

THE WORKER

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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.

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

VOL. XVII.—NO. 51.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

GROWING DEMAND TO INVESTIGATE SHIPPY.

Organized Movement to Get at Actual Facts of Killing of Averbuch.

A definite movement has developed, and is gaining strength daily in Chicago, for a thorough investigation into the recent killing of Lazarus Averbuch by Police Chief Shippy. Not only are the Socialists and other progressive people taking part in this movement, but the orthodox Jews have also organized and are raising a large fund to insure such an investigation.

The Chicago "Daily Socialist" is doing most valuable work in keeping the case before the public and in demanding a complete exposition of all the facts surrounding the death of the young Russian Jew, who has been denounced as an anarchist by those most concerned in keeping the facts of the tragic affair secret.

The following vigorous editorial from the Jewish "Daily Forward" of New York, shows that the movement for an investigation is assuming national proportions, and The Worker joins in the demand, so that justice may be done. Chief Shippy's story of the killing is being used as an excuse to suppress free speech and peaceable assemblage in other parts of the country and we have a right to know all facts for that reason, if for no other.

The Official Story.

On the second day of March, Chief of Police Shippy, of Chicago, shot and killed one Lazarus Averbuch, a young Russian Jew.

According to the official version of the tragedy, Averbuch was a member of a group of anarchistic terrorists, and had been chosen by lot to assassinate the chief. To accomplish this dire purpose the young man presented himself at Shippy's home and handed to him a sealed letter. His appearance and demeanor at once aroused the apprehension of the alert police official, who promptly threw himself upon his suspicious caller and overpowered him. The noise of the scuffle attracted the household to the scene of the struggle. Shippy's wife, son and coachman rushed into the room one after the other, and while the police chief held the would-be assassin, his wife searched his pockets for concealed weapons. But before the search was completed the desperado released himself from the hold of his captors, drew a knife and a revolver, and making a savage attack on the chief with the knife in one hand, he shot at his son with the other. It was at this juncture that Shippy drew his own revolver and firing four shots in rapid succession, instantly killed the murderous anarchist.

Tale Accepted Without Question.

This account of the singular occurrence in the house of Chicago's Chief of Police, given out by himself, was accepted by the authorities and by the press without question or scrutiny. The brave chief was showered with congratulations upon his lucky escape and loaded with tributes for his courage and presence of mind. A dozen alleged anarchists, including the victim's sister, were arrested in an effort to unearth the entire diabolical conspiracy and to discover Averbuch's accomplices. No proof of a conspiracy was, however, secured. The prisoners were released, and as far as the public authorities of Chicago are concerned, the incident is closed. But in the meantime ugly rumors commenced to spread about the affair.

"Averbuch was a mere boy, not fully nineteen years of age, and he had been in the United States barely three months. He was earning six dollars a week working in a west side commission house, and he conceived the notion to look for a more remunerative occupation in Chicago or elsewhere."

"His friends advance the theory that the mysterious letter handed by him to the Chief of Police was either a petition for employment or an application for a certificate of character, in accordance with the custom of his native land—Russia."

"It is claimed that he was not an anarchist at all, that he never carried or owned a revolver, that the object of his call on Shippy was absolutely peaceful, and that the latter, at the mere sight of the young foreigner, lost

"BROTHERS" LABOR AND CAPITAL CONFER.

A conference was held at the White House last week, to discuss the labor decisions of the Supreme Court. Besides the President, those present were Samuel Gompers, three members of the cabinet, Seth Low and attorneys for Harriman and John Pierpont Morgan. Announcement is made that things were "smoothed over" and bills would be drafted to placate the workers. The bills will be introduced this session and capitalist politicians will point to them during the coming campaign and then at the next winter session they will be introduced in committees or not.

his head, and without taking the trouble to read the letter, opened fire at him, shooting in blind frenzy, shooting until he had emptied all chambers of his revolver and incidentally hit his son by a stray bullet.

"And this story sounds terribly probable by far than the account of Chief Shippy. For the latter is full of incredible incidents and ominous omissions."

Some Pertinent Questions.

"Chief Shippy, according to his own story, fell upon Averbuch as soon as the letter had been handed to him. He had not opened the letter, he did not know its contents, there is no claim that the young man at that time had committed any act of violence, exhibited any weapon or made any threats. Why then did the sagacious police chief conclude that his caller was an anarchist, bent on a mission of assassination?"

"The letter itself is probably the most important piece of evidence in the case. Averbuch was a foreigner unable to speak English. If he had any request to make on the chief of police, it is quite likely that he should have had it reduced to writing by somebody more competent than he, and presented in that form. The letter would probably reveal the real object of Averbuch's call. It is in the possession of his slayer. It was never made public. In whose interests is it being suppressed?"

"Averbuch was a mere boy, and a slim, weak boy. Shippy is said to be a giant in stature. It is admitted that he, his wife, son and coachman were all in the room before Averbuch drew his weapons, and that these had been in the grip of the chief before he shot. Were these four persons really unable to cope with the boy? Was it necessary to fire four shots into him in order to make him harmless?"

Why Was He Killed?

"These are very pertinent questions. But Averbuch's lips are sealed, and Shippy—Shippy is Chicago's Chief of Police."

"Shippy has shot and killed Averbuch. If he has done so in cold blood or in an access of groundless cowardly terror, it is murder. If he has committed the act in protection of himself against an actual danger, it is justifiable manslaughter. Which was it in fact?"

"Whenever one man kills another it is customary in a civilized community to apprehend the slayer and to institute an investigation into the facts surrounding the killing. Why is Shippy not apprehended? Why do the Chicago authorities not investigate the killing of Averbuch?"

"It is true, Shippy asserts that he killed the boy in self-defense, but since when do civil authorities accept the bare statement of the slayer as conclusive proof of innocence?"

"It is true, Shippy is a high police official, but since when do police officers enjoy the legal privilege of killing at discretion?"

"It is true, Averbuch was but a poor foreigner, but since when does the law openly recognize the distinction between the sacredness of the life of a poor foreigner and that of a wealthy citizen?"

"Suppose a high police official was shot and killed in the house of a workman, and the latter claimed that he committed the deed in self-defense, would the authorities of Chicago take his mere word for it? Or has the dread sound of the word 'anarchism' such a toxic effect on the rulers and pillars of society as to turn them into a howling, frantic, terror-stricken mob devoid of all sense of reason and justice?"

"If anarchism stands for arbitrary violence and wanton disregard of the rights and lives of one's fellow men, then it is the conduct of Shippy and the Chicago authorities in this case that constitute real anarchism, an anarchism all the more dangerous and dreadful for the fact that it is supported by the vast powers of organized government, and practised by the very men whom the people have chosen to preserve law and order."

Successful New York Commune Celebration.

The celebration of the Paris Commune by Local New York last Sunday was a great success. The attendance was large and the excellent program was enjoyed by all.

Lucien Sannal's address was followed with keen interest by the large crowd. He traced the development of the working class thru the ages up to the time of the Paris Commune, graphically portraying the butchery that took place during the "Bloody Week" and the final defeat of the Commune. The speaker put a good deal of feeling into his address which was frequently applauded.

The musical program, including songs, recitations, tableaux, and a one-act play by Clara Ruge, entitled "On the Road", provided entertainment till nearly 8 p. m., when, after an intermission, a dancing program followed until late after midnight. The hall was too small for the large crowd and a larger hall will have to be secured for the next celebration.

Lack of space prevents a detailed report of the various numbers on the program, but those who took part were: Chorus by the Free German School of Yorkville; recitation by Viola De Milt; songs by Caroline Van Name and Mrs. J. W. Gates of Wyoming; songs by mixed choruses of the Finnish Branch of Harlem; selections by the musical section of the Workmen's Educational Association and tableaux by the dramatic section; recitation (German), Mrs. C. Vonder Heyden; song, Serber Lewis.

Roosevelt, Friend of Labor.

Many of the labor journals since Teddy issued his recent message to Congress, are hailing him as "the friend of labor", and point to paragraphs in his message to support them in their declarations. These labor journals that are now deluded by the impetuosity of the strenuous one in his arraignment of corporations and trusts, should not lose sight of the fact that Taft is the political protégé of Roosevelt, and that Taft has ever shown himself as the uncompromising enemy of labor. Labor has branded Taft as the foe of unionism, and points to his record upon the bench to demonstrate that he was a judicial despot, showing no spirit of justice in a conflict between a wage slave and his master. If Taft has earned the opposition of labor for his infamy, then upon what grounds can labor journals hail Roosevelt as the "friend of labor", when it is openly acknowledged that Roosevelt has given Taft his political benediction?—Miners' Magazine.

POLICE EDICT IS DEFIED.

Socialists Celebrate Paris Commune in Spite of Terrorism.

Newspapers Unite With Police Department in Shameless Attacks on Freedom of Public Assemblage But Fail to Suppress Aroused Socialists.

Police bureaucracy received a check at the Commune Celebration in Philadelphia last Sunday. Lieutenant Lynch of the Police Department ordered the janitor of the Labor Temple not to open the hall.

The Local Campaign Committee held a special meeting on Saturday night, and authorized the printing of 1,000 leaflets, entitled "No Police Despotism", and arranged for about twenty comrades to distribute them if the police prevented people from entering the hall. The distribution of leaflets on the streets in a misdemeanor, according to a city ordinance, and the committee had arranged to bail the comrades out as soon as the distributors were arrested. This proved unnecessary, however, as the hall was over half full before the lieutenant arrived.

Twenty-five plain clothes men entered the hall and chairman Moore ordered ticket-takers to admit only those having tickets. Lynch blustered and was promptly informed by Moore that the hall temporarily belonged to him (Moore) and that Lynch was a trespasser. The police bully then meekly subsided. Comrade Moore advised the audience to be calm and not allow any thug, whether wearing a uniform or not, to start a riot.

Morris Hillquit of New York, delivered a masterly address on the meaning of the Commune, and eulogized Karl Marx, not he said, as an individual, but from the viewpoint of his contribution to the world's scientific knowledge.

The capitalist press both before and after the celebration maliciously lied about it. One paper announced it as the "one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Commune and the thirty-fifth anniversary of the death of Marx, a famous Chicago anarchist!" Police thuggery and newspaper distortion, however, failed to break up the meeting and both now know that in dealing with Socialists they have a fighting body of men to deal with.

Many Thousands More New England Workers Hit.

BOSTON, March 14.—Many thousands more of the working people of New England went on a short-time basis or lost their jobs altogether this week. Dispatches from Fall River, Fisherville, Loopville, Hebronville, Readyville, Mauchaug, Chicopee, Chicopee Falls, Whitinsville, Leominster, Gardner, Spencer, Waltham, and Clinton, Mass., Brunswick, Westbrook, and Augusta, Me., Salmon Falls and Salem, N. H., Putnam, Conn., Providence, Woonsocket, Centerville, Riverpoint, Arctic, Natick, Pontiac, Jackson, White Rock, and Lippitt, R. I., and other points report shutdowns, reduction of time, and wage cuts in the cotton, woolen, carpet, paper, felt, lumber, box, furniture, piano, machinery and watch industries.

Help from Washington.

The bread lines should disappear, the unemployed vanish and the poorhouses should be transformed into ballrooms. The Immigration Bureau at Washington informs the country it can furnish places for 500 men on farms at wages ranging from \$10 to \$35 per month and board. Great work of the "Big Stick" administration! A battleship cruise is under way costing \$1,000,000 per day, and the great powers at Washington can hold out hope to but 500 of the millions of suffering workers. Blood must be gratified while bread hunger increases. Why? "God knows", but "my people" do not, that naval power must be preserved for capitalist world plundering, even the millions starve or die.

Competition: A Parable.

There was a man who did buy into himself a chariot, and two spanking horses thereto. The pair were well-matched and fleet of foot, and the whole turn-out was the envy of the country-side.

Said his confidential friend and adviser: "You have made one great mistake in that you have harnessed the pair together. Had you placed one horse at the back of the cart, and the other in front, you would find they would go like the wind."

"How is that?" said the owner. "They will be pulling against each other!"

"Exactly. What they want is incentive to spur them on. When each finds the other pulling in the opposite way, he will put all his strength into the struggle."

Being a reasonable man, and willing to take any advice which appeared practical, the owner accordingly had a second cart made, with shafts at both ends, and harnessed his horses back to back.

The beautiful animals tugged with might and main, but at first it seemed as if each were as strong as the other, and the cart stood still. At last, however, one gave way. With a plunge the other sprang forward, the weaker one being dragged along the ground until he was killed.

"It is only in accordance with the laws of nature," said the wise man, "that the weakest should go to the wall."—London Justice.

A Great Meeting in Pittsburg.

Over 4,000 people packed the hall in Pittsburg to hear William D. Haywood, who was unable to appear on account of his mother's death. J. W. Slayton was substituted and delivered a splendid address. Sixteen police were on hand to arrest "anarchists", but they were, as usual, the only disturbing element present.

The meeting was one of the largest ever held in Pittsburg, but the daily papers had nothing to say of it. It wasn't considered "news", so if some capitol grafter had spoken columns would have been given to a report of the meeting.

Death of Haywood's Mother.

