Victims of the Russian Revolution. Comrade Haywood's own experience of persecution and imprisonment gives him an especially warm sympathy with those who are suffering under the tyranny of the Tsar's government. Admission, 10 cents.

In Newark.

William D. Haywood will speak in Newark Friday evening, Feb. 28, at Kurs' Colosseum, Springfield avenue, opposite Seventh street. A large audience is expected.

Paterson Mass Meeting to Discuss Unemployment.

PATERSON, N. J.—The Socialists are preparing for a monster unemployed mass meeting to be held Thursday, March 5, in Turn Hall, corner of Ellison and Cross streets.

Sol Feldman and Frederick Kraft will speak.

Three thousand copies of a "Tip to the Jobless Man", with advertisement of meeting thereon, are being distributed. A large banner will be hung at Broadway and Main streets with the following inscriptions: On one side—

"What is a man to do who is out of work and is starving?"
"God knows! They have my sympathy.—William H. Taft."

On the other side—
"What is a man to do who is out of work and is starving? We will tell you at the big mass meeting in Turn Hall, March 5."

UNEMPLOYED CONFERENCE.

Plans Demonstration at City Hall on March 7.

Will Call on City and State Authorities to Take Action to Relieve the Sufferings of the Workers—Will Meet Again in Labor Temple Next Tuesday.

There was a good attendance of delegates at the Unemployed Conference meeting Tuesday night, and increased interest was shown in the seating of the following new delegates: East Side Barbers, Goldberg; United Upholsterers, Kohn and Schmelzer; Carpenters and Joiners, No. 375, Chas. Fyring; Pasametrie, Max Gelsler, P. Sturn; W. S. & D. B. S., No. 24, L. Jager, Herman Vokner; Socialist Party; 21st, 23d A. D., Frank Gross, Leonard Miller; 25th, 27th A. D., W. J. Ghent, Fred W. Kensbey; 26th A. D., I. Maroff, Miss Brody; 33d A. D., Henry Pauly; Harlem Agitation Committee, L. Miller. Delegates were also seated from the East Side Crisis Conference and the Sheet Metal Workers pending arrival of credentials.

James Oneal presided and Henry Harris served as vice-chairman. The financial secretary reported \$121 in the treasury. The Executive Committee reported the city had about \$100,000,000 available for public works and presented 50,000 stickers, with the inscription, "We Want Work". Yorkville delegate requested that the Executive Committee arrange a meeting in that district as soon as possible.

Morris Hillquit and Sol Feldman were elected a committee to present demands of the unemployed to the Governor and legislature at Albany, and Lee, Feldman, Paulitsch, Feldman and Weissman were elected a committee to present demands at the City Hall demonstration on March 7. The Conference also decided to inform the Mayor of the demonstration and to include in the notification the demands of the unemployed.

The C. F. U. was criticized for its inactivity in the matter by a number of delegates, each holding that that body had failed to respond to the needs of the workmen in the present crisis. The following resolution was also adopted:

"To instruct the Executive Committee to have 100,000 cards printed reading 'We demand work to-day at City Hall, New York'."

"To supply as nearly as possible every prospective demonstrator with such a card and request him to wear it on his hat going to City Hall."

"To recommend the Executive Committee to do this by sending an appropriate number to every organization participating in the Conference, and request the 'Volkszeitung' and The Worker to enclose a similar card in their newsstand circulation, with an article on the front page, explaining the purpose of said cards."

It is hoped that all affiliated organizations will devote their energies to making the demonstration a great success and impress the self-satisfied politicians that the suffering of the workers is real and cannot be ignored; and also that unions not yet represented will have delegates at the next meeting, Tuesday evening, March 3, at 243 E. Eighty-fourth street.

Woman Suffrage Meeting.

The 2nd A. D. has arranged a Woman Suffrage meeting for Monday evening, Mar. 2, at Arlington Hall, 21 St. Mark's place. The speakers will be Mrs. Meta Stern and Anna A. Maley.

COURTS' ATTACK ON TRADE UNIONS.

A Mass Meeting to Consider It Will Be Held in Cooper Union on Thursday, March 5.

Wanhope and Spargo Will Voice the Workers' Protest Against Unjust Rulings of Judges and Show How the Working Class Can Reverse Them and Defend Their Own Rights and Interests.

Jos. Wanhope and John Spargo will be the speakers at the meeting in Cooper Union on Thursday evening, March 5, called by the Socialist Party for the purpose of discussing the recent court decisions against labor.

It is especially hoped that members of trade unions will turn out at this meeting, as the subject is one of the utmost importance to them. The enforcement of the court decisions already rendered will, if not resisted, completely cripple the trade-union movement, and it is imperatively necessary that union men should be fully informed about them and prepared to take proper measures of defense.

Comrades and sympathizers are requested to get from the Organizer's office, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, cards advertising the meeting and to distribute them in the tenements, in the shops, on elevated trains and street cars, and especially at union headquarters. Those who cannot call for the cards should write for them and a supply will be sent.

LOCKOUT IS LEGAL, SAYS HIGH COURT.

The Agreement Among Workmen Not to Buy Scab Goods Is Unlawful and Punishable, Agreement Among Bosses Not to Employ Union Workmen Is Legitimate and Enforceable at Law.

A memorable decision bearing on the legal status of labor was that rendered by Justice Greenbaum of the New York Supreme Court on Feb. 18 in the case of William H. McCord, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, against the Thompson-Starrett Co., a corporation of building contractors.

According to this decision, it is lawful for an association of employers to establish a lockout and to forbid any of its members to give employment to any workmen proscribed by the association, and the state will sanction and enforce such lockout agreements by putting the power of the law at the disposal of such a capitalist association to punish any of its members who does not strictly enforce the association's blacklist.

The facts in the case are as follows: In August, 1904, the Building Trades Employers' Association declared a lockout against the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and forbade any of the affiliated employers to give work to any member of the Brotherhood. The Starrett-Thompson Co., a member of the Association, complied with the lockout and blacklist order for a while; but in January, 1905, after giving notice to the Association of its intention, this company abandoned the fight and took back into its employment a number of carpenters belonging to the Brotherhood. The Association then claimed the forfeiture of the bonds given by the company when it joined the Association. The company resisted the demand, claiming that it had a right to withdraw from the Association when it saw fit and conduct its business in its own way. The Association thereupon brought suit to collect the forfeit from the company that had dared to employ blacklisted men. In defense, the company pled that the Board of Governors had no authority to issue such a lockout and blacklist order, according to the understanding on which the company had entered the Association; that the order was an interference with the right of the company to carry on its lawful business; and that the order was itself unlawful, as being in pursuance of a combination in restraint of trade. The learned Justice decided against the defendant on every point. He held that the officers of the Association had authority to dictate to the affiliated employers what men they should not be permitted to employ; that such dictation was not an interference with the business of the individual employers; and that an agreement to lock out and blacklist certain workmen was not an unlawful combination in restraint of trade. Accordingly, he ordered that the company pay the penalty of its independence by forfeiting its bonds to the Association, and that it be expelled from that body.

This is probably the first time that a high court of so-called justice in this country has clearly declared, not only that the organized lockout and blacklist are lawful as matters of voluntary agreement among employers, but also that they are binding and enforceable at law. It is the more important when taken in connection with other recent decisions which declare that similar methods of combined action on the part of workmen—that is, boycotts against hostile capitalists—are unlawful conspiracies and may be made the

ground both for the collection of damages and for criminal prosecution.

Samuel Greenbaum, the Justice who rendered this shameful decision, is a Democrat.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT JOINS IN.

Co-operates with Other State and Federal Courts in Dealing Hard Blows Against the Trade Unions.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The Illinois Supreme Court has handed down two decisions in line with those that the United States Supreme Court and other judicial bodies have been delivering so plentifully of late—in other words, two hard blows against organized labor.

In the case of the Wilson Bros., liverymen of Sparta, against the officers and members of the Team Drivers' Union the court rules that an unfair list is the same as a boycott, that it can be enjoined, and that, whenever a judge chooses to forbid it, it is unlawful for a union to publish the fact that a non-union concern is a non-union concern.

In the case of Barnes & Co., publishers, against Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, the court holds that organized workmen have no right to peaceful picket duty or to congregate in a peaceful manner near a plant where a strike or lockout is on.

WORSE THAN THE TAFF VALE RULING.

Our Supreme Court's Decisions Against Labor Outdo That Which Roused the British Working Class to Aggressive Political Action.

The following is the resolution on the subject of the court decisions against labor which the General Committee of Local New York, Socialist Party, adopted at its last meeting, at the same time instructing the Executive to arrange for a public mass meeting:

"Whereas, The Supreme Court of the United States and other courts have recently handed down a series of decisions by which the most important laws for the protection of labor are summarily wiped off the statute books, the labor organizations are forbidden to use even the purely peaceful method of the boycott to protect themselves against the aggressions of organized capitalists, and the employers are at the same time assured of the legal right to forbid workmen to belong to labor organizations and to punish them by discharge for exercising their fundamental right to organize; and

"Whereas, The Anti-Trust Law has been twisted by the courts for use against the organizations of wage-workers, contrary to its letter and spirit, and the property not only of such organizations, but even of individual members, is now held to be liable for any damages awarded to employers in three times the amount of loss shown or alleged to be proven; and

"Whereas, This construction of the law far outweighs the infamous Taff Vale decision of the English courts, which roused the workers of Great Britain to organized political action as a class in defense of their rights and interests; and

"Whereas, These decisions are inconsistent with each other in every respect except that they are all injurious to the working people and all beneficial to the capitalists; and

"Whereas, The practise of the courts, in declaring unconstitutional laws enacted by the elected legislative bodies in response to the will of the people, and in setting up in the place of laws injunctions based upon the arbitrary will of a judge, is destructive of the very foundations of free representative government; and

"Whereas, Republican and Democratic judges have equally participated in these subversions and distortions of the law, in compliance with the interests of the capitalist class; be it

"Resolved, That Local New York of the Socialist Party, calls upon all workmen and all lovers of free and lawful government to unite with it in protesting against such outrageous abuse of the judicial powers in administering at the ballot-box a telling rebuke to the parties which sanction it."

REBUKE JUDGES' DISTORTION OF LAW.

YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The following resolutions adopted by the Socialist Party here are self-explanatory:

"Whereas, The officers of International Typographical Union No. 6 were recently fined and condemned to a term in prison by a Democratic Justice of the Supreme Court of the state of

MR. HERMAN ROBINSON, HONORABLE MR. PRINCE, AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

"There are demonstrations and demonstrations," said Organizer Herman Robinson at last Sunday's session of the New York Central Federated Union. It was proposed that the C. F. U. co-operate with the Unemployed Conference in organizing a demonstration to impress the city and state authorities with the necessity of taking action to relieve the sufferings of the multitudes of workmen whom capitalism has thrown into idleness and want. Mr. Robinson opposed the proposition, because the Socialists had taken the lead in calling the Conference. "There are demonstrations and demonstrations," he said, "and there are some that I object to."

Yes, Mr. Robinson, there are demonstrations and demonstrations. There was, for instance, that demonstration of yours in Beethoven Hall on Jan. 16—a demonstration of the "legitimate" sort that you approve—nothing that the bitter enemy of labor could object to, nothing that could disturb the mind of even the most timid capitalist—just a nice little gathering of three or four hundred men, with an opportunity for a lot of Tammany politicians to come and blow their horns—a demonstration that demonstrated nothing but the harmlessness and usefulness of such labor politics as you, Mr. Robinson, practise and approve.

"This body has a committee which is going to wait on the officials regarding the unemployed, but will do it in a legitimate way," said Mr. Robinson. Yes, the phrase is a good one—"wait on the officials". Gas Mayor McClellan has no objection to having the workmen wait on him. Neither has Controller Metz, who can find millions to buy land (and submerged land) at a good price from the Cuttings and the Lotos Realty Company, but says the city has no funds to give work for the unemployed. Neither have the fat Aldermen, whose salaries and perquisites and profitable little jobs on the side go on just the same, the 250,000 workmen are facing penury and want. They will be glad to have you wait on them, Mr. Robinson, as long as you please—so long as you do it "in a legitimate way", quietly, politely, with your hat in your hand and your head bowed before their dignity. You may wait, and continue to wait, and wait "till the cows come home", and that's all the good it will do the masses of the working people.

Mr. Robinson objected because the Unemployed Conference had been called by the Socialists. So did Mr. Samuel Prince, one-time Tammany Assemblyman. They thought it was not at all nice of the Socialists to take the initiative.

Let us tell you, gentlemen, we Socialists did not wish to take the initiative. We hoped it would not be necessary. It seemed to us that it was the duty of the Central Federated Union to act in the matter and we hoped, as long as we could hope, that it would do so. The depression began in October, and it has been getting worse ever since. We waited on you. We waited till November, till December, till January, for you to act. And you did not act. You disappointed our hopes and the hopes of the unemployed. As the months went by, the workmen began to ask, Why does not the Socialist Party take up the question? Not only Socialists, but other workmen who, tho' not affiliated with the party, knew its record for sincerity and energy and persistence, began to reproach us that we waited so long.

We sent a committee to you early in January. You refused to receive our committee, but said you were going to act. Your action finally took the form of that ridiculous fiasco at Beethoven Hall, where Metz and McGowan and Coler each in turn stood in the limelight and advertised his own virtue and the other fellows' rascality, and the unemployed were forgotten.

Then we decided that patience had ceased to be a virtue, and we convoked the Unemployed Conference. We invited all labor organizations to send delegates. A very large number responded at once. More are joining, week by week. We wish that every union in the city would join. The Socialist Party has no desire to "control" that Conference. The Socialists in the Conference will do perhaps a little more than any others to keep the door wide open. They will go out to the highways and by-ways and urge all to come in. If the mass of the trade unionists of this city are not in sympathy with the ideas of the Socialist Party, they can easily prevent those ideas from prevailing in the Conference by sending their delegates. We Socialists are not afraid, simply because we are confident that our ideas are right and that the mass of the workmen will recognize their correctness.

Delegate Morris Braun well said: "It is foolish to talk about the danger of the Central Federated Union becoming a tail to the Socialist kite. If this body wants to be the kite it can be the kite and the Socialists will be the tail."

All that is necessary is for you to act promptly and energetically and in good faith. The way to be a leader is to lead. But to call "Halt!" and "About face!" and "Ground arms!"—that is not leading, gentlemen; not even tho' you do it in the most dignified and "legitimate" manner.

New York, in contempt proceedings for violation of an injunction issued by a Republican Justice of the same Court, without any just cause; and

"Whereas, This decision is in line with the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States against Organized Labor; and

"Whereas, These decisions show the evident determination of the courts to crush the resistance of Organized Labor against the oppression of Organized Capital, as expressed by the alleged determination of the Supreme Court of the United States to 'stand between the constitution and the mob' (Organized Labor being designated as a mob in this instance); and

"Whereas, This attitude of the courts is in line with the action of the President of the United States in sending troops to Goldfield, Nevada, without investigation, on the mere request of a capitalist organization sanctioned by a governor belonging to the same association; and

"Whereas, The Nevada legislators have passed a law creating a State Police Force, empowered to arrest union men and deport them without due process of law, in the style so beloved by the benchmen of the Tsar of Russia; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Socialist Party of Yonkers, at a regular meeting assembled, denounce the arbitrary action of the capitalist courts, executives, and legislators, as an infamous attempt to deprive the workmen of this country of their constitutional rights;

"That this action shows that the working class cannot expect justice from the judges, executives, or legislators placed in power by the capitalist class; with the assistance of labor votes;

"That we call upon the workmen of this country, and of the state of

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

We sent a committee to you early in January. You refused to receive our committee, but said you were going to act. Your action finally took the form of that ridiculous fiasco at Beethoven Hall, where Metz and McGowan and Coler each in turn stood in the limelight and advertised his own virtue and the other fellows' rascality, and the unemployed were forgotten.

