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"THE CLUB IS MIGHTIER THAN THE CONSTITUTION." --Schmittberger.

Two Violent Outrages Committed in One Afternoon.

POLICE BEHAVE LIKE COSSACKS.

At Command of Inspector of Malodorous Record, They Do Their Utmost to Turn Unemployed Demonstration Into a Riot.

LATER ON A BOMB IS EXPLODED, KILLING TWO.

Cossacks Take This as a Signal for Indiscriminate Clubbing and Capitalist Newspapers Cry Out for Suppression of All Agitation on Behalf of the Working Class--Bomb Outrage Apparently the Act of an Individual Maddened by Injustice, While Police Outrage Is Deliberately Planned and Executed.

Two violent outrages were committed at Union Square last Saturday afternoon. One was committed by the police, the other by an individual. Public attention has been centered chiefly upon the second. But both will have to be taken into account, their causes considered and their recurrence guarded against. The supposed perpetrator of the individual crime is lying at the point of death; he will probably pay for his foolish crime with his life. The perpetrators of the other are reaping a harvest of glory in the bourgeois press; but they may yet regret the day.

The Unemployed Conference had planned a peaceful mass meeting at Union Square, at which the multitudes of suffering workers were to turn out and demonstrate their numbers and, through chosen spokesmen, to voice their demands for relief.

The public authorities—the Department of Parks, of Police, and of Public Highways—played fast and loose with the Conference. The Park Commissioner granted a permit, then revoked it, then left further communications unanswered. The Department of Public Highways returned an ambiguous but apparently favorable answer concerning the use of that portion of Union Square which is under its jurisdiction. The Police Department maintained a "discreet silence". At the last moment, when the Conference had proceeded in the justified belief that a meeting could be held, and when it was too late to prevent the crowds from gathering, the police went forth to that meeting would be permitted.

The crowds began to gather between 12 and 1 o'clock. About 1:30—half an hour before the time set for opening the meeting—the Square was occupied by hundreds of police, mounted and on foot.

When the speakers arrived, with the trucks, the committee was informed that "There ain't goin' to be no meetin' here." When they referred to the constitutional guaranty of freedom of speech and assembly, Inspector Schmittberger doubled a night stick and answered, "The club is mightier than the constitution."

Schmittberger is the man who, in Lexow days, was shown to be implicated in a gigantic system of police blackmail, and who, by turning state's evidence against his pals, won three things—immunity from prosecution, promotion to an inspectorship (under the name of Parkhurst), and the title of "The Squarer" among his associates.

The committee conferred and, seeing that the police wanted trouble, decided to make no attempt to hold a meeting. They then mingled with the crowds, advising them to keep very quiet and simply to circulate about the Square and its vicinity, exhibiting their numbers and their democratic discipline, before they dispersed. The advice was hardly needed. Spontaneously the crowd did just that—just what it was wise to do.

For an hour this went on. The people kept coming by thousands and thousands, replacing those who were going home, and in the most perfect order they walked along the sidewalks and Union Square and on the side streets, calmly complying with every order of the police to turn to this side or that, but always marching toward the Square.

The commissioner of the police grew more and more incensed by the cool refusal of the demonstrators to obey their orders. He ordered them to disperse. They refused. He ordered them to disperse. They refused. He ordered them to disperse. They refused.

foot to more exasperating conduct. Some of these showed themselves apt pupils of Bingham and Schmittberger. Others did their "duty" with evident reluctance.

Abusive epithets were hurled at the people. Clubs came into play. Mounted men, singly or in squads, were ordered to charge along the sidewalks, driving the people hither and thither. That no lives were lost in these Cossack charges and that not a single blow was struck against an officer is due only to the remarkable self-control of masses of workmen trained in the school of Socialism.

By 3 o'clock many of the demonstrators had departed and most of the remainder were in the adjacent streets, from Cooper Square to Nineteenth and as far east as Third Avenue.

A few minutes after and a part of the police were marched off and a comparatively small crowd began to stream into the Square. Then it was that a bomb was exploded. Apparently it went off in the hands of the man who was about to throw it. It wounded him—probably mortally—and killed a man beside him who, according to some accounts, had handed it to him.

The police then charged in and clubbed or rode down the fleeing people indiscriminately. Fortunately the crowd was small and no one was killed in the charge.

One man killed by the bomb has been more or less certainly identified as Ignatz Hildebrand, a tailor. The other, who is now lying at the point of death, is one Selig Silverstein, a poor workingman, who, it is reported, had suffered from the wanton brutality of the police a few days ago and is supposed to have resolved on vengeance.

Many arrests have been made, but no one has been held, because there is not the slightest evidence that anyone knew or would have approved of the act or intention to use a bomb. The daily papers, with one or two exceptions, have raised a clamor for repressive measures against anybody who has anything to do with "inciting discontent with existing conditions". Commissioner Bingham is cursing and blustering in his characteristic fashion, and the Socialist Party is preparing to combat expected attempts to interfere with its work.

STATEMENTS OF EYE-WITNESSES.

An eye-witness gives the following account of what he observed:

"I reached Union Square about 1:45 p. m. and found that hundreds of policemen guarded all the entrances to the park and the large open space on its north side. The trucks provided for speakers were then being driven off. Together with a number of other comrades we walked slowly around the park. Thousands were congregated on sidewalks and their numbers were constantly being added to.

"The promenade around the park was a peaceable and orderly one, so much so that for more than fifteen minutes we passed many policemen who never attempted to interfere with the staging of the 'Marseillaise', which was taken up by hundreds. We started from the west side and walked slowly till we had reached the east side when the first disorder occurred and that was provoked by the order of Inspector Schmittberger. He ordered the crowd across the street. Without a single protest the crowd immediately started to cross in the same orderly manner in which they had crossed the Square.

"Schmittberger, not satisfied with

Mass Meeting of Protest in Grand Central Palace Saturday.

On Saturday, April 4, beginning at 3 p. m., a mass meeting will be held in Grand Central Palace, Lexington Avenue and Forty-third Street, under the auspices of the Socialist Party of New York County, to protest against the interference by the city authorities with workmen's meetings and the brutal conduct of the police last Saturday.

Algernon Lee, Joshua Wanhope, Robert Hunter, and Thomas J. Lewis will be the speakers.

It is of the utmost importance at the present moment that systematic, firm, energetic, and persistent action be taken to make the public authorities realize that public discussion of the problem of unemployment and of the whole labor question is going to be continued, that they will have to hear and heed the demands of the working class, that New York is not going to be ruled by policemen's clubs, but by the organized intelligent will of the people, of whom the workers are the most numerous and, when properly educated and organized, the most powerful part.

The mass meeting on Saturday afternoon, April 4, is the beginning of a greater campaign for the rights of Labor than this city has ever yet seen. Comrades and sympathizers, turn out in full force and voice your protest and your resolution to maintain your rights.