Comrades will regret to learn of the death of William D. Haywood's mother in Salt Lake City, Utah, last week. Comrade Haywood was unable to reach his mother's bedside before her death. She was buried this week in Salt Lake City.

Haywood will return to Chicago to speak several weeks before unions, when arrangements will be made for him to fill dates in Pennsylvania.

Free Speech Struggle.

Los Angeles Socialists are still engaged in a struggle for free speech on the streets of that city. Speakers are being arrested at each meeting and the question is becoming one of public interest throughout the city. One speaker when requested to show a permit, quoted sections from the California and United States Constitutions bearing on the question, but was jailed with the rest. Police bureaucracy rules for the time being in Angeles.

CAPITALISTS "RESTORING PROSPERITY."

Associated Cotton Manufacturers of New England, While Curtailing Production to Keep Up Prices, Reduce the Wages of 45,000 Underpaid Mill "Hands."

LOWELL, Mass., March 12.—Notices announcing a wage reduction of 10 per cent were posted in seven of the largest cotton factories in this city today. Nearly 25,000 operatives will be affected.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 13.—The 14,000 employees of the Amoskeag Corporation, cotton manufacturers, were to-day notified of a reduction of 10 per cent in their wages.

NASHUA, N. H., March 13.—The Jackson Co., and the Nashua Mfg. Co. have notified their 4,000 "hands" of a 10 per cent wage cut.

NORWICH, Conn., March 16.—Notices of a 10 per cent reduction of wages were posted to-day in the mills of the Shtucket Co. and the Falls Co., employing 1,200 persons.

HOLYOKE, Mass., March 16.—The 1,400 operatives in the Lyman mills were to-day notified that their wages would be reduced 10 per cent.

UNEMPLOYED TO DEMONSTRATE.

Mass Meeting on Union Square on Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.

New York Conference Completing Arrangements for a Big Demonstration and Thousands Are Expected to Participate.

The Unemployed Conference met Tuesday night and elected the following new delegates: J. W. W., Samuel A. Strodel, F. Herz, M. Kazimirsky; Socialist Party, 2d A. D., Miss G. Blank, to succeed L. Ladofsky; Local New York, Chas. S. Wells, to succeed A. Lee; Local Kings County, John A. Behringer, L. Boltz, John Berger.

The attendance was not large. Action was taken that will insure a successful demonstration on Saturday, March 28, at 2 p. m. The committee to secure the plaza in Union Square reported the Park Commissioner refused to grant it on the grounds that it would injure the park, and that a labor committee had urged the request be not granted. Who the labor committee was the commissioner did not disclose.

Delegate Stodel reported he had been granted a permit for the same place for a May Day demonstration. Stodel was added to the committee which will ask the commissioner why this discrimination and will gently inform him that the unemployed demonstration will be held on the date announced. Circular letters will be sent to all labor and progressive organizations asking that they report how many will participate.

Another important action taken was that 100,000 flyers be printed advertising the meeting. These will be supplied to affiliated organizations and distributed along the Bowery, the bread lines, cheap hotels, Cooper Union and other places. A committee of 15 will be elected at the next meeting to distribute them as well as a number of chairmen for the demonstration. The last meeting before the demonstration will be held at the Labor Temple, Tuesday evening, March 24, and every delegate should be present.

The following resolutions were endorsed last week and are submitted to unions and progressive labor organizations in the city with the suggestion that they be adopted and sent to the Mayor:

"Whereas, The report of the Board of Education shows that there are 72,000 children on part time in the public schools of New York City, because of the lack of sufficient buildings, and that the number is increasing all the time; and

"Whereas, Since most children of the working class have to leave school at the age of fourteen, this means that most of the children in part-time classes are being robbed of opportunities which they can never regain in later years; and

"Whereas, There are many thousands of mechanics and laborers now unwillingly idle, who would welcome the opportunity to earn an honest living by the useful work of erecting school buildings; and

"Whereas, It is a disgrace to this, the richest city in the world, that children should lack school buildings while men are begging for work; be it

"Resolved, That we, Union, No. hereby demand of the Mayor, the Board of Estimate, and the Board of Aldermen that they at once provide for the speedy erection of as many school buildings as are necessary to give room for all the children of the people; and be it further

"Resolved, That we demand that all this work be done by direct employment by the city, without the intervention of contractors, in order that all the money may be used for materials and labor and none for useless middlemen; and be it further

"Resolved, That we demand that all such work be done under union conditions as to wages and hours of labor; and finally be it

"Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a certified copy of this resolution to the Mayor and another to the City News Association."

WE'RE AFTER YOU, MR. POST.

Mr. C. W. Post of the Citizens' Industrial Association, in another militant advertisement that appeared in the daily papers of March 12 and 13, warns his class that the "Labor-Socialist" is "after you". The screed, occupying two full columns, is charged with bitter ravings against the "Labor-Socialist", who is regarded as a sinister being that desires the ruin of civilization. The advertisement proclaims the writer's ignorance of most of all the economic literature ever written, but for all that, it is welcomed by Socialists.

These periodic yells of dismay, coming from the camp of exploiters and caused by the Socialists, is a tribute to the power the Socialist movement has acquired in the past ten years. Such an advertisement ten years ago would have been regarded as the fulminations of a madman, for the Socialist movement was then just entering on the period when it attracted the attention of the curious, but did not alarm them.

Why They Rave.

Since that time the mighty forces of industrial change have raised the Socialist demand to the position of the most important question of the day. Politicians and grafters take it into account in making platforms and outlining campaigns; editors and public speakers damn it time after time; it enters the messages of the President and his cabinet meetings and like a baleful ogre throws its "red" shadow across the path of those who rob and rule.

It is cursed by prelates and refuted by the learned and great of the universities, yet the "spectre of Socialism", in spite of ridicule, falsehood and force, in spite of the long, patient suffering and conservatism of the working class, advances with a slow and measured stride until to-day a tribute to its power is paid by its most reckless and vicious enemies in the daily press.

Yes, Mr. Post, the "Labor-Socialist" is "after YOU", and if the faint-hearted insincere "labor" legislation proposed in Congress gives you fits of terror now, how will you and your class maintain your composure when the first group of Socialist revolutionists enter that body and demand not only genuine labor legislation, but your complete surrender as well?

Will you meet their demand or stay their advance with an appeal to "home owners", when your support must come from the millions whom your rule has forced to live in rented tenements and shacks? Will you appeal to those who suffer now and will suffer again because of the industrial ruin you inflict during the time of a crisis? Will your appeal in the name of "property" appease those whose labor produces it only to be deprived of it?

MUST RESPECT MILLIONAIRES' SACRED DIGNITY.

Chicago's Republican Mayor Establishes Censorship of Theatres—Ukase That Vaudeville Actors Must Not Crack Disrespectful Jokes About Rich Parasites.

CHICAGO, Mar. 13.—Censorship of the stage is the latest thing in Republican municipal administration. Mayor Busse has issued an order forbidding the actors in vaudeville houses to use Rockefeller, Carnegie, Morgan, or other millionaires as butts for disrespectful jokes. As the ukase is disobeyed, the police will suddenly discover that the theatre in question has violated some city ordinance and its license will be revoked.

NO EVIDENCE NECESSARY.

DENVER, Colo., March 11.—Evidence in the trial of Giuseppe Alla, charged with murdering Father Francis Leo Hinrichs on Feb. 23, was concluded to-day. No evidence that Alla was an Anarchist was presented.

This dispatch, printed in the daily papers, will not deter those same papers from saying in their editorials and in occasional big headlines, when it suits their purposes, that the crazy assassin was an "emissary" of the Anarchist "inner circle". Last summer the Rome stock exchange was blown up. The official examination showed that it was an explosion of illuminating gas, which had escaped from a defective main. Most of the papers reported this fact. Nevertheless, they have gone on, with the coolest impudence, editorially referring to the disaster as caused by a bomb thrown by an Anarchist "conspirator". The spokesmen of the ruling class need pretexts for repressive measures against the labor movement, and falsehood and truth are all the same to them if either will serve their purpose.

Yonkers Karl Marx Memorial.

The Mark memorial celebration in Yonkers will be held in Public Library Saturday, March 21, at 8 p. m. It will be delivered by Comanhope, Gearty and Malkiel.

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Delegate Stodel reported he had been granted a permit for the same place for a May Day demonstration. Stodel was added to the committee which will ask the commissioner why this discrimination and will gently inform him that the unemployed demonstration will be held on the date announced. Circular letters will be sent to all labor and progressive organizations asking that they report how many will participate.

Another important action taken was that 100,000 flyers be printed advertising the meeting. These will be supplied to affiliated organizations and distributed along the Bowery, the bread lines, cheap hotels, Cooper Union and other places. A committee of 15 will be elected at the next meeting to distribute them as well as a number of chairmen for the demonstration. The last meeting before the demonstration will be held at the Labor Temple, Tuesday evening, March 24, and every delegate should be present.

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The attendance was not large. Action was taken that will insure a successful demonstration on Saturday, March 28, at 2 p. m. The committee to secure the plaza in Union Square reported the Park Commissioner refused to grant it on the grounds that it would injure the park, and that a labor committee had urged the request be not granted. Who the labor committee was the commissioner did not disclose.

Delegate Stodel reported he had been granted a permit for the same place for a May Day demonstration. Stodel was added to the committee which will ask the commissioner why this discrimination and will gently inform him that the unemployed demonstration will be held on the date announced. Circular letters will be sent to all labor and progressive organizations asking that they report how many will participate.

Another important action taken was that 100,000 flyers be printed advertising the meeting. These will be supplied to affiliated organizations and distributed along the Bowery, the bread lines, cheap hotels, Cooper Union and other places. A committee of 15 will be elected at the next meeting to distribute them as well as a number of chairmen for the demonstration. The last meeting before the demonstration will be held at the Labor Temple, Tuesday evening, March 24, and every delegate should be present.

The following resolutions were endorsed last week and are submitted to unions and progressive labor organizations in the city with the suggestion that they be adopted and sent to the Mayor:

"Whereas, The report of the Board of Education shows that there are 72,000 children on part time in the public schools of New York City, because of the lack of sufficient buildings, and that the number is increasing all the time; and

"Whereas, Since most children of the working class have to leave school at the age of fourteen, this means that most of the children in part-time classes are being robbed of opportunities which they can never regain in later years; and

"Whereas, There are many thousands of mechanics and laborers now unwillingly idle, who would welcome the opportunity to earn an honest living by the useful work of erecting school buildings; and

"Whereas, It is a disgrace to this, the richest city in the world, that children should lack school buildings while men are begging for work; be it

"Resolved, That we, Union, No. hereby demand of the Mayor, the Board of Estimate, and the Board of Aldermen that they at once provide for the speedy erection of as many school buildings as are necessary to give room for all the children of the people; and be it further

"Resolved, That we demand that all this work be done by direct employment by the city, without the intervention of contractors, in order that all the money may be used for materials and labor and none for useless middlemen; and be it further

"Resolved, That we demand that all such work be done under union conditions as to wages and hours of labor; and finally be it

"Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to send a certified copy of this resolution to the Mayor and another to the City News Association."

WE'RE AFTER YOU, MR. POST.

Mr. C. W. Post of the Citizens' Industrial Association, in another militant advertisement that appeared in the daily papers of March 12 and 13, warns his class that the "Labor-Socialist" is "after you". The screed, occupying two full columns, is charged with bitter ravings against the "Labor-Socialist", who is regarded as a sinister being that desires the ruin of civilization. The advertisement proclaims the writer's ignorance of most of all the economic literature ever written, but for all that, it is welcomed by Socialists.

These periodic yells of dismay, coming from the camp of exploiters and caused by the Socialists, is a tribute to the power the Socialist movement has acquired in the past ten years. Such an advertisement ten years ago would have been regarded as the fulminations of a madman, for the Socialist movement was then just entering on the period when it attracted the attention of the curious, but did not alarm them.

Why They Rave.

Since that time the mighty forces of industrial change have raised the Socialist demand to the position of the most important question of the day. Politicians and grafters take it into account in making platforms and outlining campaigns; editors and public speakers damn it time after time; it enters the messages of the President and his cabinet meetings and like a baleful ogre throws its "red" shadow across the path of those who rob and rule.

It is cursed by prelates and refuted by the learned and great of the universities, yet the "spectre of Socialism", in spite of ridicule, falsehood and force, in spite of the long, patient suffering and conservatism of the working class, advances with a slow and measured stride until to-day a tribute to its power is paid by its most reckless and vicious enemies in the daily press.

Yes, Mr. Post, the "Labor-Socialist" is "after YOU", and if the faint-hearted insincere "labor" legislation proposed in Congress gives you fits of terror now, how will you and your class maintain your composure when the first group of Socialist revolutionists enter that body and demand not only genuine labor legislation, but your complete surrender as well?

Will you meet their demand or stay their advance with an appeal to "home owners", when your support must come from the millions whom your rule has forced to live in rented tenements and shacks? Will you appeal to those who suffer now and will suffer again because of the industrial ruin you inflict during the time of a crisis? Will your appeal in the name of "property" appease those whose labor produces it only to be deprived of it?

