

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.

## THE REACTION IN RUSSIA.

### Third Duma Makes Shameful Surrender of Rights.

Two Deputies to Be Prosecuted for "Treason" Because of Campaign Speeches—Facts Prove Falsity of Pretense that Government is Trying to Improve Conditions.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 3.—The committee of the Duma which has had the matter under consideration has decided to recommend the exclusion of M. Kolublaikin and M. Kosorotoff. M. Kolublaikin is the Deputy from St. Petersburg whose surrender was demanded by the government because of the charge that he made a treasonable speech at Samara in 1906, while the Minister of Justice proposed that M. Kosorotoff be excluded on account of a post-election speech at Ufa. The first-named Deputy is a Constitutional Democrat and the second is a Socialist.

It is expected that the recommendation of the committee will be approved by the Duma—that is, by the Black Hundred and Octobrist majority. This will mean the complete surrender of the fundamental principle of parliamentary government—the right of members of parliament to discuss public questions with absolute freedom from prosecution for their utterances. In voting the exclusion of the two members and thus delivering them over to the police, the Duma will finally sign its own death warrant as a parliament.

The Duma has already sufficiently betrayed the cause of progress—even according to the most moderate standards—in its mutilation of the habeas corpus bill. A bill was introduced to regulate judicial procedure by providing means, similar to the habeas corpus procedure of the Western countries, by which persons arrested could compel speedy and regular trial, instead of being held at the arbitrary will of the police. The Duma adopted the measure as applying to ordinary criminals, but excepting political offenses dangerous to the state. All that is necessary, then, is for the police to allege that the offense in question is one dangerous to the state, and proceed at their own will.

How utterly false is the pretense made by the Russian government and its apologists, that the autocracy is seriously trying to improve conditions and to lighten the burden of its yoke upon the Russian people, is sufficiently proved by the following figures, cited by Professor Milyukoff in his recent address in this city: During the last 25 years of the nineteenth century, 134 death sentences were pronounced in Russia. In the two years following the Tsar's Manifesto of October, 1905, the number sentenced to death was 2,717. Almost all of these were for political offenses. That is, under the régime of pretended "reform and progress", the Tsar's government hangs over a hundred persons a month for advocating real reform and progress, whereas it never found it necessary to hang more than five or six a year for actual crimes.

An illustration of the attitude of the Russian government toward even the most heinous crimes, when they have no political significance, was given in a recent press dispatch, which most of the New York papers did not print. A certain loyal monk, who had established himself as a hermit in the forest and acquired a great reputation for holiness, ravished and murdered no more than 20 young women who had come as pilgrims to his shrine. Unluckily for him, some of his later victims were not altogether poor and friendless, so an investigation was made and the horrible truth discovered. The hermit was tried and convicted; but, as he was not a revolutionist, as his crimes did not endanger the government, this monster was sentenced only to 15 years imprisonment, with the probability of release by the Tsar's "mercy". At the same time scores of men and women were being sent to the gallows and hundreds to solitary confinement or hard labor for life, for "conspiracy" to win for the Russian people the liberties which the Tsar had solemnly promised them in his October Manifesto and then had shamelessly revoked.

**7,700 Rubber Workers Laid Off.**  
Malden, Mass., March 10.—The Boston Rubber Shoe Co. yesterday gave notice that one of its factories will close on March 18 and another on March 21, for an indefinite time, throwing out 4,500 "hands". On March 15 the mills of the United States Rubber Co. at Woonsocket, R. I., Millville, Mass., and Bristol, Conn., will shut down for several weeks, putting 3,200 more out of work.

—The clergyman lives on our sins; the physician on our diseases; the lawyer on our troubles; and the tinner who is despised and looked down upon by the whole three of them has to carry them on his shoulders.—Sydney Works.

## SOCIALIST NATIONAL CONVENTION.

### 218 Delegates Will Gather in Chicago on May 10.

Average Membership of the Party for Three Months Ending with January Was 37,500—Special Assessment to Cover Delegates' Railway Fares.

The National Secretary has announced the appointment of delegates to the national convention of the Socialist Party, which will convene in Chicago on Sunday, May 10. The average membership during the month of December, 1907, and January and February, 1908, is taken as the basis, each state being entitled to one delegate and one additional for each 200 members in good standing.

If every state sends its full quota, the convention will consist of 218 delegates, as follows: Alabama, 2; Arizona, 2; Arkansas, 6; California, 12; Colorado, 4; Connecticut, 2; Delaware, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 1; Idaho, 3; Illinois, 14; Indiana, 4; Iowa, 5; Kansas, 5; Kentucky, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 2; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 10; Michigan, 4; Minnesota, 10; Mississippi, 1; Missouri, 7; Montana, 7; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 6; New Mexico, 1; New York, 19; North Carolina, 1; North Dakota, 2; Ohio, 9; Oklahoma, 12; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 13; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 2; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 9; Utah, 2; Vermont, 1; Virginia, 1; Washington, 8; West Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 10; Wyoming, 3.

The total average membership of the party during the three months in question was about 37,500.

An assessment of 35 cents per capita has been levied on the party members to pay the railway fares of the delegates to and from the convention city. Heretofore each state organization has paid the expenses of its own delegates. This method was found to be unsatisfactory, because it imposed a very heavy burden on the more remote states in the East and especially in the Far West, where great distances and high passenger rates combined to make it almost impossible in some cases for the states to send their full quota. It is important that this assessment be paid fully and promptly, as it has been placed at the lowest possible figure to cover the estimated expense and the regular funds of the National Office will all be needed for other purposes.

### FAYWOOD'S MOTHER DYING.

The tour of William D. Haywood in Pennsylvania was cut short at Reading, where he received a telegram stating that his mother was dying in Salt Lake City, Utah. He left immediately for that city and James Maurer of Reading and Luella Twining will fill the remaining dates in that state. Comrade Haywood's mother's condition can be ascribed to the worry and trouble following the kidnapping of her son, just as the precarious condition of Pettibone is due to the kidnapping governors of two states and their tools.

Haywood spoke to 1,000 people in the Auditorium at Reading on March 5 and received a great ovation. The Reading "Herald" devoted more than two columns to a report of the speech. The Pottstown meeting on March 9 was addressed by Luella Twining and James Maurer and the local papers devoted considerable space to the meeting. It is expected that Haywood will return later and fill dates in all cities that have applied for dates.

### St. Orchard to Trial.

Harry Orchard, arch-criminal of the West, fond disciple of Gooding and McParland and regenerated "Christian gentleman", was called for trial on Tuesday. He changed his plea from "Not guilty" to "Guilty" on the charge of murdering Steenberg, and the judge will pass sentence on March 18. Thus the state avoids the necessity of a further sitting of the evidence, which might possibly bring out the real facts as to the murder which the capitalists vainly tried to saddle on the officers of the Western Federation of Miners, also, Orchard avoids the possibility of a death sentence and will probably get the reward of his service to the mine owners.

### A Raid on Prosperity.

Chancellor Day of the Syracuse University has been charged in his church with having sold "his character and influence" to the Standard Oil Co. The Chancellor is naturally indignant that his "right" to dispose of his abilities is questioned. Under capitalism nearly everything that exists from children to brains, is merchandise subject to barter and sale. To interfere with Day's privilege to sell his special commodity is therefore resented as an interference with his property rights. It is a raid on prosperity, to quote the title of his latest book.

## THE COMMUNE CELEBRATION.

### Lucien Sanial to Be the Orator at Sunday's Commemoration.

Socialists and Sympathizers Will Gather in Labor Temple to Observe the Thirty-seventh Anniversary of the Revolt of the Paris Proletariat—Excellent Program Arranged.

Lucien Sanial will be the speaker at the Commune celebration to be held under the auspices of Local New York of the Socialist Party, in the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street, on Sunday afternoon, March 15. Comrade Sanial's familiarity with the French movement especially fits him to tell of the great struggle of 1871 and to point out its lessons for us in 1908.

An excellent musical program will be rendered by the Carl Sahm Orchestra; Mrs. Caroline Van Name and Mrs. J. W. Gates, both talented singers; M. Morinarity, tenor; the German Free School Chorus; the Finnish Socialist Chorus; and the Musical Section of the Workers' Educational Association. Mrs. Clara Ruge's one-act play, "On the Road", will be presented by good actors. There will be recitations in English by Mrs. Lighthorn and in German by C. Vonder Heyden. And the program will close with tableaux by the Dramatic Section of the W. E. A. Thoms J. Lewis will preside.

The entertainment will begin at 2:30 p. m. After the program there will be dancing in the evening. Tickets cost 25 cents. The proceeds will go to replenish the funds of Local New York. Money is urgently needed to carry on our work and comrades should see to it that the hall is filled to the limit. As the expenses are small comrades may count that each ticket sold means very nearly 25 cents net for the cause.

### Brooklyn Commune Festival.

Arrangements for the Commune Festival to be held Sunday, March 15, afternoon and evening, at the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, are being completed. An elaborate program, including speaking, acting, singing, turning and dancing, has been provided for, this being the only Socialist festival arranged in Brooklyn on a large scale this year. It affords an excellent chance to all comrades to enjoy a nice evening and to get acquainted with each other. The committee of arrangements has done all possible to assure a pleasant time. Admission, 10 cents.

### Yonkers Marx Memorial Meeting Postponed.

Owing to the illness of John Spargo the Marx memorial meeting has been postponed from March 14 to March 21. The meeting will be held in the hall of the Public Library beginning at 8 p. m.

### Marx Memorial Meeting.

The East Side Socialist organizations will hold a Marx memorial meeting in New Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street, Saturday, March 14, beginning at 8 p. m. The speakers will be Morris Hillquit, William Mailly, and B. Felgenbaum and Meyer London will preside. Admission, 15 cents.

### The Cooper Union Meeting a Great Success.

The mass meeting of protest against the anti-labor decisions of the courts, held in Cooper Union, March 14, was a big success. Edward Cassidy presided and in a short but clear and logical address reviewed some of the court decisions, showing that their enforcement meant disaster for the trade unions and that Socialist political action was necessary to counteract these decisions. Jos. Wanhope delivered a masterly address in which he analyzed the general conditions in society which made the use of class power against the working class a necessity for the rule of the capitalist class. Sol Fieldman followed with a vigorous address showing how the workers were gulled into supporting Hearst and other adventurers who preyed on the misery of the workers. The remarks of all the speakers were liberally applauded and resolutions were adopted urging independent political action by the working class. The space of The Worker is not sufficient to give an adequate report of the meeting this week, but next week the speech of Comrade Wanhope will appear in full. The comrades are assured that it will make an excellent propaganda feature of the next issue and it is hoped that extra copies will be ordered by branches and locals for distribution.

### Mrs. Stern to Speak in Newark.

On Friday evening, March 13, Meta L. Stern of New York will lecture in the Central Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J., at Belmont and Madison avenue, on "What We Owe to Posterity".

## THE PARIS COMMUNE.

### By John Spargo.

"How memory, thru the lapse of years, recalls the cannon's rattle— Brings back again the time so grandly dread; When Paris rose in Labor's name and the foeman battle, And sealed her fate with hecatombs of dead.

"The glorious dead! They left their flag and willed us to preserve it As red as when from their dead hands it fell; To keep it free from spot and stain, and loyally to serve it, As they did 'gainst the powers of earth and hell."

March 18, is one of the great anniversary days observed by the whole International Socialist Movement. Thruout the world; wherever Socialists gather on that day, they retell the story of the Revolution of Paris in 1871—the story of "The Commune". Many, even those within our own ranks, wonder why we should so faithfully and reverently celebrate the short-lived victory of the workmen of Paris, especially since it was not in any sense of the word a Socialist triumph. For the Paris Commune of 1871 has nothing to do with Socialism, or with communism, as many people suppose. The word "commune" is simply the French word for municipality, and when we speak of the Paris Commune of 1871, we do so because in that year, for the first time in history, the working class of a great city ruled it, and ruled it well.

This great event occurred just after the disastrous Franco-German war. To the northeast of Paris were still to be seen the glimmering white tents of the conquering army. Bismarck's terms of peace were still under discussion and Paris was stirred to resentment. The National Assembly, composed of landlords and capitalists, decided in favor of the acceptance of Bismarck's terms. The delegates from Paris withdrew, and the people of Paris ratified their withdrawal by popular demonstration and acclaim.

It is not possible, however, that this act of the National Assembly alone would have caused an insurrection. More important than their humiliation and disgust at the acceptance of the peace terms of Bismarck was the deep-seated conviction of the great mass of the people of Paris that the National Assembly was bent upon the creation of another empire. The empire of the traitor, Napoleon the Little, was a black memory, but there were still the royalist pretenders, the Orleanists, the Bonapartists, and the legitimists. The war had left a vast burden of debt, which the capitalists and landlords of the assembly desired to impose upon the people. The evidences of a monarchical conspiracy were too numerous to be doubted.

Paris was the centre of aggressive republican faith, and, as a step toward their self-protection, the people demanded the autonomy of the commune, or, as we should say, municipal home rule. This attitude of the Parisian populace alarmed the National Assembly. It was recalled that during the great seige the people, by popular subscription, had formed a National Guard, and that they were now well armed and drilled. Therefore, the assembly decided to at once disarm the people—knowing that an armed people cannot be easily oppressed. The government was removed to Versailles and an organized army sent to subjugate the great, proud, freedom-loving city.

Such were the events that led up to the insurrection of Paris. On the morning of March 18, the red flag was raised above the Hotel de Ville; the people

## ALBION W. SMALL GRILLS ROOSEVELT.

Prof. Albion W. Small takes Roosevelt to task in the January number of the "Journal of Sociology". Referring to a statement of Roosevelt that progress is not secured by the strife of classes and that "all healthy minded patriots should insist that public opinion, if only sufficiently enlightened and aroused, is equal to the necessary regenerative tasks and can yet dominate the future," Small answers: "The nature fakir is an innocuous innocent compared with the man who uses the prestige of eminence to confuse fundamental ideas of human relations. Precisely what judicious use of the Socratic method would prove our myriad-minded chief magistrate to have meant by the two sentences, it is impossible to say. That he wanted to count against the Socialists is plain enough, but no one is likely to do much toward correcting the errors of Socialism by denying the things in which they happen to have been the advance agents of truth. There is hardly a more elementary social generalization than that struggle of contending interests is a perpetual factor in human progress. No competent sociologist any longer attempts to make a point against Socialism on this non-debatable proposition."