In the hands of intelligent and organized men

The Ballot Is Mightier Than the Club.

this, gave another order which was followed by a charge of the mounted police. A panic followed. Hundreds ran into stores and up stairways while the mounted men charged down the sidewalks and, in some cases, into stores. The tactics then followed were shameful. The mounted men would chase people up the steps of residences. The police on foot would then follow them and drive them down, only to again be driven up other stairways by the mounted men to have the performance repeated.

Cossack Charges.

"It was a Cossack charge lacking the Russian knout. Under the circumstances the self-control and patience of the crowds were remarkable. It was apparent that Schmittberger desired a riot so that he could demonstrate his usefulness. Had there been the least resistance or the slightest show of violence there is no doubt in my mind that Schmittberger would have been glad to wallow in gore."

"He and other officers like him are responsible for what disorders occurred. Law-breakers in uniform are more dangerous than hungry unemployed men. Schmittberger and his kind should be caged for the safety of society."

Another eye-witness states:

"I arrived at Union Square, at the northeast corner, about three minutes after 2 o'clock. To my surprise the Square was occupied and surrounded by hundreds of police, many of them mounted. There seemed to be no one else in the Square, with the exception of a group at the Cottage, apparently reporters and 'plain-clothes men'. A great crowd was moving slowly and quietly westward on the north sidewalk of Seventeenth Street, the north boundary of the Square. I fell in with this crowd. I had not gone a block before I gained the impression that many of the police were doing all they could irritate the people.

"We continued down Broadway, east along Fourteenth Street, up the Fourth Avenue side, and so around the Square. A smaller stream of people was moving along the same route in the opposite direction. The circuit of the Square makes nearly half a mile, and there must then have been at least ten or twelve thousand people on that circuit, besides an equal or greater number, on neighboring streets. There was not the slightest disorder, not even in my hearing any angry protests against the 'Move on' and 'Step lively' orders with which the police constantly annoyed people who were moving quietly along.

An Impressive Demonstration.

"It was a very impressive demonstration—quite as impressive as if the meeting had been held, the different in nature. It demonstrated the ruthlessness of the city authorities, as well as the importance of the problem of unemployment.

"Making the circuit the second time, on reaching Seventeenth Street I found that the crowd was being forced east away from the Square. We went quietly to Irving Place, down to Fifteenth or Fourteenth Street and back to the Square. This sort of thing continued for a long time, the crowds streaming along the sides of the Square or, when deflected from it, around the adjacent blocks and back.

"Many of the patrolmen were very decent in their behavior and seemed to

dislike the job they had been set at. Others were provokingly ugly. The superior officers, captains and so forth, were actively egging them on. 'Damned Anarchists' and 'Damned Sheenies' were among the epithets they hurled at us. They seemed to be very angry because the crowds would neither go home nor give any pretext for a general clubbing. The nightsticks were used in several cases under my observation, and without any necessity. The people kept their heads wonderfully. In some cases groups sang the 'Marseillaise'. In general they seemed thoughtfully observant.

"About quarter to three I found myself at the corner of Sixteenth Street. The crowd was being turned east into the street. A man a little ahead of me asked very quietly if he might not go on up Fourth Avenue. He was answered with a curse and a threatening motion of the club and stepped quickly on. At that moment a captain or inspector ran up and called out to a mounted man: 'Ride up into that crowd. Make your horse step on some of them people.' The mounted policeman charged into the crowd on the sidewalk, creating a panic. At one point he cornered an elderly man between a stoop and a railing, and after cursing and shouting at him, struck him on the head; there was no chance for the man to get away unless he had gone under the horse. The hero on horseback then rode on, first at a walk, making his horse rear and curvet, then at a trot along the whole length of the block on the sidewalk. I could not see how many others he struck.

"Reaching the end of the block in a minute or so, I was in time to see the charge of a whole squad of mounted men down Irving Place from Seventeenth Street to Fourteenth—some in the roadway, others on the sidewalk on each side. People ran for their lives, many falling in the gutters.

"At three o'clock I found myself on the north side of the Square, which had been opened to travel again. The crowd had much decreased. Some of the police were being marched off. A part of the crowd swerved into the Plaza, but the remaining police drove us west and across Broadway. As we were crossing the street a heavy truck came up and the driver naturally checked his horses. A policeman, apparently a captain, standing near me called out to him: 'Drive on there. Drive over them God damned people.' Not being a Cossack, but a workingman, the driver did not obey.

"I was on the Broadway side of the Square when the explosion took place, a little after three. There was an instant's pause—everybody was too startled to move. Then the police, on foot and mounted, began to rush in and the few people in the Square began to flee in all directions. The policeman's idea of 'restoring order' seemed to be to knock down every man they could reach."

What Hunter Says.

Robert Hunter, in a published statement, says in part:

"As a very considerable portion of the crowd approached Seventeenth Street and Union Square East, a score of police on foot and as many on horseback charged the crowd with incredible brutality. The people were rushed into Seventeenth Street, fleeing from the clubs of the policemen and almost under the heels of the horses.

"They were dispersing about as fast

as possible, but the police seemed not content, and two or three on horseback rode even down the sidewalks, driving men, women and children before them. The sight was one which I think could not be duplicated outside of Russia. Not all of the police could be blamed. They were acting under orders, and some of them were as kind as possible under the circumstances. A few of them seemed as fanatical and fiendish as Cossacks.

"I do not know if some of the spectators were seriously injured, but it is a miracle if they were not. Mounted policeman No. 6,537 rode up and down the sidewalk like a madman. Some of the police expressed their disapproval of this brutality.

"Up to this time no one so far as I saw was making any disturbance, creating any violence or using the methods of anarchy, except a portion of the police. It is no wonder that there should have been resentment and bitterness. Some were livid with rage. A lad working on a building asked me if it was a Russian's massacre. People shouted: 'Is this Russia? Is this a free country?'

"Being driven amid protest down the streets with the crowd and finding it impossible to argue with a horse which was about to run me down, I climbed up some steps and attempted to address the crowd. Several policemen caught me and dragged me from the steps."

DECLARATION BY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The General Committee of Local New York Socialist Party, at its session Saturday evening, adopted and ordered the publication of the following declaration:

"The Unemployed Conference of New York City, a delegate body in which the Socialist Party is represented along with many other labor organizations, had called a mass meeting to be held on Union Square at 2 p. m. on Saturday, March 28, the purpose of such mass meeting being to consider the question of the widespread unemployment and sufferings of the working class and to set forth the demand of the working people that the city and state authorities take action to provide work for the unemployed.

"In response to this call many thousands of working people from all parts of the city began to gather at Union Square early in the afternoon. They found that, instead of performing its duty of maintaining order and protecting citizens in their right to assemble for discussion, the police department had filled the Square with hundreds of police, mounted and on foot, who peremptorily forbade the holding of any meeting. The conduct of the police under the command of Inspector Schmittberger of Lexow Committee fame, was such as to make it plainly evident that their purpose was, if possible, to provoke the people into some act of disorder, to turn the proposed meeting into a riot, and so to discredit the movement of the unemployed.