MUST RESPECT MILLIONAIRES' SACRED DIGNITY.

Chicago's Republican Mayor Establishes Censorship of Theatres—Ukase That Vaudeville Actors Must Not Crack Disrespectful Jokes About Rich Parasites.

CHICAGO, Mar. 13.—Censorship of the stage is the latest thing in Republican municipal administration. Mayor Busse has issued an order forbidding the actors in vaudeville houses to use Rockefeller, Carnegie, Morgan, or other millionaires as butts for disrespectful jokes. As the ukase is disobeyed, the police will suddenly discover that the theatre in question has violated some city ordinance and its license will be revoked.

NO EVIDENCE NECESSARY.

DENVER, Colo., March 11.—Evidence in the trial of Giuseppe Alla, charged with murdering Father Francis Leo Hinrichs on Feb. 23, was concluded to-day. No evidence that Alla was an Anarchist was presented.

This dispatch, printed in the daily papers, will not deter those same papers from saying in their editorials and in occasional big headlines, when it suits their purposes, that the crazy assassin was an "emissary" of the Anarchist "inner circle". Last summer the Rome stock exchange was blown up. The official examination showed that it was an explosion of illuminating gas, which had escaped from a defective main. Most of the papers reported this fact. Nevertheless, they have gone on, with the coolest impudence, editorially referring to the disaster as caused by a bomb thrown by an Anarchist "conspirator". The spokesmen of the ruling class

THE WORKER.

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of the State of New York. JOHN C. CHASE, State Secretary. U. SOLOMON, State Treasurer. 333 E. Eighty-fourth St., New York. TELEPHONE: 3386-79th Street. EDITORIAL OFFICE, 15 Spruce Street.

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THE SOCIALIST VOTE.

The Socialist Party has passed thru its third general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote. 1904 (Presidential)..... 96,961 1906 (State and Congressional)..... 229,762 1908 (Presidential)..... 405,230



A DEFEAT THAT IS A VICTORY.

The defeat of the "Right to Work" Bill in the House of Commons last week was not unexpected, least of all by the Socialist and Labor members who supported it. The refusal of the Liberal majority in the vote upon the King's speech at the opening of the session to consider any further measures of relief for the unemployed was notice in advance that nothing positive would be done by Parliament this year to ameliorate the terrible conditions which are prevalent throughout Great Britain. What was accomplished, however, was the placing on record, more decidedly than ever, of the treacherous Liberal party which was elected to power so recently by virtue of working class votes.

When the capitalist press of this country hall the defeat of the "Right to Work" Bill as a decisive setback for socialism in Great Britain and as the "final separation of the Liberals from the Socialists", they speak partly thru ignorance and partly thru malice. The large vote cast in the Commons for the bill, the most radical of its kind ever presented, was one which testified not to the waning of the Socialist influence, but to the tremendous growth which that influence has achieved during the past few years. That the Labor Party, thru its uncompromising advocacy of this measure, embodying the most vital issue confronting the British working class at this moment, was able to secure 116 votes for the bill, was sufficient and gratifying testimony to the power of a parliamentary Labor group acting along distinct working class lines. And the effect of such a spectacle cannot help but make itself felt among the intelligent workers who are seeking and demanding a way out of existing social conditions.

Since the present Labor group took its place in Parliament events have tended to accentuate the far-reaching difference which exists between a radical bourgeois party, like the Liberal party, and a party of the proletarians like the Labor Party. While the Liberal Party, similar in character and policy to the Democratic party in the United States, always posed as the special champion of the workers and assumed the rôle of special advocate of working class measures, yet it required the presence in Parliament of an organized, independent body of workingmen, actually representing the militant working class of Great Britain, to force the Liberal party to throw off the mask of hypocrisy and to stand revealed as the uncompromising enemy of all that makes for working class interests and advancement. The vote on the "Right to Work" Bill only makes the distinction between the two parties clearer to the world, that is all. There never was any identity of interest and aim between the two, altho the Liberal party always sought to appear semi-socialistic in order to catch working class votes and support.

Of course, the action of John Burns in attacking the "Right to Work" Bill is being joyfully pointed to as an example of real working class intelligence, and Burns is being called the "ablest labor leader in England". All of this signifies nothing, except that it emphasizes the increasing degeneracy of a renegade, who now reviles the class from which he came. What it does signify, however, and of greatest importance, is that it claims both of the Liberal and

Tory parties, representing the exploiters of the British Empire, are being driven into one movement to oppose the movement which would mean the freedom of the workers from the degradation and misery imposed upon them by the rule of the masters of British industry. Such a distinct and definite alignment of class interests on the political field can only have the result of strengthening the Socialist movement and of hastening the hour of its final triumph.

A reporter in Berlin had a pipe dream and cabled his hallucination to the New York "World". That paper printed it in its issue of March 8. It informs readers that August Bebel would not visit America because he learned that there were only 41 Socialists in South Dakota and a handful in Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. The returns from Delaware and Alaska are for some reason omitted. Like the village weekly, "news" for the "World" must have been "scarce this week" and a consignment, "made in Germany", had to fill in.

The capitalist press is ready enough to burst out in general denunciation of the labor movement when some union is alleged to have broken an agreement with the employers—tho it is generally the fact, in such cases, that the agreement has first been persistently violated by the bosses and all redress denied. But now, when the whole Gould railway system summarily and arbitrarily abrogates its agreements with the various union of its employers, with no reason except that it finds it profitable to do so—those same papers, so devoted to abstract right and justice, have not a word to say in blame of such perfidy on the capitalist side.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

L. HAWGENSEN.—The Socialist Party is not friendly to "labor leaders who wine and dine with the manufacturers and rich men and who teach that the interests of Capital and Labor are identical." The Socialist Party teaches that the interests of Capital and Labor are diametrically opposed on both the political and the economic field, and is steadily carrying on its work of educating the masses of workmen to realize that fact; and it criticizes officers of labor organizations who try to maintain friendly relations with capitalists, because such relations are inconsistent with their duties to their organizations and to the working class; and by educating the rank and file of the working class it is hastening the day when they will cease to elect such leaders and will vote for wiser policies in their organizations. You seem to have been misinformed as to the position of the Socialist Party. To be sure, the Socialist Party does not think that, because certain "labor leaders" are unwise and others untrue to their trust, it ought therefore to ally itself with the employers' associations and the capitalist courts and the old-party press in attacking and maligning the unions themselves. That would be neither honest nor sensible. As for the importance of the party which has, on the whole followed that policy, it is not a matter of "thinking" this way or that. It is a matter of recorded fact that the S. L. P., whether judged by its vote or by its organized membership, is weaker now than it was years ago, and that it is to put it mildly) not one-tenth as strong in either way as is the Socialist Party. That is the result of the two policies—the policy of "smashing", which discourages and demoralizes and weakens the working class on the political and the economic field, and the policy of education, which inspires and organizes and strengthens the working class on both fields.

Edmondo de Amicis Dead.

ROME, March 12.—Edmondo de Amicis, the noted writer and traveler, died yesterday at Bordighiera in the sixty-second year of his age. De Amicis allied himself with the Socialist Party at the time when the Italian government tried to suppress it by violent prosecution a dozen years ago.

The Socialist Theater

Julius Hopp, Manager. 15-17 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 Society by Axel 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.

Current Literature

THE METROPOLIS. By Upton Sinclair. Cloth, 376 pp., \$1.50. Whitcomb Book Co., 110th, 376 pp., \$1.50. Moffat, Yard & Co., New York City.

When the author of the present work first joined the sensibilities and stomachs of the American public, and the pockets of the Chicago packers with the horrible story of "The Jungle," most people thought that at any rate the lowest depths of our cancerous and festering social system had been sounded. That was probably because the present work—"The Metropolis," was still unborn.

The burden and object of Sinclair's latest work is to show us that at the opposite poles of society the same rottenness prevails. In depicting the moral environment of the so-called better classes in "The Metropolis," Sinclair merely gives us corroborative testimony of the truth of the well-known aphorism that "extremes meet." The lowest depths of poverty and the highest pinnacles of luxury produce similar effects on their respective inhabitants. The Jungle on top and the Jungle below are peopled with beasts of similar species and similar characteristics. The only difference is that the resemblance is not generally recognized, chiefly because the externals are different. The half-starved, mangy hyena is undoubtedly a more disreputable-looking animal than the sleek, well-fed tiger, but the difference is mainly in the outer covering.

The story itself recounts the experience of a young, clean-living, healthy-minded and aristocratic Southerner, the son of a well-known Union general, who comes to New York to start life as a lawyer. His brother, who has preceded him in coming to New York, has worked his way into the charmed and highly-scented circle of New York's "four hundred," and proceeds to initiate his unsophisticated brother into the mysteries. At first the young man is perplexed and astounded by the sight of so much luxury, but suspects nothing, being intensely patriotic and inclined to take everything at its face value. A Socialist speaker whom he hears denouncing patriotism, militarism and capitalist political duplicity, so incenses him that he is prepared to lay violent hands on the traducer of his country's institutions. Later on, when he has had more leisure for observation, and has been used as an "honest man" decoy by a gang of aristocratic insurance thieves for their own purposes, and inveigled into one of the innumerable "scandals" which are the commonplace events in the life of the "street" woman, the words of the aristocrat-denouncer comes back to him like a thunderbolt. In the end he throws up his "career" and flees in disgust from the stink.

For the details of the events which determined this decision we must refer the reader to Mr. Sinclair's book. The following passages may be quoted as summarizing the conclusions of the victim:

And so it was that in the small hours of the morning, Montague pale and nervous, but quite unshaken, was sitting and listening while his brother unfolded him a picture of the metropolis as he had come to see it. It was a city ruled by mighty forces—money forces: great families and fortunes, which had held their sway for generations, and regarded the place with all its swarming millions as their birthright. They possessed it utterly—they held it in the hollow of their hands. Railroads and telegraphs and telephones—banks and insurance and trust companies—all these they owned; and the political machines and the legislatures, the courts and the churches and the newspapers and the colleges. And that rule was for the plunder; and the means of profit ran into their coffers. The stranger who came to their city succeeded as he helped them in their purposes, and failed if he did not use them. A great editor or a bishop was a man who taught their doctrines; a great statesman was a man who made the people of the world believe in the public, any man who dared to oppose them they would cast out and trample on, they would slander and ridicule and ruin.

After a fearsome picture of the unmentionable depravity and loathsome practices of the degenerates of the upper jungle, Sinclair makes his central figure analyze in this way:

The theory was that there were two worlds and that they were kept rigidly separate. There were two sets of women; one to be used for the pleasure of the man, the other to be protected and esteemed. Such things as prostitutes and kept women were not to be mentioned in the presence of the man who was to be respected. They were not to talk about them and were not concerned with them. But Montague was familiar with the saying that if you follow the chain of the slave you will find the other end breaking down. It was something that came to him in a sudden flash of intuition—the barriers between the two worlds were breaking down.

Mr. Sinclair's book and that of Jack London, are perhaps the two most notable works in the Socialist Literature that have appeared for some time. Both teach different, the important lessons. While it is well to understand the increasing decay of capitalist society and its indisputable collapse from the moral standpoint, as pictured by Sinclair, it is well also to remember with London, that it is possible to be too confident of an easy and immediate victory for Socialism over the present capitalist system. Its right hand has not yet lost its cunning, and fang and claw are as yet purchasable, and may be used for a time with deadly effect. The Willing Book Co. announces an edition of the book for \$1.20 per copy.

WANHOPE'S SPEECH AT COOPER UNION, MARCH 5.

Mr. Chairman, Comrades, and Friends:—Many years ago I remember reading a story of a Spanish King. I think it was, who, like most of his kind had a very good opinion of his own ability, and of course also stood well with the church and had many influential ecclesiastics at his court. It happened that on one occasion one of these favored churchmen was imparting religious instruction to the king, and informed him among other things that God created the world in six days and then took a look at his work and pronounced it very good; on which the monarch observed that he would like to have been present at the job, for he thought he could have given the Almighty several pointers that would have improved the quality of his work considerably.

If I remember rightly this story was one of the stand-bys of my Sunday School days, and the moral of it was, I think, to show what a presumptuous, blasphemous wretch the king was—a sort of horrible example for all good people to avoid. In latter life, however, after I got away from the Sunday School environment and became an undesirable citizen, I found that this idea of the Spanish king was by no means an unusual one, that in fact it was held by a majority of people, tho they didn't express it just that way.

I dare say there are many in this audience who held, or perhaps now hold, a somewhat similar idea, tho they don't think of it just the way the king did, that is, to stand by and hand out pointers to the Almighty while He did the actual work. That is the natural way for a king to think of it of course. People who don't do any work themselves, but merely boss others, can never imagine themselves actually toiling and sweating—they let the other fellow do that. But when a workman thinks of building a world in his own mind, he just as naturally imagines himself doing the actual work, and doesn't think anything about God having a hand in it. He's used to that kind of thing, and of course it appears natural to him. I suppose we have all built worlds in our minds at times. I admit that I have created many of them myself, and when I'd get them done I'd pronounce them very good also—at any rate far superior to the wretched planet we are now living on. Which means, I suppose, that they suited me better. And I dare say it is much the same with all the other mental world builders.