## A CASE OF CLASS BIAS.

A correspondent in the Philadelphia "North American" presents the following contrast in the application of capitalist law in two cases that were identical: "When a mob of students took possession of a business house on one of the most prominent streets of your city, fought each other and the police all over the place and destroyed many hundred dollars' worth of property, how were they punished? By the unprecedented severity (in the case of students) of requiring them to 'pass the hat' to pay for some of the damage they had caused. "When a number of poor workmen, impelled by misery and hunger, started to ask the authorities for an opportunity to earn their daily bread, how were they met? Charged upon by the mounted police, clubbed into submission by them, arrested and given terms of five years, two years, one year in prison."

## NO STRIPES FOR CAPITALISTS.

After serving thirty-seven days of a six months jail sentence for conspiracy in restraint of trade, R. C. Lemmon, R. A. Beard, and Joseph Miller, convicted members of the Toledo ice trust, were freed by Judge Grough. The prosecuting attorney's office

## NOT ROOSEVELT AND NOT CLEVELAND, BUT CAPITALISM.

### The present hard times are not due merely to Republican misrule. Just fifteen years ago we had exactly the same sufferings under a Democratic administration. If the conservative Cleveland were President to-day we should have hard times just the same. If the alleged "radical" Roosevelt had been President in 1893 we should have had hard times than just the same.

Hard times are due to capitalism, which both old parties support. By capitalism we mean the system of private ownership and control for profit of land, mines, railways, mills, and factories which are operated by the social labor of millions of propertyless wage-workers and which are necessary for the life of the people. In the olden times, when men worked individually it was reasonable that they should individually own the things they worked with. Now, when they work socially, with gigantic systems of machinery instead of simple tools, the private ownership of the things they work with means that society is divided into two classes—the capitalists and the wage-workers—the few who own without working and the many who work without owning—the few who grow richer by controlling industry and the many poor who grow poorer by carrying on industry under the control of the capitalists.

Under this system the capitalists keep more than half of the value the workers produce, paying back less than half in wages. The workers have to spend all their wages for a bare living. The capitalists spend part of their profits for luxuries. But a surplus of goods accumulates which the capitalists cannot sell at a profit. Every ten or fifteen years this "over-production" reaches such a point that capitalists find it more profitable to shut down their works than to let the workers go on producing. Then we have hard times till the workers have spent all their savings and a large part

of the middle class has been bankrupted and industry has been more thoroughly trustified—and then we begin again. There is only one way to put an end to this—abolish capitalism and bring in Socialism. Let the whole people become owners and let all the people become workers. Let industry be carried on under democratic control for the public good, not, as now, under capitalist control for private profit. Then, if we find we are producing more than we need, we will shorten the hours of labor for all; whereas now, in times of "prosperity", most of us must work very long and very hard for a bare living and, in hard times, many of us must stand idle and starve. Roosevelt is just as much responsible as Cleveland, and no more. The Republican and Democratic parties are equally responsible for supporting the capitalist system. The system is the thing at fault. And the Socialist Party alone proposes to change the system. The Republican and Democratic parties are telling you all sorts of lies just now. They are both saying that prosperity is returning, which is false. It will not return for many months, perhaps not for two or three years, if either old party wins again next fall. Then some of the old-party papers are pretending that the hard times are due to Roosevelt's so-called radicalism—conveniently forgetting the hard times under that hide-bound reactionary, Cleveland. And others are saying that the hard times are due to the workers getting too high wages and "hoarding" them! Or else to their getting too high wages and spending them extravagantly! Do not be taken in by such shallow talk. Face the facts. Consider the Socialist explanation—be only explanation that explains. Think. And then—Join the Socialist Party and work for its success and the end of capitalism.

## THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE MEETS.

The Unemployed Conference at its session Tuesday night seated the following new delegates: Brooklyn Federation of Labor, William Schoverferger, John Reid, William Sorg; W. S. & D. B. F., Br. & Carl Eddhauser; A. K. & S. K., Br. 70, Chas. Reade; German Branch, 11th A. D., S. P., H. Sauerbraun, Karl Stark.

The report of the executive committee called forth a lengthy discussion, the result being that the Conference decided as the permit to use Union Square for the demonstration had been revoked, that citizens' legal rights to assemble in the square be ascertained, and if the square cannot be used to select another place for the demonstration on March 28. Organizations wishing to carry transparencies must first submit inscriptions in writing to the executive committee. The executive committee will also demand police protection from the Mayor and the demands of the unemployed will be submitted to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. The demonstration will take place on March 28 at 2 p. m. The election of a chairman was left to the next meeting.

## Unemployed Mass Meeting.

The Yorkville Agitation Committee has arranged for an unemployed mass meeting in Bohemian Hall, 321 E. Seventy-third street, Thursday, March 19, at 2 p. m. The speakers will be Robert Hunter, G. S. Gelder, Ludwig Loré, and Mrs. Meta Stern. It is hoped that comrades will do their utmost to make the hall tax its seating capacity and insure the meeting a great success.

## Unemployed Conference of Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Conference meets in the rooms of the Cloth Weavers' Union, Kensington avenue and G street, Sunday, March 15, at 2 p. m. Labor organizations are urged to send delegates. The capitalist papers are very antagonistic to the Conference with their misleading statements about its purposes, personnel and work.

## Pittsburg Unemployed Demand Public Works.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—Three thousand working people gathered in Old City Hall yesterday to consider the question of unemployment. Hundreds more were turned away. J. W. Slayton of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, J. C. Haggerty of the Iron Molders, J. F. Bogacius, J. S. Holmes, D. F. Gildchrist, and F. A. Silvis spoke. The meeting was called by the Socialist Party and a number of local labor unions. With enthusiastic applause the gathering adopted a resolution calling on the city, state, and national authorities to undertake useful public works in order to give employment to those now out of work and also to abolish child labor, thus giving more chances of employment to men. The number now unemployed in Pittsburg is estimated at 60,000.

## Never So Many Unemployed.

The Bowers Mission states that it never had so many unemployed and suffering workmen to deal with as now. It is writing all over the country to find jobs for some of them. The Mission officials declare that it is false that these men are unwilling to work. The effort to find employment for them is not meeting with much success because similar conditions prevail in other places.

## Wage Cut "Voluntarily Accepted."

BOSTON, March 9.—The employees of Boston & Maine Railway have "voluntarily accepted" a reduction of 5 per cent in their wages. This saves the capitalists \$16,000 a month. The phrase "voluntary acceptance" means that the workers decided to submit to the imposition lest a worse thing befall them. There are so many out of work that there seemed little prospect of success in a strike.

## Bread Line Started in Boston.

BOSTON, March 4.—For the first time since 1893 a bread line has been started in Boston. The first station was opened in the West End this morning and 800 people were fed by evening. Two more stations will be opened to-morrow. In other sections of the city "soup houses" were opened to-day by private charity organizations, where 500 people were fed.

## Car Foundries Closing.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The American Car and Foundry Co. announced to-night that its large plant in South St. Louis will be closed next Tuesday, throwing out of employment indefinitely its remaining 3,000 workmen. In a few weeks most of its 15 plants, which a year ago employed 30,000 men, will be idle.

## Gould Operators' Wages Cut.

SALT LAKE CITY, March 6.—The wages of the telegraph operators employed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad have been reduced to 90¢ a month.

## Eric Boilermakers' Wages Cut.

EILMIRA, N. Y., March 7.—The Erie Railroad has informed its boilermakers and boilerfitters' helpers that their wages will be cut 10 per cent. Telegraph operators who were put on a basis of eight hours a day are threatened with a corresponding wage reduction.

## Nine Reading Collieries Suspend.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 7.—The Reading Co., which operates more than 30 collieries in this region, to-night suspended operations at nine of them for an indefinite period. The others will be worked four days a week.

## 2,000 More Lose Jobs.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway system will lay off 2,000 shop employees on March 10. During the last few months 5,500 have already been dropped.



THE WORKER

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As The Worker goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mail their communications in time to reach the 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 8 p. m.

THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed thru its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote: 1900 (Presidential)..... 96,961 1902 (State and Congressional)..... 229,762 1904 (Presidential)..... 408,230

TO OUR READERS.

The New York State Committee met in conference with the editors of The Worker and others last Sunday to consider the situation of the paper and devise plans for improving its financial condition and also complying with the desire expressed by the recent referendum that it be made more of a propaganda paper. While no final decision was taken, it may be stated that in all probability The Worker will be reduced from six pages to four within a week or two. This measure is necessitated by the growth of the deficit, which has been caused by the increase of the cost of white paper, wages, and other expenses, without a sufficient increase of circulation to cover these additional expenses.

According to estimates presented, the reduction to four pages will wipe out about two-thirds of the present deficit. The awakening of party activity which may be expected in about two months will undoubtedly bring an increase in circulation (as always happens at that time of the year) which, it is hoped, may do away with the deficit altogether. The State Committee recognizes that the reduction of size and of expenses does not itself solve the problem—that it only eases the burden until, with the co-operation of the comrades, the circulation can be increased to the necessary point. With the reduced expenses, the paper can be issued without any deficit at all if the number of paid subscribers is increased at the rate of 100 a week. The State Committee intends to do its best to comply with the wishes of the comrades as to the character of the paper; and it counts upon the whole membership in the state to respond by bringing in at least the necessary hundred additional subscriptions each week.

WAR AND FAITH.

A priest cutting out a man's heart or a layman firing bullets into the body of a "brother," would not inspire many people with the lofty ideals of either. The strange contradiction between act and belief would hardly fail to shock the average man. Still we fall to see much difference between this supposition and the act of a high church dignitary, who recently appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs in Congress, in support of a bill providing federal aid for military schools.

If press reports are correct, Archbishop Ireland, felt the necessity of a mild explanation for his defense of the bill and then glorified the military spirit in the following words:

"A good deal is said nowadays, perhaps too much, against the army and against the spirit of war. This idea of universal peace is very good, but to make it a gospel is a mistake. It is a bad sign for the country when the army and navy are not really honored and revered. It is a bad sign for the country when the uniform of the soldier does not prima facie secure honor for the wearer. If the wearer proves afterward that he is not generally worthy let him be treated as one who is not a gentleman, but the mere

uniform of a soldier ought to command respect."

If this position is correct then national throat cutting is an honored profession that should be encouraged and "Christian brothers" of two nations honor their faith when they spill each others brains on the battlefield. For encouragement of war and military ideals leads to that in the end. And if this is to be desired then the priest with the cross or the lion in one hand and the bayonet in the other, would acquire new glory for whatever faith he favors.

In contrast with this stimulation of the war spirit, the Socialist discourages militarism in all its forms, and war, which has devastated the world for centuries, would pass from the earth if his voice was heard and heeded. We want no cannon or battle-ships beheading their hall of death and these instruments of murder will pass with the triumph of Socialism.

THE CLOWN IN POLITICS.

Mr. Hearst's paper affirms that "the Independence Party has them guessing." To those who have not followed the checkered career of Hearst politics, it is true that they will be kept guessing. With Hearst's papers endorsing prohibition and drunkenness, workers and capitalists, trusts and competition, babies and bucketshops, and Hearst himself endorsing supreme court decisions to-day, denouncing them to-morrow; locking out his own newsboys and supporting strikes that do not affect him; reducing his force of employees and denouncing others for doing so, who would not be kept guessing in the face of all this? What movement offers more of interest to the specialists on insanity than the mongrel horde Hearst has conjured with his "league"?

To the Socialist the Hearst League is no guessing proposition. It is the clown in politics, with the clown leading an indiscriminate mob, no two of whom agree, yet all proud of their "independence". Each has his own particular fad to advertise and finds welcome shelter in the league of contradictions. In addition to the contradictory utterances of Hearst's papers may be included the leadership of Hearst himself. One year he is leading them to the polls for Tammany Hall, another year to the Republican politicians and now proposes to oppose both.

American politics has never before witnessed such a riot of the insane. It almost defies belief. That large groups of men could be found who are so devoid of wits as to follow such a course seems incredible. Yet Hearst has shown that the clown can be a success in politics and may even contest the presidential chair. So like the clown in the real circus Hearst may well boast of the fact that "the Independence party has them guessing." Why shouldn't it?

Just now the capitalist spokesmen say it is criminal for the unions to strike against reduction of wages, because that makes the hard times worse. A few years ago they said it was criminal for the unions to strike for increase of wages then, because that interfered with the enjoyment of prosperity. As a matter of fact, a strike for higher wages or against a reduction of wages or for shorter hours or against a lengthening of hours is always beneficial to the working masses if it succeeds. If it fails, it is sometimes (but not always) injurious to those who take part in it. If it succeeds, it is almost always injurious to the non-working profit-taking class. If it fails, it is often injurious to them. That is why they denounce and wish to punish strikers, either in good times or bad.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

C. R. SULLIVAN.—For information about "The Harp" address James Connolly, 69 Cooper Square, New York.

A reader of The Worker who is himself an employee of the United Cigar Stores Co. writes us rather a warm letter in reply to one that appeared in The Worker of Feb. 29 in which it was alleged that the clerks of that company were well treated, at least as good treatment is measured under capitalism. In contradiction of the statements there made, our present correspondent says that many of the clerks get only \$10 a week and that \$12 to \$14 is the pay of most of those who have been in the service more than two years; that seven days a week and twelve hours a day is the rule; that large numbers of clerks have been discharged this winter and that applicants are being turned away by the hundred. Our own impression is that, while perhaps not altogether accurate, this statement is nearer the truth than the other.

Current Literature

THE IRON HEEL. By Jack London. Cloth, 254 pp. \$1.20, postpaid. Wilshire Book Co., 200 William street, New York.

Beyond all question this volume must be considered as the high-water mark of Jack London's literary effort. There have been many stories and forecasts of the approaching social revolution, but none, we venture to say, that can for a moment compare in power and intensity with the terrific narrative of struggle and defeat which the virile London portrays in the pages of this work. And we further assert that the tremendous power displayed in "The Iron Heel" will render abortive any studied attempt to limit its circulation. This is not the sort of book that can be suppressed. It will go far to create its own circle of readers, a circle which will not, by any means, be confined to Socialists. It can be and will be read by both Socialists and non-Socialists with much profit to their souls, and we may add, their bodies also.