Then we decided that patience had ceased to be a virtue, and we convoked the Unemployed Conference. We invited all labor organizations to send delegates. A very large number responded at once. More are joining, week by week. We wish that every union in the city would join. The Socialist Party has no desire to "control" that Conference. The Socialists in the Conference will do perhaps a little more than any others to keep the door wide open. They will go out to the highways and by-ways and urge all to come in. If the mass of the trade unionists of this city are not in sympathy with the ideas of the Socialist Party, they can easily prevent those ideas from prevailing in the Conference by sending their delegates. We Socialists are not afraid, simply because we are confident that our ideas are right and that the mass of the workmen will recognize their correctness.

Delegate Morris Braun well said: "It is foolish to talk about the danger of the Central Federated Union becoming a tail to the Socialist kite. If this body wants to be the kite it can be the kite and the Socialists will be the tail."

All that is necessary is for you to act promptly and energetically and in good faith. The way to be a leader is to lead. But to call "Halt!" and "About face!" and "Ground arms!"—that is not leading, gentlemen; not even tho' you do it in the most dignified and "legitimate" manner.

New York, in contempt proceedings for violation of an injunction issued by a Republican Justice of the same Court, without any just cause; and

"Whereas, This decision is in line with the recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States against Organized Labor; and

"Whereas, These decisions show the evident determination of the courts to crush the resistance of Organized Labor against the oppression of Organized Capital, as expressed by the alleged determination of the Supreme Court of the United States to 'stand between the constitution and the mob' (Organized Labor being designated as a mob in this instance); and

"Whereas, This attitude of the courts is in line with the action of the President of the United States in sending troops to Goldfield, Nevada, without investigation, on the mere request of a capitalist organization sanctioned by a governor belonging to the same association; and

"Whereas, The Nevada legislators have passed a law creating a State Police Force, empowered to arrest union men and deport them without due process of law, in the style so beloved by the benchmen of the Tsar of Russia; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Socialist Party of Yonkers, at a regular meeting assembled, denounce the arbitrary action of the capitalist courts, executives, and legislators, as an infamous attempt to deprive the workmen of this country of their constitutional rights;

"That this action shows that the working class cannot expect justice from the judges, executives, or legislators placed in power by the capitalist class; with the assistance of labor votes;

"That we call upon the workmen of this country, and of the state of

Reports of Resumption in New England Mills Untrue.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—President Wood of the American Woolen Co. to-day denied the correctness of the published report that thirty mills of that company would in the near future resume operations at full time, tho' he hoped there might be some improvement. At present, he said, 65 per cent of the company's machinery was idle.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Feb. 20.—The Alice rubber mill will be closed indefinitely on March 2.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The Practical Gas Construction Co. will close its works, throwing out 350 employees.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—At a meeting of the New England Cotton Manufacturers to-day it was unanimously voted that a continuance of the curtailment of production for an indefinite period is necessary. About all the mills in New England are running on three-quarter time.

The mechanical rubber companies in New England are restricting operations. The Boston Belting Co. mill was shut down all last week and will run on restricted time until business improves. The Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co. has materially reduced its working forces, and the Revere Rubber Co. is operating its plant only a

May-Day Fair and Congress of Nations

A TEN DAYS' BAZAAR AND ENTERTAINMENT

From Friday, MAY 1-10, 1908 To Sunday,

At LABOR TEMPLE, 243-247 E. 84th St., New York.

FOR BENEFIT OF

NEW YORK DAILY CALL

Organ of Socialist Party and Advocate of Working People's Economic Rights.

FIRST NUMBER WILL BE ISSUED MAY 1, 1908

PUBLISHED IN NEW YORK CITY BY THE

WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

For Detailed Information Address

J. CHANT LIPES, Sec'y, 880 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE WORKER.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of the State of New York. JOHN C. CHASE, State Secretary. U. HOLMOM, State Treasurer. 330 E. Eighty-fourth St., New York. TELEPHONE: 3599-19th Street. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 15 Spruce Street.

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

As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach this office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor of The Worker 15 Spruce Street, New York. One of the editors may be seen at the office every Tuesday and Wednesday between 7 and 9 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed thru its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1900 (Presidential)..... 96,961 1904 (State and Congressional)..... 229,762 1908 (Presidential)..... 408,280



"The courts cannot kill the unions", says President Gompers. That is true, but only for the reason that adverse court decisions will teach the unions to use more aggressive and effective methods than Mr. Gompers advises.

WISER THAN TAFT AND MORE LAW-ABIDING THAN SHAW.

The Honorable Leslie M. Shaw, banker, Republican politician, and formerly Secretary of the Treasury, says that if he was hungry he would break in doors, if they were not opened at his knock, to get the needed food. The Honorable William H. Taft, lawyer, Republican politician, Secretary of War, and would-be President, asked what men are to do to get work and an honest living when mills and factories are closed by their owners, answers: "God knows. I don't." The Socialist Party is wiser than Taft and more law-abiding than Shaw. The Socialist Party does not know what workmen should do under such circumstances. It does not advise burglary or riot. It advises that the workmen vote the Shaws and Tafts and their like out of power and vote in an administration that will say to the capitalists: "Gentlemen, since you have proven only your ability to mismanage industry so as to cause both overwork and unemployment, both unmerited wealth and undeserved poverty, you will have to give up your power; the means of production, which the working class has created, which the working class operates, and which all society needs, shall now be administered by and for the people, so that all shall have a chance to work and the workers shall receive the full value they produce; you shall have an equal chance with all others, but you shall no longer make profits out of the toil and the poverty of the rest of the people."

Dr. Elliott of the Ethical Culture Society wants the unemployed investigated. We of the Socialist Party want the unemployed given a chance to work. That is the difference.

PUBLICITY WILL NOT PREVENT WAGE REDUCTIONS.

The President proposes to prevent the reduction of railway workers' wages by publicity. Well, we've had a good deal of publicity about the Oil Trust, the Meat Trust, the Ice Trust, the Coal Trust, and a lot of other trusts. But the prices of meat and coal and ice and oil and other necessities of life have not come down, but have gone on up and up. Publicity will not keep wages up, any more than it has kept prices down. So long as the capitalists have the power to exploit, they will exploit; and the basis of their power is in their ownership of the land, the mines, the oil-wells, the railways, the mills and factories. Not publicity, but public ownership, is the cure—and public ownership without any string to it—public ownership as advocated by the Socialist Party.

Judge Dayton of West Virginia says "there is no such thing as a peaceful strike", and rules that therefore the strike in itself is unlawful and punishable, tho no acts of violence have been committed. Of course Judge Dayton is a bar-execute us, we meant to say that he is mistaken; no judge ever less; but this one, in common with some others, has a way of stating the exact opposite of the truth. There are peaceful strikes. Most strikes are peaceful. When they are not, nine out of ten are due to the action of the courts.

Incitement of spies sent by agencies subsidized by the bosses in order to give a pretext for police interference.

MR. HEARST AND HIS EDITOR.

What do you think of Mr. Hearst now, friends—you who have said bitter things about us Socialists in the past because we did not hail him as "the Messiah of the Common People"? Were we wrong or right?

When the Supreme Court of the United States gave out its three infamous decisions—one holding that railway corporations cannot be compelled to pay damages to employees injured or the families of employees killed at their work as a result of defective equipment or the employment of inexperienced and inefficient cheap labor; one holding that railway corporations have a right to bar workmen from employment because they belong to trade unions; and one holding that workmen's organizations have no right to publish the fact that a scab shop is a scab shop and ask other workmen to refrain from patronizing it—when the Supreme Court dealt those three foul blows against Labor, Mr. Hearst's editor took it for granted that he was to champion the cause of Labor and wrote a good editorial on the subject, pointing out the injustice of such rulings. He said in part:

"Our corporations have apparently but to take a law they dislike to our high judges, and have the law killed. * * * This is vitally important to labor unions. It means the beginning of a life and death struggle, as soon as the corporations shall decide that the time has come for the fight. It means that the workers have got to unite to protect themselves elsewhere than in the labor union. They must protect themselves at the ballot box."

But Mr. Hearst's editor had neglected to consult his employer and he made a wrong guess at that employer's state of mind. He counted on Dr. Jekyll-Hearst; but Mr. Hyde-Hearst promptly came to the front. Within a few days Mr. Hearst caused to be published in his various papers, with due prominence, a letter signed by himself as proprietor and addressed to his editor, in which he administered a sharp rebuke to that editor, contradicting every word that the editor had written, and declaring that the infamous decisions were just, righteous, and constitutional.

We are sorry for Mr. Hearst's editor—just a little. To be sure, he has "got what was coming to him", for no one should have known better than he that Mr. Hearst is and has been a charlatan and a turcoat. Still, we feel for him in the public humiliation which his employer has put upon him.

As for Mr. Hearst, we simply ask you once more, friends—you who thought the Socialist Party ought to have made way for Mr. Hearst's dependent "Independence League"—what do you think about him? Were we wrong or were we right? Isn't it about time to quit looking for a Messiah on the political field and to get together in your own party?

The capitalist papers cannot understand why it is that, altho William D. Haywood has been mentioned as a probable presidential candidate of the Socialist Party, yet he is not "fixing his fences" and promoting his "boom," but going on with his task of educating and organizing the workmen, just as if nothing had happened. Well, we don't expect them to understand. How could they?

UGLY BARBS INSIDE THE BAIT.

A contracting firm is advertising in New York—"Mayor" McClellan is acting as their advance agent, by the way—for 1,000 laborers to go down to New Orleans to work. They add that there are jobs awaiting 10,000 men there. Do not be deceived, workmen of New York. Do not forget that only last week 72 New Orleans workmen were arrested and indicted for "conspiracy", and now stand a good chance of going to prison, for the heinous crime of being delegates to the Dock and Cotton Workers' Council and doing their best to organize the laborers and get decent wages and conditions for them. The capitalists of New Orleans have decided to crush the labor movement there and reduce all the workers to the lowest possible standard of living, in order to increase their own profits. It is part of their game to induce you to go down there, where you will find yourselves stranded and have to work at scab wages or starve. Don't take the bait. The hook has ugly barbs.

Commissioner Bingham says crime is increasing and a few hundred more men must be added to the New York police force. At the same time we know that the Commissioner has found a new use for his men—mounted police should be kept on hand beside the

carriages of rich ladies driving on Fifth Avenue, to keep off beggars. Capitalist management of industry brings on hard times and unemployment. Want drives some men to beggary and others to theft. And the only measure the authorities think of is to set some of their police to club the beggars and hire more to catch the thieves. Meanwhile, those who neither beg nor steal may starve.

A MESSENGER OF CAPITAL.

Elbert Hubbard seems equally at home in writing of the good qualities of some new soap or other merchandise as he is in expounding the ethics of servility. His "Message to Garcia" intoxicated the capitalist class as it presented a model workman whose powers of thinking and acting were surrendered to his "superiors." With an arrogant disregard of the facts, all the more glaring now that an industrial crisis prevails, Hubbard writes of the "divinity of business" in the current number of a magazine. Workmen should compare the following portrayal of the blessings that modern business enterprise is supposed to confer on them, and reconcile the statement with their struggles to live—if they can:

"Modern business betters human environment. It means gardens, flowers, fruits, vegetables; it means quick, safe, and cheap transportation of people, commodities, and messages; it means books, maps, furniture, pictures, playgrounds, pure water, perfect sewerage, fresh air, sunshine, health happiness hope, and love—because business gives opportunities for all to work, earn, grow, and become."

There is scarcely a word of the above that is not false. Modern business has made nearly all the things mentioned by Hubbard the exclusive enjoyment of the capitalists who own the business of America. The workers are as effectively excluded from enjoying them, as tho they were stranded in a desert with no means of reaching civilization. The blessings mentioned exist, no doubt, and society has the power to multiply them, but their distribution is not communal. Class distribution of the fruits of civilization has produced pauperism and beggary for the useful members of society. The organs of capitalism cannot conceal it. Their news columns teem with the daily recital of this social tragedy which grows more acute each day.

But the fruits of civilization go to the class that possess the business plants of this country and a part is distributed to those who will defend it and provide ethical chloroform for the victims of the robbery.

The man who can carry a "Message to Garcia" bears a close resemblance to the man who has proven his efficiency as a messenger boy for the bankers and capitalists who rule America. With him business is "divine" and its God is the profit taker.

A report from Albany, N. Y., states that there are 20,000 feeble minded in New York State. This, however, does not include those who voted for the "prosperity" the workers are now enjoying.

A BAD LEAK.

"A spectre is haunting Europe—the spectre of Communism. All the powers of Europe have entered into a holy alliance to exorcise this spectre; Pope and Tsar, Metternich and Guizot, French radicals and German police spies."

"Where is the party in opposition that has not been decried as Communistic by its opponents in power? Where the opposition that has not hurried back the branding reproach of Communism, against the more advanced parties, as well as against its reactionary adversaries?—Communist Manifesto.

This statement is as true of the cheap statesmen of to-day, as it was of the political adventurers and politicians of 1847. Let some demagog disagree with a former political colleague, or let him pose as a conservative guardian of human progress, he will always find the charge of Socialism a convenient missile to hurl at his opponents. Even the bombastic and harmless Roosevelt has undeservedly met this charge from shallow minds. It is a taunt that is easy to conjure with for those who thus use it attach no more definite meaning to it than do those against whom it is applied.

The latest instance of this kind is the speech delivered in Congress by Congressman Leake of New Jersey. In the course of a criticism of William J. Bryan, Leake expressed himself as follows:

"He is the great attempter. No man has ever attempted more for the Democratic party and no man has accomplished less. He is the crucifier of democracy on his cross of Socialism."

He is frankly a reactionary, adapting himself to the changing opinions of the day and at no time approaching the Socialist view of society and history. Had he the power to repeal history he would proceed to distribute the trust properties back into the hands of small proprietors and hold society at that stage of development for all time to come. This stage represents the era when the small capitalist was almost supreme and Bryan represents that once vigorous class.

There is a leak in the New Jersey Congressman's charge as well as in his name.

The people of Harlem were edified one day last week by the spectacle of one gang of workmen busily plugging up the trolley slot on the Amsterdam car line and another gang busily removing the obstructions, which the first gang promptly replaced, only to have it removed again, and so on indefinitely. A dispute between two of the companies that control the transit system explained the ridiculous proceeding. Thoughtful folk may have reflected that capitalism isn't such a marvelously efficient system, after all.

The administration at Washington has scored a great victory in its policy of "curbing" the trusts. The Louisville & Nashville Railway, it is announced, has complied with the law which forbids any railway company to own the coal lands whose product it transports. The method is simple. The L. & N. Ry. Co. has transferred the title of its coal land to its stockholders as individuals. The law is complied with, and the same persons own the coal lands who owned them before. If competing coal-mine owners do not get their coal carried at any cheaper rates; if miners in the field formerly owned by the company do not get any better wages or conditions, and if consumers do not get their coal any cheaper—if, in fact, everything goes on exactly as it did before—as it will—all these parties may comfort themselves with the consideration that, anyhow, the law is being observed to the letter and a triumph has been registered for the Administration.