World Building.

Now the kind of world we construct in this fashion depends mostly on what we are and how we get our living. A workman and a capitalist will build very different kinds of worlds in their minds. The workman always constructs a place where there are no tyrannical bosses, no Citizens' Alliances or Manufacturers' Associations, no Supreme Courts to veto the just and righteous things he wants to institute in his imaginary world; no scabs or strike breakers, no wage reductions, no unemployed, no industrial depressions. The motto of this fanciful world is "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," or something of that sort that sounds grand and noble, even if a little indefinite. In this world those glorious abstractions of "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work" and "live and let live" grow and flourish exceedingly.

One of the curious things about this kind of world construction is that you don't have to set about it consciously. You can do it unconsciously just as well. If you want to see a sample of this kind of unconscious world construction, just get the last two or three issues of Mr. Gompers' "American Federationist". Mr. Gompers is a master builder in this line. It is his speciality. He knows exactly just what sort of a world "ought" to be. And in it there isn't any room for Post or Parry or Van Cleave, no room for wage reductions, no room for Supreme Courts like the one we now have.

Our Self-Deception.

Another thing about this sort of world building is that when we get some of them done and have added all the improvements we can think of, and eliminated all the bad things that worry us here, we begin to imagine that there isn't any reason why all these things shouldn't be quite practical and possible, and when we discover that other fellows always try to block us when we wish to realize our ideas, why then we protest against these people and their wicked and foolish conduct. We forget that they also construct mental worlds to suit themselves, and that their worlds are necessarily very different to ours, so far as the idea of "justice" is concerned. We tell them how foolish they are to stand thus in their own light, for the kind of world we want is even better for them than for us—we don't care so much for ourselves, we are not at all selfish—it is more for their good than for our own that we want these changes. If they say, for instance, that they mean to reduce our wages, we hand out a long, and in our opinion, an unanswerable argument that if they do, they themselves will be the chief sufferers—not us—and we don't want anything bad to happen them. If they say they want us to work ten hours instead of eight, we reply: "Why, you foolish, short-sighted, ridiculous creatures, is it possible you don't know that a man can do more work in eight hours than in ten?" And if they still refuse to listen to our arguments and say:

mined to persist in their suicidal policies, why then, patience ceases to be a virtue, and we get our denouncer ready, and call on high heaven to witness their folly and villainy, and we try to get everybody we can persuade to join in the chorus. And out of this process comes what we usually term a protest meeting.

Now, I don't know yet whether you have made a mistake in having me here as a speaker, but if you think that I am going to protest after that fashion, then you should have had Gompers here instead. As I said, that sort of thing is his speciality. It isn't mine. I am out of practice and can't compete. Of course, I could go on and tell you all about the sort of world we ought to have, but what's the use? You can all do that for yourselves and it would be only wasting your time and mine. It would be as useless to the workmen here to-night as was the answer of a certain distinguished gentleman a few weeks ago on this platform, when he replied: "God knows" to an undistinguished gentleman of temporary leisure, who wanted to know something that his fat friend couldn't tell him if he would and wouldn't if he could. So we had better, I think, deal with the world we live in now. We can't very well get out of it. We have to stay right here, and we can't fly off to those bubble worlds we build and inhabit them, even if they are so very superior to this one. And we have got to see this world as it is, not as we think it ought to be.

The World as It Is.

Well, then, what kind of a world is it, and why is it that way? Until we know this we can't do anything and can't get anywhere.

In the first place it isn't at all the kind of world that we—that is, most of us—think it is. It's different. Let me illustrate. Some time ago there was a play put on the stage here in New York. It was written by a clever chap over in London, and on its first appearance here it was branded as immoral and suppressed. The central figure in it was a lady who had amassed a comfortable fortune by supplying a certain commodity to wealthy gentlemen of her acquaintance. I may add that it wasn't what is generally known as legitimate business, but it paid well and that took the curse off. It wasn't a trade; in the play it was called a "profession". Well, this woman had a daughter who was raised in ignorance of her mother's business, and when apprised of it was properly shocked. The old lady tried to explain to her something after this fashion: "Vivie," she said, "you don't understand; you've been taught wrong on purpose; you don't know what the world is really like. You think that people are what they pretend to be; that the way you were taught at college to think right and proper is the way things really are. But it's not. It's all only a pretense to keep the cowardly, slavish, common run of working people quiet. The big people, the managing people, the clever people, all know it and they do as I do and think as I think."

Now you can readily see that talk of that sort is really immoral. No wonder the play was suppressed. The old lady was right. If the working people really understood these pretenses and were able to see the world as it actually is, it would kind of upset things, I think.

We Must Know.

Still, no matter how immoral it may be, we have got to know. Even if the big people who manage things—and we are some of the things they manage—even if they object, we have got to know. We can't stand for pretenses any longer. It may pay them of course, but the game of pretending is getting too fierce altogether for us. Well, then the world that we—y and I, live in, is in reality a sort of jungle inhabited by a multitude of animals of all kinds, all of whom have at least one thing in common—the desire to live. It doesn't matter much how you manage to satisfy that desire—to live—that is the imperative law. Live—off the other fellow if you can't—that's the best way, but if you can't, then the other fellow lives off you. That's the reward of his "ability", as our friend Mr. Mallock would say, and you mustn't interfere with it. Take your meat where you can find it, but live, anyhow. Eat or be eaten. That's the law.

You can easily see that there isn't much harmony possible in such a jungle as this, no matter how many peace sermons are preached. No matter how many sweet little ideals and charming little moralities we indulge in, the unwritten law of the jungle is the one we really obey. Of course most of us pretend that it isn't so, but we know that to wax fat and grow strong in the jungle the real law must be obeyed. We strive to hide the fact in every way, of course. In religion we cover it over by saying that the workman should be content in that station of life to which it has pleased God to call him; in the universities our professors talk about the survival of the fittest, and in the commercial world we translate it into the saying that there isn't any sentiment in business. All these little preachments are of great value in persuading the smaller animals to keep quiet while the bigger ones benevolently assimilate them.

A Disagreeable Picture.

This, of course, isn't an agreeable picture and we don't like to think of

A GREAT RUSSIAN ACTRESS.

By William Maily.

There has been appearing at Daly's Theatre, during the past two weeks, an actress of uncommon ability, supported by a company of players that for all round efficiency and thoroughness is not to be surpassed in this country. And yet this combination has been playing to half-empty houses. It is true that the company is a Russian one, but in a great cosmopolitan city like New York, with all its pretensions to art and culture, some measure of appreciation should have been shown an enterprise of such exceptional worth.

Even scant support at the box office might have been excusable if the daily press had displayed ordinary courtesy toward the visitors. Madame Komisarzhewsky brought her company here at her own expense, under obligations to no one else, and as a stranger and an artist of established reputation in her own country she was entitled to something more gracious than the coarse and vulgar diatribes with which some of the daily papers greeted her. Just why they did this is a mystery, unless it is merely another instance of the rank provincialism which prevails in New York.

Madame Komisarzhewsky's engagement at Daly's ends on Saturday of this week, and the remaining opportunities to see her are very few. It is too late in the day to give an extended review of her performances, especially since her season at Daly's was cut down from five weeks to three. But for the benefit of those who may have a chance to see her elsewhere a few words about the merits of the company are in order.

Up to this writing Madame Komisarzhewsky has produced five modern plays, all of them widely different and each offering her and her co-workers ample opportunity to display their remarkable versatility and splendid training. As Nora in "A Doll's House", Marie in "The Fires of St. John", Rosie in "The Battle of the Butterflies", Vayra in "A Child of Nature" and Liza in "The Children of the Sun", Madame Komisarzhewsky depicted five sharply contrasted characters with distinction, sincerity and minute faithfulness. The characters were clearly differentiated one from the other and the personality of each was projected without suggestion of any other. This was a feat of which few English or American actors are capable.

Madame Komisarzhewsky is a slight woman of middle height, with a body singularly eloquent of feeling and vibrating with nervous energy. Her face is not beautiful in the ordinary sense of the term, but it reflects intelligence, sensitiveness and imagination, thus making it beautiful in the best sense. The voice is musical and well-controlled, the inclined to head-

it as being that way. Facts are disagreeable things, and we find it more comfortable to stick our heads in the sand and pretend it isn't like that because we can't see it. We find that sort of thing all right until some ferocious beast comes along and sinks fang and claw into us, and then we pull our heads out and holler like Sheel. But the fellow that's got a grip on us, don't mind. He discounts it in advance and won't let go just because of a little thing like that. He keeps on biting and ripping and tearing just the same. Why shouldn't he? You're his meat anyhow. He's got to live, hasn't he?

Of course there are laws of other kinds in the jungle—mostly for the small carnivora, however. There's a certain etiquette that must be observed in the manner of eating. For instance, if you have an appetite for small children you mustn't slash their throats and make the blood spurt all over you and makes a mess—that's unlawful. You should rig up a cotton mill or a sweatshop or something of that kind, and get them into it and devour them at leisure, legally and decently. If you want to get the other fellow and get him good and plenty, you mustn't wait in the alley with a sandbag or a black-jack. Open a bank or a bucketshop, and when you get him in there you can nail his hide to the door in a legitimate manner. You can borrow an injunction and swat him with that and it's all right, or you can get a Supreme Court to paralyze him with some such magical word as "unconstitutional" and then devour him at your leisure. Never mind if he howls. There's no sentiment in business, you know.

Well, some of these things have happened to us and we don't like it. Some two millions of us, more or less, with seven or eight million women and children dependent on us, have got to gether in the jungle for mutual protection and called ourselves organized labor. Like all the others, we have the desire to live, and for several years we have been grazing on the green pastures of prosperity, and things were coming our way a little, tho we didn't ever get so fat that you could notice it. Then when the pasture was about eaten out, we wandered out on the stony desert of unemployment, and as we grew lean and weak and our ranks thinned, the animals that live off our labor were watching their chance, and they jumped onto us in an instant with fang and claw and talon.

This Is the Law.

Our petty little boycott is illegal. Their formidable blacklist is legal. Our unions can be legitimately plundered, if our boycott damages the employer—or if he says so, which is much the same thing, three times the amount of the damage, says the

tones, and the hands pliant and sure. She is a natural actress, getting results by suggestion rather than by action. Subtly and skillfully she develops a character, until in the supreme crisis its soul is revealed. Every motion and gesture and glance combine in forming a perfect impression. Her face reflects, like a mirror, the varying emotions of the character; her eyes, full of a deep smoldering fire in moments of stress and suffering, at other times are aname with passion or aglow with the spirit of self-sacrifice. In the depiction of comedy rôles she is fully as successful and artistic. There is no obvious straining for effect, no ebullition of noise, no broad efforts to provoke laughter. Perhaps she is to be compared in her methods to no one else but Mrs. Fiske, and there is also a strong suggestion of Duse about her.

The entire company showed qualities which were a fine example of the Continental training. There was not an incompetent among them, down to the smallest part taken, and all were seen to be actors of rare versatility and experience. Especially to be noted was the work of Messrs. Bravich, Feona and Neldov and Mesdames Basina, Tzenhansen, Narbekov and Shivolsky. During the remainder of their stay in this country, whether in New York or elsewhere, Madame Komisarzhewsky and her company deserve the support of all those interested in fine acting and the modern drama. The company will appear in Poughkeepsie on March 26, and in New England on March 27 and 28, one of latter dates probably in Boston.

On Monday afternoon, March 23, Henry Miller's Associate Players will produce a new play, "The Servant in the House", which, from the advance notices, appears to be of some Socialistic significance. The company is a very capable one, composed of notable players, headed by the distinguished actress, Edith Wynne Matthison of London, who is herself a Socialist and the Fabian kind. The play is the work of her husband, Charles Rann Kennedy. This promises to be one of the most important events of the theatrical season.

On Tuesday evening, March 24, Harrison Grey Flske will present Bertha Kalich in "Marta of the Lowlands", a play from the Spanish, at the Garden Theatre. Madame Kalich has won unstinted and enthusiastic praise for her acting in this play in the West and it seems she has made the biggest hit of her career on the English-speaking stage. The company is a strong one and an excellent production is anticipated.

But if the employer damages us, if he tears off our arms or legs with his machinery, there's no liability. That's our lookout. That's contributory negligence on our part.

The employer—the exploiter—can join his Citizens' Alliance or Manufacturers' Association and that is not only his way but his duty. We also can join our unions, but he can fire us if we do. So says the law.

The law? Why, of course. Just and right? Why, certainly! If you don't believe it, I'll bring you a stack of editorials from the New York "Sun" to prove it. And you know if you see it in the "Sun", it's so.

You know what the law is of course. It's a terrible weapon, wielded by Roosevelt, to keep order in the jungle and strike terror to evil-doers. Every now and then you can hear it come down with a dull, sickening thud on the heads of wealthy manufacturers like Rockefeller and Harriman. That is, you can hear it after you have read the weekly presidential message and started constructing one of those bubble worlds I have been telling you about. Yes, in those bright worlds of fancy you can continually hear the reverberating whack of the imaginary big stick coming down on the imaginary skulls of the wicked—whereat the righteous do rejoice with exceeding great joy—until the pipe goes out.