The narrative is supposedly the work of the wife of a revolutionist, one Ernest Everhard, who took part in the struggle between labor and capital, between the years 1912 and 1932, and lost his life in the latter year. Avis Everhard, wife of the revolutionist, details the part her husband took in the conflict, and concealed the manuscript in a hollow oak tree, where it was discovered several hundred years later, after the revolution had been accomplished. Her story, however, is one of defeat and disaster. The revolt of 1912 and the succeeding years is crushed with terrible ferocity by the Oligarchy of capitalism, who had prepared to meet the revolution with physical force. Several revolts are thus crushed, and the Oligarchy manages to maintain itself in power for three hundred years, until finally the revolution succeeds and wipes it out of existence.

Everhard, the strong man of the story, is a Socialist with most pronounced views on the struggle of the classes. He accepts literally and unreservedly the doctrine of power—of physical combat—as necessary to finally decide the conflict, and warns his fellow Socialists of the folly of imagining that the capitalists will surrender peacefully to the vote of the majority, while they have the entire military force of the nation at their command. His opinion proves correct, and after a long period of terrorism, murder and massacre on both sides, the Oligarchy firmly establishes itself, and reduces the entire population, with the exception of the most powerful and richly paid unions, who desert labor and make common cause with the capitalists, to a condition of slavery. These favored unions gradually crystallize into a caste, between whom and the mass of unskilled helots grows an ever increasing hostility and estrangement. The Oligarchy itself develops a new ethic, in which it sincerely believes. Into the minds of its succeeding generations is instilled the idea that they are the guardians of civilization who must be ever on the watch against the wild beasts below who would destroy it. Its powers of offense are continually increased and improved in organization. Revolt after revolt is put down in blood, and millions of lives are sacrificed in defense and attack. The narrative breaks off after a description of the Chicago Commune, an appalling slaughter of the working classes of that city, who fight with the utmost vindictiveness, but are destroyed in thousands by the machine guns and weapons of precision in the hands of the highly organized forces of the Oligarchy.

There is something in the book that reminds one of W. J. Ghent's well-known forecast of the possibility of "Benevolent Feudalism"—with the qualifying adjective omitted. The Socialists of Everhard's time did not believe an Oligarchy possible; it had no place in the evolution of things; Socialism was to succeed capitalism; theoretically there was no room for this period of autocracy, nevertheless it came. In the preface, London himself admits that there is no adequate theoretical explanation of this unlooked-for phenomenon, and it is probably fair to assume that his object in presenting to the Socialist reader this particular contingency, was that it might at least receive consideration, for even if one hundredth part of the terrors he depicts so vividly in this story, lie ahead of us, it is of the first importance that attention be given them as possibilities at least.

Probably there are few Socialists who believe that the social revolution can be consummated thru the ballot alone. In some countries we have little hesitation in declaring it impossible. Still the Socialist agitator cannot be fairly charged with concealment of his views, for he lets it be plainly understood that the ballot can accomplish the desired change, if—and there is no need to conceal the proviso—the capitalists will abide by the rules of the game—the will of the majority, legally and peaceably expressed at the ballot box. And as no capitalist spokesman has as yet at least, unequivocally stated that capitalism will not do so, we are thoroly consistent in our advocacy of the ballot to achieve Socialism. If the point is ever reached when the ruling class refuse to abide by this method, nothing remains for Socialists but armed revolution—conquest by physical force of the powers of government. But this simply means that the ruling class have the choice of determining

MARX' INAUGURAL ADDRESS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL.

An Historical Document of the Socialist Movement, Now Printed in Commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Death of Karl Marx.

In commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Karl Marx, which occurred on March 14, 1883, we here present the address delivered by Marx on the establishment of the International Workingmen's Association, Sept. 28, 1864, which has never before been printed in English in the United States.

Fellow Working Men.—It is a great fact that the misery of the working masses has not diminished from 1848 to 1864, and yet this period is unrivalled for the development of its industry and the growth of its commerce. In 1860, a moderate organ of the British middle-class, of more than average information, predicted that if the exports and imports of England were to rise 50 per cent, English pauperism would sink to zero. Alas! on April 7, 1864, the Chancellor of the Exchequer delighted his Parliamentary audience by the statement that the total import and export trade of England had grown in 1863 "to £443,955,000, that astonishing sum about three times the trade of the comparatively recent epoch of 1848." With all that he was eloquent upon "poverty." "Think," he exclaimed, "of those who are on the border of that region," upon "wages—no increased"; upon human life—in nine cases out of ten, but a struggle of existence. He did not speak of the people of Ireland gradually replaced by machinery in the North, and by sheep-walks in the South, the even the sheep in that unhappy country are decreasing it is true not at so rapid a rate as the men. He did not repeat what then had been just betrayed by the highest representative of the upper thousand in a sudden fit of terror. When the garotte panic had reached a certain height, the House of Lords caused an inquiry to be made into, and a report to be published upon, transportation and penal servitude. Out came the murder in the bulky Blue Book of 1863, and proved it was, by official facts and figures, that the worst of the convicted criminals, the penal serfs of England and Scotland, toiled much less and fared far better than the agricultural laborers of England and Scotland. But this was not all. When, consequent upon the civil war in America, the operatives of Lancashire and Cheshire were thrown upon the streets, the same House of Lords sent to the manufacturing districts a physician commissioned to investigate into the smallest possible amount of carbon and nitrogen, to be administered in the cheapest and plainest form, which, on an average, might just suffice to "avert starvation diseases." Dr. Smith, the medical deputy, ascertained that 28,000 grains of carbon and 1,330 grains of nitrogen were the weekly allowance that would keep an average adult—just over the level of starvation diseases, and he found furthermore that quantity pretty nearly to agree with the scanty nourishment to which the pressure of extreme distress had actually reduced the cotton operatives. But now mark! The same learned doctor was later on again deputed by the medical officer of the Privy Council to inquire into the nourishment of the poorer laboring classes. The results of his researches are embodied in the "Sixth Report on Public Health," published by order of Parliament in the course of the present year. What did the Doctor discover? That the silk weavers, the needle women, the kid gloves, the stocking weavers, and so forth, received, on an average, not even the distressed pittance of the cotton operatives, not even the amount of carbon and nitrogen "just sufficient to avert starvation diseases."

"Moreover," we quote from the report, "as regards the examined families of the agricultural population, it appeared that more than a fifth were with less than the estimated sufficiency of carbonaceous food; that more than one-third were with less than the estimated sufficiency of nitrogenous food, and that in three counties (Berkshire, Oxfordshire and Somersetshire), insufficiency of nitrogenous food was the average diet." "It must be remembered," adds the official report, "that privation of food is very reluctantly borne, and that, as a rule, great poorness of diet will only come when other privations have preceded it. Even cleanliness will have been found costly or difficult, and if there still be self-respectful endeavors to maintain it, every such endeavor will represent additional pangs of hunger. These are painful reflections, especially when it is remembered that the poverty to which they advert is not the

what form the revolution shall take, and forcing it upon the workers. In calling our attention to these contingencies, Jack London has performed a valuable service for the Socialist movement as well as producing the most powerful and absorbing piece of Socialist literature that has appeared in many years. We strongly advise every Socialist to procure this striking volume and give it a careful perusal. As for non-Socialists, the book itself will take care of them. It will force itself upon them—a portent that no thinking man or woman can avoid or fail to see. We should not be surprised to see this work, despite its extreme revolutionary character, become the most widely read book of the year, and once read it will not be easily forgotten.

JOS. WANHOPE.

deserved poverty of idleness: in all cases it is the poverty of working populations. Indeed, the work which obtains the scanty pittance of food is, for the most part, excessively prolonged." The report brings out the strange and rather unexpected fact, "That of the divisions of the United Kingdom," England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, "the agricultural population of England," the richest division, "is considerably the worst fed," but that even the agricultural laborers of Berkshire, Oxfordshire, and Somersetshire, fare better than great numbers of skilled indoor operatives of the East of London.

Such are the official statements published by order of Parliament in 1864, during the millennium of free trade, at a time when the Chancellor of the Exchequer told the House of Commons that "the average condition of the British laborer has improved in a degree we know to be extraordinary and unexampled in the history of any country or any age." Upon these official congratulations jars the dry remark of the official Public Health Report: "The public health of a country means the health of its masses, and the masses will scarcely be healthy unless, to their very base, they eat at least moderately prosperous."

Dazzled by the "Progress of the Nation" statistics dancing before his eyes, the Chancellor of the Exchequer exclaims in wild ecstasy: "From 1812 to 1852 the taxable income of the country increased by six per cent; in the eight years from 1853 to 1861, it has increased from the basis taken in 1853, 20 per cent, the fact is so astonishing as to be almost incredible. This intoxicating augmentation of wealth and power," adds Mr. Gladstone, "is entirely confined to classes of property." If you want to know under what conditions of broken health, tainted morals, and mental ruin, that "intoxicating augmentation of wealth and power entirely confined to classes of property" was, and is being produced by the classes of labor, look to the picture hung up in the last "Public Health Report" of the workshops of tailors, printers and dressmakers. Compare the "Report of the Children's Employment Commission," of 1863, where it is stated, for instance, that—"The potter as a class, both men and women, represent a much degenerated population, both physically and mentally," that the unhealthy child is an unhealthy parent in his turn, that a progressive deterioration of the race must go on and that "the degeneration of the population of Staffordshire would be even greater were it not for the constant recruiting from the adjacent country, and the intermarriages with more healthy races." Glance at M. Tremereheere's Blue Book on the "Grievances complained of by the Journeymen Bakers." And who has not shuddered at the paradoxical statement made by the Inspectors of factories, and illustrated by the Registrar General, that the Lancashire operatives, while put upon the distress pittance of food, were actually improving in health, because of their temporary exclusion by the cotton famine from the cotton factory, and that the mortality of the children was decreasing, because their mothers were now at last allowed to give them instead of Godfrey's cordial their own breasts.

Again reverse the medal. The Income and Property Tax Returns, laid before the House of Commons on July 20, 1864, teach us that the persons with yearly incomes, valued by the tax gatherer at £50,000 and upwards, had, from April 5, 1862, to April 5, 1863, been joined by a dozen and one, their number having increased in that single year from 67 to 83. The same returns disclose the fact that about 3,000 persons divide amongst themselves a yearly income of about £25,000,000 sterling, richer more than the total revenue doled out annually to the whole mass of the agricultural laborers of England and Wales. Open the Census of 1861, and you will find that the number of the male landed proprietors of England and Wales had decreased from 16,334 in 1851, to 15,093 in 1861, so that the concentration of land had grown in ten years 11 per cent. If the concentration of the soil of the country in a few hands proceed at the same rate, the land question will become singularly simplified, as it had become in the Roman Empire, when Nero grinned at the discovery that half the province of Africa was owned by six gentlemen.

We have dwelt so long upon these "facts so astonishing as to be almost incredible," because England heads the Europe of commerce and industry. It will be remembered that some months ago one of the refugee sons of Louis Philippe publicly congratulated the English agricultural laborer on the superiority of his lot over that of his less fortunate comrade on the other side of the Channel. Indeed, with local colors changed, and on a scale somewhat contracted, the English facts reproduce themselves in all the industrial and progressive countries of the continent. In all of them there has taken place, since 1848, an unheard-of development of industry, and an undreamed of expansion of imports and exports. In all of them "the augmentation of wealth and power entirely confined to classes of property" was truly "intoxicating." In all of them, as in England, a minority of the working classes got their real wages somewhat advanced; while in most cases the monetary rise of wages denoted no more real success of

comforts than the inmate of the metropolitan poor-house or orphan asylum, for instance, was in the least benefited by his first necessities costing £9 15s. 8d. in 1861 against £7 7s. 4d. in 1852. Everywhere the great mass of the working classes were sinking down to lower depths, at the same rate at least that those above them were rising in the social scale. In all countries of Europe it has now become a truth demonstrable to every unprejudiced mind, and only denied by those whose interest it is to hedge other people in a fool's paradise, that no improvement of machinery, no appliance of science to production, no contrivances of communication, no new colonies, no emigration, no opening of markets, no free trade, nor all these things put together, will do away with the miseries of the industrial masses; but that on the present false base, every fresh development of the productive powers of labor must tend to deepen social contrasts and point social antagonisms. Death by starvation rose almost to the rank of an institution, during this intoxicating epoch of economical progress, in the metropolises of the British Empire. That epoch is marked in the annals of the world by the quickened return, the widening compass and the deadlier effects of the social pest called a commercial and industrial crisis.

After the failure of the revolutions of 1848, all party organizations and party journals of the working classes were, on the continent, crushed by the iron hand of force; the most advanced sons of labor died in despair to the Transatlantic republic, and the short-lived dreams of emancipation vanished before an epoch of industrial fever, moral anarism, and political reaction. The defeat of the continental working classes, partly owed to the diplomacy of the English Government, acting then as now in fraternal solidarity with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, soon spread its contagious effects to this side of the channel. While the rout of their continental brethren unmanned the English working classes, and broke their faith in their own cause, it restored to the landlord and the money lord their somewhat shaken confidence. They insolently withdrew concessions already advertised. The discoveries a new goldland led to an immense exodus, leaving an irreparable void in the ranks of the British proletariat. Others of its formerly active members were caught by the temporary bribe of greater work and wages, and turned into "political blacks." All the efforts made at keeping up, or remodelling, the Chartist Movement, failed signally, the press organs of the working class died one by one of the apathy of the masses, and, in point of fact, never before seemed the English working class so thoroly reconciled to a state of political nullity. If, then, there had been no solidarity of action between the British and the continental working classes, there was, at all events, a solidarity of defeat.