Critics of Socialism are accustomed to picture it as a rigid and autocratic control over the lives and actions of individuals. One of these went so far as to forecast its operations and draw such a picture that must have terrorized his capitalist readers. He pictured a shoe factory commanded by a state officer who regulated the movements of the workers by ordering each to act in unison as he gave the word. Those who broke the harmonious movement of hand or foot were subjected to the discipline of a fine. The conductors and motormen of the Wilkesbarre Wyoming Valley Traction Co. of Pennsylvania, who have been ordered to abstain from the use of alcoholic drinks, at any time whether on duty or off, ought to be forcibly impressed with their dismal future under Socialism. Corporation regulation of appetites, violation of which subjects the offenders to discharge, should appeal to them as one of the blessings that capitalist guardians reserve for their special benefit. Chuck steak may be the next thing ordered for them, so that each tagged and numbered "freeman" may preserve his "individuality."

NOTE, COMMENT AND ANSWER.

F. HALL, Plymouth, Mich.—The pressure of matter for publication in The Worker is so great that we find it inadvisable to give nearly a column of space every week to reprinting the national platform, especially since the platform is available in leaflet form. Every local should have a supply always on hand and every comrade should carry a few copies always in his pocket, always ready to give to inquirers.

We confess some astonishment in reading in the current number of the "Christian Socialist" a comment on Roosevelt's message in which the editor states that "this message almost makes one wish that Roosevelt would yet consent to be President again." It is true that Roosevelt in this message exhibited more daring in dealing with questions peculiar to the workers than any other president, but just why that should inspire any confidence in him, we are unable to understand. The message was a campaign document issued with the evident intention of removing the curse from the labor records of Roosevelt and his chosen successor, Taft. It is nothing new for politicians to be liberal in their promises and Socialists have long ago learned the folly of placing any reliance in them. There is no reason for exempting Roosevelt from this customary Socialist attitude. On the contrary there is reason for regarding him as one of the most sinister enemies of the working class that ever held office in this country. His atrocious conduct in the Moyer-Haywood case alone is enough to forever discredit him in the eyes of intelligent

workmen. Are we to forget the wrongs of the working class because one of its enemies issues a campaign document in the interest of another enemy who is trying to live down his record? And, further, is it permissible to half regret, as the editor of the "Christian Socialist" does, that Socialists will be deprived of the opportunity to vote for Roosevelt? If so, then it were better that we change our general policy of opposition to all enemies of the working class and fraternize with them as friends and allies.

THIRTIETH BIRTHDAY OF "VOLKSZEITUNG."

The thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of the "Volkszeitung", the German Socialist and tradeunion daily paper of New York City, was celebrated by a concert and ball at Grand Central Palace last Saturday and by a similar festival at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum on Sunday. Both halls were filled to the limit and the excellent programs presented were warmly appreciated, after which the crowds had a good time with dancing and social intercourse.

At the last moment Madame Trentini sent word that Mauder Hammerstein would not permit her to sing. Her place was well filled by Madame Stoddard, Conductor Damrosch, in responding to the thanks tendered him by Adolf Jablonski on behalf of the committee, expressed his great satisfaction to presenting good music to an audience of working people who showed such keen appreciation.

The Sunday issue of the "Volkszeitung" was a special Jubilee Number and full of good things. From among the many letters of congratulation from Socialists of world-wide reputation—Bebel, Kautsky, Paul and Laura Lafargue, B. Feigenbaum, Charles H. Moyer, and others—we quote only the following written by Comrade Haywood:

"The 'Volkszeitung', New York City. "Comrades—Just a word of congratulation on the occasion of your thirtieth anniversary. May your power increase and continue until your purpose has been accomplished and the working class released from the bondage of wage slavery and the persecution of capitalism.

"It would have been a sorry day for Moyer, Pettibone, me and our loved ones, were it not for papers like the 'Volkszeitung'. To the Socialist press of the nation more than to any other one factor do we owe our lives and our liberty.

"As to our part, if our imprisonment has tended to bring about solidarity of the workers on the industrial as well as political field, I am indeed amply repaid for the months spent in jail.—Yours for economic freedom,

"W. M. D. HAYWOOD."

"Boston, Mass., Feb. 14, 1908. May the 'Volkszeitung' celebrate many more birthdays and may each bring it increasing success and usefulness. Is the hearty wish of all who know of its work."

TO JOURNALISTS AND NEWSPAPER MEN.

All journalists and general newspaper workers who are interested in the "Daily Call", which will appear on May 1, are invited to meet the Board of Management, to give advice and information relating to the publication of a daily metropolitan newspaper. Personal invitations will be sent out to those whose addresses can be had and that are known or supposed to be interested. The meeting will be held at 3 p. m., Sunday, Mar. 8, in the organizer's office, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York City.

Should comrades be either able, or not, to attend this conference, kindly advise the secretary, J. Chant Lipas, 180 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, so that ample arrangements can be made to receive them on that or some other date. In the event that comrades are unable to meet the Board in person, they are respectfully urged to mail written advice. The Board wants advice that is constructive, and believes that the competent only will respond.

PROTEST CONFERENCE OF BROOKLYN.

The special meeting of the Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference, considered the future line of activity of the Conference. Letters from Comrade Mills, Secretary-Treasurer of Western Federation of Miners, were read in which the steps taken in the Preston and Smith case up to date were briefly described. He states that all contributions for their defense are to be forwarded to the Western Federation of Miners. In a second letter he expresses in the name of the organization, hearty thanks for the able assistance rendered by the Conference, and states that the treasury is nearly depleted.

The Conference decided to remain in action, to complete the work of agitation of the Preston and Smith case, which it took up a short time ago, as well as to protest against further outrages against the working class. It was decided that the name of the Conference be changed to "Protest Conference of the Workers of Brooklyn."

Secretary Greenberg resigned. He was given a vote of thanks for the valuable work which he has done. Comrade Lily Schneppe succeeds him. It was decided that a short outline of the work of the Conference, as well as a financial report, be sent to all organizations represented. Auditors were elected to examine the books.

A motion to forward \$75, together with \$15, received for the defense of Preston and Smith, was carried. Also a motion to call a meeting on the third Friday of each month.

MAYOR MOCKS UNEMPLOYED.

Milwaukee's Republican Executive Shows True Bourgeois Heartlessness.

Democratic Aspirant Vies With Him in Scorn for Victims of Capitalist Crisis—But the Socialists Are Active and Workingmen Will Rally at City Election.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 20.—Milwaukee workmen have been greatly stirred by the events of this week. On Monday a committee of 100 from the Federated Trades Council, swelled by 500 unemployed men, went to the City Hall to demand that the city furnish employment for those out of work. The authorities did not quite dare to club them, as was recently done in Chicago, but resorted to abuse and ridicule instead. Mayor Becker (Republican) gave them a harsh reception. He told them that the "thrifty laborer after ten years of high wage earning" ought to be able "to stand a period—short, it is to be hoped—wherein his employer could co-operate with him in meeting the serious condition," warned them against political agitators, and said it was impossible to issue emergency bonds to provide work "to relieve what is considered the present distress among what is claimed to be the unemployed." The press was equally contemptuous. It saw nothing but political play in the whole movement, and pointed out that the Trades Council committee was composed of Social Democrats. As the trade unionists of Milwaukee are almost all Socialists, this could not be otherwise.

Ex-Mayor Rose (Democratic candidate for re-election) also took a fling at the unemployed and said that if they had been offered work "a number of them would have concluded that they were not as anxious to work as they professed to be." So now the Milwaukee workmen can see for themselves that Republican and Democratic politicians are tarred with the same stick of class hatred and enmity.

The Federated Trades Council at its meeting last night unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Whereas, The committee of the Federated Trades Council, sent to present a petition in the interests of the unemployed, was met by the Mayor with an attempt to show that the city was powerless to provide relief, and that the workmen during the last few years of good times ought to have saved money enough to keep them during these hard times; and

Whereas, The Comptroller the very next day reported that there were ample opportunities within the debt limit to put forward necessary public works as requested by the Federated Trades Council; and

Whereas, Any thinking man knows that in view of the high prices of all the necessities of life no workman is in a position to save anything during the so-called hard times and support himself and his family;

Resolved, That the effort of the Federated Trades Council to get relief in the present emergency, and also meeting with scorn and jeers from the daily papers with the exception of one, some papers—and Candidate David S. Rose coincides with them in trying to cast suspicion upon the motives and the honesty of our business agents, whom they call "bleek and well fed labor leaders," and in general to do all that we have the cleanest trade-union movement in the country, and that our business agents simply acted in good faith and by order of the Federated Trades Council; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Federated Trades Council of the city of Milwaukee does hereby record its censure of the spirit shown by the Mayor, and the enmity towards labor shown by the daily press, with one exception; and further, be it

Resolved, That we maintain that it is the city's duty to provide for the present situation, and that we lay no stress upon what funds are used, whether emergency funds or otherwise, as long as they meet the present emergency; and finally be it resolved, That in case the city does not do its duty we hereby disclaim all responsibility for any serious troubles that may arise.

CAPITALISTS AGREE TO IGNORE THE LAW.

What a Howl There Would Have Been if It Had Been Workingmen Who Announced Such Intentions.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 21.—Acting under the advice of their general attorneys, the railroads of Texas have agreed to ignore the new State Eight-Hour Law, affecting the employment of telegraph operators. An operator at Granger has complained to the State's Attorney and a fight in court over the new law is to be precipitated.—New York Times Special.

Many Failures in Small Business.

Bradstreet's reports 826 failures in the United States during last week, against 826 for the previous week, and 177, 186, 220, and 200 for the corresponding weeks of 1907 to 1904. About 79 per cent of the total number of concerns failing had a capital of \$5,000 or less; 14 per cent had from \$5,000 to \$20,000 capital, and 8 per cent had from \$20,000 to \$50,000 capital.

A NOTE FROM THE EDITOR.

Had my name not been coupled with that of W. J. Chant in Messrs. Oppenheimer's resolutions of last week, I should, in accordance with what would have been my editorial right and duty, have used the blue pencil on the offensive passage. It did not seem to me advisable, however, to use the editorial power in my own defense; and it therefore becomes necessary for me to insert a personal note. If I were to be a "Huttenant" to any man in the movement, I know of none who would better deserve my consideration than Comrade Morris Billquit. In fact, however, I have never given such personal allegiance to any man. When Oppenheimer states that I am Billquit's "Huttenant," he states what is absolutely false, what he could not know to be true, what he knows he could not know to be true, and what he knows to be untrue in my separate issue of the 21st.

GROWTH OF OUR PARTY.

Organized Membership Doubled in Four Years.

Over 35,000 Members Now—New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois Head the List—Forty State Organizations with More than 2,000 Locals.

The annual report issued by J. Mahlon Barnes, National Secretary of the Socialist Party, and printed in full in the January number of the "Official Bulletin", shows that our party organization made marked progress during the year 1907.

Twelve new locals, with an aggregate membership of 127, were chartered by the National Office in unorganized states and territories, among these being one in Hawaii and one in Panama.

One new state organization was formed, that of Maryland. While Nebraska was declared unorganized by the National Executive Committee toward the close of the year, the condition thus produced can be only a temporary one, and a recognized state organization will soon exist again in that state.

At the close of the year the party included 40 state or territorial organizations, with more than 2,000 locals.

The sale of dues-stamps in the course of the year indicated an average membership thruout the year of 29,270, of whom 335 were in unorganized and 28,935 in organized states. The average membership for each of the last five years was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Membership. 1903..... 15,975 1904..... 20,703 1905..... 23,327 1906..... 26,784 1907..... 29,270

The actual number of members in each case was undoubtedly somewhat greater than here indicated, as it is the universal practice of the party to excuse members from the payment of dues when sickness or unemployment makes it for the time a serious hardship for them. No record of such remissions is kept except by the individual locals, but it is probable that a fair allowance for this would add several hundred to the figures given.

Without taking this into account, however, it may be said that the membership of the party at the present time is far in excess of the figures given as the average for the year 1907. There has been a rapid increase during the year, and especially during the later months. An average of the sales of stamps for four months ending with January, 1908, indicates a membership of 35,549; and while this may have been swelled somewhat by the number of members who had let their dues fall into arrears and then paid them up at the close of the year, this would certainly be balanced by the large number of remissions due to the present hard times. It is safe to say that the number of men and women now belonging to the Socialist Party organization and earnest enough in their adherence to pay their dues whenever they are not prevented by extreme hardship is more than 35,000. That is to say, our party is numerically about twice as strong as it was at the corresponding moment before the last national campaign.

New York heads the list, with an average membership thru the last year of 2,083. Pennsylvania follows with 2,511 and Illinois comes in as a close third with 2,503. The fourth state in order is Wisconsin, which paid dues for 1,673 members. Then follows Ohio, with 1,573; California, with 1,546; Oklahoma, with 1,542; Massachusetts, with 1,474; New Jersey, with 1,275; and Minnesota, with 1,244.

The total income of the national party organization during the year was \$34,098.52. Of this, \$17,703.45, or a little more than half, came from dues; \$3,106.12 was from the sale of literature, buttons, and supplies; \$1,378.03 consisted in contributions to the campaign and organizing funds. Nearly one-third of the receipts belonged to other than strict party funds—namely, \$10,810.45 received for and transmitted to the Western Federation of Miners and \$444.83 received for and transmitted to the Russian revolutionary organizations.

The expenditures for the year, including the \$11,454.81 transmitted to the W. F. of M. and the Russian organizations, amounted to \$33,050.93. There was a cash balance of \$117.58 at the beginning of the year and of \$565.47 at the close.

Operation for Pettibone.

Press reports state that George Pettibone, recently acquitted of the charge of complicity in the murder of ex-Gov. Stenerson, will submit to a serious operation at San Diego, Cal., according to information received by his former attorneys. It has been decided that to save his life it will be necessary to remove one of his kidneys.

Mexican Railway Combination.

Negotiations are under way for the merging of the National Railroad of Mexico and the Mexican Central Railroad, the two principal systems in the neighbor republic, into one corporation, to be dominated by American capitalists. The Mexican government is a party to the merger.

Send one dollar and get a bundle of five for six months.

Republicans and Democrats judge agree in using the law against Labor.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

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

PART II.

The Great Land Fortunes.

(Copyright by Gustavus Myers, 1907.)

CHAPTER III.—(Continued.)

Having obtained the water grants and other land by fraud, what did the grantees next proceed to do? They had them filled in, not at their own expense, but largely at the expense of the municipality. Sunken lots were filled in, sewers placed, and streets opened, regulated and graded at but the merest minimum of expense to these landlords. By fraudulent collusion with the city authorities they foisted much of the expense upon the taxpayers. How much money the city lost by this process in the early decades of the nineteenth century was never known. But in 1835 Comptroller Flagg submitted to the Common Council an itemized statement for the five years from 1830 in which he referred to "the startling fact that the city's payments, in a range of five years (for filling in sunken lots, regulating and grading streets, etc.), exceed receipts by the sum of MORE THAN TWO MILLIONS of dollars."

Many Participants.