But it isn't that way in this world. It's different. Altogether different.

Don't misunderstand me. The law is necessary—absolutely necessary. To its owners, I mean. If there were no law, how could they smash your organizations, when in their judgment they need smashing? How could they do it, I ask, if there were no law?

So you see the law is not only necessary and desirable, but its ownership is equally necessary and desirable. Those who own it are armed with a weapon which secures them from all assault. They can make it break it, ignore it, administer it, execute it and interpret it as they please. And why not? Cannot men do what they like with their own? With the thing they have made? The answer is that they do, and that is all that need be said on that point.

What, then, is the law? What is it made for?

Why Law Is Made.

Well, a very respectable authority named Blackstone, says it was made for property alone. That is to say, it was made for those who own property to use against those who don't—against those the Supreme Court calls "the mob". The "mob" are mostly the fellows who work for the people who own property and divide up with them. That's how modern property came into existence. The "mob" has no right to property. The Supreme

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustav Myers.

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

PART II.

The Great Land Fortunes.

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CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

Passing over the Equal Rights movement in 1834, which was a diluted revival of the Workingmen's Party, and which, also, was turned into sterility by the treachery of its leaders, we arrive at the panic of 1837, the time when Astor, profiting from misfortune on every side, vastly increased his wealth.

The panic of 1837 was one of those periodic financial and industrial convulsions resulting from the chaos of capitalist administration of industrial control. No sooner had it commenced than the banks refused to pay out any money, other than their worthless notes. For thirty-three years they had not only enjoyed immense privileges but they had used the powers of Government to insure themselves a monopoly of the business of manufacturing money. In 1804 the Legislature had passed an extraordinary law, called the restraining act. This prohibited, under severe penalties, all associations and individuals not only from issuing notes, but "from receiving deposits, making discounts or transacting any other business which incorporated banks may or do transact." Thus the law not only legitimized the manufacture of worthless money, but guaranteed a few banks a monopoly of that manufacture. Another restraining act was passed in 1818. The banks were invested with the sovereign privilege of depreciating the currency at their discretion, and were authorized to levy an annual tax upon the country, nearly equivalent to the interest on \$200,000,000 of deposits and circulation. On top of these acts, the Legislature passed various acts compelling the public authorities in New York City to deposit public money with the Manhattan Company. This company, although expressly chartered to supply pure water to the city of New York, utterly failed to do so; at one stage the city tried to have its charter revoked on this ground but the courts decided in the company's favor.

The Panic of 1837.

At the outbreak of the panic of 1837, the New York banks held more than \$5,000,000 of public money. When called upon to pay only about a million of that sum, or the premium on it, they refused. But far worse was the experience of the general public. When they frantically besieged the banks for their money, the bank officials filled the banks with heavily armed guards and plug-uglies with orders to fire on the crowd in case a rush was attempted.

In every state conditions were the same. In May, 1837, not less than eight hundred banks in the United States suspended payment, refusing a single dollar to the Government whose deposits of \$30,000,000 they held, and to the people in general who held \$120,000,000 of their notes. No specie whatever was in circulation. The country was deluged with small notes, colloquially termed shin-plasters. Of every form and every denomination from the alleged value of five cents to that of five dollars they were issued by every business individual or corporation for the purpose of paying them off as wages to their employees. The worker was forced to take them for his labor or starve. Moreover, the shin-plasters were so badly printed that it was not hard to counterfeit them. The counterfeiting of them quickly became a regular business; immense quantities of the stuff were issued. The worker never knew whether the bills paid him for his work were genuine or counterfeit; although, essentially there was not any great difference of basic value between the two.

Widespread Destitution.

Now the storm broke. Everywhere was impoverishment, ruination and beggary. Every bank official in the city was subject to arrest for the most serious frauds and other crimes, but the authorities took no action. On the contrary, so complete was the dominance of the banks over government, that they hurriedly got the Legislature to pass an act practically authorizing a suspension of specie payments. The consequences were appalling. "Thousands of manufacturing, mercantile, and other useful establishments in the United States," reported a Senate Committee, "have been broken down or paralyzed by the existing crisis." "In all of our great cities numerous individuals, who, by a long course of regular business, had acquired a competency, have suddenly been reduced, with their families to beggary." New York City was filled with the homeless and unemployed. In the early part of 1838 one-third of all the persons in New York City who subsisted by manual labor were wholly or substantially without employment. Not less than 10,000 persons were in utter poverty, and had no other means of surviving the winter than those afforded by the charity of neighbors. The almshouses and other public and charitable institutions overflowed with

1 People of the State of New York vs. Manhattan Co., Dec. No. 62. Documents of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, Vol. II, 378-380. 2 Dec. No. 66. New York Senate Docs., Vol. II, 421-422. 3 The Debates of Congress, Vol. 11, 426-427. 4 New York Senate Docs., Vol. II, 426-427.

inmate, and 10,000 sufferers were still uncared for.

VI.

The prevailing system, as was pointed out even by the conventional and "futile reports of legislative committees, was one inevitably calculated to fill the country with beggars, vagrants and criminals. This important fact was recognized, altho in a remote way, by De Beaumont and De Toqueville who, however, had no fundamental understanding of the deep-causes, nor even of the meaning of the facts which they so accurately gathered. In their elaborate work on the penitentiary system in the United States, published in 1833, they set forth that it was their conclusion that in the four states the prison system of which they had fully investigated, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, that almost all of those convicted for crimes from 1800 to 1830 were convicted for offenses against property. In these four states, collectively, with a population which amounted to one-third of that of the Union, not less than 91.29 out of every 100 convictions were for crimes against property, while only 8.66 of every 100 were for crimes against persons and 4.05 of every 100 for crimes against morals. In New York state singly 93.56 of every 100 convictions were for crimes against property and 6.26 for crimes against persons.

Property and Crime.

Thus we see from these figures filled with such tragic eloquence the economic impulse working at bottom, and the property system corrupting every form of society. But here a vast difference is to be noted. Just as in England the aristocracy for centuries made the laws and enforced the doctrine that it was they who should wield the police power of the state, so in the United States, to which the English system of jurisprudence had been transplanted, the propertied interests, who constituted the aristocracy, made and executed the laws. De Beaumont and De Toqueville passively observed that while the magistrates in the United States were plebeian, yet they followed out the old English system; in other words, they enforced laws which were made for and by the American aristocracy, the trading classes.

The views, aims and interests of these classes were so thoroughly expounded in law that they did not escape the keen notice of these foreign investigators. "The Americans, descendants of the English," they wrote, "have provided in every respect for the rich and hardly at all for the poor." "In the same country where the complainant is put in prison, the thief remains at liberty, if he can find bail. Murder is the only crime whose authors are not protected." "The mass of lawyers see in this nothing contrary to their ideas of justice and injustice, nor even to their democratic institutions."

The System—How It Worked.

The system, then, frequently forced the destitute into theft and mendicancy. What resulted? Laws, inconceivably harsh and brutal enacted by, and in behalf, of property rights were enforced with a rigor which seems unbelievable were it not that it is authenticated by the records of thousands of cases. Those convicted for robbery usually got a life sentence; they were considered lucky if they got off with five years. The usual sentence for burglary was the same, with variations. Forgery and grand larceny were punishable with long terms, ranging from five to seven years. These were the laws in practically all of the states with slight differences. But they applied to whites only. The negro slave criminal had a superior standing in law, for the simple reason that while the whites were "free" labor, negroes were property, and, of course, it did not pay to send slaves to prison. In Maryland and in most Southern States, where the slaveholders were both makers and executors of law, the slaves need have no fear of prison. "The slaves, as we have seen before, are not subject to the Penal Code of the whites; they are hardly ever sent to prison. Slaves who commit grave crimes are hung; those who commit heinous crimes not punishable with death are sold out of the state. In selling him care is taken that his character and former life are not known. BECAUSE IT WOULD LESSEN HIS PRICE." Thus wrote De Beaumont and De Toqueville; and in so writing they handed down a fine insight into the methods of that Southern propertied class which assumed so exalted an opinion of its honor and chivalry.

Horrors of Prison Life.

But the sentencing of the criminal was merely the beginning of a well-earned life of horror. It was customary at that period to immure prisoners in

1 "On the Penitentiary System in the United States," etc., by G. De Beaumont and A. De Toqueville, Appendix II, Statistical Notes; 244-245. 2 A complete error. Waiting for more than thirty years Superintendent of Police of New York City, says in his "Memoirs" that he never knew an instance of a rich murderer who was hanged or otherwise executed. And have we all not noted the

3 "On the Penitentiary System," etc., p. 245. 4 Five copies of The Worker weekly for six months, \$1.

solitary confinement. There, in their small and reeking cells, filled with lamps and pestilential odors, they were confined day after day, year after year, condemned to perpetual inactivity and silence. If they presumed to speak, they were brutally lashed with the whip, at least in Auburn prison, New York. They were not allowed to write letters, nor to communicate with any member of their family. And to add to the infamy of this treatment, the law condensed to allow a minister to visit them periodically in order to awaken their religious thoughts and preach to them how bad a thing it was to steal! Many were driven stark mad or died of disease; others dashed their brains out; while others when finally released went out into the world filled with an overpowering hatred and a thirst for vengeance against the Society which had thus so cruelly misused them.

Such were the laws made by the propertied classes. But they were not all. When a convict was released, the law allowed only three dollars to be given him to start anew with. "To starve or to steal is too often the only alternative," wrote John W. Edmonds, president of the New York board of prison inspectors in 1844. "If the released convict did steal he was usually sent back to prison for life.

Cells Not for the Rich.

Equally severe in their way were the laws applying to mendicants and vagrants. Six months or a year in the penitentiary or workhouse was the usual sentence. After the panic of 1837, crime, mendicancy, vagrancy and prostitution tremendously increased, as they always do increase after two events; war, which, when over, turns into civil life a large number of men who cannot get work; and panics which chaotically uproot industrial conditions and bring about widespread destitution. Altho undeniably great frauds had been committed by the banking class, not a single one of that class went to jail. But large numbers of persons convicted of crimes against property, and vagrants were dispatched there, and also many girls and women who had been hurled by the iron force of circumstances into the horrible business of prostitution.

These were some of the conditions in those years. Let it not, however, be supposed that the traders, bankers and landowners were impervious to their own brand of sensibilities. They dressed fastidiously, went to church, uttered hallelujahs, gave dainty receptions, formed associations to dole out alms and—kept up prices and rents. Notwithstanding the general distress, rents in New York City were greater than were paid in any other city or village upon the globe.

Prison Association of New York, Annual Reports, 1844-46. It is characteristic of the bourgeois origin of all these charity associations, that many of the founders of this prison association were some of the very men who had profited by bribery and theft. Horace Greeley was actuated by pure humanitarian motives, but such incorporators as Prosper Wetmore, Ulshoeffer, and others were, or had been, notorious in lobbying by bribery bank charters thru the New York Legislature.

The New Yorker, Feb. 17, 1838.

To be continued.

A LETTER TO THE "TIMES".

To the Editor of the New York "Times": Sir—As a regular reader of your paper I desire to enter emphatic protest against a piece of willful misrepresentation contained in to-day's issue in the closing paragraph of Stephen Bonaal's article on "Underground New York."

After giving a lurid picture of Anarchism in and around New York—omitting any mention of the two most noted Anarchists of pure American descent, Benjamin R. Tucker and Edwin C. Walker—Mr. Bonaal concludes: "That broadside of the propaganda which is circulated everywhere, entitled 'A Tip to the Jobless Man,' may yet fall into the hands of a fanatic and nerve his hands to desperate deeds."

There is here conveyed the idea that the leaflet mentioned is part of the anarchistic propaganda. But what are the facts? That leaflet was written by Jos. Wanhope, editor of "Wishbone's Magazine," at the request of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, Local New York. The text, so carefully considered by the committee before a large edition was ordered. Far from preaching Anarchy or individual acts of violence, it is a powerful and effective appeal to workmen to gain political power by voting the Socialist ticket. Further more, the leaflet bears plainly the imprint of its origin.

For these facts I can vouch with authority, being a member of said Executive Committee and assuming full responsibility for the leaflet and its contents. The tendency to deliberately mix up Socialism and Anarchism as synonymous and interchangeable terms has been noticed for some time in many quarters. It is by no means creditable to a paper like the "Times," which serves a public that prides itself upon its intellectual prowess. No wonder one hears frequently the assertion that the capitalist press of New York leads that of the whole civilized world in reckless and unscrupulous mendacity.

MOSES OPPENHEIMER, New York City, March 15.

What It Means.

Socialism means wealth for all who work; nothing for those who do not; help for the helpless; education for the uneducated; industrial art for industrial slavery; common interests instead of the class war; production for use instead of for profit; craftsmanship instead of graft; social production instead of private robbery; industrial peace instead of capitalist war; social use of social machinery for social production of wealth in the interests of all. That isn't much, but it is more than you get now and only part of what can be secured by proper use of the ballot.

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

A SHATTERED IDEAL.

By Jimmie.