And yet the period passed since the revolutions of 1848, has not been without its compensating features. We shall here only point to two great facts. After a thirty years' struggle, fought with most admirable perseverance, the English working classes, improving a momentaneous split between the landlords and money lords, succeeded in carrying the Ten-Hours' Bill. The immense physical, moral, and intellectual benefits hence accruing to the factory operatives, half yearly chronicled in the reports of the Inspectors of factories, are now acknowledged on all sides. Most of the continental governments had to accept the English Factory Act in more or less modified forms, and the English Parliament itself is every year compelled to enlarge its sphere of action. But besides its practical import, there was something else to exalt the marvellous success of this workmen's measure. Thru their most notorious organs of science, such as Dr. Ure, Professor Senior, and other sages of that stamp, the middle class had predicted, and to their hearts' content proved, that any legal restriction of the hours of labor must sound the death knell of British industry, which, vampire-like, could but live by sucking blood, and children's blood, too. In olden times, child murder as a mysterious rite of the religion of Moloch, but it was practised on some very solemn occasions only, once a year perhaps, and then Moloch had no exclusive bias for the children of the poor. This struggle about the legal restriction of the hours of labor raged the more fiercely since apart from frightened avarice, it told indeed upon the great contest between the blind rule of the supply and demand laws which form the political economy of the middle class, and social production controlled by social foresight, which forms the political economy of the working class. Hence the Ten-Hour Bill was not only a great practical success; it was the victory of a principle; it was the first time that in broad daylight the political economy of the middle class succumbed to the political economy of the working class.

But there was in store a still greater victory of the political economy of labor, over the political economy of property. We speak of the co-operative movement, especially the co-operative factories raised by the unassisted efforts of a few bold "hands." The value of these great social experiments cannot be over-rated. By deeds, instead of by argument, they have shown that production on a large scale, and in accord with the behests of modern science, may be carried on without the existence of a class of masters employing a class of hands; that to bear fruit, the means of labor need not be monopolized as a means of domination, and of extortion against the laborer.

boring man himself; and that like slave labor, like serf labor, hired labor is but a transitory and inferior form, destined to disappear before associated labor plying its toll with a willing hand, a ready mind, and a joyous heart. In England, the seeds of the co-operative system were sown by Robert Owen; the workmen's experiments, tried on the continent, were in fact, the practical upshot of the theories, not invented, but loudly proclaimed in 1848.

At the same time, the experience of the period from 1848 to 1864, has proved beyond doubt that, however excellent in principle, and however useful in practice, co-operative labor, if kept within the narrow circle of the casual efforts of private workmen, will never be able to arrest the growth in geometrical progression of monopoly, to free the masses, nor even to perceptibly lighten the burden of their miseries. It is perhaps for this very reason that plausible noblemen, philanthropic middle class spongers, and even keen political economists, have all at once turned nauseously complimentary to the very co-operative labor system they have vainly tried to nip in the bud by deriding it as the utopia of the dreamer, or stigmatizing it as the sacrilege of the Socialist. To save the industrial masses, co-operative labor ought to be developed to national dimensions, and consequently, to be fostered by national means. Yet the lords of land and the lords of capital will always use their political privileges for the defense and perpetuation of the economical monopolies. So far from promoting, they will continue to lay every possible impediment in the way of the emancipation of labor. Remember the sneer with which, last session, Lord Palmerston put down the advocates of the Irish Tenants' Right Bill. The House of Commons, cried he, is a house of landed proprietors. To conquer political power has therefore become the great duty of the working classes. They seem to have comprehended this for in England, Germany, Italy, and France there have taken place simultaneous revivals, and simultaneous efforts are being made at the political reorganization of the workmen's party.

One element of success they possess—numbers; but numbers weigh only in the balance, if united by combination and led by knowledge. Past experience has shown how disregard of that bond of brotherhood which ought to exist between the workmen of different countries, and incite them to stand firmly by each other in all their struggles for emancipation, will be chastised by the common discomfiture of their incoherent efforts. This thought prompted the working men of different countries assembled on September 28, 1864, in public meeting at St. Martin's Hall, to found the International Association.

Another conviction swayed that meeting. If the emancipation of the working classes requires their fraternal concurrence, how are they to fulfill that great mission with a foreign policy in pursuit of criminal designs, playing upon national prejudices, and squandering in piratical wars the people's blood and treasure? It was not the wisdom of the ruling classes, but the heroic resistance to their criminal folly by the working classes of England that saved the West of Europe from plunging headlong into an infamous crusade for the perpetuation and propagation of slavery on the other side of the Atlantic. The shameless approval, mock sympathy, or idiotic indifference, with which the upper classes of Europe have witnessed the mountain fortress of the Caucasus falling, prey to and heroic Poland being assassinated by Russia; the immense and unresisted encroachments of that barbarous power, whose head is at St. Petersburg, and whose hands are in every Cabinet of Europe, have taught the working classes the duty to master themselves the mysteries of international politics; to watch the diplomatic acts of their respective Governments; to counteract them, if necessary, by all means in their power; when unable to prevent, to combine in simultaneous denunciations, and to vindicate the simple laws of morals and justice, which ought to govern the relations of private individuals, as the rules paramount of the intercourse of nations.

The fight for such a foreign policy forms part of the general struggle for the emancipation of the working classes.

Proletarians of all countries, Unite!

PROPOSE POSTAL CENSORSHIP.

The Congress of our great free Republic is seriously considering a bill to give the Third Assistant Postmaster General absolute power to grant or revoke the second-class mail permits of newspapers and other periodicals at his discretion and without appeal. That means that if the Administration chooses to do so it can practically suppress any paper it does not like; and the Administration will not even have to take responsibility for its action, because it will appear as a part of the regular routine of a subordinate office. We very well understand the purpose of this bill. It is not intended to reduce the deficit of the Postoffice Department, for along with it comes a bill to saddle on that department a subsidy to the great ocean steamship companies which will amount to far more than the present cost of carrying newspapers that are likely to be shut out. The aim of the Big Stick Administration is simply to get power to destroy Socialist papers and others that print unwelcome truth about the misgovernment of the country in the interest of the capitalist class.

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



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 IV.—(Continued.)

With this preliminary sketch, we can now proceed to a consideration of how Astor profited from the banking system. We see that constantly the bold spirits of the trading class, with a part of the money made or plundered in some direction or other, were bribing representative bodies to give them exceptional rights and privileges which, in turn, were made the fertile basis for further monumental spoliation. Astor was a stockholder in at least four banks the charters of which had been obtained or renewed by trickery, fraud or both.

A Policy of Exculpation. There is no evidence that he, himself, did the actual bribing or was in any way concerned in it. In all of the legislative investigations following charges of bribery the invariable practice was to throw the blame upon the wicked lobbyists, while professing the most naive astonishment that any imperfections should be cast upon any of the members of the honorable Legislature. As for the bribers behind the scenes, their names seldom or never were brought out or divulged. In brief, these investigations were all of that rose-water order, colloquially termed whitewashing. But whether Astor personally bribed or not, he at any rate profited consciously from the results of bribery; and, moreover, it is not probable that his methods in the East were different, except in form, from the unscrupulous debauching and exploitation that he made a system of in the fur regions. It is not outside the realm of reasonable conjecture to suppose that he either helped to debase, or connived at the corruption of, legislatures just as in another way he debauched Indian tribes.

Furthermore his relations with Burr in one notorious transaction are sufficient to justify the conclusion that he held the closest business relations with that political adventurer. Burr lived next door to him at No. 221 Broadway. This transaction was one which was partially the outcome of the organization of the Manhattan Bank and was a source of millions of dollars of profit to Astor and to his descendants. A century or more ago Trinity Church owned three times the extent of even the vast real estate that it now holds. A considerable part of this was the gift of that royal governor Fletcher, who, as has been set forth, was such a master-hand at taking bribes. There long existed a contention upon the part of New York state, a contention which is embodied in numerous archives, that the land held for centuries by Trinity Church is naupred; that Trinity's title is invalid and that the real title vests in the people of the city of New York. In 1854-55 the Land Commissioners of New York state, deeply impressed by the facts as marshalled by Rutgers B. Miller, recommended that the State bring suit. But with the filing of Trinity's reply, mysterious influences intervened and the matter was dropped. These influences are frequently referred to in aldermanic documents.

To go back, however: In 1797 Trinity Church leased to Abraham Mortier, for ninety-nine years, at a total annual rental of \$260 a year a stretch of land comprising 465 lots in what is now the vicinity bounded by Greenwich, Spring and Hudson streets. Mortier used it as a country place until 1797 when the New York Legislature, on the initiative of Burr, developed a consuming curiosity as to how Trinity Church was expending its income. This was a very ticklish question with the pious vestrymen of Trinity, as it was generally suspected that they were commingling business and piety in a way that might, if known, cause them some trouble. The law, at that time, restricted the annual income of Trinity Church from its property to \$12,000 a year. A committee of investigation was appointed; of this Burr was made chairman.

How Astor Got a Lease. Burr never really made any investigation. Why? The reason soon came out when Burr turned up with a transfer of the Mortier lease to himself. He at once got from the Manhattan Bank a \$38,000 loan, pledging the lease as security. When his duel with Hamilton forced him to flee the country, Astor promptly came along and took the lease off his hands. Astor, it was said, paid him \$32,000 for it, subject to the Manhattan Bank's mortgage. At any rate Astor now held this extraordinarily valuable

able lease. He immediately re-leased it in lots; and as the city fast grew, covering the whole stretch with population and buildings, the lease was a source of great revenue to him and to his heirs. As a Lutheran, Astor could not be a vestryman of Trinity Church. Anthony Lispenard, however, it may be passing noted, was a vestryman, and, as such, mixed piety and business so well, that his heirs became possessed of millions of dollars by the mere fact that in 1779, when a vestryman, he got a lease for eighty-three years, of eighty-one Trinity lots adjacent to the Astor leased land, at a total annual rental of \$177.50.

not see thru the gross fraud of the whole system. They had good reason for the deepest indignation and exasperation. The terrible injustices piled upon them from every quarter—the low wages that they were forced to accept, often in depreciated or worthless banknotes, the continually increasing exactions of the landlords, the high prices squeezed out of them by monopolies, the arbitrary discriminations of law—these were not without their effect. The Workingmen's Party, formed in 1829 in New York City, was the first and most ominous of these proletarian uprisings. Its resolutions read like a proletarian Declaration of Independence, and would unquestionably have resulted in the most momentous agitation, had it not been that it was smothered by its leaders and also because the slavery issue long obscured purely economic questions. "Resolved," ran its resolutions adopted at Military Hall, Oct. 19, 1829, "In the opinion of this meeting, that the first appropriation of the soil of the State to private and exclusive possession was eminently and barbarously unjust. That it was substantially feudal in its character, inasmuch as those who received enormous and unequal possessions were LORDS and those who received little or nothing were VASSALS. That hereditary transmission of wealth on the one hand and poverty on the other, has brought down to the present generation all the evils of the feudal system, and that, in our opinion, is the prime source of all our calamities.

After declaring that the Workingmen's Party would oppose all exclusive privileges, monopolies and exemptions, the resolutions proceeded: "We consider it an exclusive privilege for one portion of the community to have the MEANS OF EDUCATION IN COLLEGES while another is restricted to common schools, or, perhaps, by extreme poverty, even deprived of the limited education to be acquired in those establishments. Our voice, therefore, shall be raised in favor of a system of education which shall be equally open to ALL, as in a real Republic it should be.

Finally the resolutions told what the Workingmen's Party thought of the bankers and the banking system. The bankers were denounced as "the greatest knaves, impostors and paupers of the age." The resolutions went on: "As banking is now conducted, the owners of the banks receive annually of the people of the State not less than two millions of dollars in their paper money (and it might as well be paper money) for which there is and can be nothing provided for its redemption on demand."

What the Worker Got as Wages. What, indeed, became of them? They were imposed upon the working class as payment for labor. Altho these banknotes were subject to constant depreciation, the worker had to accept them as they were full value. But when the worker went to buy provisions or pay rent, he was compelled to pay one-third and often one-half more again than the value represented by the banknotes that he got as wages. Sometimes, in crises, he could not get them cashed at all; they became pitiful souvenirs in his hands. This fact was faintly recognized by a New York Senate Committee when it reported in 1819 that every artifice in the wit of man had been devised to find ways of putting these notes into circulation; that when the merchant got this depreciated paper, he "saddled it upon the departments of productive labor."

The large amount of paper money, without any basis of value whatever, which was loaned was put out at a heavy rate of interest. When the merchant paid this interest, he charged it up as extra cost on his wares; and when the worker came to buy these same wares which he or some fellow-worker had made, he was charged a high price which included three things all thrown upon him: rent, interest and profit. The banks indirectly sucked in a large portion of these three factors. And so thoroughly did the banks control legislation that they were not content with the power of issuing spurious paper money; they demanded and got thru an act exempting bank stock from taxation.

Banking and Beggary. Thus year after year this system went on, beggaring great numbers of people, enriching the owners of the banks and virtually giving them a life and death power over the worker, farmer and the foundering, struggling small business man alike. The laws were but slightly altered. "The great profits of the banks," reported a New York State Committee on banks and insurance in 1834, "arise from their leases. It is this privilege which enables them, in fact, to coin money, to substitute their evidences of debt for a metallic currency and to loan more than their actual capitals. A bank of \$100,000 capital is permitted to loan \$250,000; and thus receive an interest on twice and a half the amount actually invested."

In all of the official communications of Trinity Church up to 1867 this lease is referred to as the "Burr or Astor Lease." The Communication of the Rector, Church Warden and Vestrymen of Trinity Church in the city of New York in reply to a resolution of the stockholders in 1838 and had on hand as surplus capitals 16 per cent on their capital. New York City banks held large dividends.

Journal of the Senate, Forty-second Session, 1819: 67-70. "Dec. No. 108, Senate Documents, Vol. II, 1854. The committee stated that banks in the State outside of New York City, after paying all expenses, divided 11 per cent among the stockholders in 1838 and had on hand as surplus capitals 16 per cent on their capital. New York City banks held large dividends.

to become a citizen. The first papers can be taken out after one has lived five years in the country, but they cannot be taken out less than two years nor more than seven years after the first papers were taken out.

HOW ONE CAN BECOME A CITIZEN. To become a citizen of the United States one must first declare his intention; that is, he must first notify the government that he would like to become a citizen as soon as the law will allow him.

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By 1831, however, it had gone out of existence. The reason was that it allowed itself to be betrayed by the supineness, incompetence, and some asserted, the treachery, of its leaders who were content to accept, from a Legislature controlled by the property class, some various mollifying sops which slightly altered certain laws, but which in no great degree redounded to the benefit of the working class. For a few bits of counterfeit, this splendid proletarian uprising, glowing with energy, enthusiasm and hope, allowed itself to be snuffed out of existence.