In the case of most of these so-called water fronts, there was usually a trivial rental attached. Nearly always, however, this was commuted upon payment of a small designated sum, and a full and clear title was then given by the city. In this rush to get water-grants—grants much of which is now solid land filled with business and residential buildings—many of the ancestors of those families which pride themselves upon their exclusive air participated. The Lorillards, the Goets, William F. Havemeyer, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. H. Webb, W. H. Kiegan, Robert Lenox, Schermerhorn, James Roosevelt, William Dodge, Jr.—all these and many others—not omitting Astor's American Fur Company—at various times down and including the monumentally corrupt Tweed "ring," got grants from corrupt city administrations. Some of these water rights, that is to say, such fragmentary parts of them as pertained to wharves and bulkheads, New York City in recent years has had to buy back at exorbitant prices. From the organization of the Dock Department down to 1906 inclusive, New York City had expended \$70,000,000 for the purchase of bulkhead and wharf property and for construction.

During all the years from 1890 on Astor, in conjunction with other landholders, was manipulating the city government not less than the State Federal Governments. Now he gets from the Board of Aldermen title to a portion of this or that old country road on Manhattan which the city closes up; again and again he gets rights of land under water. He constantly solicits the Board of Aldermen for this or that right or privilege and nearly always succeeds. No property or sum is too small for his grasp. In 1832, when Eighth avenue, from Thirteenth to Twenty-third streets is graded down and the earth removed is sold by the city to a contractor for \$3,049.44, Astor, Stephen D. Beekman and Jacob Taylor petition that each get a part of the money for earth removed from in front of their lots. This is considered such a petty attempt at defrauding that the Aldermen call it an "unreasonable petition" and refuse to accede. In 1834 the Aldermen allow him a part of the old Hurlgate road, and Rhineland a part of the old Southampton road. Not a year passes but what he does not get some new right or privilege from the city government. At his request some streets are graded and improved; the improvement of such other streets as is not to his interest, is delayed. Here sewers are placed; then they are refused. Every function of city administration was incessantly used by him. The cumulative effect of this class use of government was to give him and others a constant succession of grants and privileges which now have a prodigious value.

But it should be noted that those who thus benefited singularly enjoyed the advantages of laws and practices. For city land that they bought they were allowed to pay on easy terms; not infrequently the city had to bring action for final payment. But the tenants of these landlords had to pay rent on the day that it fell due, or within a few days of that time; THEY could not be in arrears more than three days without having to face dispossession proceedings. Nor was all the difference. On land which they corruptly obtained from the city and which, to a large extent, they fraudulently caused to be filled in, or regulated, graded and otherwise improved at the expense of the whole community, the landlords refused to pay taxes promptly, just as they refused to pay them on land which they had bought privately. What was the result? "Some of our wealthiest citizens," reported the Comptroller in 1831, "are in the habit of postponing the payment of tax for six months and more, and the Common Council are necessitated to borrow money on interest to meet the ordinary disbursements of the city."

If a man of very moderate means was backward in payment of taxes, the city promptly lent him out, and if a tenant of any of these delinquent

landlords were dispossessed for non-payment of rent, the city it was which undertook the process of eviction. The rich landlord, however, could do as he pleased, since all government represented his interests and those of his class. Instead of the punishment for non-payment of taxes being visited upon him, it was imposed upon the whole community in the form of interest-bearing bonds.

It is clear that Astor used two methods of getting land. One, and the earlier of the two, was to prevail upon the city authorities to grant him water-lots and to sell to him city land. The other was to employ the money made in the fur trade in constantly buying in land privately. In a laudatory biography inspired by the Astor family this statement is made: "For a long period, Mr. Astor invested two-thirds of each year's earnings in real estate. He acquired large tracts of land in Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa and other parts of the West, and purchased many hundred acres upon the Island of Manhattan."

Pillage, Profits and Land.

The money Astor made by robbing the Indians and exploiting the workers by means of monopolies, he thus put largely into land. In 1810, a story runs, he offers to sell a Wall Street lot for \$8,000. The price is so low that a buyer promptly appears. "Yes, you are astonished," Astor says. "But see what I intend to do with that eight thousand dollars. That Wall Street lot, it is true, will be worth twelve thousand dollars in a few years. But I shall take that eight thousand dollars and buy eighty lots above Canal street and by the time your one lot is worth twelve thousand dollars, my eighty lots will be worth eighty thousand dollars." So goes one of the fine stories told to illustrate his foresight, and to prove that his fortune came exclusively from that faculty and from his industry. This story bears all the impress of being undoubtedly a fraud. Astor was remarkably secretive and dissembling and never revealed his plans to anyone. That he bought the lots is true enough, his attributed loquacity is mythical and is the invention of some gushing eulogist. At that time he was buying for \$200 or \$300 each many lots on lower Broadway, then, for the most part, an unoccupied waste. What he was counting upon was the certain growth of the city and the vastly increasing value not that he would give his land, but which would accrue from the labor of an enlarged population. These lots are now occupied by crowded business buildings and are valued at from \$300,000 to \$400,000 each.

Throughout those years in the first decade of the nineteenth century he was constantly buying land on Manhattan Island. Practically all of it was bought, not with the idea of using it, but of holding it and allowing future populations to make it a thousand times more valuable. An exception was his country estate of thirteen acres at Hurlgate (Hellgate) in the vicinity of Sixtieth street and the East River. It was curious to look back at the fact that less than a century ago the upper regions of Manhattan Island was filled with country estates—regions now densely occupied by huge tenement houses and some private dwellings. In those days, not less than in these, a country seat was considered a necessary appendage to the possessions of a rich man. Astor bought that Hurlgate estate as a country seat; but as such it was long since discontinued, altho the land comprising it has never left the grasp of the Astor family.

What were the intrinsic circumstances of the means by which he bought land, now worth hundreds of millions of dollars? For once, we get a gleam of the truth, but a paltry gleam only, in Hendrick's account when he says: "John Jacob Astor's record is constantly crossed by embarrassed families, prodigal sons, mortgages and foreclosure sales. Many of the victims of his foresight were those highest in church and state. He thus acquired for \$75,000 one-half of Governor George Clinton's splendid Greenwich country place (in the old Greenwich village on the west side of Manhattan Island). . . . After the Governor's death, he kept persistently at the heirs, lent them money and acquired additional slices of the family property. . . . Nearly two-thirds of the Clinton farm is now held by Astor's descendants, and is covered by scores of business buildings, from which is derived an annual income estimated at \$500,000."

The Fate of Others His Gain.

In this transaction we see the beginnings of that period of conquest on the part of the very rich using their surplus capital in effecting the less rich—a period which really opened with Astor and which has been vastly intensified in recent times. Clinton was accounted a rich man in his day, but he was a pigmy in that respect compared to Astor. With his incessant inflow of surplus wealth, Astor was in a position where, on the instant he could take advantage of the difficulties of less rich men and take over to him-

self their property. A large amount of Astor's money was invested in mortgages. In times of periodic financial and industrial distress, the mortgages were driven to extremities and could no longer keep up their payments. These were the times that Astor waited for, and it was in such times that he stepped in and possessed himself, at comparatively small expense, of large additional tracts of land.

It was in this way that he became the owner of what was then the Cosine farm, extending on Broadway from Fifty-third to Fifty-seventh streets and westward to the Hudson River. This property which he got for \$23,000 by foreclosing a mortgage, is now in the very heart of the city, filled with many business and every variety of residential buildings, and is rated as worth \$6,000,000. By such the same means he acquired ownership of the Eden farm in the same vicinity, extending along Broadway north from Forty-second street and slanting over to the Hudson River. This farm lay under pledges for debt and attachments for loans. Suddenly Astor turned up with a third interest in an outstanding mortgage, foreclosed, and for a total payment of \$25,000 obtained a sweep of property now covered densely with huge hotels, theaters, office buildings, stores and long vistas of residences and tenements—a property worth at the very least \$20,000,000. Any one with sufficient security in land who sought to borrow money would find Astor extremely accommodating. But woe betide the hapless borrower, whoever he was, if he failed in his obligations to the extent of even a fraction of the requirements covered by law! Neither personal friendship, religious considerations nor the slightest feelings of sympathy availed.

His Summary Methods.

Engaged in the West in summarily violating every law, he, in New York City, had his lawyers primed to seize advantage by every device, subterfuge and technicality which he could turn to his benefit. He mercilessly enforced his demands by law just as in the fur regions he did it by armed force.

But where law was insufficient or non-existent, new laws were created either to aggrandize the powers of landlordship, to seize hold or enhance the value of land, or to get extraordinary special privileges in the form of banking charters. And here it is necessary to digress from the narrative of his land transactions and advert to his banking activities, for it was by reason of these subordinately, as well as by his greater trade revenues, that he was enabled so successfully to pursue his career of wealth-gathering. The circumstances as to the origin of certain powerful banks in which he and other landholders and traders were large stockholders, the methods and powers of those banks and their effect upon the great body of the people are component parts of the analytic account of his operations. Not a single one of Astor's biographers has mentioned his banking connections. Yet it is of the greatest importance to describe them, inasmuch as they were closely intertwined with his trade, on the one hand, and his land acquisitions on the other.

(To be continued.)

HARDIE'S ADVICE TO WORKINGMEN.

The development of capitalism and the shameless use of the courts against organized workingmen, should impress every workingman with the truth of the following extract from Kelt Hardie's latest book. Hardie has learned from bitter experience in the labor movement of Great Britain:

"The trade union falls short of meeting the circumstances of modern industry. I refer to the increasing evil of unemployment. To use Carlyle's figure he, like long-eared Midas, is reduced to the point of starvation surrounded by the wealth which his own touch has called into being. There is surplus food and raiment stored up all around him, and he is suffering from a lack of all three, but like the victim of some uncanny spell, he cannot reach that which he most needs."

"Such are some of the more outstanding features of modern industrialism for which the workman hitherto has been unable to find a remedy, and for which he has been expressly and explicitly told by his political and economic guides there can be no remedy but only palliatives. Hitherto he has believed them, and gone on suffering and enduring as best he might. Now he is beginning to see that were he master and owner of CAPITAL and of LAND he would no longer be at the mercy of a blind and bloodless force which he at present cannot control, and he thinks of using the state to aid him in acquiring this mastery and ownership."

Socialism Appeals to Men.

The "Indianapolis Union," official organ of the Indiana Federation of Labor says: "Socialism has something that appeals to the man who toils; it offers something that is better than that enjoyed at present. And it is up to those who oppose the socialistic idea to show that it is wrong, not by ridicule of those who preach it but by plainly showing that the doctrine is impracticable. This the opponents of Socialism have not done. Generally ridicule and misrepresentation have been depended on as the best weapons in the fight against the collective theory."

—The capitalist doesn't grow rich by the sweat of his brow, it can't be denied that he does so by the sweat of his "hands"—Brisbane Worker.

THE INDUSTRIAL CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Report Submitted by Morris Hillquit, on Behalf of the Socialist Party of America, to the International Socialist Bureau, for the Information of the Workingmen of the World.

To the International Socialist Bureau, Greetings.

The workingmen of Europe are generally aware of the fact that the United States is in the throes of an industrial crisis, but we believe, they largely underestimate its extent and intensity.

The capitalist press of our country has from the very beginning adopted the policy of concealing all alarming symptoms of our present industrial disorders or minimizing their significance and effect as much as possible. The acute financial panic of recent months which presaged the collapse of the unstable industrial equilibrium in the United States, was pronounced by our dominant powers a groundless and short lived lull; the grave industrial depression which is now obviously setting in, is cheerfully characterized by them as a temporary business embarrassment, and their subservient press is already filled with reports of returning prosperity.

The ruling classes have an obvious interest in thus attempting to hide the evidence of their impotency as directors of our industries, and to prevent a possible outbreak of popular revolt against their mismanagement of the affairs of the nation. But the Socialist workingmen of the United States have no reason and no right to conceal the full extent of the misery into which this country has again been thrown by the selfish, planless and devastating methods of production of its much boasted "captains of industry". We consider it especially our duty to our fellow workers abroad to present to them the existing industrial conditions of our country in their true light, and it is in the performance of this duty of solidarity and by no means from a narrow-minded desire to frighten away foreign labor competition from the shores of our country, that we express our conviction that what the United States are facing today is not a slight business depression, but a regular and probably prolonged industrial crisis.

Hard Times No New Thing.

Acute industrial depressions are neither new nor rare in this country of policy. Ever since the United States has entered upon the career of capitalist production, the periods of general industrial paralysis have been recurring in this country with dreadful regularity in cycles about sixteen to twenty years apart.

Since the beginning of the last century this is our sixth crisis, the former ones having had their inception in the years 1818, 1837, 1857, 1873, and 1893, and the main causes of those crises, their salient symptoms and general histories have been substantially alike and substantially similar to those which have characterized the industrial crises of Europe during the same period. Whatever might have been the special features and immediate causes of earlier crises, their ultimate cause was in each case the planlessness of wealth production and inequity of wealth distribution under the present system, leading to overproduction on the part of the capitalists and underconsumption on the part of the workers.

All these crises were preceded by periods of extraordinary industrial activity invariably marked by expansion of the markets, opening of new industries, and immense extension of credit. They all culminated in enormous prices of commodities, high rents and reckless speculations, and they were all ushered in by financial panics followed by business failures closing of factories, unemployment and misery of the working class.

The Recent "Era of Prosperity".

And the present industrial crisis does not differ from its predecessors in any way. The "era of prosperity" just closed has lasted a number of years, and has furnished the never failing text for all capitalist political platforms, patriotic orations, and pompous editorials of recent years. In the last decade all branches of industry were carried on in a volume and on a scale hitherto unattained in the United States. Huge corporations, trusts and combines became the order of the day, and with them came the inevitable watering of stocks, and traffic in corporate securities. It is estimated that in 1907 the par value of such securities was no less than \$40,000,000,000, almost one-third of the entire wealth of the country. Nor did the currency, banking and credit of the country lag behind the march of industrial expansion. Between 1898 and 1907, the United States produced \$3,200,000,000 of gold, about one half as much as in the entire one hundred and fifty year period 1700 and 1850; in 1907 there were no less than 14,000 banks in the country with a total of about \$18,000,000,000 in deposits, and the greatest part of it was loaned out and seeking investment in the industrial field. The mines, mills, factories and other works ran in full blast, workingmen of all branches of industry were in large demand, and wages went up.

When all the ordinary branches of industry were overtaxed, our enterprising capitalists sought new fields, frequently embarking in mad and adventurous schemes and entraining hordes of trusting small investors with them. In all larger cities thousands of buildings were erected for purely speculative purposes, vacant land in the newer sections doubled and trebled in price, rents in older sections were

raised beyond all reason, and prices of commodities generally increased to an extent entirely unprecedented. In the ten-year period of 1896-1906, the cost of food alone increased over 20 per cent in average, and the cost of other necessities rose about 30 per cent.

Money was abundant in the country, great fortunes were made overnight, speculation and gambling took the place of industry and commerce. And when the mad race had run its full course, the inevitable collapse came sudden and crashing. In the early part of 1907, it was found that the large stock manufactured in anticipation of future sales could not be moved; the retail dealers were ever-supplied. The manufacturers, who had largely produced on credit, could not meet their obligations, an atmosphere of uncertainty and lack of confidence pervaded the market, credit was suddenly contracted, the house of cards, called our "financial system" was blown asunder by the first gust of wind.

The Financial Panic.