With a frequency that excited comment a ragged boy visited the great iron mill and stood for hours watching the ponderous machinery as it crushed and rolled the metal into finished shape. The roar of the great engine increased in volume when it seized a huge ingot. The resistance of the hissing white steel to the crunch of the great rolls increased the roar to a mighty thunder as the two great powers of the nether world were struggling for mastery. The roar occasionally burst into a tremendous boom, which seemed to sound a hoarse cry of triumph from one of the two contending powers.

To work, to create, to control and to be master in the midst of this labyrinth of fire, wheels and furnaces, each playing its part in heating, moulding and shaping crude metal into forms for human service, seemed to be the zenith of a boy's ambition. For these must be gods that stand half naked in the fiery vortex and escape unscathed. Writhing, sinewy lengths of white hot iron and steel dart here and there reflecting their movements mirror-like from the bodies that glisten with sweat oozing from every pore. Each man and boy is master in this hell.

It is true a furnace bursts now and then and cremates a number or, some one falls and a white bar sears thru flesh, tendons and veins. Some bear marks of these accidents in pitted faces from splashing metal or scars where the iron had cut like a hot saw. But over this roaring inferno sweaty human beings are masters who bend and shape tons of metal to their will. On this ragged boy looked, charmed and fascinated, by the god-like powers of his fellows. The joy that comes to the artist in creative effort was communicated to him as he watched his brothers work. He too would some day master those white hot beams and bars and make them give way to his skill.

The time came and the boy one day found himself in the midst of this roaring hell. The iron hissed and writhed and coiled. One burst here and sent a spray of cinder toward him which he dodged with a laugh. The engine groaned as the iron protest against its herculean task. The naked bodies fitted here and there, always streaming with perspiration and the light reflected from them, mingled with the fine dust that settled on them in minute specs, was a sickening, pale glow.

The boy's ideal was realized. It was hard work, it is true, but there was a sense of mastery and power in this work that in part compensated for his exhaustion.

One day the rhythmic movement of men and metal was disturbed by a scream—a scream that was heard above the roar of the machinery and the boom of exploding iron. Against a part of the machinery the boy was caught in a tangle of hissing iron that was being pulled against his body by the resistless power of a machine. Slowly it coiled like the folds of a hot serpent and seared to the bone. A bloody steam rose with a sickening odor as comrades ran to his assistance. The boy swooned as a dozen crow-bars released him from the red coils. The spooled iron was removed, the machinery started and the flash and roar continued.

It was months before the boy was seen again. Then he appeared out of all semblance to his former appearance. He watched the coiling mass of both delicate and ponderous steel as it darted here and there in response to human guidance. There was something of fascination still in his silent watch, but there was also something akin to terror and hatred in his eyes. When he hobbled away it was almost with resentment that he had failed to conquer where others had. And he envied the gleaming bodies he saw reflected by the light of the steel.

POLITICAL ARITHMETIC.

If it takes three regiments of United States infantry to keep open the mines in Nevada, how many regiments will it take to keep the mines in West Virginia from exploding?

If the length of the bread line is twice the length of a line of depositors unable to get their money, what are the relative pugilistic merits of two prominent Democratic Congressmen? If Socialism means dividing up with one class, and capitalism means dividing up with another class, how long will it take a bank to pay out four million dollars with thirty cents, provided no help comes from the government?

If the number of causes of the panic equal the number of the inhabitants of the nation, not including college professors and editors, who do not yet know that anything has happened, to say nothing of the reason, on what can a man live the longest, confidence, gold or peanuts?

If fifty killed in a railroad accident is a one-day's wonder, and one thousand killed in a mine explosion is a two days' wonder, and the murder of an ex-Governor of a Western State is a three days' wonder, and the suicide of a bank president is a four days' wonder, and the murder of one man in a New York café is a three years' wonder, and five million men out of jobs is not worth mentioning, what proportion of the average newspaper should be devoted to the approaching Republican convention?—Ellis O. Jones, in Life.

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

THE INFERNAL VISION.

By Arthur Goodenough.

It chanced upon a certain day that I Had once an Angel take me by the hand And lead me from the vale wherein I dwelt Unto the summit of a lofty hill; And when at last we reached the top, He paused And with his bright forefinger pointing down To the black shadows lying far below, Bade me, with stern significance, to look.

Far, far below, I saw a moving mass, Like angle-worms new taken from the ground— Tho I perceived they were not worms, but men Lashed in a struggle for supremacy. Murder and lust and all unholliness, Hatred to God and ruinous to man, Were all enacted in that dreadful place Without disguise, and at the hour of noon. There struggled virtue in the coils of Vice; There Innocence by Rapine was beset; And crushed and strangled in the grasp of Greed, The toiler there gave back his breath and died.

Few heard, none heeded, Wants' incessant cry; Wealth walked in purple and in linen fine; The Wanton followed, winking as she went; And in his Jungle crouched the tiger Crime. And from the mass of creatures, as they strove And robbed and ravished, there came up a cry Of pain, of wrath, of agony, so great It caused my soul to sicken as I heard.

So grim the scene, so terrible the sight, So redolent of all things vile and base, That half I wondered why Almighty God Did not for their wrong-doing blot them out. And then, when I could no more look, I turned And to the Spirit at my side I said: "What then is this which thou hast shown me? Hell?" And then he answered me: "Not so—the World!"

So grim the scene, so terrible the sight, So redolent of all things vile and base, That half I wondered why Almighty God Did not for their wrong-doing blot them out. And then, when I could no more look, I turned And to the Spirit at my side I said: "What then is this which thou hast shown me? Hell?" And then he answered me: "Not so—the World!"

LADIES TO THE RESCUE.

Can anything good come out of the capitalist class? Not if the actions and the utterances of those who speak in the name of that class are accepted. Their charity work generally appeals to them as a soothing balm for the afflicted and assists in keeping the latter contented. This was again emphasized by the rich New York women who met last week to form a committee of the Civic Federation. Mrs. Harriman, speaking on the obligations of capitalists to those they hire, said:

"The frank recognition of this obligation on the part of employers generally, whether managers, directors or stockholders, not only restores a large measure of the old personal contact which was the best feature of the earlier industrial systems—unfortunately lost sight of too often in the tremendous growth of commercial enterprises—but it also goes far to remove the estrangement and want of sympathy out of which so much social prejudice, distrust and class feeling have grown. There is perhaps no better antidote for radical attacks upon present institutions than intelligent, genuine and wisely directed welfare work."

The lady makes no attempt to conceal the fact that the committee is to serve as a buffer against "attacks upon present institutions", the institutions from which the incomes of her class are extracted. The "obligations" between capitalist and laborer are to be transformed into a guaranty of their cash drawers.

Well, the ladies may have their dreams, but the awakening is coming just the same. Socialist ideals are permeating the working class and the callous interest of the capitalist class in these ventures is being revealed. The workers will march onward and sweep these parvenues aside one day. That is their "genuine and wisely directed work."

WILLIAM AND JAMES.

A most distinguished, honorable and powerful man is William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. He is powerful enough to cause a suspension of the law so far as it applies to him. For exceeding the speed limit in an automobile William was brought into court. The judge said "Good morning, Will," the latter pleasantly replied with "Good morning, Freddie," received his discharge and walked out of court.

James Anderson, a colored workman, is not distinguished or powerful and one would be laughed at if it was said that James was honorable. Jim doesn't own an automobile and never took the precaution to purchase a judge, even the prices have declined during the panic. Anyway, that is Jim's fault and the man without foresight deserves to suffer. Jim broke the law, too, by breaking into the house of William, who received the friendly greeting from "Freddie". The judge, Jim is held in the Tombs for having appropriated about \$230 worth of silverware from the house of William's father. He is now safely caged and will be brought forth in a few days to greet another judge. The sto William and James contain the spirit of the class struggle.

HINTS FOR THE WORKERS.

Before the panic we could not endorse Joe Cannon's assertion that "this country is a hell of a success", but we can now—if the hell is emphasized.

The workers are unemployed, the capitalists disemployed and the grafters misemployed, because—well, because the workers vote for the last two.

When you ask for bread they don't give you a stone—at least not in Philadelphia and Chicago. They substitute policemen's clubs instead.

If success is the reward of abstinent the working class to-day ought to have a surplus of wealth.

If Marx lived to-day and took a good look at some of our politicians he would have told us to "unite or be skinned".

If Hearst's bar'l should ever run out he will be all in.

Lose your faith in capitalism and you will recover it in Socialism.

To unite with the Socialists at the polls costs you nothing. To vote with the enemy costs you everything worth living for and handing it on to your children as a legacy.

The busts of Marx and Engels will decorate public squares when capitalism is conquered, while the statues of "statesmen" will be used for paving stones.

The rule of the capitalist class is working class political power transformed into a policeman's club.

"God knows, for I do not," the ponderous statesman said.

When asked what workmen ought to do when lacking daily bread, "God knows, for I do not," the workman oft replied.

Supporting Taft rule and graft he shambled off and died.

"I know how I shall vote next time," the many say to-day.

"If starving men can't get food in any other way.

"We'll raise our class to public power and sweep the Tafts away.

"God knows! Its time we made a change—we will, election day!"

The financial squeeze is the prosperity lemon rotting with age.

ANXIOUS ENQUIRY.—No, we do not know the difference between the Democratic panic of 1868 and the Republican crisis of 1907-08, as The Worker is not equipped with a Yerkes telescope. Perhaps "God Knows."

ASIATIC IMMIGRATION.

To the Editor of The Worker:—I was very much surprised when I read of the action of the National Executive Committee on the immigration resolution of the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart. Leaving aside the merits of the question I do not believe that it behooves the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party to repudiate the action of the International Socialist Congress where our party was duly represented, without first submitting the question to the party membership. We owe to ourselves and to the movement in general to treat the resolution of the International Socialist Congress with respect, even if its action was wrong; otherwise, what is the use of being represented there at all. The claims advanced by some of the members of the National Executive that the Congress had no right to bind us without asking our consent is preposterous. If this contention is correct, then our national convention cannot adopt any resolution binding on any of the state organizations, nor the state convention any resolution binding the locals, unless such action is afterwards approved by them. The result of it would be chaos. But not only was our National Executive Committee wrong in its action, but the International Socialist Congress is guilty of rights in its attitude. We Socialists have adopted as our slogan: "Solidarity of all countries, unite!" Solidarity of the working class of the world is our battle cry. We denounce all attempts to embroil races and nations in war with each other as an attempt of the capitalists to divide the working class of the various countries so as to rule it easier.

We say the workmen of the various countries have no quarrel with each other—the wars are wars of exploitation to assist the capitalist class to find new markets for the surplus product of labor, which it is unable to dispose of by reason of its wholesale exploitation of the working class. It is unable to purchase the product of its toil. Yet, now, we see the product of Chinese and other Asiatic labor must be excluded from this country; not because of race prejudice. Oh, no! but because they are inferior races; their standard of living is lower than ours, and there are so many of them that they will swamp our labor market, and we will have to starve. The identical argument is used by the United States Negro in the South. He is inferior and cannot be trusted with the ballot, nor with any rights of the ordinary citizen. Why have we discriminated our comrades in Louisiana, when they adopted an anti-negro plank in their platform? Is not all race prejudice to be traced back to economic causes? Is not the persecution of Jews in Russia due to economic jealousy of a superior race in this instance, finished off official and religious fanaticism (religious serving as a cloak). Does not race prejudice flourish wherever ignorance is greatest, and is the Socialist Party of the United States to place itself on record as fostering ignorance and bigotry?

But how about this claim of disastrous competition to Asiatic labor? The history of the labor movement in America is full of similar incidents. At first our laborers were chiefly English speaking, gradually they were supplanted by German immigrants, who took their places at lower wages. In time they have learned better and organized, raising their standard of living. Then the philanthropic capitalists imported the Irish; when they became permeated with the spirit of unionism and raised their standard of living, they were supplanted by Jews, Hungarians, Bohemians, Poles, and Italians. The coal mines of Pennsylvania are the most striking example of the struggle of the races, or of the infamous efforts of the capitalist play off one race against the other, the lower the standards of wages, each European race has been in and is learning the lesson of the former race's defeat.

backs of the workers to capitalist uses.

The Socialist theory of wealth is that labor produces it and the fact that capitalists take it does not alter the theory.

"God Knows" the bread lines exist anyway.

The workers elect the office holders but the capitalists own them just to be sure the workers will get the jails, clubs and bull pens.

The Republican and Democratic parties in the West should not be short of emblems in the coming campaign. The mounted Cossack of Nevada, the bull pen of Colorado, and a bust of Harry Orchard in Idaho ought to furnish a variety to select from.

If the capitalists of Chili order another massacre of workmen, they may yet hope to equal the record of our coal and railway kings.

Poverty is not a crime but you can be arrested for it just the same.

Haywood was a bigger man in jail than Roosevelt ever was out—and that isn't saying much for Haywood either.

If workmen know their interests, Taft will be able to tell them after the election that, "God knows I also ran."

A millionaire can kill hundreds in a coal mine and he will stretch more truth than hemp.

A number of people died in Ohio last week from a jungle feast. They didn't eat each other but substituted Chicago beef, that's all.