"While the people kept coming and going and circulating around and near the Square, the police hurried them from place to place, heaped abusive epithets upon them, charged with their horses into crowds moving quietly along the sidewalks, and used their clubs according to their own brutal caprice. All this the people endured with remarkable patience and self-control.

"After this had continued for more than two hours, and when a large part of the crowds had left the vicinity of the Square, a bomb was exploded in the midst of a group of the demonstrators, killing one and injuring several others. The police seized this opportunity, not to attempt to restore order and prevent further injury, but to charge upon the crowds riding down and clubbing the people indiscriminately while they were attempting to disperse.

"In view of these facts, the General Committee of the Socialist Party of New York County, in regular session on Saturday evening, March 28, declares:

"1. That the Unemployed Conference and the labor organizations represented in it have conducted themselves in a law-abiding and orderly manner in all matters concerning the proposed demonstration.

"2. That all actions of the city authorities in connection with the proposed demonstration have been arbitrary and unlawful. That the refusal of the Park Commissioner to grant to the Unemployed Conference a permit to assemble at Union Square was contrary to all established precedents; that the interference of the police with the proposed meeting in front of Union Square was a direct and open violation of the constitutional guaran-

Some Other Historic Utterances of Capitalists and Their Agents.

"The public be damned! I'm not running this road for the benefit of the public. I'm running it for my own benefit." — Cornelius Vanderbilt of the New York Central Railway.

"The damned fools don't know what is good for them." — J. Pierpont Morgan, speaking of the striking steel workers in September, 1901.

"The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in His infinite wisdom has given control of the property interests of the country." — George M. Baer, mine owner, during the coal strike of 1902.

"I see no solution for the problem until hunger compels capitulation." — Charles L. Eidlitz, President of New York Building Trades Employers' Association, during the lockout in July, 1903.

"To hell with the Constitution!" — Major McClelland, commanding the state militia (paid by the Mine Owners' Association) during the Colorado miners' strike and lockout of 1904.

"Habeas Corpus be damned! We'll give them post mortems instead." — Adjutant General Sherman Bell of the Colorado militia, defying the orders of the civil courts.

"What's the Constitution between friends?" — Timothy Campbell, of Tammany Hall.

"I'm working for my own pocket all the time." — Richard Croker, of Tammany Hall, under whose régime Schmittberger became a power in the police.

"Men who object to what they style 'government by injunction' are in hearty sympathy with their remote skin-clad ancestors who lived in caves, fought one another with stone-headed axes and ate the mammoth and woolly rhinoceroses. . . . They are not in sympathy with men of good minds and good civic morality." — Theodore Roosevelt.

"God knows, I don't." — William H. Taft, at Cooper Union, February, 1908, when asked, "What can be done to give men work in hard times?"

"Strike! They (the American workmen) have no jobs now. We do not want to take up work again now. So what can they do? They will have to submit or they will starve." — J. Pierpont Morgan, February, 1908.

tee of freedom of speech and assembly.

"3. That such unlawful and tyrannical conduct on the part of the police is calculated to and breeds lawlessness, violence and anarchy.

"4. That the Socialist Party stands for the peaceful methods of propaganda and political action, and is emphatically opposed to acts of violence on principle and also because such acts can only discredit and injure the cause of Socialism and organized labor; and that within the rights granted it by the constitution and the law of the land, the Socialist Party will steadfastly uphold the rights of free speech and public assembly, undeterred by arbitrary rulings of police despots."

FUNDS NEEDED FOR FREE SPEECH.

Local New York of the Socialist Party proposes to take vigorous measures to rebuke the abuse of police power last Saturday and to defeat any attempts which may be made—and such attempts are expected—to interfere with our future propaganda. One of these measures will be the publication of the evidence taken by the Committee of Seven. Another is the meeting in Grand Central Palace on April 4, and perhaps other meetings of the same sort will be held.

All this will cost money, and the party treasury is very low. It behooves all comrades and sympathizers to contribute according to their ability, so that the party may be in a position to contrast the misleading reports of the capitalist papers and maintain the rights of free speech and free press. Contributions should be sent to Organizer U. Solomon, 239 E. Eighty-fourth Street. They will be applied to this purpose only and will be regularly acknowledged. Don't delay. The money is needed now.

COMMITTEE OF SEVEN BEGINS ITS WORK.

The Committee of Seven elected by the General Committee of the Socialist Party to investigate the events of last Saturday at Union Square met on Monday afternoon, with representatives of the Unemployed Conferences of New York and Brooklyn also present, and began its work.

Joshua Wanhope was elected chairman. A number of written statements were received from eye-witnesses, some of whom had come to the place in the expectation of participating in the demonstration, others were passers-by or casual onlookers. All agreed that the police under the command of Inspector Schmittberger had exhibited brutality in their treatment of the crowd for which there was absolutely

no justification. It was the impression of almost all that there was a deliberate attempt to provoke the crowd into acts of disorder. After the explosion of the bomb the indiscriminate onslaught of the 'peace officers' upon men, women, and children resembled more a regular cavalry and infantry charge upon an enemy than the performance of duty by guardians of law and order.

The committee decided to take further evidence, both upon the conduct of the police and upon all circumstances bearing on the bomb explosion.

An office for the purpose of receiving and recording such statements has been established at 239 E. Eighty-fourth Street, and all persons who can give any information, whatever its purport, are requested to call there at any hour between 9 a. m. and 10 p. m. at as early a day as possible. Comrades who know of any such persons who might not see this notice are requested to inform them and get them to give their evidence. The statements of non-Socialists are just as much desired as those of Socialists.

THE CONFERENCE MAKES STATEMENT

The following is a statement given out by the Executive Committee of the New York Unemployed Conference after the outrages committed by the police and by the bomb-thrower on Saturday afternoon:

"The Unemployed Conference of the city of New York, composed of one hundred and thirty labor organizations and organized for the purpose of calling attention to the deplorable condition of the working class, due to the industrial crisis, had arranged to hold a public demonstration at the North Plaza of the Union Square and in pursuance of their rights as citizens of the United States made known to their fellow workers of their intent so, to do.

"These, for the most part unemployed workmen, to the number of over thirty thousand, peaceably assembled about this square as designated and a large body of police, several hundred in number had been stationed there for the purpose of driving these people off at the behest of the park commissioner.

"This and other squares in and about the city has been placed at the disposal of the citizens of New York for over forty years for the purpose of public assembly.

"It remained for the park commissioner, the present incumbent in that office, to give a demonstration of official arrogance, in placing at naught the constitutional rights of the citizen

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

THE SOCIALIST VOTE. The Socialist Party has passed thru its 11th general election. Its growing power is indicated by the increase of its vote:

Table with 2 columns: Year/Type of election and Number of votes. Includes 1900 (Presidential) 98,961, 1902 (State and Congressional) 229,762, 1904 (Presidential) 408,230.