In the months of October and November sudden "runs" were made by "crowds of frightened depositors on many large financial institutions of the metropolis including the well known Knickerbocker Trust Company, and several banks closed their doors and thereby caused the suspension of numerous banking institutions in the country connected with them. The stock market, always responsive to the movements of the money market, experienced a violent drop in the values of all securities. The first symptoms of an approaching industrial crisis were thus clearly and unmistakably revealed, but our ruling classes, who had learned nothing from the experience of the past, persisted in treating the panic as a mere temporary disturbance of the currency system, to be removed by heroic measures. Our Morgans, Rockefellers and other high financiers came to the rescue of their distressed brethren by advancing them many millions on good securities and usurious rates of interest and our government, always solicitous for the interests of the capitalist class, deposited \$90,000,000 in various banks to help tide over the difficulties. The "runs" on the banks were temporarily stopped, and the end of the panic was officially proclaimed.

Bank Crisis Only the Beginning.

But the general industrial depression announced by the financial panic, soon commenced to assert itself in grim defiance of all official proclamations and declarations. The end of the year 1907 showed 10,265 recorded business failures with total liabilities of \$388,000,000 for that year as against 3,385 failures with liabilities amounting only to \$127,000,000 for 1906. Most railroad extensions and improvements begun or contemplated were abandoned, and the industrial effects of the abandonment of that work may be readily realized if it is known that their estimated cost in New York and vicinity alone was about \$500,000,000. At the same time the freight and passenger traffic on all railroad lines was greatly diminished and thousands of railroad employees in all parts of the country were discharged or temporarily "laid off". The United States Steel Corporation, which is the official name for the great American Steel Trust, cut down its work and employees to about one-half, the tobacco trust closed many of its factories entirely, the Chicago stock yards, the iron and glass works, and other principal industries of America commenced to run part time or with diminished force, and in the building trades and building material factories, employment became the exception, idleness the rule.

Extent of Unemployment.

Unfortunately we have no definite data upon which to base a sound estimate of the entire extent of unemployment now prevailing in the United States. For December, 1907, the Department of Labor of the State of New York reported 34 per cent of all workmen in the state unemployed, as against 12 per cent for the corresponding month in 1906, and only 6.7 per cent for 1905. From insufficient reports from other parts of the country, it is safe to assert that within the last few months the standing army of unemployed in the United States has been augmented by 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 workmen. And there is no lack of symptoms of a general misery of the workers. Within the last few months over a quarter of a million of foreign laborers, principally Italians, have precipitately returned to their homes. In January, 1908, our emigration has exceeded immigration four times. But the unusually large emigration of workingmen has served little, if at all, to relieve the remaining workers, foreign or native. Already the charity organizations of all larger cities are beset by thousands of unsuccessful applicants for food, clothing and shelter, and spontaneous unemployed demonstrations are springing up in all parts of the country.

And still we have not reached the acute stage of the crisis. We are only in its beginnings, and the end cannot be foreseen. The former crises in the United States lasted variously from two to five years, and there is no reason to expect the present depression to pass in a shorter time. Our trusts and great industrial combines under capitalist management have, on the whole, proved inefficient as a factor in regulating production

THE ALDRICH BILL.

By Harvey Russell.

"The executive of the modern state is but a committee for managing the common affairs of the whole capitalist class."—Communist Manifesto.

The capitalists have applied to their government to help them out of the financial mess they have gotten into, and Mr. Aldrich, Senator from the Standard Oil Co. (he comes from Rhode Island) who is chairman of the Senate committee on finance, has come forward with an "elastic currency" bill. This is but another prop to keep the tottering structure of capitalism from falling with a crash, and it is being anxiously tested by our millionaire Senators to see if it will bear the burden.

At the session on Feb. 10, Senator Aldrich presented his bill, but before he spoke on it the Hon. Mr. Dewey of New York held the floor. Dewey praised J. P. Morgan, Secretary Cortelyou and the financiers of the country for their actions during the panic last November, while Morgan, who had come to Washington to see if Aldrich had done the job right, sat in Vice-President Fairbanks' private gallery and listened. After Dewey had finished, having styled him "that phenomenal centus", etc., Morgan held a reception in the gallery, where several of his employees—I beg pardon—several United States Senators—called on him.

Class Legislation?

Did anybody say that the Constitution forbids class legislation? Let us give our attention to Aldrich while he presents his bill labelled "for capitalists only". He first pointed out that the money in the hands of the people (he didn't mean you, workingmen, he meant his people who had made a senator of him) had almost doubled since 1897, having increased from \$77 millions in that year to 1,600 millions in 1907. Say, who got yours? The boss? Been dividing up again? Then he turned his attention to the objections to his bill, and in his apology for not having provided for additional profits to the banks in times of stress he said: "In the recent panic there was general suspension of cash payments by the national banks. The failure of a bank to meet its demand obligations is a violation of every law governing its conduct and existence. Bank managers should realize that a REPETITION of these violations will not be permitted." What do you think of that? Have you heard of any of these financiers who violated every law governing the conduct and existence of their banks being punished according to law? Of course not; you didn't expect. It looks as if these "doggone crazy Socialists" were right when they told you that not only is legislation made to order for the capitalist class, but that the laws are interpreted and enforced (or neglected) in their interests as well. We are much obliged to the Senator for verifying our statements.

The worthy Senator's next step is an explanation of his reasons for wanting to use railroad bonds as security? For the half billion dollars worth of elastic

and removing the causes of industrial crises. They have perhaps brought in a little more system in the work for domestic use, but their production for the foreign trade has remained as planless as ever; they have proved themselves quite powerless to cope with the evils arising from the insufficient purchasing ability of the workingmen, and they have intensified the element of stock speculation which has beyond a doubt materially contributed in bringing about the present depression.

And it is a significant fact that the steel and tobacco industries, in which the trusts have celebrated their greatest triumphs, also show the largest proportions of unemployed. The percentage of idle workers in the latter industry in the states of New York, has been no less than 82.9 in December, 1907, as against 2.7 in the same month of the previous year.

Socialism the Only Cure.

The present situation in America, the classical country of trusts and combines, demonstrates conclusively that industrial crises are inseparable from the capitalist regime, no matter what form the latter assumes, and that Socialism is the only cure for this periodic scourge of modern society. In the meantime we shall in all likelihood have to pass thru all the horrors of the past crises, thru years of compulsory idleness and destitution, years of despair and starvation. And once more the working class of the country will pay the terrible penalty for the recklessness and greed of its masters. May the workingmen of America profit by the hard lesson, and finally array themselves against criminal capitalist misrule on the side of the International Socialist working-class movement.

Fraternally submitted by direction of the National Committee of the Socialist Party of America. MORRIS HILLQUIT, International Secretary.

A Russian Socialist Monthly.

The Central Committee of the Russian American Social Democratic League will publish a propaganda monthly in the Russian language entitled "The Russian American Workingman." The first number will appear about the last of February. Single copies will be 5 cents. Those interested in the publication should write the secretary of the Central Committee, D. Rubinow, 52 Camp Street, Newark, N. J.

Show this paper to your friends. The Worker?

RIGHTS OF PROPERTY.

Capitalist property is today the dominant form of property. Its value depends solely upon its availability as a means of commanding the services of labor. Did it not possess this power it would be valueless.

Property rights in the means of production, which function as capital under the present régime, merely mean property rights in slaves. The workers whose services are commanded by capital are as completely enslaved as were their chattel or feudal predecessors. Stock, bond, mortgage and deed are but the legal evidences of that enslavement, the written titles of ownership of their bodies, granted to the capitalists by their instrument and defender, the capitalist state. These are the titles to property that pass current from individual to individual and are handed down from one generation of capitalists to the next.

The sacredness of property is the sacredness of the right of ownership in the lives of the working people. Without this ownership, this power to command the services of the workers, capitalist property would not, and could not, exist.

The Socialist conception of property is that the means of production which are essentially social in their character, i. e., incapable of being utilized except by collective or social labor, should be collective or social property. With their ownership vested in the community as a whole these means of production could only be used for the purpose of providing use-values for its members. They would provide no power whereby one set of individuals could command the services of another and rob them of the products of their labor. Under such circumstances the means of production would no longer be, as at present, title deeds to human slaves and the instrument of their exploitation and torture.—The Trades Unionist, Vancouver, B. C.

Plenty Makes Us Poor.

The civilized stage turns every vice, which barbarism preaches in a simple way, into a complex, ambiguous, equivocal and hypocritical form. "It moves in a vicious circle, in the contradictions which it eternally reproduces without being able to remove them, so that it ever accomplishes the very reverse of that which it really does or pretends to aim at; for instance, that in civilization poverty is born of plenty."—Charles Fourier.

—Distribute The Worker in your shop.

See No. 28, Documents of the Board of Aldermen, Vol. xxii: 26.

See Comptroller's Reports for 1831: 7. Also Ibid for 1831: 20.

See "Astor's Successful Men of Affairs," 1864: 38.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

Roosevelt's man Taft is having a hard time to reconcile his present as well as his past record with the claims of union men.

The employees of all the railways in Uruguay have gone on strike. There are about twelve hundred miles of railway in Uruguay, which are controlled by British capitalists.

The Amalgamated Window Glass Workers have decided to appeal the court decision dissolving the organization to the higher courts.

Labor Members in Australia.

From the time, 16 years ago, when labor made an organized political effort in Australia, the movement has not been retarded.

A table of the Federal and State members in the two legislatures is given by "The Worker" of Sydney. It shows the commanding position occupied by labor in the Federal Parliament.

Amend Sherman Law.

A resolution has been introduced in Congress to exempt unions from prosecution as trusts under the Sherman law. One clause says:

This act shall not be construed to apply to any arrangements, agreements or combinations between laborers made with the view of lessening the number of hours of labor or of increasing their wages.

A report from Washington states that John Mitchell, may be asked by President Roosevelt to go to Panama and make a report on labor conditions.

The cap makers of Buenos Ayres, Argentine, are involved in a general strike for shorter hours and higher wages.

Several conferences were held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, last week, to arrange a compromise in the strike of the shipyard workers.

Advices from Mexico announce the arrest of many Americans who are seeking employment there.

DEFENDS CIGAR TRUST.

To the Editor of The Worker—I am a frequent reader of The Worker and am interested in the article by Harvey Russell entitled "A Typical Trust" that appeared on Feb. 6.

Two plans of insuring the lives of the clerks are now under consideration by this company. One plan would provide for an immediate payment of \$1,000 to any beneficiary named by a clerk in the event of his death.

against the quartermen on Mar. 1, which will extend through the New England district and effect the trade all over the country.

The representatives of the Mineral Water Drivers' and Bottlers' Union, whose members are still on strike on the East Side, were served with an order of the Supreme Court requiring them to show cause why the union and its officers should not be restrained from interfering with and intimidating the employees of the association and from interfering with the business or property of its members.

An Australian Labor Daily.

The first daily labor paper in Australia, will be published at Broken Hill, on May 1. The paper will be the property of the Labor party and will serve as its organ.

The executive board of the Workington Federation of Labor, at Albany, last week, endorsed the fight against opening theatres on Sunday.

Belgium.

The Belgium Chamber has defeated the proposal introduced by the Socialist leader, Van de Velde, to grant woman the right to practise the profession of attorney.

Australia.

The Australian Socialist Federation has started a new four page weekly organ, "The Flame," at Broken Hill. The paper is well edited and is also an organ of industrial unionism.

Italy.

Enrico Ferri has caused a sensation among the Socialists of Italy by writing an article favoring fusion with the bourgeois parties in Parliament.

The Appeals Court of England has given a decision of the utmost importance to the workers of Great Britain, in substance declaring that tips are to be regarded as wages when the giving and receiving of them are open as in the cases of waiters, hotel porters and domestic servants.

Two men were arrested last week at Pine Ridge, Va., for violation of the contract labor law. The men have agents in Macedonia, Turkey, Dalmatia and Greece, offering employment in the United States at \$2 a day to the small farmers.

In spite of the fact that an agreement to arbitrate their differences exists, wholesale monument dealers in New York City, predict a general strike of the cutters and allied unions.

Advices from Mexico announce the arrest of many Americans who are seeking employment there.

To the Editor of The Worker—I am a frequent reader of The Worker and am interested in the article by Harvey Russell entitled "A Typical Trust" that appeared on Feb. 6.

Two plans of insuring the lives of the clerks are now under consideration by this company. One plan would provide for an immediate payment of \$1,000 to any beneficiary named by a clerk in the event of his death.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

India.

Kelr Hardie, who is returning home from his tour in the East, writes from India concerning conditions there: "This country, so richly endowed by nature, and blessed with a population whose wants are few and easily met, might be made the garden of the world.

The police arrested over fifty men and women revolutionists in St. Petersburg, last week. The majority of them were heavily armed, some with bombs, and they made desperate resistance against the police.

Belgium.

The Belgium Chamber has defeated the proposal introduced by the Socialist leader, Van de Velde, to grant woman the right to practise the profession of attorney.

Australia.

The Australian Socialist Federation has started a new four page weekly organ, "The Flame," at Broken Hill. The paper is well edited and is also an organ of industrial unionism.

Italy.

Enrico Ferri has caused a sensation among the Socialists of Italy by writing an article favoring fusion with the bourgeois parties in Parliament.

Japan.

Japan also has an anti-Socialist organization. It openly fights Socialism, opposes progressive measures and a speaker at one meeting of the organization was ridiculed for suggesting that the working hours of children should be limited to twelve a day.

At the end of 1907, the Socialist Party numbered 43,868 members, divided into 1,339 branches, while in 1906, 1,279 branches with 42,948 members.

literature on the theory and the printing of books enough to load a ship. In his "Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century," H. M. Hyndman dismisses Jevons' theory, as follows:

In point of absurdity we are fairly safe in awarding the cap and bells to the English economist, Stanley Jevons. Endowed with a brain which had much in common with that of Mr. Mallock, he succeeded in attracting much attention to his theory of sun spots.

Unfortunately, Sir William Herschel, the greatest astronomer of that day, declares that it was impossible to say whether or not sun spots had anything to do with the climate, deciding that on this point "nothing decisive can be obtained."

These difficulties, however, did not prevent the publication of an extensive

secession of the syndicalists, (industrial unionists). The northern country provinces, which are the headquarters of the trade unions, have the greatest number of politically organized proletarians. On the other hand the organizations of the principal city districts make a poor showing, while the province of Genoa, shows fifteen party members to ten thousand organized workers.

On all sides in Russia rises the cry "that conditions are growing constantly worse. One high in influence writes that only those who can now enjoy life in Russia, who are rich and have influential connections. The existence of all others is dependent upon a thousand chances and upon the will and passions of the powerful ones."

Seventeen Socialists have been arrested for participation in the suffrage demonstrations of January 10 and 12, and charged with defying the state's authority.

In the Reichstag, on Feb. 4, Representative Noslee defended the action of the Social Democrats, who had left the room the day before, when the King and Crown Prince of Portugal were cheered.

The Berlin police are trying to stop the teaching of children in the Social Democratic Turnvereins. Their custom is to forbid the teacher in charge, immediately after the first period to teach a second hour under penalty of one hundred marks fine.

Japan also has an anti-Socialist organization. It openly fights Socialism, opposes progressive measures and a speaker at one meeting of the organization was ridiculed for suggesting that the working hours of children should be limited to twelve a day.

At the end of 1907, the Socialist Party numbered 43,868 members, divided into 1,339 branches, while in 1906, 1,279 branches with 42,948 members.

literature on the theory and the printing of books enough to load a ship. In his "Commercial Crises of the Nineteenth Century," H. M. Hyndman dismisses Jevons' theory, as follows:

In point of absurdity we are fairly safe in awarding the cap and bells to the English economist, Stanley Jevons. Endowed with a brain which had much in common with that of Mr. Mallock, he succeeded in attracting much attention to his theory of sun spots.