What a tragedy was there! And how futile and tragic must inevitably be the fate of any similar movement which depends not upon itself, nor upon its own intrinsic, collective strength and wisdom, but upon the say-so of leaders whom it sets up to represent it, but who represent only their own timidity of thought and cowardice of action, and who end by betraying the cause placed confidently in their charge. That class which for these immemorial generations has done the world's work and as long has been plundered and oppressed and betrayed, thus had occasion to learn anew the bitter lesson taught by the wreckage of the past, that it is from itself that the emancipation must come; that it is itself which must essentially think, act and strike; that its forces, long trussed and dispersed, must be marshalled in invulnerable compactness and iron discipline; and so that its hosts may not again be routed by strategy, no man or set of men should be entrusted with the irrevocable power of executing its decrees, for, too often has the courage, boldness and strength of the many been shackled or destroyed by the compromising weakness of the leaders.

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HOW TO BECOME A CITIZEN.

For the information of foreign-born readers who wish to become citizens we reprint from the "Bulletin of the Clothing Trades" the following article by Dr. Paul Abelson: WHO CAN BECOME A CITIZEN. All except Chinese may become citizens of the United States.

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THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE HEARING AT ALBANY.

By William Maily. [At the Editor's request Comrade Maily wrote up for The Worker the recent woman-suffrage hearing at Albany. Exigencies of space have compelled us to crowd it out of the two intervening numbers. We now present the greater part of it, which is still "live".—Ed.]

It is just as well to state right at the beginning that there were some features about the hearing that were not particularly pleasant to the Socialists. It was very evident that the leaders of the woman suffragists delegation would have been better pleased if the Socialists had not shown up at all, and if our representatives could have been kept from speaking before the committee the suffragists would have been relieved from some anxiety. But as the Socialists had come to speak on their own initiative, and irrespective of the wishes of the suffragists, the Socialists did speak—and spoke uncommonly well too, because, with possibly one exception, they were the only speakers for the resolution who attempted to present the position of the working women.

This is not written in any disrespect for the delegation of the Woman Suffrage Association. They are sincere women, striving for what they believe is right, but their way is not our way, and their view of what the suffrage would mean to women is different from ours. Then their anxiety to keep their movement respectable, and not to prejudice it in the eyes of the legislators, before whom they were pleading, came near being ridiculous. It was amusing and not a little exasperating, to notice the depressed look of resignation and in some cases actual pain, that settled down on the faces of the woman suffrage leaders when Hillquit was called up to speak. Even then, Mrs. Craigie, their chairman, could not help arising twice during Hillquit's speech as a sort of intimation to him that he had said enough, apparently. Whatever her reason was, it was decidedly discourteous to him and those he represented. He certainly spoke no longer than a number of the suffragists and not as long as some.

Fortunately the Socialists had made a separate arrangement with Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate committee, for representation on the floor and as they were restricted to two speakers, Comrades Stern and Hillquit were the two selected. If this separate arrangement had not been made it is probable the Socialists would not have been heard that day.

What the suffragists did not consider was that they had no monopoly on the advocacy of woman suffrage and that any organization or citizen has a right to speak at any public legislative hearing, for or against any measure. The Socialist party has always demanded equal and universal suffrage for men and women and if any organization had a right to be heard at Albany, for the constitutional amendment, it was that one.

But to get back to the hearing itself. There were over one hundred woman suffragists crowded within the railing on the right of the Senate chamber and about fifty anti-suffragists on the left. These latter were a choice collection of representatives of the idle, parasitic bourgeoisie. With them opposing woman suffrage is probably a fad, something for them to gossip over in their clubs and offering an opportunity for notoriety. They were very decided in their opposition and there was a whole lot of fun in watching their display of mingled scorn and contempt and derision while the suffragists were speaking.

One of the anti's was so excited at what Hillquit said, especially when he told them they were following historical precedence in arguing to remain slaves, that she told the committee she was "a daughter of the American Revolution" and she objected to a Russian seeking to impose duties upon me and other American women which we didn't want—for which she got a round ofisses.

The arguments on both sides were very much along stereotyped lines. The principal, and most effective, speech for the anti's was made by Miss Adelaide Knapp, an educational instructor of some note, who, as a self-supporting woman, contended that only thru economic action and co-operation could women benefit themselves, making a general argument against political power as an aid to better social conditions. She pointed to the use of the ballot by working-men generally as an illustration of its worthlessness, citing the labor party in San Francisco as an example of honest trade unionists becoming in-

Child Labor in India. The evidence given before the Indian Factory Labor Commission has revealed some scandalous facts in connection with child labor in jute mills. The president of the commission stated that, so far as the commission could see, half the children employed at the jute mills were between six and nine years of age, and of that half a great many under fourteen were working as "full-timers". Mr. Walsh, an inspector, when asked if the Factory Law had ever been enforced, made no reply.—London Labor Leader.

THE TOBACCO TRUST.

To the Editor of The Worker:—Permit me to reply to "A Worker" in your issue of Feb. 29. In my article on the American Tobacco Co. I mentioned the profits of this trust as coming from the labor of thousands of underpaid clerks.

I am well acquainted with the facts I mentioned, and would imagine where "A Worker" gets his figures from. In Philadelphia the clerks in the retail stores of the United Cigar Stores Co. get from \$2 to \$12 per week, and the head clerk in each store, who is responsible for the stock and cash, gets \$15.

Perhaps the wages are slightly higher in New York, where it costs more to live, but the only man who would be worth \$2,000 a year in the trust would be the local manager, who has charge of all the stores in his town.

It would be profitable for the trust to offer an independent dealer a good job at a fancy salary, for a short time, to get rid of him and his small store; after that he is at their mercy, and his big salary will soon come to what others get. It is well to bear in mind that the American Tobacco Co. is not in business for its health, but that it is a trust, whether individual or corporate, set out for PROFIT.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 7.

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THE LABOR MOVEMENT

A rent strike took place in a small town near Osaka, Japan, in January. The tenants organized and won a reduction in rents. Mine explosions are becoming frequent in Japan, 99 being killed in one explosion and thirty in another in January. The government allowed \$25 and 100 days wages to the families of those killed.

When the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission for an extension of the nine-hour law was up, a railroad manager stated he had 1,400 letters from employees of his road that they did not want the law. Chairman Knapp interrupted with the statement that he had many telegrams stating that the signers had been forced under protest to sign the statement produced by the railroad managers. Benevolent men are these railroad kings.

Serious labor troubles still are threatened in the Lancashire cotton trade and among the engineers on the northeast coast of England. Notices were posted last week threatening a lockout of twenty thousand cotton operatives in the Colne and Nelson districts, while the engineers who have been involved in the recent shipbuilding strike along the Tyne rejected by a large majority the compromise effected with the employers by David Lloyd-George, president of the Board of Trade.

Eight-Hour Day Won.

The International Typographical union has won the eight-hour day after two years of steady fighting. The date set for the introduction of the shorter workday was Jan. 1, 1906. At that time the members voted an assessment on themselves of ten per cent of their earnings, which meant that those earning \$75 a month contributed \$7.50, those \$100 a month gave \$10 and those getting \$150 a month gave \$15. On Mar. 1, an assessment of one-half of one per cent was started to supply a fund for old age pensions.

More than 5,000 granite cutters, quarrymen and others employed in the granite industry around Barre and Montpelier, Vt., and Westley, R. I., are on strike owing to a failure to agree on a new scale. The cutters in Quincy reported for work having voted to submit the matter to arbitration. Granite cutters in the big quarry centers in Connecticut are also on strike. At the Booth Brothers' quarries in Waterford, and at the quarries at Millstone, fifty men in each are out.

It is announced that the nine-hour law will be observed by the Northern Pacific Railway and the men will work under much the same schedule or rules as at the present except that some of them may have "split tricks" and those who work but nine hours will not have a meal hour. A patent enough to digest wind would suit the owners first rate.

Anthony Higgins, former United States Senator from Delaware, declares for Taft and states that the "issue is the enforcement of greater principles in the management of our affairs, over the hostility of organized labor, tremendous in its power, overbearing in its purpose and deadly in its hate." Is that satisfactory to the union men who have voted the Republican ticket?

Following its victory in the United States Supreme Court in having the blacklist legalized, the Louisville & Nashville railway, which was complainant in the case, has followed up its advantage by reducing wages. Roosevelt has instructed the Interstate commerce commission to begin an investigation. Some of the L. & N. employees threaten a strike, which may spread to other lines.

The Spanish Federation of Labor (Union General de Trabajadores) had 31,558 members in October, 1903; 46,485 members in October, 1905; and 36,587 members in March, 1906. The loss in the six months from October, 1905, to March, 1906, amounted to more than 20 per cent.

An amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law exempting labor unions and agricultural associations from being held liable for damages caused by strikes, boycotts, and the "unfair list" is demanded by the Chicago Federation of Labor. The demand will be of little effect unless emphasized with Socialist ballots.

The unemployed question is facing Australian workers also. The Sydney "Worker" prints the following telegram from Broken Hill: "Warn men coming to Broken Hill in search of work that the labor market is glutted. There are approximately 2,000 men unemployed on the Barrier."

In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland the number of Trade Unions at the end of 1905 was 1,136, with a total membership of 1,887,823. This membership shows an increase of 13 per cent compared with 1904, but a decrease of 2.7 per cent compared with the highest recorded (that for 1901).

A complete shutdown of the coal mines in Iowa, worked by 15,000 miners, is threatened March 31, because

of the failure of miners and operators to agree on a new scale. The members of the Workmen's Association at Mildura, Australia, are on strike against sweaters' wages. Under the cloak of charity, a hypocritical Melbourne clergyman has turned scab purveyor for the employers, and is offering the places of those on strike to workmen at lower rates than the strikers were getting.

The New Zealand Department of Labor has issued an interesting history of its operations since its establishment sixteen years ago. During that period the Bureau found employment for 53,477 men, having 88,818 persons dependent on them. The history, which is issued under the instructions of the Minister of Labor, has been neatly arranged and compiled by Mr. E. Tregear, the secretary of the Department.

Miners for Political Action.

The resolutions passed by the Illinois Mine Workers' at their recent convention, show that some progress is being made toward class conscious political action. The resolutions clearly affirm a struggle between the capitalist and working classes, that the former possess political power and use it against the workers and urge the necessity of a working class political organization to secure for the workers the wealth they produce. The resolutions called forth an interesting debate and it was recognized by all that their adoption meant an endorsement of Socialism.

The Central Labor Union of Toledo, O., is arranging for a big mass meeting of protest against the anti-labor decisions of the courts. The Toledo "Union Leader" is advocating the meeting with much vigor. It is only fair to say also that the "Union Leader" is one of the best edited, progressive, and militant weekly labor journals in the United States. It has established a local standard that is only equaled by one other publication, the "Cleveland Citizen."

A story is running in serial form in "The Trackman" of Ft. Scott, Kas., which will later be published in book form and the proceeds will be used to build a home for that great body of railway laborers known as "section men". The story is a protest against that system of railway management that holds human life cheap against the profits of the owners.

The wages of every telegraph operator employed by the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad has been reduced to \$60 a month, with 50 cents subtracted each month for hospital fees, making the net salary \$59.50. The reduction came in with the new nine hour law and is merely one way the roads have of defeating its purpose.

The federal troops were withdrawn from Goldfield, Nev., Mar. 7, as the arrival of the state police under the provisions of the "Cossack Bill" makes the troops unnecessary for the purposes of the mine owners.

John Burns, the Judas of the English labor movement, is now suggested for the highest post in the Cabinet, namely the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. If Mr. Asquith becomes Premier and finds it necessary to resign the chancellorship. The capitalist class cares for its tools so long as they can be used.

St. Petersburg papers are warning Russian workmen against emigrating to Mexico. Work is not easily found there and wages are unsatisfactory, and one paper tells the experiences of parties from Vladivostok who were induced by steamship agents to go to Mexico, with unfortunate results.

The citizens of Newcastle, Pa., have rejected by a referendum vote the proposal to erect a Carnegie Library there. Homestead is not so far from Newcastle and the workers of the latter city have no use for the blood gift of the blow hole armor plate man.

The chief inspector of mines in India, states that the average number of miners working underground during the last year was 128,067. This average was made up of males, 83,053; females, 30,583, and children, 6,031.

DEBS FLAYS A PREACHER.

The pastor of the First Baptist Church at Terre Haute, Ind., was the victim of Comrade Eugene V. Debs' satire, at a recent Sunday meeting of Socialists in that city.

Referring to Mr. Hemans' statement that many poor people threw enough out of their back doors to support their rich neighbor, Debs suggested that the average poor person's back yard was generally paved with custard pie, that the alley back of his house was generally piled full of strawberry shortcake and that his garbage barrel was generally filled with roast chicken. He suggested that it might be well for the Rev. Mr. Hemans and some of the rich "neighbors" to save the money they were paying for food and make a canvass of the workers' back yards.

The Republican party stands for capitalism, and capitalism means hard times. Think before you vote.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Russia.

The Bund or General Union of Jewish Workmen of the Russian Empire will soon hold its eighth general congress.

The number of Social Democratic local organizations increased from 99 in 1904, to 177 in 1905 and to 937 in 1906; the figures for 1907 are not yet available. During the same period, the number of members grew from 16,610 to 85,027, of whom in 1906, 18,936 were women.

The specialists who examined Nicholas Tschilkovsky at the Fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, report that the prisoner is in danger of a complete breakdown if his confinement continues. He is suffering from neurasthenia, his heart is weak, he is subject to insomnia, and one lung has been affected as a result of his influenza.

Germany.

It is expected that the elections to the Prussian Landtag (legislature) will be held in June so as to suit the convenience of the Agrarians and to embarrass the Socialists in their agitation against the unequal system of voting in Prussia. The Socialists will now work the harder to make the best use of the short time allowed them.

Holland.

At the beginning of last year the General Federation of Labor Unions of Holland, comprised 18 trade federations with a total membership of 26,227. On Oct. 1, the number of federations had increased to 24 and the membership to 30,208. Since that time four more trade federations, with 1,300 members, have affiliated. The trade federations are what we in the United States would call national unions. The total number of Dutch workmen now organized in unions and affiliated with the general federation now exceeds 32,000—an increase of over 22 per cent in the last year. More than a fourth of these are diamond workers. Municipal employees come next, with about an eighth of the whole number.

France.