Rockefeller hasn't paid the fine yet and only "God Knows" when he will.

Chancellor Day did not look for Standard Oil but he saw a great light just the same.

Another government report predicts a timber famine and it is known that Senator Borah is still at large.

The report that there will be no circus freaks this year is set at rest by the announcement that Hearst will place a ticket in the field.

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BAD MILK FOR WORKERS.

Evidence that milk consumers in the poorer residence districts of Chicago still are being systematically swindled by milk dealers, in spite of the grand jury and city prosecutions, has been unearthed by Prof. John M. Trueman of the University of Illinois. Altho the law requires that all milk contain at least 3 per cent of butter fat, much of that analyzed showed less than one per cent of fat. In Hyde Park and other good residence districts, however, the quality of the milk was in nearly every instance up to the legal standard. This distribution of good milk to the millionaires and adulterated product to the workers harmonizes well with a society divided into opposing classes. The working class work long hours for low wages in unhealthy surroundings and consume adulterated food. The capitalist class get all the blessings that the workers do not and the rulers rely on the stupidity of the workers to endorse this arrangement.

A Child's Socialist Magazine.

The "Little Socialist Magazine" is a monthly publication for children announced from Lawrence Mass. The magazine will have from 16 to 20 pages, the exact number depends upon the support given it. The price is 25 cents a year.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

The Winnipeg "Voice" reports the news of the untimely death of John T. Wilson, president of Railroad Maintenance of Way Employees.

Five of the railway brotherhoods were "represented" in Washington last week, by their Grand Chiefs, who asked that Congress refrain from legislation that would reduce the revenues of the railway companies.

The Death Toll of Iquique.

The terrible holocaust of death reaped by the nitrate strikers at Iquique, Chile, last December is made known by the arrival of a steamer at San Francisco last week.

There had been various fights between the troops and strikers. The soldiers were ordered to drive the nitrate workers out of Iquique and its suburbs and without warning opened fire on the unarmed strikers.

A week later the strikers went back to work without the increase of wages they had demanded.

The Acting Assistant Attorney General for the postal department has issued an order that postal cards mailed for the purpose of influencing a boycott against the "Delineator", "Designer", "World's Work", and other publications, shall be withdrawn as unallowable matter.

The new death benefit system of the Hatters' International Union calls for \$100 for the first five years or less, and increases at the rate of \$10 for each year the man has been a member.

The different locals of the Brotherhood of Painters and the Amalgamated Painters' Society of New York City have decided by a referendum vote to join a district council representing eighteen thousand painters.

A Washington dispatch says there is no likelihood that an employers' liability bill will be reported out of committee this session.

The unemployed of Brighton, England, have carried on an effective agitation since December. In all about 46 meetings have been held.

A May Day Rent Strike.

Buda Pesth, the capital of Hungary, will have a rent strike on May 1. Rents have increased to such an extent that where they formerly absorbed 20 per cent of the workers' wages.

The strike in four cigar factories in Havana, Cuba, has been settled, and hundreds of workmen are now asking and receiving employment.

The theatre and opera managers of New York City, have declared war against the Musicians' Protective Union.

A mass meeting of protest against the anti-labor decisions of the courts has been decided on by the unions of Dubuque, Iowa, Toledo, O., unions will also hold a protest meeting on Mar. 22.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Great Britain. The voting against the Women's Emancipation Bill in the House of Commons recently, came from every party except one, that one was the Labor Party.

"Christian" Unions on Strike. The Hirsch-Dunker trade unionists of German, who have been living in a sort of fool's paradise, in that they were led to believe that Christian gentlemen who controlled the industries of the country would not think of oppressing Christian working people.

John H. Murphy, one of the prominent attorneys for the Western Federation of Miners, died on Mar. 3. Because of his persistent efforts to get eight-hour laws on the statute books of a number of mining states of the West, he was known as "Eight-Hour Murphy".

The unions of Cleveland, O., are raising a fund for the families of victims of the Collinwood school fire. The Trades and Labor Council heads the list with \$50.

Over 1,500 machinists, boiler-makers and members of other trades employed by the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company in Denver, Colo., are on strike.

The Central Labor Union of Toledo, O., has submitted a referendum vote to the affiliated bodies asking them to vote on the question: "Shall the unions enter politics?"

PALLIATIVE MEASURES DON'T MEAN SOCIALISM.

The fact of the matter is that free meals, old-age pensions, and unemployment measures are not real socialism at all—"Red Flag" or otherwise. These measures are mere band-aids up of the social wounds caused by capitalism.

Mr. George N. Barnes, M. P., who has made old-age pensions his special objective in Parliament, is himself under no delusion on this point. In his article in the "Daily Mail" of Tuesday last, he says: "Old-age pensions are demanded not as an instalment of Socialism, but as a means of making old age a little more honorable and comfortable than it has hitherto been."

Let us therefore keep the Red Flag flying and sing our "Red Flag" song; but let us not change its color now. Let us not deceive ourselves or others into the belief that a few measures of immediate practical ease of the present system, necessary, important, and beneficial tho they be, means Socialism and the overthrow of landlord and capitalist monopoly.

WELLS ANSWERS CRITICS.

H. G. Wells, the English novelist and Socialist, has been criticized by some small bourgeois minds for not giving away his wealth. He says his espousal of Socialism has cost him in time, energy, and damage to the sale of his books, \$10,000 in the last four years, and "that is merely the beginning of the damage it will do to the solid worldly success that I have within my grasp."

"I live in comfort and as pleasantly as I possibly can, so that I can work without stress. I want everybody to have at least as much ease, leisure, and freedom as myself, and that is why I am a Socialist."

The Demopublican authorities will do nothing to relieve the ings of the unemployed and workingmen frightened them of prospect of losing their

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

man Empire, and not only that, but that the requirements of capitalism bring large numbers of foreign workers to Germany, and that most of these, being unable to speak the German language, will be unable to meet at all or to make their grievances known, for such numbers of German subjects this law means a loss of practically all their political rights.

Recently a debate was held at Oxford University by the Union, the premier debating society, on the question: "That under modern industrial conditions the public ownership of land and capital is essential to the welfare of the community".

On an amendment introduced in the House of Commons, to reduce armaments, the Labor Party voted solidly for it, altho it was defeated by a heavy majority.

Keir Hardie is expected to land in England on Monday next, from his trip thru the East. He will be given a welcome meeting in London, on April 5.

Will Thorne, M. P. suffered from a severe accident while on his way from a mass meeting at Chesterfield and at last reports was confined to his home and would be for some time to come.

Germany.

The German Government has made perhaps the most inoustrous proposal ever made in modern times by a government that has claims to be civilized in a capitalist sense.

Russia.

The Tsar is asking for more funds for his butchers and jailors. The Duma has been asked for \$1,000,000 to enlarge Russian prisons, which are overcrowded. The number of prisoners has increased 111 per cent since 1903.

Italy.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies, rejected by a large majority a motion made by a Socialist deputy, Bissolati, to abolish religious instruction in the schools and to substitute secular education. To abolish was 60 for, and 347 votes against.

Another Rotten Pillar.

The attempt to break the will of millionaire Snell of Clinton, Ill., has brought forth some interesting facts regarding the labor skinner. A former postmaster of the town testified that Snell had once kept a private box in the postoffice and three school girls kept private letter boxes paid for by the millionaire.

Capitalist Values.

A "lady" speaking before the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs the other day stated that "women need to become educated in the science of household work, since we are obliged to put up with the sort of animals we now have in our kitchens."

Trusts Growing in Europe, Too.

The trusts are growing in Europe as well as in the United States. One issue of a French paper brings us news of four important consolidations of capital.

PABLO IGLESIAS ON THE GENERAL STRIKE.

The review recently established by our Spanish comrades in Madrid, "El Socialismo", contains in its first number an article by Pablo Iglesias on "The General Strike".

"When the general strike is talked of, we are to understand a movement in which the majority of the workingmen of a nation will participate? But if such a movement takes place; if the majority of the proletarians are in a position to engage in such a conflict; if their organization is strong enough and their political action vigorous enough, what will then be necessary is not that they simply fold their arms in order to obtain a general amelioration; they must then use for their own advantage their enormous accumulated energy; they must proceed at once to revolutionary action, taking the capitalist fortress by storm and putting an end to the domination of the exploiting class.

"And let it not be said that this result would be obtained as well by the general strike. If what is claimed is that the working class should have recourse—when it is in a position to do so—to the use of violence to wrest power from the hands of the hostile class, then let this be said clearly, and let us not talk of the general strike.

"In fact, the partisans of the general strike—the majority of them, at least—hardly concern themselves with the social revolution in the modern sense of that term. The proof of this is the fact that they do nothing of what is necessary to prepare that revolution. Their manner of preparing strikes produces a certain effect—it pushes the workers into revolutionary action unseasonably, when almost the whole of the proletariat lacks a clear consciousness of its class interests and lacks the union and organization indispensable for such action.

"As for an international general strike, a thing which is advocated chiefly in those countries where there is hardly any organization, I regard it as a dream and the propaganda made for it seems to me prejudicial to the movement, because it puts the workers under the obligation of undertaking acts contrary to their interests.

"What we ought to do is to increase as much as possible the organization of the workers, as well on the political as on the economic field, and to prepare the way, not for the workers to fold their arms, but for them to wrest the power in a revolutionary manner from the capitalist class."

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What did you feel that man just now? I told him to hurry. What right have you to tell him to hurry? I pay him to hurry. What do you pay him? Two dollars a day. Where do you get the money to pay him with? I sell bricks. Who makes the bricks? He does. How many bricks does he make? Twenty-four men can make 24,000 bricks a day. How much do bricks sell for? Seven dollars a thousand. You give him \$2 and keep the rest? Sure! Then instead of you paying him, he really pays you \$5 a day for standing around and telling him to hurry? Well, but I own the machinery. How did you get the machinery? Sold bricks and bought it. Who made those bricks? Shut up; you'll wake the fools up and then they'll make bricks for themselves.—Machinists' Monthly Journal.

THE MEXICAN REBELS

Attorneys Harriman and Holman, who are defending the Mexican Revolutionists, Morgan, Villarreal, Rivera, and others, have issued the following statement: "At a hearing before Judge Ross at San Francisco, when Magon et al. applied for a writ of habeas corpus, Attorney-General Bonaparte wired a request to the district attorney to resist the application on every possible ground, as these men are wanted in Mexico. This confirms the contention of the victims that regardless of the charges the prosecution is at the instance and request of the Mexican government. The writ of habeas corpus has been denied, and the men have been ordered removed to Arizona for trial for an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the existing government."

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A NEW SOCIALIST WEEKLY. The Socialists of Denver, Colo., have started a new Socialist weekly, entitled "Commonwealth".

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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 INTERNATIONAL No. 90—Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following districts meet every Saturday: Dist. (Bohemian)—231 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist. (German)—316 E. 9th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. (Czech)—245 E. 84th St., 7:30 p. m.; Dist. (Iv.)—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; Dist. (Iv.)—3200 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. (Iv.)—3200 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; Dist. (Iv.)—325 E. 75th St., 8 p. m. The Board of Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1851 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARI SAHM CLUB (GERMANS' 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 UNION No. 418, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th Street. Financial Secretary, Joe Mueller, 342 E. 150th Street, City; Recording Secretary, Arthur Gouno, 1925 Anthony Avenue, Bronx.

LABOR SECRETARIAT.— Delegate meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. m., at Labor Lyceum, 940 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. Street, 2nd floor. Correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 2817 or 2818 West.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches: Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Jersey City, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, New York. Control Committee meets every Thursday in the month at 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., New York City.

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: 517 E. 14th Street, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterbe - Kasse fuer die Ver. Staaten von America. WORKMEN'S Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the United States of America. The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength at present composed of 233 local branches is rapidly increasing and the modern labor movement. Workmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches. The amount of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$3.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$2.00 and \$3.00 respectively. \$250 death benefits guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member, and the wives and unmarried 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 \$1.00, 75 cents and 50 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities where there are no branches, a new branch can be formed by 10 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above principles are invited to do so. Address: All communications to William Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1-3 Third Avenue, Room 2, New York City.

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Sulzer's Westchester Park. SEASON 1908. BOOKS NOW OPEN. Committees cordially invited.

PARTY NEWS

Charters have been granted to locals in unorganized states as follows: Empire, Nev., 6 members; Alamogordo, N. M., 10 members; Ariz., 6 members; Cloudcroft, 6 members; Lloyd, 14 members.

The special assessment of 35 cents to pay the mileage for delegates to the national convention should be paid within the present month. The National Committee provided for its payment during February and March. Final returns of unused stamps are cash should be made to the National Office by the state secretaries not later than April 15. Further remittances will be appreciated.

The convention hall for the state convention of Iowa has been changed. The convention will meet in Homesteaders Hall, corner of Fourth and Mulberry streets, Des Moines, March 23.

The price list for party supplies is published in the February issue of the Official Monthly Bulletin, besides the list has been mailed to all locals. All persons ordering supplies are requested to consult the same, and remit with orders.

Louis Gouzon of Charleroi, Pa., editor of "L'Union Des Travailleurs," will fill a number of lecture dates in New England, beginning about April 1. The lectures will be in the French language, and locals desiring dates should file applications.