Unfortunately, Sir William Herschel, the greatest astronomer of that day, declares that it was impossible to say whether or not sun spots had anything to do with the climate, deciding that on this point "nothing decisive can be obtained."

These difficulties, however, did not prevent the publication of an extensive

SOL FIELDMAN. OPTICIAN. 1407 FIFTH AVENUE. NEAR 116th STREET. NEW YORK.

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

DR. S. BERLIN, DENTIST. 22 E. 108th St., Corner Madison Ave., N. Y. TEL. NO. 549 L. HARLEM.

DR. MATILDA SINAI LEE, DENTIST. 243 East 86th St. New York. Phone, 3936-79th St.

DR. CHARLES CHESSE. SURGEON-DENTIST. 33 and 37 Avenue C, Cor. 3d Street.

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

DR. HENRY KIRSCHENBAUM, DENTIST. 86 AVENUE C. Cor. Sixth St. NEW YORK.

DR. A. CARR, 133 E. 84th St., corner Lexington Ave. DENTIST. All work guaranteed. Special liberal prices for comrades of S. P. Phone: 5967-79th.

Dr. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST. 321 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Telephone No. 3112 Main. Branch office: 163 E. 86th St. Open evenings.

DR. MAURICE WILLIAM, DENTIST. 320 SUMNER AVENUE, BROOKLYN. Telephone: "2383-W. Bedford."

M. EISING, 1322 Third Avenue. Betw. 75th and 78th Sts.

GEORGE OBERDORFER, PHARMACIST. PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY. 2393 EIGHTH AVENUE, NEAR 128th STREET.

DRINK COLUMBIA TEA. Save the coupons. Every coupon has a value. When you have the coupons bearing the large letters to spell C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A

COLUMBIA TEA. 193 DIVISION ST., New York

SIRELSON & KASANOF. Wood, Tin, Brass, Silver, Glass and Oil Cloth.

SIGNS. 87 EAST 10TH STREET. NEW YORK. Send postal and I will call.

DR. H. SHAPIRO, SURGEON DENTIST. 36 E. THIRD STREET. One House from Second Avenue. Phone 1700 Orchard.

BUY YOUR HAT OF L. FLASHENBERG. THE UNION HATTER. 202 Delancey St., New York. Two blocks below Williamsburg Bridge.

THE ROYAL HUNGARIAN RESTAURANT AND CAFE. 92 SECOND AVENUE, BET. 5TH & 6TH STS. NEW YORK. I. BLAU, Prop. Catering for Weddings, Parties, etc.

OGUSHEWITZ & HERSHOW FINE STATIONERY. Blank and Business Books, Rubber Stamps, Fountain Pens and Law Blanks. 68 RIVINGTON STREET. Old and New Books sold and exchanged. Orders promptly attended to.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 15 SPRUCE STREET, New York City, New York.

LATEST BOOK BULLETIN.

We recommend the following Books for propaganda purposes as well as gifts to non-Socialist friends:

A CHILD'S SOCIALIST READER. Illustrated by WALTER CRANE. Printed in two colors. Price, cloth-bound, 60c.

SOCIALIST ANNUAL FOR 1908. Teeming with statistics and information of every kind. Very valuable, especially for speakers and organizers. 25c.

BEBEL, AUGUST; WOMAN, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE. Paper, 40c.

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM. Cloth, \$1.

HILLQUOT, MORRIS; RECENT PROGRESS OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. Paper, 10c.

MR. MALLOCK'S 'ABILITY'. A reply to Mr. Mallock's attack on Socialism. Paper, 10c. 50 copies \$3.50; 100 copies, \$6.

HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. Cloth-bound, \$1.50.

BOUDIN, LOUIS B.; THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. Cloth, \$1.

This is one of the most valuable books ever published for students who want to study Socialism. It is a systematic and orderly statement of the whole Marxian system, showing how its various parts are so closely linked that to accept one and reject the other is a logical absurdity.

STEELE, C. A.; WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. Cloth, \$1.

This book will be especially interesting to those who like books of the "Looking Backward" Style.

BLATCHFORD, ROBERT; MERRIE ENGLAND. Paper, 10c.; 100 copies, \$6; cloth, with portrait, 00c.

GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. Second edition, cloth cover, \$1.

CALL, HENRY LAURENS; THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. Paper, 10c.; 100 copies, \$6; cloth, 50c.

JUSTICE. Paper, 10c.; 100 copies, \$6.

This is intended especially for propaganda purposes and fills a different want than any other pamphlet on the same question.

REPLY TO CRITICISMS. A reply to the storm of criticisms on Mr. Call's "Concentration of Wealth." Paper, 5c.; 100 copies, \$3.

ECCLES, L. F.; A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. Paper, 25c.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 58799; FRANKLIN 58777.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis. Control Committee meets second Thursday in the month at 13 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., New York City.

BROOKLYN, 226 A. D. Dr. J. (American) meets the first Saturday of the month, 8 p. m. at the office, 220 Broadway, E. 70th St. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 5817 or 5818 Worth.

WENTWORTH, FRANKLIN H.; WENDELL PHILLIPS. Paper, 10c.; 50 copies, \$3.50; 100 copies, \$6. FORGINGS OF THE NEW; STUDIES IN SOCIALISM. Cloth bound, hand printed on hand paper, \$1.

UNTERMANN, ERNEST; MARXIAN ECONOMICS. Cloth bound (Int. Library of Social Science), \$1.

SCIENCE AND REVOLUTION. In tasteful cloth cover, 50c.

THE SCARLET SHADOW. A story based on the famous Haywood-Moyer case. Cloth, \$1.50.

THE ROAD; BY JACK LONDON; Cloth, \$2. Illustrated.

This is a collection of tramp stories, picturing Jack's "life in the underworld."

UNDER THE LASH. A drama in five acts. Paper, 25 cents.

P. ANDERSON; THE REPUBLIC. Clothbound, (International Library of Social Science), \$1.

ZETKIN, CLARA; WOMAN SUFFRAGE. Price, 5c.

RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS.

MOSES OR DARWIN? A School Problem. By A. Dodel. Paper, 50c.; cloth, \$1.

BIBLE MYTHS. Their Parallels in Religions of Heathen Nations of Antiquity; Origin and Meaning. Many illustrations. Cloth, \$2.50.

ROME OR REASON. A memoir of Christian and ex-Christian Experience. Cloth, \$1.

HAECKEL, PROF.; THE EVOLUTION OF MAN, "A Ten Dollar Book for \$1."

VOLNEY, C. F.; RUINS OF EMPIRES. Paper, 50c.; cloth, 75c.

THE FRENCH INVASION OF IRELAND IN 1798. By Gribayedoff. Pages of unwritten history, telling of heroic endeavor and a lost opportunity to throw off England's yoke. Cloth, \$1.50.

All Books sent prepaid on receipt of price. Catalogs mailed on application.

Stockholders of C. H. Kerr & Co. can procure their publications from us at the prices guaranteed by their shares.

We also carry a complete line of German books and pamphlets. Catalogs free.

SOCIALIST LITERATURE COMPANY, 15 SPRUCE ST., NEW YORK

Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterb - Kass fuer die Ver. Staaten von America.

WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought.

Address all communications to William Merrick, Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance. Organized 1872. Membership 20,000. Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street. Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BRANCHES: Every Tuesday evening from 7-9, at the Labor Lyceum, 243 E. 84th St. For initiation and increase of dues, send address notification only.

Branches: Albany, York, Troy, Glensville, Binghamton, Oneida, Tonawanda, Schenectady, Rochester, Troy, Glensville, Trenton, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Passaic, South River, Rahway, N. J., New Haven, Waterbury, Hartford, Meriden, Bridgeport, Rockville, Stamford, Conn., Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass., Luzerne, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Altoona, Scranton, Erie, Allegheny, Pa., Chicago, Ill., San Francisco, Cal., Cleveland, O., Manchester, N. H., Baltimore, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Providence, R. I., Milwaukee, Wis.

For addresses of the branch branches Secretaries see "Forwards."

Fifty cents will send The Worker to your friend for a year.

PARTY NEWS

National. The attention of state secretaries and state committees is directed to National Committee Motion No. 8, which provides for a uniform method of collecting national campaign funds...

Pennsylvania. Official returns give Comrade Miller, our candidate for Mayor, 936 votes. The lowest on the ticket polled 407 votes. This is a satisfactory increase over the usual vote in city elections.

Philadelphia. Local Philadelphia has selected the following nominees for the April primaries: For Sheriff, E. H. Davies; for Coroner, Gustav Konstanzer; two County Commissioners, Comrades Bateman and Connor; Judges of the Orphans' Court, V. L. Gilbert and P. Hemmert.

Twenty thousand copies of a special leaflet addressed to trade unionists are being printed for the Campaign Committee. Three delegates were elected to the Workingmen's Crisis Conference.

Delegates from the Downtown Jewish Branch spoke of their meeting to be held Sunday, Feb. 23, where Comrade Feigenbaum of New York was billed to speak on the question of fusion, being forbidden by the police.

The local will hold a meeting at the Lyceum, from noon to midnight, on April 25. Fifty per cent of the proceeds will go to the Campaign Committee and 50 per cent to the local.

George R. Kirkpatrick will speak in Fleming's Hall, Main and Seymour streets, Germantown, on Thursday, March 5, at 8 p. m.; Friday, March 6, at Kensington avenue and B street, in Upholstery Weavers' Hall, at 8 p. m.; Saturday, March 7, in Southwark Labor Lyceum, Twelfth and Tasker streets, at 8 p. m.

The 15th and 20th wards Branch is holding a series of Sunday night meetings in Palace Hall, Twenty-third street and Columbia avenue. On Feb. 23, Ed. Moore spoke on the unemployed problem.

Ward organizers are asked to call at headquarters Saturday, Feb. 23, at 2 p. m., to secure leaflets "Why You Should Join the Socialist Party."

The referendum vote in Philadelphia on delegates to the national convention resulted as follows: Ed. Moore, 209; Jos. E. Cohen, 151; Sam Clark, 179; E. H. Davies, 175; James Maurer, 142; Beaumont Sykes, 133; Simon Libros, 131; D. K. Young, 139; Simon Knebel, 119; Geo. N. Cohen, 116; J. McKelvey, 110; Fred Long, 108; C. W. Erwin, 100; I. Levitsky, 99; S. Innes Forbes, 97; H. S. Hela, 97; R. B. Mingle, 70; C. F. Foley, 55; F. L. Schwartz, 53; balance less than 50 votes.

For piece of holding state convention; Allentown, 2; Pottsville, 17; Harrisburg, 34; Lancaster, 24; Philadelphia, 151; Pottstown, 6; Reading, 12. No votes for Warren. The total vote on this referendum was 283.

Reports from ten branches so far reporting for January show 337 members in good standing and 44 new members taken in; 11 suspended, expelled or withdrawn, leaving a net increase for the month of 33. The branches reporting are: Greater Pittsburg, 4th Ward, 18th Street; Allegheny, Turtle Creek, Duquesne, Glasgow, Hazelwood, Allegheny, Bohemian, Swisvale and Wilkinsburg.

The unemployed demonstration will be held Sunday afternoon, March 8, in Old City Hall. Delegates will meet next Sunday night at 416 Wood street to complete details.

Local Yonkers has adopted resolutions protesting against the recent decisions against organized labor and urging unions to join with the Socialist Party at the polls in the coming election.

Branch Hackensack has adopted a resolution favoring union with the S. L. P. in accordance with the recommendation of the International Congress of 1904.

tion of the resolution to this effect adopted by the last state convention. The State Committee met Tuesday, Feb. 18, at Mark's Palace, 111 Hillquill, H. L. Skolodin, L. Solomon, and Fred Paulitsch were seated. Delegates from Kings County were present.

Decided that the organization of the new committee be postponed to the next meeting. Thomas Maguire was seated as delegate from Westchester County.

Decided to apportion delegates among the counties in proportion to the county membership. Communication from a great number of counties have less than the required number of members (200) which would entitle them to a delegate.

Decided to apportion delegates among the counties in proportion to the county membership. Communication from a great number of counties have less than the required number of members (200) which would entitle them to a delegate.

Decided to apportion delegates among the counties in proportion to the county membership. Communication from a great number of counties have less than the required number of members (200) which would entitle them to a delegate.

Decided to apportion delegates among the counties in proportion to the county membership. Communication from a great number of counties have less than the required number of members (200) which would entitle them to a delegate.

Decided to apportion delegates among the counties in proportion to the county membership. Communication from a great number of counties have less than the required number of members (200) which would entitle them to a delegate.

Decided to apportion delegates among the counties in proportion to the county membership. Communication from a great number of counties have less than the required number of members (200) which would entitle them to a delegate.

Decided to apportion delegates among the counties in proportion to the county membership. Communication from a great number of counties have less than the required number of members (200) which would entitle them to a delegate.

Decided to apportion delegates among the counties in proportion to the county membership. Communication from a great number of counties have less than the required number of members (200) which would entitle them to a delegate.

Decided to apportion delegates among the counties in proportion to the county membership. Communication from a great number of counties have less than the required number of members (200) which would entitle them to a delegate.

Decided to apportion delegates among the counties in proportion to the county membership. Communication from a great number of counties have less than the required number of members (200) which would entitle them to a delegate.

Decided to apportion delegates among the counties in proportion to the county membership. Communication from a great number of counties have less than the required number of members (200) which would entitle them to a delegate.

Decided to apportion delegates among the counties in proportion to the county membership. Communication from a great number of counties have less than the required number of members (200) which would entitle them to a delegate.

Decided to apportion delegates among the counties in proportion to the county membership. Communication from a great number of counties have less than the required number of members (200) which would entitle them to a delegate.

VOTE OF LOCAL KINGS COUNTY FOR STATE COMMITTEE.

Table with columns: Precinct, Votes, Total. Lists precincts like 1st and 2d, 3d, 4th, etc., and their respective vote counts.

The following three are therefore elected: Koenig, Riley and Wolf. The following districts failed to send the result of the vote to the Organizer: 3d, 9th and 16th, Branch 1, 9th, Branch 4, 16th, Branch 2, 22d, Branch 2 and 3.

Twenty-five applications were referred to the General Committee. M. Taenzer was seated from the Second Agitation Committee in place of G. Pollock. On request of Comrade Ghent consideration of the disputed territory of the 25th A. D. was held over for the next meeting.

Communication from the Board of Elections regarding primaries on March 31 was considered and final action deferred until after the next meeting of the Board of Elections.

Communication from the Board of Elections regarding primaries on March 31 was considered and final action deferred until after the next meeting of the Board of Elections.

Communication from the Board of Elections regarding primaries on March 31 was considered and final action deferred until after the next meeting of the Board of Elections.

Communication from the Board of Elections regarding primaries on March 31 was considered and final action deferred until after the next meeting of the Board of Elections.

Communication from the Board of Elections regarding primaries on March 31 was considered and final action deferred until after the next meeting of the Board of Elections.

Communication from the Board of Elections regarding primaries on March 31 was considered and final action deferred until after the next meeting of the Board of Elections.

Communication from the Board of Elections regarding primaries on March 31 was considered and final action deferred until after the next meeting of the Board of Elections.

Communication from the Board of Elections regarding primaries on March 31 was considered and final action deferred until after the next meeting of the Board of Elections.