WHAT THE AUTOCRACY'S AMERICAN ORGAN ADVISES.

The New York "Herald" wants to suppress not only Anarchist meetings and publications, not only Socialist meetings and publications, not only meetings of the unemployed, but even college settlements.

"Many thoughtful persons are asking whether the country would not be the better for the exportation of some of the native born Americans whose mistaken work in 'settlements' and elsewhere incite discontent and stimulate such 'demonstrations' as that which resulted in yesterday's outrage."

Considering the source, this does not surprise us. For the "Herald" is everywhere recognized as the American organ of the Russian government.

SECRETARY STRAUS' SOLUTION.

Secretary Straus of the Department of Commerce and Labor suggests more drastic laws to crush the "ferment of violence that is fastening itself on our social structure."

The deep seated wrongs of homeless and jobless men are to be answered, if Straus has his way, with more laws, more clubs, and more restriction of the few liberties the workers possess.

The Socialist ideal of peaceful change in the basis of society is the only sane policy that is advanced today.

CLUBS AND BOMBS.

Poverty, hunger, misery, arbitrary government, the suppression of attempts to state grievances and advocate reforms—these are the sources of Russian Terrorism, of "propaganda of deed" Anarchism, of concerted or individual attempts at reprisal by violence.

causes and not the cure for riots and assassinations. We condemn the bomb-thrower, because he hurts the cause of the oppressed.

We feel a strong repugnance to typhoid fever. We know that the typhoid patient is dangerous, because he spreads infection.

We deprecate and condemn such acts as that of Silverstein. We know that they are dangerous, because they make people frantic and prevent them from thinking clearly.

The "agent provocateur" is a common adjunct of the police and spy services in Europe and America—in this country more especially of the private detective agencies.

That was Louis Napoleon's logic. He paid for it, and France paid yet heavier for it, at Sedan and afterward.

We Socialists are not for the bomb against the club. No more are we for the club against the bomb.

WHO LIES? In the Central Federated Union last Sunday, Secretary Ernest Bohm and Organizer Herman Robinson denied that the Executive Committee of the C. F. U. had sent a letter to the Park Commissioner advising or requesting that a permit be granted to the Unemployed Conference for Saturday's meeting at Union Square.

TWO LESSONS FROM THE BOMB OUTRAGE. Whether or not Selig Silverstein is actually the man who set off the bomb Saturday is not altogether certain, tho it seems probable that he did.

Whether or not Selig Silverstein is actually the man who set off the bomb Saturday is not altogether certain, tho it seems probable that he did.

accurately, they are rather vigorously repudiating the theory of a plot.

Altogether, the matter is far from clear. The theory of an "Anarchist plot" may be dismissed, since the police themselves reject it and since all who are familiar with the situation know its inherent improbability.

So far as the facts are now before us, we incline to the former theory. If it be true, the only lesson to be drawn is that the work of Socialist propaganda and organization must be carried on yet more vigorously than before.

When these facts are taken into consideration, we must draw a second lesson from the event—that it behooves all our comrades and sympathizers, and especially those in the Russian quarters, to be on the alert, to be suspicious of everyone who advocates such conduct as both Schmittberger and Rosen, both Morgan and Nicholas, have an interest in inciting.

DOES MR. HEARST THINK THE POLICE KNEW?

Mr. Hearst has again proven himself a "safe and sane" politician. A few weeks ago he applauded the United States Supreme Court for its series of knockout decisions against the labor unions.

The editorial reads as follows: "The police did their duty in Madison Square Saturday. Criticism of the vigor of their measures is silenced by the fact that it was those measures, and those alone, which prevented a ghastly catastrophe from including many innocent people among its victims."

Additional Lectures. The following lecture announcements were received too late to be included in the Lecture Calendar: NEW YORK CITY. Educational Alliance (Bronx), 1607 Washington Avenue, Sunday, April 5, 3 p. m.—J. B. Gearley. "Industrial Democracy."

Manhattan Liberal Club, Mett Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, Friday, April 3, 8 p. m.—Christine Barker. "The Unfairness of the Other Half."

into peaceful throngs moving along the sidewalks an hour before the act was committed? How does the fact of that one man's subsequent crime justify the authorities in forbidding the meeting?

Does Mr. Hearst mean to imply that the police did know beforehand about that man's intention to explode a bomb? That they knew of it two hours before the explosion, when they began their Cossack manoeuvres?

Or does he mean that the police are justified in forbidding meetings and clubbing defenseless and orderly persons and charging with their horses upon the sidewalks whenever they think fit to do so, on the theory that some fool—or some provocator—might set off a bomb?

For us, we are not sure that certain of the police authorities did not know about the bomb beforehand. Such things have happened. It is a common trick of spies and detectives to incite crime in order to prove their own usefulness in detecting alleged criminals.

Tell us, Mr. Hearst, on which ground do you allege that the police were justified in suppressing a meeting and acting like Cossacks hours before the explosion?

Or, as your last paragraph indicates, is it neither of these grounds, but simply because of your general desire to "square yourself" with the propertied and ruling classes by applauding all the acts of their myrmidons, from Chief Justice Fuller down to Inspector Schmittberger?

PLEASE VERIFY YOUR QUOTATIONS, MR. ROBINSON.

At the Church of the Ascension, Sunday evening, Mr. Herman Robinson, Organizer of the American Federation of Labor in New York City, in the course of a violent trade against Socialism, read the following words, declaring them to be a quotation from a book entitled "Secret Societies of Switzerland," written by Karl Marx:

"We content ourselves at present with laying the foundations of revolutions and shall have deserved well when we shall have excited hatred and contempt for all existing institutions. We wage war against all prevailing ideas about religion, country, state and patriotism."

The "Sun" reported Robinson's speech on Monday, and on Tuesday editorially applauded "his apt citations from the teachings of Karl Marx."

We have the pleasure of informing Mr. Robinson and the editor of the "Sun" that Marx never wrote the words quoted, that he never wrote the book named, and that, after considerable research, we have been unable to discover that any such book exists.

Mr. Robinson has ignorantly and maliciously repeated and the "Sun" has ignorantly and maliciously endorsed, a stupid forgery which, so far as we have been able to trace it, was invented and put in circulation some five or six years ago by a certain Jesuit, who probably considered that all means are justifiable "for the glory of God."

We expect the "Sun" to do such things. But what would Mr. Robinson say of anyone who should take Mr. Post or Mr. Parry as an authority on trade unionism and accept and repeat his misquotations from union men's speeches and writings?

As for Mr. Robinson's alleged quotation from "Bebel," it is a wilful misquotation of a sentence torn from its context—also originated by a Jesuit and exposed in the "Evening Post" two or three years ago.

Pioneer Theater Association. Encouraged by the artistic and educational success of the performances given at the Pioneer Theater last Friday and Saturday, the Socialists of various assembly districts will organize to secure a larger support and following for future productions at this theater.