In a manifesto to the party membership unanimously voted by the National Council of the French Socialist Party at its last session, the following are indicated as the demands which the party should put forward as the basis for its activity in the impending municipal elections:

Proportional representation and municipal autonomy; Extension of the right to organize to all persons of the municipalities; The insertion in the orders or contracts for all public works of clauses regulating the conditions of labor as to hours of work, wages, hygiene, and suppression of extortion.

Municipal action for social insurance in favor of children, mothers, aged persons, the sick and disabled, and the unemployed.

Free text books and school supplies; free meals for school children; establishment of trade schools and public libraries. Abolition of the octroi (a tax upon foodstuffs brought into the city).

Return to the municipalities or to societies of the municipality of monopolies heretofore conceded to corporations, and extension of municipal ownership.

The National Council urges that the comrades should see to it that a full ticket is put in the field independently by the Socialist Party, since all the other parties are either frankly opposed to the demands of the working class or, in the case of the Radicals, have abandoned these demands when entrusted with power.

Italy.

Thru the insistent efforts of the Socialist deputies in the Italian Chamber of Deputies, former Minister of Instruction Nasi has been tried by the Senate and sentenced to imprisonment and fine for malfeasance in office. It took four years for the Socialists, over many obstructions, to secure a trial for the offender.

Great Britain.

The growth of Socialism among the British trade unions is shown by a recent issue of the "Railway Clerk", in which are announced lectures and discussions on Socialism arranged by branches of the Railway Clerks' organization, which has hitherto been backward in assimilating Socialist ideas.

London "Justice" notes that "the growing interest displayed by all sections of the community in the attitude of Socialists to the questions of the day can be judged by the number of invitations being received to send speakers to state the Socialist position to all sorts of meetings and places."

The eight-hour bill for coal miners, introduced by the Liberal Ministry in Parliament, provides only for an average, and not an actual, eight hours below ground for each man. Overtime to the extent of one hour is to be permitted on 60 days of the year, and the government will have the power to suspend the measure in case of great emergency.

The Young Socialist League is now an organization of young Socialists formed under the auspices of the Social Democratic Federation. Membership is reserved to boys and girls from 13 or 14 to 18 years of age.

Canada.

The Granby corporation at Grand Forks is active against the Socialists and thru a local paper is conducting a fight against John McInnis, Socialist representative in the Provincial Parliament for Grand Forks. It is expected that all the old parties will combine to defeat McInnis in the next election, but the Socialists predict his re-election by a good majority. The corporation is a foreign one and its officers have no votes, yet they are trying to dictate the politics of the Grand Forks workers.

Japan.

The propaganda of anti-militarism is on the increase in Japan. Comrade Osugi was sentenced to four months imprisonment for translating an anti-militarist pamphlet and other journalists have been prosecuted for their activity in the matter.

TAFT AND THE LABOR UNIONS.

By Fred. L. Schwartz.

Over in Connecticut, Bill Taft, champion heavyweight prospective candidate for President on the Republican ticket, delivered a speech. It was one of the kind of speeches that politicians like Bill usually make when they need the votes of the workmen.

Bill actually said he "believes in labor unions". Well, he's no fool. Like a wise man, he has changed his mind considerably, not because he really believes in labor unions, but because he thinks labor unionists are fools enough to believe what he really doesn't believe.

When Bill was a judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati before he went to the Philippines, he had a number of cases to decide pertaining to labor unions, which he so dearly loves, and their contests with employers.

In one case—Moore & Co. vs. the Bricklayers' Union—he sustained the lower courts in fining the union for "conspiracy" to injure the plaintiffs.

He enforced an injunction compelling Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to abandon a sympathetic strike against the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway.

In the great Pullman strike of 1894 he caused the arrest of J. W. Phelan. Phelan had organized a strike against the Cincinnati Southern Railway. Bill sentenced him to six months imprisonment.

The gigantic character of the conspiracy of the American Railway Union staggers the imagination. The railroads have become as necessary to the life and health and comfort of the people of this country, as are the arteries of the human body, and yet Debs and Phelan and their associates proposed, by inciting the employees of all railroads in the country to suddenly quit their service, without any dissatisfaction with the terms of their own employment, to paralyze utterly all the traffic by which the people live and in this way compel Pullman, for whose acts neither the public nor the railway companies are in the slightest degree responsible, and over whose acts they can lawfully exercise no control, to pay more wages to his employees. The purpose, shortly stated, was to starve the railroad companies and the public into compelling Pullman to do something which they had no lawful right to compel him to do.

Certainly the starvation of a nation cannot be a lawful purpose of combination and it is utterly immaterial whether the purpose is effected by means usually lawful or otherwise.

Wonderful Bill! "No lawful right" have labor unions to demand higher wages. Still Bill believes in labor unions. Well, what's the use of labor unions, if they cannot effect their purpose "by means usually lawful or otherwise"? And if it is not a "lawful purpose of combination" to organize, why does Bill believe in labor unions now? and since the nation is being starved now by a handful of plutees, what has Bill to say? Well, "God knows"—and so does Bill and part of the working class know, that he may need their votes.

Employers' Liability Bill.

An employers' liability bill has been introduced in Congress. Every common carrier is made liable to its employees who are injured when such injuries are due to the negligence or mismanagement of any officer or employee of such carrier or to defects or insufficiencies in equipment. This provision is made applicable to carriers in the territories, the District of Columbia and the Panama Canal zone and engaged in the transportation of the mails.

The bill permits an employee to recover damages if he has been guilty of contributory negligence, but says the jury shall diminish the damages in accordance with the amount of negligence they may find attributable to such employee. It is also provided that an injured employee shall not be held to be guilty of contributory negligence in any case where the violation of law by the carrier contributed to such injury, also that questions of fact relating to negligence shall be for the jury to determine.

Berks County Nominees.

Local Berks County, Pa., met in Reading, March 1, and nominated the following county ticket: Congress, L. J. Neathery; State Senator, E. W. Lefler; Legislature (City), A. S. Blehl, John A. Aulebach; (County), Iraneous Miller, Irvin A. Bright, Caleb Harrison; County Commissioners, Paul C. Hanne, John W. Hess; Register of Wills, Charles F. Hoverter; County Treasurer, J. Harry Stamp; Director of the Poor, John H. Larman; Prison Inspectors, William E. Robertson, C. W. Schiott, E. M. Keller. A committee on the unemployed was elected and the lecture committee reported a large sale of tickets for the Haywood meeting on March 5.

Moyer, Haywood & Pettibone Souvenirs

Souvenir Buttons of Haywood (exact likeness), sample, 10c. Souvenir of Moyer, sample, 10c. Souvenir of Pettibone, all on one button, sample, 10c. Souvenir of Sun Flower, sample, 10c. Special price to agents and to the trade. Confident, look for Moyer, Haywood & Pettibone, 2,000 different souvenirs for holidays, fairs, carnivals, summer resorts, etc. Send for catalog. W. F. MILLER, 126 Park Row, N. Y. City.

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DR. CHARLES CHESS, SURGEON-DENTIST, 23 and 27 Avenue C, Cor. 34 Street

DR. M. RASNICK'S, DENTAL OFFICE, 188-190 OLINGTON STREET, Cor. Division St., NEW YORK. Telephone 4168 Orchard.

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: 3967—79th.

DR. C. L. FURMAN, DENTIST, 121 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn. Telephone No. 3113 Main. Branch office: 163 E. 60th St. Open evenings.

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LABOR DIRECTORY.

Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum.

CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. 11 (German)—219 E. 9th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 (German)—241 E. 84th St., 7.30 p. m.; Dist. 11 (German)—241 E. 84th St., 7.30 p. m.; Dist. 11 (German)—241 E. 84th St., 7.30 p. m.; Dist. 11 (German)—241 E. 84th St., 7.30 p. m.; Dist. 11 (German)—241 E. 84th St., 7.30 p. m.

CARL SAHER CLUB (MUSICIANS) UNION, meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wendler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, Local No. 470, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East 84th street. Financial Secretary, Joe Ingersoll, 542 E. 150th street. City Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1002 Anthony avenue, Bronx.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION, meets second and fourth Mondays in Links' Hall, 200 W. 114th St., East Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT, Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 949 Broadway, by avenue, Brooklyn. Board of Directors meet the 2nd Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway. Secretary, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 West.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Local No. 1, New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control committee meets second Thursday in the month at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th st., New York City.

BROOKLYN, 220 A. D. Br. 1 (American), 675 Glenmore avenue; Br. 3 (German), meets the second Monday of the month at 675 Glenmore avenue.

LABOR SECRETARIAT, Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 88797) FRANKLIN

Workmen's Children's Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is WILLIAM SCHWARZ, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterbe - Kass für 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 principle. Its numerical strength at present composed of 223 local branches with 31,567 male and 6,408 female members who believe in creating among workmen who suffer in distressing conditions, the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership on an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$8.00 per week and of \$4.00 per week with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and under the same conditions \$6.00 per week and \$3.00 per week respectively. 3200 death benefits have been paid to the beneficiaries of every member, and the lives and insured daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the third class upon payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.50 cents and 25 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches in cities and towns where no branch exists. A new branch can be formed by 15 working men in good health, and all members of the above principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 18 and 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 8 p. m. BROOKLYN: Every Tuesday evening, from 7-9, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Broadway. All initiation and increase of dues and changes of address, notices, etc. Branches: Albany, Yonkers, Troy, Greenville, Binghamton, Oneida, Tusawanna, Schenectady, Rochester, N. Y., Trenton, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Passaic, South River, Rahway, N. J., New Haven, Bridgeport, Hartford, Meriden, Bridgeport, Rockville, Stamford, Conn., Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass., Lasere, Philadelphia, Allghany, Altoona, Scranton, Erie, Allentown, Pa., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cal., Cleveland, O., Manchester, N. H., Baltimore, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Providence, R. I., Milwaukee, Wis. For addresses of the branch-branches Secretaries see "Vorwärts."

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

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PARTY NEWS

National. Socialist Sunday Schools are now in successful operation in several cities, and inquiries regarding their conduct are being received. Until further notice such inquiries should be addressed to Miss Josephine Gross, 778 N. Oakley Avenue, Chicago, who is secretary of the Women's Socialist Branch, and will be pleased to supply information. A new publication designed to reach the young folk, and supplement the work of the Socialist Sunday Schools, is about to be issued, entitled "The Little Socialist Magazine." For further information, address Herman Kollett, Lawrence, Mass.

of literature. A special fund is being raised to carry out the plan. Members who can contribute are urged to communicate with Henry Steinman at headquarters. Two thousand leaflets, "A Tip to the Jobless Man", are at headquarters ready for distribution. All Boston Socialists who were formerly members of the ward clubs, and have not joined since the reorganization, are urged to make themselves known. Sunday evening lectures are being held as usual at Pilgrim Hall, 604 Washington Street. Cards advertising the lectures can be got at headquarters, 600 Washington Street, Room 24. SPRINGFIELD. Karl Marx' birthday anniversary will be celebrated at the clubrooms, 480 Main Street, Sunday, March 22, at 3 p. m. Richard S. Brooks will be the principal speaker. National Organizer Geo. H. Goebel will lecture in Grave's Hall, March 26. Admission, 10 cents. New Jersey. Bergen, Camden, Essex, Morris, and Passaic counties show a membership of 455; in Arden, 268; 46 new members admitted; 34 business and 11 public meetings; 617 stamps sold and 463 on hand. Dues, \$127. Stamp account from last report, 1,640; purchased, 1,000; total, 2,640; sold, 1,294; balance, 1,346. National assessment stamps were apportioned among the 41 counties in which we have an assessable membership. Bills of \$21,008 were ordered paid. The Secretary will furnish to the "Daily Call" Conference the names of county secretaries. Packert Oswald, and Kearns were elected a committee to draft a resolution condemning of the present unfair apportionment of delegates to the national convention, and to show why such method should be changed. They are further directed to request the publication in the party bulletin and offer it for publication to the Socialist press. The National Committee were directed to submit a motion forbidding the payment of railway fare and from the national convention and denying a seat to all delegates from states and territories in excess of the number provided for by the respective states and territories and determined by the payment to the National Office of the special assessment. In other words, if a state elects more delegates to the convention, it must pay the special assessment on the full membership entitling it to such delegation. It was decided that while there would be no interference with the plans adopted by counties for the collection of funds, the state would abide by the will of the majority and send 20 per cent to the National Office as required by motion covering collection lists. Individual report cards will be distributed with the explanation that the plan is not mandatory. Delegate-elect Headley announced that he would not be able to attend the national convention. National platform submitted by Walker was returned to him for transmission to the National Platform Committee. Union County called attention to a violation of the constitution in the recent state election, and insisted that said election be declared irregular and void. Chaos reigned for a brief period, but out of it came a motion for a reballoting, which was carried. On the ballot to be issued, the secretary will have printed the constitutional requirements for balloting and the final tabulation, that mistake may not again be made. Until the tangle is straightened out, Walker and Kearns, as National Committee men, are restrained from any official act save by direction of the State Committee. Motion 15 was submitted and Committee men were directed to vote no.