Communication from the Board of Elections regarding primaries on March 31 was considered and final action deferred until after the next meeting of the Board of Elections.

Communication from the Board of Elections regarding primaries on March 31 was considered and final action deferred until after the next meeting of the Board of Elections.

Communication from the Board of Elections regarding primaries on March 31 was considered and final action deferred until after the next meeting of the Board of Elections.

Communication from the Board of Elections regarding primaries on March 31 was considered and final action deferred until after the next meeting of the Board of Elections.

Communication from the Board of Elections regarding primaries on March 31 was considered and final action deferred until after the next meeting of the Board of Elections.

CLINTON HALL, 151-153 Clinton Street, New York. Large Halls for Mass Meetings, Lectures, Balls, Concerts and Weddings. Meeting Rooms open from May 1. Banquet Rooms, Bowling Alleys, Pool and Billiard Room.

OVER 200 EDITORIALS BY W. J. BRYAN on as many public questions in a handsome cloth bound volume of 450 pages. 25 CENTS PER VOLUME. 15 CENTS EXTRA FOR POSTAGE.

EVERY AMERICAN has at one time or another heard of WENDELL PHILLIPS. MANY AMERICANS have learned of him at school, but VERY FEW AMERICANS really know the real character of WENDELL PHILLIPS. FRANKLIN H. WENTWORTH'S eloquent eulogy of WENDELL PHILLIPS, should be in the home of EVERY AMERICAN WHO REALLY LOVES AMERICA.

SOME are brought to Socialism thru labor struggles. SOME thru business experiences. SOME thru disgust with political corruption, but a Great many thru a Spiritual Revolution. One of the greatest works for the last named class is VOLNEY'S RUINS OF EMPIRES. PAPER, 50c. CLOTH, 75c. SOCIALIST LITERATURE CO., 15 Spruce St., New York.

BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ. The Bitter Cry of the Children. By John Spargo. 340 pages. \$1.50. Socialism and Modern Science. 210-page, cloth bound book by Enrico Ferri. Original price, \$1.50; now 90c. A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy. Original price, \$1.50; now 90c. The Communist Manifesto. By Karl Marx and Frederick Engels. 10c; 25 copies for \$1.25; 100, \$5. Introduction to Socialism. Only 5c a copy; 30c per dozen; \$3 per 100. Merrie England. A Plain Exposition of Socialism. By Robert Blatchford. 10c; 12 copies for 85c; 100, \$8. The Pinkerton Labor Spy. Exposes the system used by employers to break up labor organizations. 20c; \$7.50 per dozen.

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

BISHOP STOCK FREE! With each \$10 share of guaranteed 6 per cent Bishop Mining Stock, I will give free as a bonus two \$5 shares of Bishop Creek Gold Stock. Ten installments. Send for particulars. GAYLORD WILSHIRE, 200 William Street, New York.

WARNING! NO SOCIALIST has taken full advantage of THE PANIC unless he is using our SPECIAL PANIC PAMPHLETS AT PANIC PRICES. Now is the time, comrades. Never before were your friends so ready to read; never before could you get a collection like this at this price.

"SPECIAL IS" POSTPAID FOR ONLY 50 CENTS (or 500 assorted for only \$2.) After Capitalism, What? The Socialist Party. Winning a World. What Workingmen's Votes Can Do. Industrial Democracy. Easy Lessons in Socialism. Communist Manifesto. A. B. C. of Socialism. Introduction to Socialism. Methods of Acquiring National Possession of Our Industries. Platform and Constitution. Where We Stand. Industrial Evolution. The Trust Question. Hop Lee and The Pelican. Significance of the Trust. Why Workingmen Should Be Socialists. A Tip for the Jobless Man.

THINK OF THE VOTES YOU CAN MAKE WITH THESE AND Order To-day. Don't Wait. Enclose this coupon with only 50 cents in stamps and get this whole set by return mail. TO-DAY. Wilshire Book Company—Comrades: Please send me SPECIAL IS Pamphlets by return mail. I enclose \$..... Name..... Address.....

THE WORKER

239 E. 84th Street, New York

W. I. GOLDBERG, 4 STORES 171 EAST BROADWAY HOUSTON, CORNER CLINTON ST. FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 115th St. BROOKLYN, PITKIN, CORNER ROCKAWAY AVE.

HEIDEMANN-BRYAN-GOUFFRON'S Preparation for regents and colleges, three superior individual preparation in eighteen months; \$20 monthly. Private instruction in English, German, Spanish, French, Latin, Greek, Italian, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, logic, philosophy. Moderate rates for clubs; advice gladly given to comrades.

ERON PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Prepares for high school and all colleges (Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, etc.) for Regents, Cooper Union and Civil Service. Fourteen high school and college teachers. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

A Preparatory School with all work and no frills. Nine high-school and college teachers. Prepares for all colleges, Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, Etc. Regents' Cooper Union, Civil Service. JOSEPH PREPARATORY SCHOOL, CLINTON HALL, 151 CLINTON ST.

COMRADES! PATRONIZE S. SONNENSHEIN'S UNION BARBER SHOP 84 E. FOURTH STREET. 10c. ELECTRIC MASSAGE 10c.

STUDY AT THE MALCESTER PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 69 E. SEVENTH STREET. It represents a new chapter in the history of College Preparatory Schools. It guarantees SUCCESS. We prepare most carefully for the best colleges, as COLUMBIA, HARVARD, YALE, etc. CIVIL SERVICE (all grades); COOPER UNION and all other TECHNICAL SCHOOLS; ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS; TOY and read and write CORRESPONDENCE.

LECTURE CALENDAR. New York City. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

THE WORKER

239 E. 84th Street, New York

W. I. GOLDBERG, 4 STORES 171 EAST BROADWAY HOUSTON, CORNER CLINTON ST. FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 115th St. BROOKLYN, PITKIN, CORNER ROCKAWAY AVE.

HEIDEMANN-BRYAN-GOUFFRON'S Preparation for regents and colleges, three superior individual preparation in eighteen months; \$20 monthly. Private instruction in English, German, Spanish, French, Latin, Greek, Italian, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, logic, philosophy. Moderate rates for clubs; advice gladly given to comrades.

ERON PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Prepares for high school and all colleges (Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, etc.) for Regents, Cooper Union and Civil Service. Fourteen high school and college teachers. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

A Preparatory School with all work and no frills. Nine high-school and college teachers. Prepares for all colleges, Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, Etc. Regents' Cooper Union, Civil Service. JOSEPH PREPARATORY SCHOOL, CLINTON HALL, 151 CLINTON ST.

COMRADES! PATRONIZE S. SONNENSHEIN'S UNION BARBER SHOP 84 E. FOURTH STREET. 10c. ELECTRIC MASSAGE 10c.

STUDY AT THE MALCESTER PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 69 E. SEVENTH STREET. It represents a new chapter in the history of College Preparatory Schools. It guarantees SUCCESS. We prepare most carefully for the best colleges, as COLUMBIA, HARVARD, YALE, etc. CIVIL SERVICE (all grades); COOPER UNION and all other TECHNICAL SCHOOLS; ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS; TOY and read and write CORRESPONDENCE.

LECTURE CALENDAR. New York City. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

THE WORKER

239 E. 84th Street, New York

W. I. GOLDBERG, 4 STORES 171 EAST BROADWAY HOUSTON, CORNER CLINTON ST. FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 115th St. BROOKLYN, PITKIN, CORNER ROCKAWAY AVE.

HEIDEMANN-BRYAN-GOUFFRON'S Preparation for regents and colleges, three superior individual preparation in eighteen months; \$20 monthly. Private instruction in English, German, Spanish, French, Latin, Greek, Italian, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, logic, philosophy. Moderate rates for clubs; advice gladly given to comrades.

ERON PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Prepares for high school and all colleges (Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, etc.) for Regents, Cooper Union and Civil Service. Fourteen high school and college teachers. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

A Preparatory School with all work and no frills. Nine high-school and college teachers. Prepares for all colleges, Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, Etc. Regents' Cooper Union, Civil Service. JOSEPH PREPARATORY SCHOOL, CLINTON HALL, 151 CLINTON ST.

COMRADES! PATRONIZE S. SONNENSHEIN'S UNION BARBER SHOP 84 E. FOURTH STREET. 10c. ELECTRIC MASSAGE 10c.

STUDY AT THE MALCESTER PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 69 E. SEVENTH STREET. It represents a new chapter in the history of College Preparatory Schools. It guarantees SUCCESS. We prepare most carefully for the best colleges, as COLUMBIA, HARVARD, YALE, etc. CIVIL SERVICE (all grades); COOPER UNION and all other TECHNICAL SCHOOLS; ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS; TOY and read and write CORRESPONDENCE.

LECTURE CALENDAR. New York City. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

THE WORKER

239 E. 84th Street, New York

W. I. GOLDBERG, 4 STORES 171 EAST BROADWAY HOUSTON, CORNER CLINTON ST. FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 115th St. BROOKLYN, PITKIN, CORNER ROCKAWAY AVE.

HEIDEMANN-BRYAN-GOUFFRON'S Preparation for regents and colleges, three superior individual preparation in eighteen months; \$20 monthly. Private instruction in English, German, Spanish, French, Latin, Greek, Italian, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, logic, philosophy. Moderate rates for clubs; advice gladly given to comrades.

ERON PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Prepares for high school and all colleges (Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, etc.) for Regents, Cooper Union and Civil Service. Fourteen high school and college teachers. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

A Preparatory School with all work and no frills. Nine high-school and college teachers. Prepares for all colleges, Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, Etc. Regents' Cooper Union, Civil Service. JOSEPH PREPARATORY SCHOOL, CLINTON HALL, 151 CLINTON ST.

COMRADES! PATRONIZE S. SONNENSHEIN'S UNION BARBER SHOP 84 E. FOURTH STREET. 10c. ELECTRIC MASSAGE 10c.

STUDY AT THE MALCESTER PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 69 E. SEVENTH STREET. It represents a new chapter in the history of College Preparatory Schools. It guarantees SUCCESS. We prepare most carefully for the best colleges, as COLUMBIA, HARVARD, YALE, etc. CIVIL SERVICE (all grades); COOPER UNION and all other TECHNICAL SCHOOLS; ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS; TOY and read and write CORRESPONDENCE.

LECTURE CALENDAR. New York City. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

THE WORKER

239 E. 84th Street, New York

W. I. GOLDBERG, 4 STORES 171 EAST BROADWAY HOUSTON, CORNER CLINTON ST. FIFTH AVENUE, CORNER 115th St. BROOKLYN, PITKIN, CORNER ROCKAWAY AVE.

HEIDEMANN-BRYAN-GOUFFRON'S Preparation for regents and colleges, three superior individual preparation in eighteen months; \$20 monthly. Private instruction in English, German, Spanish, French, Latin, Greek, Italian, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, astronomy, logic, philosophy. Moderate rates for clubs; advice gladly given to comrades.

ERON PREPARATORY SCHOOL. Prepares for high school and all colleges (Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Cornell, etc.) for Regents, Cooper Union and Civil Service. Fourteen high school and college teachers. 185-187 EAST BROADWAY.

A Preparatory School with all work and no frills. Nine high-school and college teachers. Prepares for all colleges, Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, Etc. Regents' Cooper Union, Civil Service. JOSEPH PREPARATORY SCHOOL, CLINTON HALL, 151 CLINTON ST.

COMRADES! PATRONIZE S. SONNENSHEIN'S UNION BARBER SHOP 84 E. FOURTH STREET. 10c. ELECTRIC MASSAGE 10c.

STUDY AT THE MALCESTER PREPARATORY SCHOOL, 69 E. SEVENTH STREET. It represents a new chapter in the history of College Preparatory Schools. It guarantees SUCCESS. We prepare most carefully for the best colleges, as COLUMBIA, HARVARD, YALE, etc. CIVIL SERVICE (all grades); COOPER UNION and all other TECHNICAL SCHOOLS; ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS; TOY and read and write CORRESPONDENCE.

LECTURE CALENDAR. New York City. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

NEW YORK CITY. FRIDAY, FEB. 28. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8:30 p. m.—Henry Skolodin. "The Theory and Practice of the Socialist Party."

A SECOND LINCOLN?

By Jos. E. Cohen.

And now Roosevelt is a second Lincoln!

The anniversary of Lincoln's birthday was made the occasion by old party politicians to compare their leaders with Abe Lincoln.

This is the most contemptible piece of impudence a master class hireling was ever guilty of.

Lincoln did not and does not belong to the ruling class. This story told of Lincoln may or may not be true.

Lincoln did not and does not belong to the ruling class. This story told of Lincoln may or may not be true. It is a story told in school books, altho Carl Schurz, who deals fairly with Lincoln, doubts its authenticity.

A Supposition.

Suppose Lincoln were alive to-day. And he saw little children, tens of thousands of them struggling to keep awake the eleven hours of the night in the Southern cotton-mills, or running about from furnaces to cold shack in the New Jersey glass factories, or picking slate out of the rushing coal in the Pennsylvania breakers, until their finger nails are worn down to the very skin.

Suppose Lincoln were alive to-day. And he saw the fathers of the working class bidding good-bye to their loved ones to seek employment in a new land, or coming home at night broken with tuberculosis, bringing death instead of bread to his hungry babes, or tearfully taking his children from school that their earnings may help defray the cost of existence.

Suppose Lincoln were alive to-day. And he saw the fathers of the working class bidding good-bye to their loved ones to seek employment in a new land, or coming home at night broken with tuberculosis, bringing death instead of bread to his hungry babes, or tearfully taking his children from school that their earnings may help defray the cost of existence.

Would Lincoln Strike?

Suppose Lincoln were alive to-day. And walking out into the night, he peered into the disfigured faces of the hundreds of thousands of women of the working class who are deprived of the pure joys of motherhood and have to sell their most precious virtue for bitter bread.

Suppose Lincoln were alive to-day. Would he send a message of condolences to the widow of the despotic ruler of Portugal, as Roosevelt did, altho Hungary revolted at such a time? Would Lincoln clasp the hand of the Tsar of Russia, red with the blood of massacred sons of freedom, as Taft did?

No, Lincoln would not stand with the Republican party, nor with the equally rotten Democratic party, which has sold the little honesty it

professed to have for a taste of the fleshpots of office. Lincoln would not stand with the old parties, and there is no warrant in history for asserting the contrary.

Lincoln was a son of the people. He hated slavery. He believed the makers of the constitution paved the way for its ultimate extinction. He took his place in the new party which opposed the dominant oligarchy of the South, the ruling class of his time.

Roosevelt, Tool of Masters.

No, Roosevelt does not stand where Lincoln did. Roosevelt stands with the oppressors, the masters of the present time, not the slaves. If you would find a parallel from the Civil War, for the present "coward in the White House," here it is—James Buchanan.

To carry the comparison further, Lincoln denounced the conspiracy engaged in by Buchanan, to make slavery national, just as the conspiracy engaged in by Roosevelt to disrupt the fighting wing of the trades union movement, by hanging Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, was denounced by the Lincolns of the present day.

Many Lincolns To-day.

There are Lincolns to-day, men who hate the prevailing economic slavery with an intense hatred. They are girding their loins for a chance to strike the system and strike it hard. They are men, who, like Lincoln, robbed of schooling, nevertheless feed their minds with the knowledge that sets men free.