A conference for this purpose will be held in the headquarters of the 8th A. D. at 313 Grand Street, Tuesday, April 7, at 8 p. m. Those interested are requested to attend the conference. Comrade Kaplan will take charge of the organizing work.

CONFERENCE.

Continued from page 1.

aulp of this municipality for the gratification of his personal whims. "Have, then, the people no rights of assemblage, as provided for in Article I of our first amendment of 1791 of the constitution? Is this a myth and can public officials, duly installed in office, after swearing to uphold this constitution as provided for in Article VI, Sec. 2 and 3, violate this oath of office with impunity? If so, then these boasted rights of free speech and free assemblage, are a delusion and farce.

"We would also call attention to the fact that inasmuch as the 'Evening World' printed and spread an account of this meeting and this account was to a great extent erroneous and harmful to the good name and standing of the various labor bodies composing this conference, we therefore request the editor of the 'World' to make such statements as will clear this Conference of any complicity in the crime committed by some irresponsible or insane individual.

"There was adequate means used by this body to preserve order. Each organization had two members detailed as an order committee to co-operate with the police. Inspector Cortright was so notified and this committee was instructed in case the gathering would not be permitted by the police to use all their powers to preserve order AND THEY DID SO.

"This body deeply deplores the accident which occurred. No one feels more keenly than we the fatal results of this bomb throwing. The Socialists connected with this Conference are all law-abiding citizens and would be the last to indulge in such actions as attributed to them.

"We trust you will give this letter the fullest publicity, as we do not want to go down on record as a riotous anarchistic body.

"The only one in our estimation who should be severely criticized is the Commissioner of Parks, who denied the rights to citizens that they have heretofore enjoyed."

THE NEW YORK CONFERENCE MEETS.

The meeting of the Unemployed Conference Tuesday night in the Labor Temple devoted considerable attention to the action of the police department on Union Square last Saturday. The prevailing opinion was that the officers in charge attempted to provoke a riot and so discredit the demonstration. The Conference will be continued to strengthen the movement of the unemployed and Delegates Stodel, De Fremery and Oneal will draw up a statement regarding the outrages committed by the police on Union Square.

The Executive Committee reported having sent a statement to the press and that Comrade Behringer of the Brooklyn Conference and Zian of the New York Conference had been added to the investigation committee. The Conference will also co-operate in making the protest meeting in Grand Central Palace next Saturday a success. The fines and bond fee of three comrades arrested Saturday were ordered paid by the Conference.

Copies of the letters that passed between Ernest Bohm of the Central Federated Union and the Park Commissioner were read and furnished to delegates who desired to bring the matter before their unions. The First of May Conference sent five delegates who were seated temporarily pending an investigation of the organization by the Credential Committee. The next meeting will be held in the Labor Temple and all delegates should be present.

"INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS" LEARN OF JOBLESS MEN.

The thousands that appeared on Union Square last Saturday seem to have impressed some "good citizens" with the fact that there are hungry unemployed men in Greater New York. A meeting was held Monday night in Brooklyn, presided over by Justice F. E. Crane. The meeting urged the city authorities to immediately begin such public improvements as have been authorized. They also asked for an investigation into the "fundamental causes of industrial depressions".

There is little danger that the capitalists and professional men will reveal the causes of crises, tho they may be willing to ease the sufferings of workers and ease their consciences at the same time.

A bill to provide for a commission to investigate and ameliorate unemployment has also been prepared by a committee of Settlement workers in the Neighborhood Workers' Association and others, and has been introduced in the Assembly and the Senate at Albany. The demonstration, even tho accompanied by the crazy act of a weak-minded boy, may bring some slight relief to the unemployed.

Pioneer Theater Association.

Encouraged by the artistic and educational success of the performances given at the Pioneer Theater last Friday and Saturday, the Socialists of various assembly districts will organize to secure a larger support and following for future productions at this theater.

A conference for this purpose will be held in the headquarters of the 8th A. D. at 313 Grand Street, Tuesday, April 7, at 8 p. m. Those interested are requested to attend the conference. Comrade Kaplan will take charge of the organizing work.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNE

By Gustavus Myers. Author of "The History of New York City," "History of Public Franchises in New York City," etc.

PART II. The Great Land Fortunes.

(Copyright, 1908, by Gustavus Myers.) CHAPTER V.—(Continued.) THE MOMENTUM OF THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

But, how, in a government theoretically democratic and resting on popular suffrage, did the propertied interests get control of government functions? How were they able to sway the popular vote and make or evade laws?

By various influences and methods. In the first place the old English ideas of the superiority of aristocracy had a profound effect upon American thought, customs and laws. For centuries these ideas had been incessantly disseminated by preachers, pamphleteers, politicians, political economists and editors. Where in England the concept applied to mainly rank by birth, in America it was adapted to the native aristocracy, the traders and landowners. In England it was an admixture of rank and property; in America, where no titles of nobility existed, it became exclusively a token of the propertied class. The people were assiduously taught in many open and subtle ways to look up to the inviolability of property, just as in the old days they had been taught to look humbly up to the majesty of the king. Propertied men, it was preached and admonished, represented the worth, stability, virtue and intelligence of the community. They were the solid, substantial men. What importance was to be attached to the propertied? They, forsooth, were regarded as irresponsible and vulgar; their opinions and aspirations were held of small account.

How Public Opinion Was Made.

The churches professed to preach to all; yet they depended largely upon men of property for contributions; and moreover the clergy, at least the influential of them, were propertied men themselves. The preachings of the colleges and the doctrines of the political economists corresponded precisely to what the trading interests at different periods wanted taught. Many of the colleges were founded with funds contributed or bequeathed by traders. The newspapers were supported by the advertisements of the propertied class. The various legislative bodies were mainly, and the judicial benches wholly, recruited from the ranks of the lawyer class; these lawyers either had, or sought to have, the rich as clients; few attorneys are overzealous for poor men's cases. Still further the lawyers were deeply impregnated, not with the conception of law as it might be, but as it had been handed down thru the centuries. Enchanted creatures of precedent and self-interest, they thoroly accepted the doctrine that in the making and enforcement of law their concern should be for the propertied interests. With few exceptions they were aligned with the propertied.

So that here were many influences all of which conspired to spread on every hand and drill deep in the minds of all classes, even often of those who suffered so keenly by prevalent conditions, the idea that the propertied men were the substantial element. Consequently with this idea continuously driven into every stratum of society, it was not surprising that it should be embodied into thoughts, customs, laws and tendencies. Nor was it to be wondered at that when occasionally a proletarian uprising enunciated new principles, that these principles should seem to be abnormally ultra-revolutionary. All society, for the most part, except a fragment of the working class, was enthralled by the spell of property.

The Sanctity of Property.