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Local speakers will speak every Friday at 8 p. m. at Orthodox and Edgemont streets, under the auspices of the 25th and 45th Ward Branch. Local Philadelphia is trying to arrange for two dates for Leonard Abbott in Logan Hall, 1205 Arch Street. Petitions for nominations on the April primary ballot will be sworn in at headquarters on March 11 at 8 p. m. Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee reports receipts for the week ending March 8, \$30.53. Wisconsin. The Socialist platform convention held in Milwaukee last Saturday was a harmonious and satisfactory assembly, 183 delegates being present. Addresses were made by Alderman Seidel, candidate for Mayor on the Socialist ticket, and the other Socialist nominees. The platform was adopted without a dissenting vote. The present Milwaukee campaign presents one new and noticeable feature. In former years the old party candidates spent most of their ammunition against each other. Now they are training all their guns on the Socialists. Ex-Mayor Rose, candidate for Mayor on the Democratic ticket, opened fire with an attack on the "well-to-do labor leaders" who would probably like to see them all starve out. And now L. A. Dahlmann, Republican candidate, is blazing away against us every evening. The distribution of Socialist literature in the Milwaukee factories is now in full swing. Next week the speaking campaign at the factories will begin. Our speakers have the disadvantage of being obliged to speak before the factory gates, which in this climate is a serious inconvenience. The old party candidates on the other hand are taken into the factories and address the workmen, while the employer and the full office force stand by to see that the men do not ask any troublesome Socialist questions. Here and There. Local Beaumont, Tex., reports: "Things are getting in good shape here; from eight paid members in July, 1907, we rose to 28. There are only two city tickets in the field, Democratic and Socialist. This is the first time we have had a municipal ticket." The Socialists of South Dakota will hold a mass state convention on April 7 at Pierre. The Indiana state convention will be held at Mauser Hall, Indianapolis, March 15. Local Mesa, Colo., reports: "Our local cheerfully responded to the call for special 35c assessment for convention expenses. There are 14 members in good standing, and every one paid up promptly, making \$4.90 that I forwarded to our State Secretary this morning. Would suggest that the National Committee adopt this plan of special monthly assessments for raising the campaign fund." Local Rochester has arranged for a debate between George R. Kirkpatrick and J. M. E. O'Grady in Cook's Opera House for Sunday, March 15. Mr. O'Grady is a well known attorney and is expected to defend the side of capitalism with ability. A small admission fee will be charged to defray the expenses. After the debate the Socialist women will give a supper at headquarters, 40 State Street. The State Committee met Tuesday, March 3. Present: Slobodin, Hillquit, Solomon, Paulitsch, Peiser, Wolf, Koenig, and Kelly. Additional members were seated as follows: B. Wolf B. J. Kelly, Wm. Koenig, from Kings County; Thomas Maguire, from Westchester County; E. P. Clarke, from Oneida County. New officers were elected as follows: Recording and Financial Secretary, U. Solomon; Treasurer, Wm. Koenig. State Secretary Chase wrote his leave of absence with some explanation since his present work is more congenial he offered his resignation to take effect as soon as the committee may desire; should the committee think, however, that his services are needed he would act. It was decided to postpone nominations for State Secretary and Organizer until the next meeting. A point of order was raised that the state constitution provides that the State Committee shall elect the State Organizer, which implies that not only the resident members of the State Committee have a vote in the selection of the State Organizer, but all the accredited members of the State Committee representing the various counties in the state. The committee ruled that since five members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business only such members as attend the meetings of the State Committee can vote and that the members present alone can select the State Organizer. Financial Secretary Solomon reported a total income for February of \$1,005.49; expenses, \$847.70; balance, \$247.54. The Sustaining Fund of the Worker has been exhausted and the deficit during the last week in February was covered out of the regular funds of the State Committee. Manager Crimmins reported that while the circulation of the paper has increased, the increase in the cost of publication kept the deficit for the last nine weeks to about \$98 weekly. The outstanding bills amount to \$427, which would somewhat reduce the actual weekly deficit; as the regular funds of the State Committee are not adequate to meet the deficit the only solution would be to a special meeting be called for Sunday afternoon, March 8, to which the Editors and Comrades Nagel, Jones, and Caham should be invited. The National Secretary wrote that the state is entitled to 19 delegates to the national convention. The State Committee had made provision for 17 delegates. Decided that the two extra delegates be apportioned, one each to Kings and New York counties, as both counties were entitled to one extra delegate. Owing to the Primary Election Law the state convention, which is to nominate state officers, cannot be convened until after the September primaries. At the same time we can have our regular state convention at such time as we desire and then hold the official state

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The State Committee met Tuesday, March 3. Present: Slobodin, Hillquit, Solomon, Paulitsch, Peiser, Wolf, Koenig, and Kelly. Additional members were seated as follows: B. Wolf B. J. Kelly, Wm. Koenig, from Kings County; Thomas Maguire, from Westchester County; E. P. Clarke, from Oneida County. New officers were elected as follows: Recording and Financial Secretary, U. Solomon; Treasurer, Wm. Koenig. State Secretary Chase wrote his leave of absence with some explanation since his present work is more congenial he offered his resignation to take effect as soon as the committee may desire; should the committee think, however, that his services are needed he would act. It was decided to postpone nominations for State Secretary and Organizer until the next meeting. A point of order was raised that the state constitution provides that the State Committee shall elect the State Organizer, which implies that not only the resident members of the State Committee have a vote in the selection of the State Organizer, but all the accredited members of the State Committee representing the various counties in the state. The committee ruled that since five members constitute a quorum for the transaction of business only such members as attend the meetings of the State Committee can vote and that the members present alone can select the State Organizer. Financial Secretary Solomon reported a total income for February of \$1,005.49; expenses, \$847.70; balance, \$247.54. The Sustaining Fund of the Worker has been exhausted and the deficit during the last week in February was covered out of the regular funds of the State Committee. Manager Crimmins reported that while the circulation of the paper has increased, the increase in the cost of publication kept the deficit for the last nine weeks to about \$98 weekly. The outstanding bills amount to \$427, which would somewhat reduce the actual weekly deficit; as the regular funds of the State Committee are not adequate to meet the deficit the only solution would be to a special meeting be called for Sunday afternoon, March 8, to which the Editors and Comrades Nagel, Jones, and Caham should be invited. The National Secretary wrote that the state is entitled to 19 delegates to the national convention. The State Committee had made provision for 17 delegates. Decided that the two extra delegates be apportioned, one each to Kings and New York counties, as both counties were entitled to one extra delegate. Owing to the Primary Election Law the state convention, which is to nominate state officers, cannot be convened until after the September primaries. At the same time we can have our regular state convention at such time as we desire and then hold the official state

HAVE YOU READ IT YET? "THE IRON HEEL" LONDON'S BEST BOOK. The Greatest Socialist Novel Ever Written. Never before has London attempted so big and so daring a subject. Never before has the power and sweep of his wonderful dramatic ability had so wide, living and vitally interesting a field. The Iron Heel is not a utopian dream-story, but a gripping drama of the overthrow of the capitalist oligarchy of the present time, a stirring tale of the days, "when things were doing." It never loses touch with present conditions; it has the intense interest of a drama of real life. The Iron Heel is irresistible. It will be read with absorbed attention by those who are not interested in Socialism—but they will be when they finish. For this reason every Socialist should get The Iron Heel and "keep it going" 'til it's won out. WILSHIRE'S SPECIAL OFFER. In view of the great propaganda qualities of The Iron Heel, the Wilshire Book Company has arranged to take a whole special edition from the publishers. This edition will be offered at the special price of \$1.20 (two copies for a \$2.00 bill), postpaid. The book is very handsomely bound in cloth, colored cover, 354 pages, regular price \$1.50. COMRADES:—LONDON has written the book. WE have given you the best possible price. It's up to YOU to do the rest. Make Socialists. Send in your order to-day. CUT OFF HERE WILSHIRE BOOK COMPANY, 200 William Street, New York. Please find enclosed \$... for which send me... copies of The Iron Heel by return mail. Name Address 3-W-13

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 your friends so ready to read; never before could you get a collection like this at this price. "SPECIAL 18" POSTPAID FOR ONLY 25 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 25 cents in stamps and get this whole set by return mail. TO-DAY. Wilshire Book Company—Comrades: Please send me "SPECIAL 18" Pamphlets by return mail, 1 enclosed. Name Address SURPRISINGLY BEAUTIFUL APARTMENTS that were never occupied before. Steam Heat, Hot Water, Ice Box, Bath, Medicine Chest, Tiled Hall, Rooms prettily decorated, private lavatories, and a lot of other conveniences. High ground, pure air, near Bronx Park, at entrance to Crotona Park, 2 blocks to Subway, 24 or 34 Ave. "L" and only 30 minutes to City Hall. 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, \$18 up. One Month Free Rent! West Farms Express to Freeman Street Station; walk 2 blocks north on Wilkins Ave. to 170th St.; look for big sign on wall. Charlotte Apartments Office: 881 East 170th St. JACK FOX, Sup't

ERON PREPARATORY SCHOOL. J. E. ERON, A. M., PRINCIPAL. 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. 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. It builds up your FUTURE. We prepare most carefully for the best colleges as COLUMBIA, CORNELL, YALE, etc. CIVIL SERVICE (all grades), COOPER UNION and all other TECHNICAL SCHOOLS; ENGLISH TO FOREIGNERS; to speak, read and write CORRECTLY AND IDIOMATICALLY. Very liberal terms.

CLINTON HALL 151-153 Clinton Street, New York. Large Halls for Mass Meetings, Lectures, Balls, Concerts and Banquet Rooms open from May 1. 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: MAN OR DOLLAR, WHICH? Paper, 25 cents. LEWIS, A. M.: EVOLUTION, SOCIAL AND ORGANIC. (Standard Socialist Series). Clothbound, 50 cents. A CHILD'S SOCIALIST READER. Illustrated by WALTER GRANE. Printed in two colors. Price, clothbound, 60c. BEBEL, AUGUST; WOMAN, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE. Paper, 40c. WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM. Cloth, 71c. HILLQUIT, 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. Clothbound, \$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 Marxist system, showing how its various parts are so closely linked that to accept one and reject the other is a logical absurdity. It is just the book for students who have been misled by the shallow phrase that calls Socialism "only an economic question." RADICAL BOOKS BY RADICAL AUTHORS. MOSES OR DARWIN? own and a Problem. By A. Dodel. Paper, 50c; cloth, \$1. BIBLE MYTHS. Their Parallels in Religions of Heavens 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." Guaranteed to bring the light of reason to the thickest numskull. Paper, 5c; 100 copies, \$2. STEERE, 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, 60c. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. Second edition, cloth cover, \$1. BRITAIN FOR THE BRITISH (AMERICA FOR THE AMERICANS) Cloth bound, pocket-size, 50c. SOCIALISM, WHAT IT IS, AND WHAT IT IS NOT. Paper, 5c; 100 copies, \$3. 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. W. L. GOLDBERG, 4 STORES 171 EAST BROADWAY HOUSTON, Corner Clinton St. FIFTH AVENUE, Corner 115th St. BROOKLYN: PITKIN, Corner Rockaway Ave. Klein's Hall and Restaurant. 206-208 E. Eighty-sixth St. or 3rd Ave. Suitable for Meetings, Banquets, etc. Hungarian Kitchen, Music every evening by celebrated Gipsy Band. Sulzer's Westchester Park. SEASON 1908. BOOKS NOW OPEN. Committees cordially invited to visit

WILSHIRE'S MAGAZINE. "Let the Nation Own the Trusts", "Prosperity and Happiness For All". GAYLORD WILSHIRE, Editor. 200 William Street, New York. The Socialists' 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.



ENTWORTH-

LITTLETON DEBATE.

Debate between Franklin H. Littleton and Martin W. Littleton...

Comrade Wentworth, who opened the debate, outlined the Socialist philosophy...

Mr. Littleton, in his defense of capitalism, did not advance a single new argument...

In the rebuttal, Comrade Wentworth cited the condition of the majority of the people to-day...

Mr. Littleton's rebuttal was oratory from beginning to end. It was an effort to defend existing conditions...

Comrade Wentworth closed the debate by showing the inevitability of Socialism...

The following newspaper men were present at the conference which was held at the Labor Temple last Sunday...

The following board members were present: Dr. L. Lichtschel, J. Chant Ipsen, Julius Gerber, Wm. F. Ehrhart, N. B. Belchenthal, and Wm. Kohn.

The conference decided that the paper shall be an evening paper, six issues per week, eight pages, seven columns to the page...

Philadelphia is making arrangements to spend \$500 in putting newboys out to introduce the daily paper.

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of all countries, a costly lesson, but a valuable one also.

The thousands who sleep in the hastily dug trenches and in Per-chinese are this week remembered by the working class in all capitalist countries...

The Communist is not dead, so long as it serves the working class as an example of heroic sacrifice in the struggle for emancipation.

Mr. Littleton, in his defense of capitalism, did not advance a single new argument...

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LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13. 26TH A. D. 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth Street, 5:30 p. m.—Anna A. Maley. "Some Current Fallacies."

SUNDAY, MARCH 15. MCKINLEY HALL (Bronx). One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Boston Road, 10:45 a. m.—Bartley J. Wright. "Money Monopoly."

MONDAY, MARCH 16. COLONIAL HALL, 172 W. One Hundred and First Street, 8:30 p. m.—Anna Maley. "Socialism."

TUESDAY, MARCH 17. RUSSIAN WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION, 26-30 Avenue A, 8 p. m.—Alexander Irvine. "Slavery in the South."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18. LABOR LYCEUM, 940 Willoughby Avenue, Evening (Commune Festival). PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road, near Flatbush Avenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D. Long. "The Struggle of Swollen Wealth."

THURSDAY, MARCH 19. LABOR LYCEUM, 694 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Theodore W. Curtis. "The Coming National Convention."

FRIDAY, MARCH 20. WEISSMAN'S HALL, Hamburg and Ferry Streets, 8 p. m.—Ed Fieldman. "The Message of Socialism."

SATURDAY, MARCH 21. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. "Lessons of the Paris Commune."

SUNDAY, MARCH 22. FISCHER'S HALL, 149 Newark Avenue, 8 p. m.—James M. Reilly. "Hard Times."

MONDAY, MARCH 23. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. "Lessons of the Paris Commune."

TUESDAY, MARCH 24. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. "Lessons of the Paris Commune."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. "Lessons of the Paris Commune."

THURSDAY, MARCH 26. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. "Lessons of the Paris Commune."

FRIDAY, MARCH 27. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. "Lessons of the Paris Commune."

SATURDAY, MARCH 28. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. "Lessons of the Paris Commune."

SUNDAY, MARCH 29. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. "Lessons of the Paris Commune."

MONDAY, MARCH 30. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. "Lessons of the Paris Commune."

TUESDAY, APRIL 1. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. "Lessons of the Paris Commune."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. "Lessons of the Paris Commune."

THURSDAY, APRIL 3. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. "Lessons of the Paris Commune."

FRIDAY, APRIL 4. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. "Lessons of the Paris Commune."

SATURDAY, APRIL 5. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. "Lessons of the Paris Commune."

SUNDAY, APRIL 6. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. "Lessons of the Paris Commune."

MONDAY, APRIL 7. SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS, 220 Washington Street, 8 p. m.—Lucien Sanial. "Lessons of the Paris Commune."

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

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

Advertising rates furnished on application. Let us build up the circulation of The Worker and pave the way for the control of the press through the country by the Socialist Party.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. One year \$0.50. Six months \$0.25. Three months \$0.12. Single copies \$0.02.

Let us build up the circulation of The Worker and pave the way for the control of the press through the country by the Socialist Party. What will you do?