G. Bertelli (Italian) of Chicago, editor of "La Parola De Socialisti," beginning April 1, will fill a number of dates in Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri. Locals desiring an assignment should file applications at once.

Geo. B. Kilne, of McMechen and G. W. Gillespie of Huntington were re-elected State Secretary and member of the National Committee respectively for West Virginia.

The following National Committee motion was adopted by the following vote: Yes, 56; no, 6; not voting, 22.

That the Socialist Party stand firmly against any compromise of principles or fusion or alliance with any other party at present or in the future, and ignore the fact that members of other parties are or may be called Socialists, but that the Socialist Party gladly invite all those who believe in its principles to become affiliated members.

The County Executive Committee of Local Los Angeles County, Cal., advises that all contributions to the Mexican Defense Fund be sent to Mrs. Mamie Shea, 688 Ruth avenue, Los Angeles.

National Committeemen Walker and Kearns of New Jersey have submitted the following motion and comment:

That the National Secretary be and is directed to apportion the payment of mileage of delegates to the national convention from the several states and territories on the basis of payment into the national treasury of such delegates, and that delegates be considered in arrears and not entitled to the above mentioned or to participate in the work of the convention as accredited delegates for whom the per capita assessment has not been paid.

COMMENT. We are directed by our State Committee to offer this motion, and we are in hearty accord with our instructions for the reason that New Jersey has nothing to lose or fear by the passage of such motion.

While New Jersey feels that she is honestly entitled to seven delegates, she bows to the decision of the National Office and will send six that number for which she collects per capita assessment, providing the above motion is carried. If New Jersey fails for financial reasons, she can collect the special assessment from but six hundred members, she would not feel justified in exacting any more from the national treasury for every two hundred members.

It is in the final test the collection of the per capita assessment can show a membership but in such cases, she would feel in honor bound to limit her delegation to one member or pay the excess out of her own treasury.

National Secretary Barnes has ruled the motion out of order on the following grounds:

The Constitution, Sec. 4, Art. X, upon the subject of representation in the national convention, reads as follows: "Each state and territory being entitled to one delegate at large, and one additional delegate for every two hundred members in good standing."

It is therefore held that the purpose sought by the above motion involves a constitutional change. The motion should properly appear in the form of an amendment to the constitution, and follow the regular course.

Nominations for members of a sub-committee of the National Committee to arrange the rules and order of business for the national convention closed March 10. Acceptances and declinations will close March 20.

NATIONAL ORGANIZERS AND LECTURERS. James H. Brower, Oklahoma, under direction of State Committee.

John C. Chase, Montana, under direction of State Committee.

Charles J. Clark, Arkansas, under direction of State Committee.

Geo. H. Goebel, March 22, Greenfield, Mass.; March 23, Pittsfield; March 25, Springfield; March 27, Northampton.

C. P. Heckenroth, Wyoming, under direction of State Committee.

Geo. R. Kirkpatrick, Pennsylvania, under direction of State Committee.

M. W. Williams, Pennsylvania, under direction of State Committee.

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

Massachusetts. The Executive Committee of the Essex County Socialist Federation has perfected plans for vigorous agitation from now until the presidential election. James F. Carey and Rev. William Hyde will debate the question of Socialism in Haverhill Hall, Thursday, April 3. The debate is expected to be a big drawing card for northern Essex County. The Beverly and Salem clubs will get the services of County Literature Agent John D. McLean for two weeks.

Walker N. Heath resigned as county secretary last week. Charles H. Morrill of Haverhill will serve until the meeting in Lawrence, June 7. It was recommended that the club elect two woman members and two Finns as delegates to the national convention.

Local Boston will meet March 28. Nominations will be made for delegates to the national convention.

able and make full returns by April. Geo. H. Goebel returned to fill dates made by several clubs. His previous tour was very satisfactory.

New Jersey. A permanent stenographer and typewriter will soon be employed by the Essex County Committee. A committee to handle this project has been elected, and any person having suggestions to make, or who desires any information on the subject is requested to correspond with Leopold Pawel, 238 Washington street, or with Roland R. Gron, 230 Washington street, Newark.

On Sunday, March 29, Sol Fieldman will debate in Proctor's Theatre. Full details will be submitted later.

A special meeting of Local Essex will be held Sunday afternoon, March 22. All comrades are urged to be present. "Daily Call" Fair tickets have been distributed to the various branches by the county secretary.

The Monday night lectures have proven so successful that it has been found necessary to purchase 100 new folding chairs to properly seat the crowd and to dispose of the pool table and turn the room into reading and study rooms.

Local Hudson County will celebrate March events Saturday evening, March 21, at Grand View Hall, Ogden avenue and Ferry street, Jersey City. The program contains, among many attractions, the German "Der Weberstrolch," and Frederick Krafft's family drama, "Love's Enemy," which was especially written for this occasion. Owing to the strict excise laws the performance will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Doors will be open at 7.

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Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA. The Campaign Committee has filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth in Harrisburg petitions for nominations at the April primary elections for the following offices: Five Congressional Districts (National), three State Senatorial and 17 State Representative Districts. Also filed two petitions for nominations for Judges of the Orphans' Court.

The financial secretary of the Campaign Committee reports receipts for the week ending March 15 of \$11.42.

The committee to arrange for the state convention meets every Monday night at 8 p. m. in headquarters until further notice. This committee will arrange for the meetings of the convention and for the entertainment of the delegates.

The Ways and Means Committee is considering the holding of a fair or bazaar about May 1.

Comrades, don't forget that there is good coffee for sale in headquarters, two grades, 20 cents and 25 cents per pound. Profits go to the local.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY. Local Allegheny County has nominated candidates for Congress, State Senate and Legislature, Judiciary and county officers. The following comrades were elected as delegates to the state convention: Wm. Adams, John S. Holmes, Alfred Leach, Jas. McCarthy, Geo. T. McConnell, Fred. L. Schwartz, F. A. Silvia, and J. W. Slayton. All candidates of the party must be voted for at the primaries on Saturday, April 11, from 2 to 8 p. m. Party members are urged to attend and vote for the Socialist candidates.

CONNECTICUT. The State Committee met at New Haven, Sunday, March 8. Robert H. Dittmar of Derby and P. M. Christensen of Hartford were seated. Present: Christensen, Dittmar, Rock, Hummel, Peach, Berger, Klapproth, Applegate, DeSbeun, and Beardsley. State Secretary reported total receipts, \$73.30; paid to State Treasurer, \$73.30. State Treasurer reported, balance last meeting, \$1.05; received from State Secretary, \$73.30; total, \$74.35; expenditures, \$23.56; balance, \$48.79. Reports referred to auditors. Ulysses G. Jessop of Hampton was accepted as member-at-large. State Secretary will make dates in October for Algerion Lee of New York. An English and Italian speaker will be sent to strengthen Local Hamden. A committee of three was elected to get a location for the state picnic. State Secretary will notify locals that they should hold protest meetings against the Peopse Bill and the Dick Militta Bill; will also ask other state secretaries to do the same. Next meeting in Hartford at the rooms of the Jewish branch, 9 Morgan street, Sunday, March 22, at 3 p. m.

Dr. N. Krishna of Bombay, India, is making a tour of the state and is meeting with large and appreciative audiences. Dr. Krishna is a fine speaker, witty, logical, clear and above all a master of the Socialist philosophy, and should be heard by every reader of The Worker who lives in the vicinity of places in which he will speak.

Maine. The state convention will be held at Lewiston on April 20. The state constitution requires that all official candidates be selected thru a referendum vote of the membership, previous to the convention. And such election is now being made. There are very encouraging signs of renewed activity in Maine thru increase in membership and contributions. The Executive Board is preparing for a vigorous campaign next summer. National Organizer Goebel recently made a brief tour of the state, and on all sides are heard expressions of satisfaction with his work and the desire to have him return for an extended tour.

Wisconsin. The factory campaign in Milwaukee is now on. On March 11 John Collins of Chicago spoke at the gates of the Harvester Works to about 500 men. Comrade Collins said it was the best open-air meeting he ever addressed and that the men listened with such attention that "it was like a graveyard."

The candidates of the various parties spoke at St. James' Church, Milwaukee, last Tuesday. Alderman Seidel, Socialist candidate for Mayor, said, among other good things, that the absence of anarchists in Milwaukee was simply due to the educational activity of the Milwaukee Socialists. "When we began our work in this city," said Comrade Seidel, "there were a good many anarchists here. Now we have educated them out of anarchism." This fact is a good reply to the effort of the capitalist press to hold Socialists responsible for anarchistic outbreaks.

About 45,000 copies of the leaflet entitled "Social Democracy Destined to Save Civilization," and 10,000 copies of the "Social Democratic Herald" and the "Wahheit" were distributed in Milwaukee last Sunday. The leaflets were in five different languages.

New York State. The following nominations for delegates to the national convention from the up-state counties have been made: District No. 3, Mark Peiser and Wm. Burek; District No. 4, John Spargo of Yonkers; District No. 5, E. S. Zimmerman of Johnstown; Cole of Schoenectady; R. M. Merrill of Schoenectady; R. M. Hunt of Schoenectady; Jas. A. Munson of Waterbury; District No. 6, Gustave A. Strobel of Syracuse and Wm. W. Arland of Corning; District No. 7, Wm. Fuhrman of Rochester and John A. Vander Boek of Auburn; District No. 8, August Klenke of Buffalo and P. V. Cargill of Olean. Those who have so far accepted the nomination are: Mark Peiser of Queens County; John Spargo of Yonkers; Wesley E. Cole of Schoenectady; Jas. A. Munson of Waterbury; Wm. W. Arland of Corning; Wm. Fuhrman of Rochester; John H. Vander Boek of Auburn; August Klenke of Buffalo and P. V. Cargill of Olean.

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The City Executive Committee met on March 16. Comrade Oppenheimer in the chair. Present: Edwards, Rapaport, Wells, Raetsch, Kopf, Gill, Spindler, Raphael, Orlan, Stahl, Oppenheimer, and Solomon. Absent: Leese, Lee, Berlin, and Starling. Eight applications were referred to the General Committee. Comrade Lee resigned as delegate to the Unemployed Conference on account of sickness in the family and lack of time. The First Agitation Committee reported that a pamphlet is in preparation by Comrade Sandil to be translated into Jewish. West Side reported well attended lectures; will act on the McGrath lecture at next meeting. The Bronx reported that a joint mass meeting on the court decisions will be arranged by the Bronx Labor Council and the Bronx Agitation Committee in April. The Organizer reported that the Comuna celebration will probably bring a surplus between \$15 and \$200; letters were sent to subdivisions with reference to the amendment to the by-laws; 48 comrades have been nominated for delegates to the national convention. Amendment to the by-laws will be sent out at once. Returns should reach the Organizer not later than April 25. Edwards and Oppenheimer were elected to ascertain whether the leaflet issued by Local St. Louis could be adapted for use by Local New York. Comrade Slobodin will be asked to bring legal action compelling the Board of Elections to make corrections in misreported Socialist voters. The request of the Women Teachers' Association for endorsement of the bill providing for equal pay for teachers was referred to Comrade

of Schoenectady, R. M. Hunt of Schoenectady, Jas. A. Munson, Waterbury; District No. 6, Gustave A. Strobel of Syracuse and Wm. W. Arland of Corning; District No. 7, Wm. Fuhrman of Rochester and John A. Vander Boek of Auburn; District No. 8, August Klenke of Buffalo and P. V. Cargill of Olean. Those who have so far accepted the nomination are: Mark Peiser of Queens County; John Spargo of Yonkers; Wesley E. Cole of Schoenectady; Jas. A. Munson of Waterbury; Wm. W. Arland of Corning; Wm. Fuhrman of Rochester; John H. Vander Boek of Auburn; August Klenke of Buffalo and P. V. Cargill of Olean.

Local Corning, thru its Secretary, Comrade Arland, requests publication of the following copy of a letter to Acting State Secretary Solomon:

We note by the minutes of the last meeting of the State Committee that a ruling was made which practically disfranchises the members of the State Committee outside of the County of Yates, and that only members of the State Committee actually present are entitled to vote in the election of a state organizer. Comrades, this ruling is radically wrong and unjust to the up-state membership of the party, and is directly contrary to the action taken by the State Committee sometime in March, 1907, which held that the local quorum was really not a State Committee, and that the actions of the State Committee and their actions could be appealed for a vote of the entire State Committee. As to what ruling is constitutional I will not attempt to argue the ruling of March 3, 1908, is unjust. If it is constitutional then our constitution stands easily in need of change. The manner in which the State Committee is constituted is decidedly wrong. Up-state members to the State Committee are elected, from year to year, and have practically no voice whatever in the affairs of the party, made so by the fact that they have no vote unless present at the sessions of the State Committee, in New York, and none can be there on account of prohibitory expense. We should have a State Committee and a State Executive Committee, so that members throughout the state can have a voice and vote. It is a fact that under our State Committee, as at present constituted, the up-state members of the party are not kept in touch with party affairs and so do not have a sufficient understanding of them to take the interest that they should. Until the up-state members are