Out of this prevailing idea grew many of the interpretations and partial enforcements. A legislator, magistrate or judge might be the very opposite of venal, and yet be irresistibly impelled by the force of training and association to take the current view of the unassailable rights and the superiority of property. It would be idle, in fact, ridiculous to say that the privileges and exemptions enjoyed by the rich, were altogether the outcome of corruption by bribes. There is a much more subtle and far more effective and dangerous form of corruption. This is corruption of the mind. For innumerable centuries all government had proceeded, perhaps not avowedly but in reality, upon the settled and consistent principle that the sanctity of property was superior to considerations of human life, and that a man of no property could not very well be a criminal and a peril to the community. Under various disguises, church, college, newspaper, politician, judge, all were expositors of this principle.

The people were drugged with lullabies of property. But these teachings were supplemented by other methods which added to their effectiveness. We have seen how after the Revolution the propertied classes withheld suffrage from those who lacked property. They feared that property would no longer be able to dominate Government. Gradually they were forced to yield to the popular demand and allow manhood suffrage. This seemed to them a new and terrifying force; if votes were to

To be continued. Unemployment is the ... party but their own.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALISM

Canada.

A convention of the Socialist Party, to which a large number of unions sent delegates, was recently held in Nelson, B. C., and William Davidson was nominated for the Dominion Parliament from the Kootenay District. The unions and the Socialist Party are on good terms and Davidson has a chance of election.

Australia.

The New South Wales Labor Conference, recently held, has decided to contest every state and federal seat. "Barrier Truth", organ of the Labor Party, is criticizing the conference for voting down a Socialist resolution, saying: "By its decision against the proposed amendment to the objective, the N. S. W. political conference has branded itself reactionary. Labor must ultimately learn that its destiny is Socialism. Otherwise it is a mere liberal party. Much has to be done to make Laborism truly class-conscious, but the large number of Socialists that remain in the working class movement will never cease agitating until the Labor Party is pledged fully to Socialism, which is the only hope for economic freedom."

Great Britain.

The Social Democratic Federation is arranging a May Day demonstration in London on May 1. J. E. Williams will organize an unemployed section of the parade and a fund has been opened to provide a meal on the line of march. The Independent Labor Party will probably take part as the two parties are holding a conference for that purpose. At the annual meeting of the London printers, held early in March, a resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority congratulating the Labor Party in "declaring for Socialism, the only satisfactory basis for a working class party."

France.

The Chamber of Deputies, fearing that the Senate will either shelve or mutilate the Old-Age Pension Bill, has, by a large majority, adopted a resolution confirming its faith in the measure. The report of the directors of "Hu-

manite" shows that, altho there is still a loss on the paper, yet the deficit has considerably decreased and there is every prospect of the paper being placed on a paying basis.

Argentine Republic.

The elections to fill half the seats in the Chamber took place recently. All Opposition parties, with the exception of the Socialists, withdrew from the election and the government candidates were successful.

Denmark.

The Socialists of Denmark have definitely voted against the acceptance of the so-called reform of the municipal franchise and have given an explanation of their reasons. Altho the measure gives woman suffrage, it has in the course of the parliamentary proceedings been so altered for the worse that it represents a definite reaction, and not only large numbers of working women will not get the vote, but workmen who have hitherto had the vote will lose it.

Finland.

The Socialist members of the Finnish Diet have carried a vote of lack of confidence in the Senate by 71 to 47. The debate arose over certain anti-Finnish interpellations in the Russian administration for delivering Russian Terrorists and Socialists to the Russian authorities and for lack of firmness in resisting Russian encroachments upon the rights of Finland, and they demanded the retirement of the Senate as incapable of defending the autonomy and liberties of Finland against the present reactionary campaign in Russia.

Germany.

The paragraph in the new German Law of Associations, which forbids speeches in any other than the German language, has been defeated. This clause was supported in the Reichstag by the Conservatives and the National Liberals, the Clericals, Radicals and Poles, as well as the Socialists, voting against it. It is believed, however, that the Radicals will accept a compromise that will leave it to the various states to regulate the matter for themselves.

quarters last week. The present wage agreement will expire on that date.

Thirty-five thousand members of the United Mine Workers employed in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas will strike on the same date, following a decision reached at a meeting of the division vice-presidents at Kansas City.

An Employers' Liability Bill will be introduced in the Senate this week, and child labor in the District of Columbia will be prohibited in a bill to be reported to the House by Representative Olot of New York. That is, child labor will be prohibited in the bill, not in the mill. That is a distinction many have to learn.

St. Louis Strikers Win.

The big strike of the brewery workers at St. Louis is at an end. The few non-union men who accepted work are discharged and the 3,500 strikers are all taken back. The Obert Brewing Co. was the first to yield and the brewery will be maintained as a strictly closed shop. The brewery workmen are overwhelmingly Socialists and lose few strikes because of their sturdy fighting qualities and aversion to compromise.

MAY-DAY FAIR AND CONGRESS OF NATIONS.

The "Daily Call" Fair Conference now meets in the Organizer's office, 230 E. Eighty-fourth street, every Saturday at 8 p. m. General Manager Reichenthal is now employed from 2 p. m. until late at night to look after all details and asks the co-operation of all comrades. Foreign speaking comrades who will participate in the Congress of Nations should communicate with him at 288 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn.

Platon Brouhoff will take charge of the entertainment feature of the second Sunday.

A German Burgomaster has been added as a feature of the affair. He, together with assistants, all in appropriate uniforms, will maintain the pomp and dignity of a village court. He will preserve order, arrest comrades at will, assess fines for any purpose that suits his imperial whim and will enforce his orders with an iron hand. Comrades who are known to be "intellectuals" or "proletarians", "opportunist" or "impossibilists", or who may be guilty of any other "crimes", will get full justice at the hands of the Burgomaster. Those who want more information can get it of him at the fair.

The financial secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Solomon, received the following cash donations: Stapleton Labor Lyceum, S. I., \$50; and S. D. & D. B. F., Br. 104, Stapleton, S. I., \$5.

The following bands of music have been secured: Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band for the first and last nights, Socialist Band of Greater New York for Monday, Thursday and Saturday nights; New Jersey Fife and Drum Corps, first Sunday and Monday; Carl Salm Orchestra, Tuesday and Friday; Harmonica Band, Wednesday; other orchestras thinking of playing should write at once, Mrs. J. W. Gates of Wyoming will sing a solo on the opening night, and Mrs. Van Name on Saturday night. The Free German School of Yorkville will sing three numbers by 50 or 60 children on Saturday, May 2. The second Saturday night will be Singers' Jubilee by numerous singing clubs. Julius Hopp's play, "The Dolls", will be produced on Thursday night and the second Saturday afternoon. New Jersey will announce her part in the program next week. Everybody who wants to take part should write the secretary, J. Chant Lippe, 880 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A MODERN PARABLE.

By Edwin Webb Wheat.

The coming of Socialism is likened unto a husbandman who goeth forth to pick apples. And behold, some apples there are that please the eye exceedingly and are far to look upon. Others still are decayed or eaten by worms, so that they must soon perish.