Our Workers. Every one knows Sam Clark of Philadelphia. He's down in Virginia and to show he is still interested sends six new subs gathered by the wayside.

William Held of Philadelphia sent \$1.50 for new readers. M. M. Schaefer of Brooklyn has three to his credit.

William Edwards of Harlem brought in four subs. Sol Feigel of New York renewed for three years.

N. L. Heartstone, Max Epstein and S. Lipkowitz of New York and F. Morse of Chichester Falls renewed for two years.

Samuel D. Levine of Chelsea, Mass., sent \$2 for subs and cards. These comrades sent in two new subs: Thomas Ewbank of Nevada; Hyman Furer of Brooklyn; Gustav Herzog of New York; L. Malkiel of Yonkers; Patrick O'Connor of New Rochelle.

Three new subs were sent in thru the Chicago "Daily Socialist." Get a Bunch of Cards. Fred Arland of Albany sends \$7.50 and calls for 10 yearly and 10 half-yearly cards.

S. Elstein of Philadelphia says its easy to dispose of cards for The Worker and sends a dollar for four half-yearlies. Abe Sharp of the Philadelphia Jewish Branch sends \$3 for cards and says he'll call for more next week.

Abe Litts of Ridgefield Park sent \$2 for sub cards. Fred Cederholm of Bridgeport paid \$1.50 for cards. Austin Boudrea of Pawtucket sent \$3 for a batch of cards.

Piet Vlag of the Dutch Branch paid \$2 for cards. Hugo Hoyer had a few hours to spare the other day, so he canvassed the small stores on Third Avenue and sold eight sub cards.

Join the Bundle Brigade. Local Oroville, Wash., sent in \$1.75 for a bundle subscription of five for a year. Comrade Smith of Warren, O., subscribed for five for six months.

Comrade Elliott of Los Angeles increased his bundle to 20 and sent in \$2. Local Wilmington, Del., subscribed for a bundle of five for a year. You will need five copies every week during the coming campaign. It will cost only \$1.75 for a year; six months, \$1.

Haywood Buttons. An excellent picture of Moyer, Haywood, and Pettibone on a button is having large sales. Samples, 10 cents; \$2 per 100 while they last. Order from The Worker.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING. 10 cents a line, cash with order. AMATEUR MUSICIANS WANTED. Young men and young women to join Socialist orchestra. ALL INSTRUMENTS. Address P. 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 (\$0.02) 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. Per year, \$1; six months, 60c; single copy, 10c. Sample copy, free! Zukunft, 25 Grand St., New York.

PROLETARIAN DINNER. The first dinner of the Proletarian Society will be held on Saturday, March 21, at Klein's Hall, 208 E. Eighty-sixth Street, at 8 p. m. An informal reception will be held at halfpast 7. Subject for after-dinner discussion will be "The Proletarian Spirit." George Van Name will be the opening speaker. An agreeable musical program has been arranged. Tickets, 40 cents. Members of the society are requested to notify the financial secretary, Robert Paulsen, 239 E. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, how many tickets they will require for themselves and guests. Notice must be made at least 24 hours in advance of date set for the dinner.

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GRAND COMMUNE CELEBRATION

FOR THE BENEFIT OF LOCAL NEW YORK, SOCIALIST PARTY

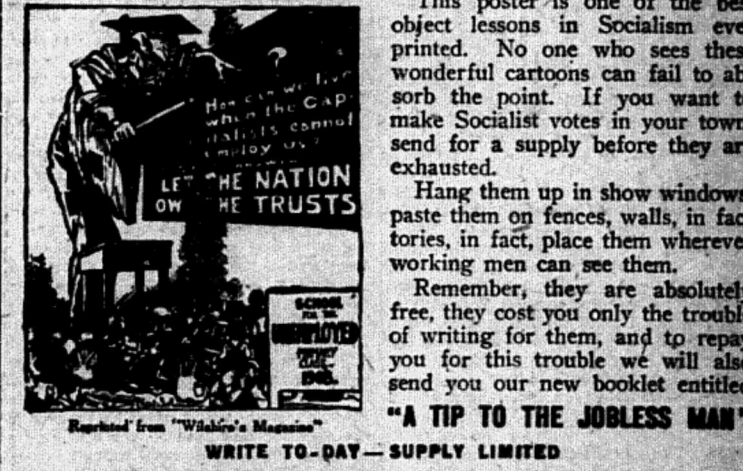
AT THE NEW YORK LABOR TEMPLE, 243-247 E. 84th Street. Sunday Afternoon and Evening, March 15, 1908.

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

CONCERT AND DANCING. TICKETS 25 CENTS, INCLUDING HAT CHECK. For sale at all Socialist Party Headquarters in Manhattan and the Bronx and at the Box Office. Doors open at 2:30 P. M.

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.

THE STATE BANK. 376-378 GRAND STREET, NEW YORK. Entrance 62-64 Norfolk Street. Sound, Conservative, Accommodating. The oldest and largest banking institution on the East Side. RESOURCES—\$18,000,000.00. Accounts of Individuals, Societies and Unions Solicited.

JOS. S. MARGUS 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. ESTABLISHED 1884. 67th St. and Third Ave. 72nd St. and Third Ave. 88th St. and Second Ave. 94th St. and Third Ave. WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, President. This is a STATE BANK, and does a general banking business. 4 per cent paid in the INTEREST DEPARTMENT.

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 Milling Stock, I will give free as a bonus two \$5 shares of Bishop Creek Gold Stock. Ten installments.

GAYLORD WILSHIRE, 200 William Street, New York. Send for particulars.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BISHOP CREEK. Write for My Special Letter. F. J. MOWRY. 78-80 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

DR. M. GIRDANSKY. 237 EAST BROADWAY near Clinton Street, NEW YORK. Telephone, 556 Orchard.

DR. CH. SCHWARTZ. 275 E. BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Telephone: 1382 Orchard.

INSURANCE. INSURE AGAINST THE HAZARDS OF "THE SYSTEM." About Fire, Life, Accident, Liability and Plate Glass Insurance. Contact H. S. REICHERT, 236 Franklin Ave., near DeKalb, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A Brave King. King Alfonso goes to Barcelona this week despite warnings of danger from anarchist attacks. His decision is regarded as an act of bravery, tho' it is known the city will be swarmed with troops and police to protect him. These blue-blooded rulers can boast when penned in by bayonets and sabers, but a sentence of one day's work in a coal mine would keep them over in a faint.

THE SOCIALIST THEATER. Julius Hopp, Manager. 19-17 E. Third St., near Third Ave. THREE PERFORMANCES. With a cast of professional actors, including Miss Muriel Hope, late with Arnold Daly. Friday, March 27, 8:15 P.M. Saturday, March 28, 10:30 A.M. Saturday, March 28, 2:30 P.M. Three One-Act Social Dramas "THE MORAL DEMAND". A Satire by Otto Erich Hartleben. "THEIR DAUGHTERS". A Satire on Julius by Andre Tridon. "THE DOLLS", by Julius Hopp. ADMISSION. Evening and Matinee, 25c. and 50c. Morning: Children 10c., Adults 25c.

BENEFIT OF THE WORKER. If you present this coupon at the box office, The Worker will receive 50 per cent. of the proceeds. Do not fail to cut this out and go to these performances.

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THE WORKER CONFERENCE.

At the last meeting of the conference Julius Hopp asked for co-operation in his theatrical enterprise, the conference to receive 50 per cent on the tickets sold thru its efforts.

J. Stein and S. Solomon were elected to confer with Manager Crimmins regarding the offer.

The delegate from the 84th A. D. reported that his branch purchased \$10 worth of subscription cards. M. Steiner reported that he had collected \$15 of Br. 74, Workingmen's Circle.

After some discussion, a motion prevailed that it is the sense of the conference that it should discuss not only the finances, but also the general character of the paper. Simon Lipshitz and B. Lichtenberg were recorded as voting against the motion. The secretary will inform all delegates of this decision.

The next meeting will take place Wednesday evening, March 18, at the headquarters of the 26th A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth Street.

LONG LIVE THE COMMUNE! Thirty-seven years have passed since Paris was besieged and the struggle for the Commune was drowned in blood. It was the first baptism of blood the workers of France received from the triumphant bourgeoisie. The cowardly Thiers trained cannon on the Paris workingmen that were bravely fighting the Prussian invader and thousands died behind barricades or were ruthlessly murdered when disarmed. The atrocious conduct of the forces of "order" published a lesson to the workers

of all countries, a costly lesson, but a valuable one also. The thousands who sleep in the hastily dug trenches and in Per-chinese are this week remembered by the working class in all capitalist countries. They live and will live in the memory of workingmen so long as class rule exists and there is need of warning against the blood lust of exploiters. The Commune is not dead, so long as it serves the working class as an example of heroic sacrifice in the struggle for emancipation. Long live the memory of the Paris Commune, its martyrs and the lessons it gave to the proletariat of the world.

THE 'SUN' PRAISES HEARST. We do not pretend to know just what it means, but we think it worth while to call to the attention and fix in the memory of all our readers the following extract from an editorial in the New York "Sun" of March 3: "If Mr. Taft were to secure the Republican nomination, he could not be elected. The Democratic candidate, whether Hearst or Bryan, would win. We mention Hearst because of that gentleman's activities and because he has inaugurated for his party a new national policy of conservatism and of condemnation of the insane socialistic and lawless proclivities of Roosevelt and Bryan. Moreover, Mr. Hearst's denunciation of boycotting as criminal and un-American, the studied respect with which he receives the recent decisions of the Supreme Court and his apparent condemnation of privilege as the right or appanage of any special class have attracted marked and favorable attention thruout the country, and are undoubtedly going to prove an important factor at Denver. Just at present he is the only figure in the field to divide discussion with Mr. Bryan, and the interest he inspires will increase rather than diminish from this time onward. Besides, it may be that Mr. Hearst's personal or moral character being superior to that of Mr. Bryan his association of himself with ideas of constitutional and conservative import may prove to have a widespread and far-reaching influence."

"Speaking of our own state, we record our conviction that no Republican candidate, and we particularly include Roosevelt himself, can carry it against Bryan, Hearst or any other Democrat that may be placed in nomination at Denver. There are mighty and revolutionary changes operating in the political landscape."

Hopp's New Theater. The theatrical performance being arranged in the Socialist Theater at 15-17 Third Street, on March 27-28, promises to be a good success. Arrangements have been made whereby 50 per cent of all moneys paid for tickets on presentation of a coupon will go to The Worker Sustaining Fund. A committee to be elected by The Worker Conference will be in the box office and check all coupons presented.

The two best stage children in New York City, Ceryl Malvern and Maud Pulman, late with the "Prince Chap Company", will play children's parts in Julius Hopp's play, "The Dolls". Miss Muriel Hope, Mr. Ellis McClellan and Mr. John de Persia will also appear in the three plays to be given. Admission, 25 and 50 cents. On Saturday, March 28, at 10:30 a. m., a special performance for children will be given. Admission, 10 cents for children, 25 cents for adults. Those having received tickets by mail are requested to forward moneys at an early date as funds are needed.

PARTY NEWS. Continued from page 5. to the national convention as far as the Socialist Party is concerned is not made at a state convention. It is unnecessary for the locals to participate in the spring primaries.

New York City. A regular meeting of the Women's Progressive League will be held Saturday, March 14, 8:30 p. m., at 200 William Street. The subject for discussion will be "The Evil Influence of Competition on the Unmarried Woman". Mrs. Oppenheimer will read a paper and several others will follow with brief remarks on the subject. The society is doing splendid and earnestly desires all women interested in Socialism to attend the meetings and join the ranks of its workers.

The 9th A. D. is circulating lists among members of the district and expects to raise \$15 for the "Daily Call". The Young Friends Socialist Literary Circle has arranged a literary and memorial meeting in honor of Karl Marx on Sunday afternoon, March 15, in the clubrooms of the 8th A. D., 813 Grand Street, at 1 p. m. Comrades in the district are urged to attend.

The General Committee will meet on Saturday, March 14, at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth Street.

Kings County. The attention of Brownsville and East New York comrades and sympathizers is called to the clubrooms maintained by the comrades in Brownsville. The "Socialist Labor Lyceum Association of Brownsville" has been formed to support the existing club, but its ultimate aim is to build a Labor Lyceum. Those who appreciate the importance of this work are urged to become members. The dues are 10 cents a month. Meetings are held the first and third Wednesday of each month at the Socialist Club, 177 Christopher Avenue. Br. 2, 25th A. D., has contributed \$40 to the Western Federation of Miners. Literature is ready for the enrolled voters. Delegates were elected to the Shirt Makers' Conference of Brownsville and a picnic committee was elected. The delegates to the County Committee were instructed to move for a meeting to discuss the question of "unity".

An Expensive Bill. That Kaiser Bill makes God a mere adjunct to his throne the world is well aware. Yet W. T. Stead, slobbering as usual over royal persons, says of him, "However cynical may scoff, no serious mind can fail to be touched with the profound sincerity of the Imperial evangelist." Sincerity, yes, but what kind of sincerity? The heaviest bill the people of Germany have to pay is Kaiser Bill. He is sincere in trying to impress them with the belief that he is a Bill backed by God.—Brisbane Worker.

Send a dollar for five copies of the Worker for six months.

"THE IRON HEEL"

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USE THIS ORDER FORM. THE WORKER, 239 E. Eighty-fourth Street, New York. Find enclosed \$1.50, for which send me one copy of "The Iron Heel". Name..... Address..... Date.....

ART AND SCIENCE FOR THE WORKERS. To the Editor of The Worker:—Your paper is a very welcome guest every week in our house; only I do miss very much Matty's dramatic articles, which were very much a propos. The Worker ought to give more articles illustrating the intellectual life, the artistic and scientific progress of the world. If it wants to be a live paper. The criticism of our adversaries is perfectly correct when they say most of our comrades are too much one-sided economic fanatics. Even tho' it be true that economic are at the bottom of all other social phenomena, we cannot afford to let our adversaries monopolize the best ideas of life—science, literature, and art, as they do the material goods. I hope the time is not distant when our American comrades will agree to this truism, which is beyond question for most of our European comrades. LUDWIG SCHOETTER. Buffalo, Feb. 12.

A half-loaf is better than no bread. Yes, but if you only ask humbly for the half-loaf, you will probably get only a dry crust.