No, Lincoln does not stand with you, Taft and Roosevelt. He does not stand with the pampered, degenerate ruling class, drinking the blood and eating the sinews of the toilers. The Lincolns of to-day are to be found raising their voices against the most iniquitous slavery of all time, a slavery that binds the world.

In vain, ambitious Taft, unprincipled man, do you employ the memory of Lincoln to ride into power. Yours is the patriotism that is the last resort of the scoundrel. Lincoln does not belong to you, masters and despots. He belongs to the disinherited and the cause of the disinherited, to Socialism and the coming industrial freedom.

THE HARLEM DEBATE.

A large audience filled West End Theatre last Sunday, to listen to the debate between Sol Fieldman and Prof. Raymond St. James Perrin on the subject of "Socialism vs. Capitalism".

Prof. Perrin, in a rambling talk, attacked Socialism with all the time-worn objections, such as Socialism is a beautiful dream, is against human nature, will abolish incentive and then down to the hickneyed story of the Irishman and the goats in the dividing-up argument.

After Comrade Fieldman's venture into the realms of science to meet their opponents, Prof. Perrin, in his surrebuttal, forgot all about the debate and advanced a real estate scheme to relieve the unemployed. He only asked that union men work for non-union wages.

After Comrade Fieldman's venture into the realms of science to meet their opponents, Prof. Perrin, in his surrebuttal, forgot all about the debate and advanced a real estate scheme to relieve the unemployed. He only asked that union men work for non-union wages.

suicide was highly amused by the antics of the learned man.

William D. Haywood appeared and received a great ovation. He did not speak long as he had just come from a meeting in the Bronx, but his remarks were appreciated by the audience.

The large crowd present guaranteed the meeting a great success both from the educational and financial point of view.

PARTY NEWS.

Continued from page 5.

Henry M. Friedman, Treasurer; B. Brandes, Financial Secretary; S. Cohen and H. Todolovitz, Trustees. The next meeting will be held Sunday evening, March 1, at the Socialist Clubhouse, 117 Christopher Avenue.

The 17th A. D. meets to reorganize in Comrade Throop's store, 239 Tompkins Avenue, Thursday, March 5, 8:30 p. m. All comrades and sympathizers living in the district are asked to make a special effort to attend this meeting and to bring along anyone interested.

Branch 2 of the 234 A. D. will decide the question of an English branch at the first special meeting. Delegate to the joint executive committee reported that Cyprus Hills Park is secured for the picnic on June 7.

The Executive Committee met Feb. 24. Comrades Gerber, Lindgren, Hopkins, Lewis, Herbst, Velti, Thieme, Niagara; absent: Bartolozzi, Schaefer, Paul, Martin. Communications: Board of Election, in reference to paper for primary, decided to instruct Comrade Koenig to notify the Board of Election that we will not accept any delegates to the national convention.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to THE WORKER, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, New York.

Telephone, 3586-79th St. Advertising rates furnished on application.

The Socialist Orchestra.

Comrade Philip Goldfuker informs us that there are a few vacancies to be filled in the Socialist orchestra, composed of young men and women, recently formed. The orchestra meets every Tuesday at 585 Eighth Avenue.

Send one dollar and get a bundle of five for six months.

Canadian Subscribers.

The new ruling of the Postoffice Department in relation to the newspaper mailing rate to Canada does not benefit The Worker. Only daily papers come under the new ruling.

WHAT WILL YOU DO?

Our receipts last week were far behind our expectations. If such a condition exists this and next week The Worker will be seriously hampered in its work. We depend on our weekly income from subscriptions and advertising to pay the expenses of the week.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes subscriptions, carriers, advertising, and books.

EXPENDITURES.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes editorial salaries, office salaries, printing, wrapping, postage, and commission to agents.

Deficit for the week.....\$140.90

The Worker has more reading matter than any other Socialist weekly in the United States, and is in the front rank as the leading exponent of Socialist philosophy.

No comrade, we believe, desires the elimination of any of its valued features, nor a reduction in the amount of reading matter. But if the comrades do not take more interest in their paper and work energetically in getting new readers we will have to consider measures to reduce our expenditures so that they will not exceed the receipts.

Every local and branch should immediately buy a batch of postal subscription cards. The times are ripe for agitation work, and every one should take advantage of it to send The Worker into the homes of every workman from now until Election Day.

Send in five or ten dollars for sub

cards. It is not money thrown away. If your branch contains Socialists of the militant type they will soon turn the cards into cash. Order them today. By so doing you will help The Worker now when it is in need.

To eliminate the deficit we must have new readers. Five hundred yearly subscriptions must be sent in every week. This can be done by ordering cards now.

Business Manager Wanted.

A business manager for The Worker is wanted. Candidates for the position should address the Acting State Secretary, U. Solomon, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street, stating their experience and qualifications.

Join the Bundle Brigade.

Now is the time to reach the people. The country is seething with discontent, the ranks of the unemployed are growing larger, and the small business man is feeling the pressure.

Table with 2 columns: Rate and Amount. Includes 5 per week, 10 per week, 25 per week, 50 per week, and 100 per week.

If you cannot do better send in a dollar for five copies for six months. Every comrade ought to have five. Don't wait. Send in a dollar to-day.

Comrade Schaeffer of Batavia sent a dollar for five copies for six months. Comrade Pegeler of Newport, Va., wants five copies for the next six months, so he sent a dollar.

Among the Workers.

Comrade Manson of Watertown sent in \$2.50 for new subs. Comrade Knebbeler of Toledo renews for two years. Comrade Judson O'Neal of Terre Haute, Ind., in renewing sent in a yearly.

Comrade Schaeffer of Brooklyn sent \$1.25 for subs. Comrade Lood renewed and brought a new one.

Comrade Green of Boston sent \$2 and calls for the Chicago "Daily Socialist". So does Comrade Pearson of Buxton, Ore.

Comrade "Bill" Arland of Corning will have The Worker for two years. He sent a dollar.

Comrade Deagle of Hyde Park, Mass., sent in a dollar for sub cards and a half-yearly sub.

Mrs. Snell of Chicago subscribed for two years. Comrade Mrs. U. Solouin brought in two yearlies this week.

Comrade Deckert of West Somerville, Mass., subscribed for two years. Comrade Dennis of Washington sent in two yearlies.

"Here I am," says Comrade Kriek of Ephrata, "with two new subs. Taft says 'God knows', but the readers of The Worker will find out also; so God is not the only one that knows."

Haywood Souvenirs

The Haywood souvenir buttons sell well at all meetings. A good picture of Haywood on a 1 1/4-inch button, \$2 per 100; \$5 for \$1. In lots of 300 or over, \$1.50 per 100.

An excellent picture of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone on a 1 1/4-inch button, \$3 per 100; \$1.50 for 50. In lots of 300 or over, \$2.50 per 100. Samples, 10c. Order from The Worker.

paid: Advance to Comrade Vanderporten, \$10; Oliver Typewriter, \$15; Edison Intermograph, \$2.75; Organizer's office expenses, \$18.32. Comrade Vanderporten reported that owing to some misunderstanding on his and Comrade Hillquist's part, as well as the great number of women suffragettes present at the joint Judicial Committee hearing, he recommended that Kings County should take steps to get into closer touch with the suffragist movement.

Comrade Hillquist reported that he had made several attempts to organize the 11th A. D.; had about a month ago paid \$5 for dues, and is now visiting enrolled voters in his district with the view of organizing it. Secretary instructed to correct this in his next report; it should read: not a member of any branch. Organizer reported sending ballots for National Committee. Called a meeting of the Grievance Committee to try Comrade Halpern of the 18th A. D. Only one of the committee on hand. Organizer instructed to call another meeting. An unemployed conference was formed in conjunction with the Brooklyn Federation of Labor; had sent letters to labor organizations, branches of the A. K. & S. K., and assembly districts asking to send delegates to the conference.

First meeting will be held at the Labor Lyceum, Tuesday evening, March 3; that two delegates were elected to the New York Conference with view of cooperation; New York Conference seated three delegates from Brooklyn on the Executive Committee; that a joint unemployed demonstration would take place at City Hall Park on March 7. Reported purchasing type-writer; received \$20 on account for old machine; paid \$15 cash and to pay \$5 monthly. Letters ready for distribution; instructed Comrade Martin to call a meeting of 3d A. D. Received ballots from Br. 1, 9th and 1st-19th A. D. too late to be counted; would change vote in favor of Comrade Butcher in place of Comrade Wolf, elected to State Committee; referred the matter to the County Committee; sent tabulated report to press with other reading notices, all but one omitted; no action to be taken; would see to it personally; treasurer reported on hand, \$145.78; will give itemized report next meeting. The following bills ordered

Queens County.

On April 4 Local Queens County will hold a concert and ball in the Brooklyn Lyceum for the benefit of the campaign

Lectures and Social Affairs.

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

SOMETHING YOU NEED!

The book: "SONGS OF FREEDOM" (Words and Music).

21 Socialist Songs written for the movement by PLATON BROUNOFF.

Send money order or stamps, 75c., to P. Brounoff's Vocal and Piano Studio, 231 E. Broadway, New York.

New York Branch of Russian Bund.

Lecture THURSDAY EVENING, MAR. 5, 8 p. m. Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton Street.

ALGERNON LEE "Immigration". Admission, 5 cents.

LECTURE

Given by Richard Ellsworth Call, Ph. D. ON SUNDAY MARCH 1,

ON - ON - "The Mammoth Cave of Kentucky."

The discovery and exploration of the cave; observations of geological formation and of unusual animal life.

(Illustrated by stereoscopic views.) BROOKLYN LABOR LYCEUM.

949 Willoughby Avenue. ADMISSION FREE.

School children not admitted unless accompanied by parents.

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL

of the Society for the Relief of Political Victims of the Russian Revolution.

Murray Hill Lyceum, 8d Ave. & 84th St. FRIDAY EVE., MAR. 6.

Mr. A. Zaslavsky, violinist; Mr. G. L. Ailer, cellist; Miss Antonette Michelson, pianist; and Mr. Samoleff, baritone, will kindly assist.

Tickets, 25c., 50c., and \$1; hat-check, 15c.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING.

10 cents a line, cash with order.

AMATEUR MUSICIANS WANTED.

Young men and young women to join Socialist orchestra. ALL INSTRUMENTS. Address Ph. G., care The Worker, 239 E. 84th St.

WANTED.

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

PUBLICATIONS.

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

WHY NOT read a daily? The Chicago Daily Socialist (\$2) and The Worker (60c) will be sent to you for \$2. The Worker, 239 E. 84th St.

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

FINANCIAL.

BISHOP CREEK STOCK.—Have you any to sell or do you want to buy? Send offers to Box 838, Frankfort, N. Y.

SEND A DIME to cover actual expense. I will send you an interest in a coming electric, ocean-ship wonder that may net you ten thousand dollars. Invention of a striking telegrapher. Address PENNOCK, 105 W. 94th St., New York City.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE.

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

200 William Street, New York.

The Socialist Periodical having greatest paid subscription list in the world.

Over 400,000 each and every month absolutely guaranteed.

400,000

Subscribe now, 10 cents per year in club.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE.

200 William Street, New York.

Retail Dealers Suffer.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 21.—It is beginning to be noticed how considerable an influence the throwing of labor out of employment is exerting on retail trade, and failures have been almost steadily increasing since the beginning of January. The number of idle storerooms on the leading streets is very large.—Evening Post Special.

Marx Memorial Meeting.

The 2d A. D. will hold a memorial meeting in New Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, Saturday, March 14, beginning at 8 p. m. The program includes a concert and addresses by Morris Hillquist, William Malloy and B. Felgenbaum. Meyer London will preside. Admission, 15 cents.

Intercollegiate Dinner.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society will hold its first dinner Friday evening, Feb. 23, at Peck's Restaurant, 140 Fulton street, Alexander Irvine, Robert Bruce, Morris Hillquist, Rev. Milton Key, and other speakers will talk on "Socialism and the College Student". A general discussion will follow and a New York branch of the society will be organized. Considerable interest is being shown in the dinner which promises to be a success in every particular.

THIRD GRAND ANNUAL ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE West Side Agitation Committee Socialist Party

AT LYRIC HALL, 725 Sixth Avenue

Near 42d Street, New York City.

SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 8

Tickets Sold in Advance, 15 Cents Each. At the Door 25 Cents.

Commencing at 7:30 prompt. Hat Check, 10 Cents Extra.

FREE!

A supply of these splendid campaign posters, printed in two colors, size 14 x 21 inches.

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

Hang them up in show windows, paste them on fences, walls, in factories, in fact, place them wherever working men can see them.

Remember, they are absolutely free, they cost you only the trouble of writing for them, and to repay you for this trouble we will also send you our new booklet entitled "A TIP TO THE JOBLESS MAN"

WRITE TO-DAY—SUPPLY LIMITED

WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY

Clearing House for all Socialist Literature

200 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

4 UP-TO-DATE FURNITURE, PARLOR SUIT

BEDDING, RUGS etc., GO 2 THE

Geiger & Braverman Furniture Company.

307 GRAND STREET, Cor. ALLEN STREET N. Y.

Special inducements by presenting this "ad."

THE STATE BANK

376-378 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

Entrance 52-54 Norfolk Street.

Sound, Conservative, Accommodating.

The oldest and largest banking institution on the East Side.

RESOURCES—\$18,000,000.00

Accounts of Individuals, Societies and Unions Solicited.

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

JOS. S. MARCUS

BANKER (Tel. 4450-4451 Orchard) corner of

DELANCEY AND ORCHARD STS., NEW YORK CITY.

Savings accounts opened from \$1.00 up. Business accounts from \$100 up.

INTEREST 4% PER CENT

Passage, Exchange Money Orders and Drafts to all parts of the world.

Nineteenth Ward Bank

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

WARNER W. VAN NORDEN, President. This is a STATE BANK, and does a general banking business. 7 per cent paid in the INTEREST DEPARTMENT.

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE.

200 William Street, New York.

Bishop Creek Gold

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

BISHOP CREEK

What it is—its future and present outlook—a careful study. We will send this letter free.

FRED. R. JONES & CO.

75-80 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Bank and Commercial References.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BISHOP CREEK

Write for My Special Letter. F. J. MOWRY.

75-80 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

Klein's Hall and Restaurant.

205-208 E. Eighty-sixth St., 3rd Ave

Suitable for Meetings, Banquets, etc. Hungarian Kitchen. Music every evening by celebrated Gypsy Band.

Send one dollar and get a bundle of five for six months.

PHYSICIANS

Telephone, 556 Orchard.

DR. M. GIRDANSKY

237 EAST BROADWAY near: Clinton Street. NEW YORK

DR. CH. SCHWARTZ,

275 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Telephone: 1632 Orchard.

Telephone, 1785 Hay Ridge. Bath Beach, Boro Park, Kennington.

DR. JAMES BERNSTEIN.

1361 48th ST., BROOKLYN N.Y.

A fireman who would feed a furnace with improper fuel would be "fired".

You Stuff Your Stomach

With Improper Food

and meet a worse fate—get sick and "mope 'round" half dead.

EAT YOURSELF WELL, tells all about it. It's a book I send free. Order now.

FRANK SIMPSON, Food Specialist,

2008 Hendricks Ave., San Diego, Cal.

Sulzer's Westchester Park

SEASON 1908.

BOOKS NOW OPEN.

Committees cordially invited to visit us.

INSURANCE.

INSURE AGAINST THE HAZARDS OF "THE SYSTEM."

About Fire, Life, Accident, Liability and Plate Glass Insurance. Consult