Now does that husbandman gather all alike into his storehouse, saying they were created equal? He doeth not, but rather he packeth the best ones with very great care, that they may delight the eyes of the dwellers in cities, and may be delicious to the taste, in the days when the earth doth not yield forth her fruit. Those not so pleasing to the eye become the heart of apple dumplings, or are combined with Packingtown mince meat to make pastry for the diners at the Waldorf-Astoria and at Delmonico's.

But those which are not fit for use, being two-thirds rotten or filled with worms, are cast to the swine, or are utilized in the manufacture of the best apple whiskey.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, that when Socialism cometh it shall be so with the men of the earth. Those who excel in good works shall be sought out to occupy the high places. Those not so eminently fitted for being put in authority, but nevertheless having good character or strong muscles, shall also be rewarded according to their works.

But those who are rotten at heart or possessed of devilish shall be useful in mining coal, cleaning sewers, etc.

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- HISTORY OF SOCIALISM IN THE UNITED STATES. Clothbound, \$1.50. BOUDIN, LOUIS B.: THE THEORETICAL SYSTEM OF KARL MARX. Cloth, \$1. This is one of the most valuable books ever published for students who want to study Socialism. It is a systematic and orderly statement of the whole Marxian system, showing how its various parts are so closely linked that to accept one and reject the other is a logical absurdity. It is just the book for students who have been misled by the shallow phrase that calls Socialism "only an economic question." TODD, F. DUNDAS: WHAT ARE WE HERE FOR? Paper, 142 pp., 50 cents. ECCLES, L. F.: A PLAIN ANALYSIS OF SOCIALISM. Paper, 25c. HINDS: AMERICAN COMMUNITIES. Cloth, uniform with Morgan's "Ancient Society," \$1.50. HYNDMAN: THE ECONOMICS OF SOCIALISM. Cloth bound, red cover, postpaid, \$1.20. KIRKPATRICK: MENTAL DYNAMITE. Guaranteed to bring the light of reason to the thickest numskull. Paper, 5c.; 100 copies, \$2. STEERE, C. A.: WHEN THINGS WERE DOING. Cloth, \$1. This book will be especially interesting to those who like books of the "Looking Backward" style. BLATCHFORD, ROBERT: MERRIE ENGLAND. Paper, 10c.; 100 copies, \$8; cloth, with portrait, 60c. GOD AND MY NEIGHBOR. Second edition, cloth cover, \$1. BRITAIN FOR THE BRITISH. (AMERICA FOR THE AMERICANS.) Cloth bound, pocket-size, 50c. SOCIALISM, WHAT IT IS, AND WHAT IT IS NOT. Paper, 5c.; 100 copies, \$3. CALL, HENRY LAURENS: THE CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH. Paper, 10c.; 100 copies, \$6; cloth, 50c. JUSTICE. Paper, 10c.; 100 copies, \$6.

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Grant all that may be said for the value of those who fell in the war, till the workers awake to the folly of fighting one another for the gain of the mounted classes, what are we doing, after all, but growing pumpkins on our shoulders?—Erisbane Worker.

LABOR DIRECTORY. Advertisements of trade unions and other societies will be inserted under this heading at the rate of \$1 per line per annum. CIGARMAKERS' PROGRESSIVE INT. UNION No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau, 241 E. 84th St. The following Districts meet every Saturday: District (Holtzman) 331 E. 71st St., 8 p. m.; District (Holtzman) 316 E. 9th St., 8 p. m.; District (Holtzman) 243 E. 84th St., 7:30 p. m.; District IV 242 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.; District V 2539 Third Ave., 8 p. m.; District VII 325 E. 75th St., 8 p. m.; District VIII Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhaber's Hall, 1551 Second Ave., 8 p. m.

CARL SAIM CLUB MUSICIANS' UNION meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clinton, 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wender, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, Local No. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 248 Macdowell, 542 E. 156th street. J. J. Record, Secretary, 100th Street, 1902 Ave. East Thirty-eighth street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. Delegates meeting the last Saturday of the month, by avenue, Brooklyn. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 702. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 West.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Clinton, Committee meets second Thursday in the month, 11 a. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 E. 84th St., New York City.

LABOR SECRETARIAT. (American) meets the second and fourth Friday at 675 Glenmore avenue. R. 3 (German) meets the second Monday of the month at 675 Glenmore avenue.

WORKMEN'S CHILDREN'S BENEFIT FUND of the United States of America. The address of the Financial Secretary of the National Executive Committee is: WILLIAM SCHWARTZ, Bible House, Room 42, Astor Place, New York City.

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

The Democrats would repeal history by destroying trusts; the Republicans would check them by retaining capitalist control; and the Socialists would preserve them for the good of all.

PARTY NEWS

National.

State secretaries will oblige by forwarding a copy of their state constitution to the National Office.

Charters were granted by the National Office as follows: Lave, Nev., 5 members; Louisiana, Neb., 5; Camp, N. M., 8; and Massachusetts, Va., 8.

The state convention of New Hampshire will be held April 23 at Manchester.

Stanley J. Clark organized a local at Shreveport, La., with 10 members. Upon a return visit 20 new members were secured.

The progress made in increased membership and new locals formed in Nevada, Nebraska, North Carolina and New Mexico, if continued, will shortly qualify them for state organizations.

Joseph M. Patterson will compile data for a campaign handbook for the National Office.

John M. Work reports organizing 31 locals in Utah with 340 members; added 26 to existing locals; secured 12 members at large and took 171 subscriptions for Socialist papers. Of the 27 counties in the state there are half a dozen we may carry next fall.

Local St. Louis has adopted resolutions endorsing the action of the National Committee in the matter of unity with the S. L. P.

Massachusetts.

Only members in good standing are eligible as delegates to the national convention. Secretary Carey has been granted a leave of absence and Thomas H. Dunn of Abington will serve until his return.

George H. Kirkpatrick begins a tour of the state on May 23. James P. Carey and Rev. Mr. Hyde will debate in Lincoln Hall, Newton Highlands, Thursday, April 9.

Boston Socialists are making arrangements for the observance of May Day by a great meeting in Faneuil Hall on Saturday evening, May 2. Franklin H. Wentworth will be the principal speaker.

New Jersey.

The New Brunswick branch will hold its first public meeting on April 25 in the hall of the People's National Bank Bldg. The comrades see results coming from their quiet hard work.

Pennsylvania.

Comrades are notified that the state convention will open in Labor Lyceum Hall, Sixth and Brown streets, Philadelphia, Saturday, April 25, at 10 a. m. Delegates arriving at Reading Terminal or Pennsylvania Railroad, Broad street station, will find it convenient to go to the Philadelphia headquarters, 1305 Arch street, Room 10, where a reception committee will take care of them.

Secretaries are urged to push sale of national assessment stamps and also quarterly stamps for state convention.

Thomas Kennedy is working in Mercer County. Prospects for reviving several lapsed branches are good.

Reports from the meetings of Comrade George R. Kirkpatrick are to the effect that he is the largest and best ever exhibited in his town of this state.

Frank J. Wilkins is working in Luzerne County. Some branches have been reorganized and new ones started.

George H. Goebel will hold meetings at Sayre, Williamsport, Lancaster, York, Allentown, Bethlehem, Lansford, and Nanticoke from April 22 to 30.

Branches have been organized at Gilroy, Indiana County, and Eberly's Mills, Cumberland County.

PHILADELPHIA.

Arthur Morrow Lewis will speak in Odd Fellows' Temple, Broad and Cherry streets, on Thursday, April 9, at 8 p. m.

On Sunday, April 12, 8 p. m., there will be a meeting held in the Sixth and Brown Labor Lyceum, under the auspices of the Women's Social Democratic Society to discuss the suffrage. Admission free.

Nineteen members were admitted March 25, including nine from a new branch in the 35th Ward. The class in English composition starts Sunday, April 5, at 9:30 a. m. All are welcome; no charge. The work will be under the direction of R. B. Spicer.

The Financial Secretary of the Campaign Committee reports the following donations: Typographical Union No. 2, \$5; Labor Lyceum Association, \$25; total \$30. Receipts for the week ending March 29, \$58.36.

Wisconsin.

Large meetings are being held in the Milwaukee Socialist campaign. The open-air factory meetings are all successful, fully 1,200 attending one meeting at the Harvesters' works last week. The proprietors of a number of large hotels have placed them at the disposal of the Socialists, rent free.

New York State.

Local Tarzetta has taken in two new members and will hereafter meet on the second and fourth Mondays.

The Bronx Boro Agitation Committee has a balance of \$120.57 on hand. Comrades Blair and Cassidy will speak at the protest meeting in Ebling's Casino on April 12. Branches are requested to give financial aid to the Socialist Sunday School of the Bronx. Comrades Boren and O'neal will prepare resolutions for the protest meeting and 500 copies of The New York Socialist will be distributed.

A debate between Morris Hillquit and Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University will be held in Cooper Union on May 22.

The General Committee met Saturday, March 28. Leo Wax, J. Anderson and Max Fingen, Beck and Alex. Kohnemann were the new delegates elected. Comrades Lee, Oppenheimer and Jonas were elected a committee to submit resolutions in regard to the Union Square outrage. Twenty-nine applications were acted on. Albert Jurisch preferred charges against Comrade Karl. Comrade Van Frank preferred charges against M. DeJong. Both were referred to the Grievance Committee. E. G. Dutton wrote giving reasons why request of General Committee in regard to holding lecture was not complied with. The 8th, 24, 6th, and 25th and 27th A. D. protested against plan adopted for election of delegates to State Committee. The 36 and 10th, 12th, 23d, Br. 1, Br. 2, 23d, 24th and 26th, 34, Br. 1 submitted resolution in regard to election of delegates to state convention. Action of last meeting on this matter rescinded, and said resolution adopted. A rising tribute of respect was paid to memory of Comrade Nathan Friburg. Tellers reported election of Comrades Berlin, J. Hillquit, Miss Newman, S. Solomon and Henry Harris as Grievance Committee; Comrades Lewis, Oppenheimer and Christ as Credentials Committee and Comrades Stern, Miss Berman and W. J. Gheal as Auditing Com-

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

The New Name.

The change of name from The Worker to The New York Socialist, will, it is expected, have a beneficial effect on the general circulation and especially on the newsstand sales. There has been a constantly growing demand on the part of the members to discard the former name and adopt one which would distinctively proclaim its contents.

The 6th A. D. will hold an important meeting at 213 E. Third street, April 3 at 8 p. m.

The Harlem Agitation Committee has adopted resolutions thanking Comrade Siobhain for his able legal services in the defense of Socialist speakers arrested on the streets.

Kings County.

The Central Committee met Saturday, March 28. Three credentials were received from the 6th A. D. A committee of three from the Lithuanian Socialist Federation, Local 19, complained they were oppressed by the police. Seven of their comrades were arrested. Comrade Pauly volunteered to go to the next meeting and learn the details. National Secretary Barnes offered the services of a French speaker. Organizer reported ballots for delegates to national convention will be ready by Monday.

The 18th A. D. reported a discussion in the Men's Club of All Soul's Church April 10 on "Socialism." Thirty applications received. Financial Secretary reported expenses, \$61; balance, \$120.25.

Twenty-five nominations were made for delegates to the national convention, 3 accepting, 3 declining and 18 not heard from. Vote closes April 27. About 3,000 leaflets in Jewish and 5,000 in German have been printed. Branches in debt to local are requested to settle as money is needed for delegates to the national convention. The 20th A. D. realized \$200 from their festival.

Branch 2 of the 23d A. D. has elected delegates to the May Day conference and a committee will suggest plans to raise a campaign fund.

Queens County.

A committee will endeavor to get local papers to accept Socialist plate matter: "Daily Call" Fair tickets will be distributed among branches and 10,000 leaflets on "Hard Times" have been printed. Branch Wyckoff Heights has admitted seven new members. Organizer Walter will try to organize a branch in the lower section of Long Island City. The presidential campaign will be opened with a parade in Ridgewood Heights sometime in May. A meeting will be held the last Sunday in April to instruct delegates to the national convention.

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3. 26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 5:30 p. m.—Philip Abbe, "Socialism and the American Drama."

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—André Tridon, "The Light of the Dollar in the American Drama."

SATURDAY, APRIL 4. 8TH A. D., 313 Grand street, 8 p. m.—William Malley, "The Socialist Party, Its Methods of Organization and Propaganda."

SUNDAY, APRIL 5. WEST SIDE HEADQUARTERS, 555 Eighth street, 8:30 p. m.—Edmond B. Gearhart, "Our Heritage of Servility."

RAND SCHOOL, 112 E. Nineteenth street, 11 a. m.—John Spargo, "Socialism and the Intellectuals: An Historical Treatment."

LOTUS HALL, 115 W. Seventy-ninth street, 11 a. m.—Henry Frank, "The Religion of Socialism."

CLINTON HALL, 151 Clinton street, 2 p. m.—Debate, Speakers: Sol Fieldman and Edward Dobson. Subject: "Socialism vs. Capitalism."

RAND SCHOOL, Debating Society, 112 E. Nineteenth street, 5 p. m.—Subject, "Resolved, That State Education is Detrimental."

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-third street, 8 p. m.—W. J. Ghent, "The Futility of Reform."

MONDAY, APRIL 6.

17TH A. D. COLONIAL HALL, 102 W. One Hundred and First street, 8:30 p. m.—Dr. E. P. Robinson, "Socialism and Human Nature."

Brooklyn.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5. PEOPLE'S FORUM, Hart's Hall, Gates avenue and Broadway, 8:15 p. m.—Robert Baker, "The New Monarchy."

FLATBUSH FREE FORUM, 1199 Flatbush avenue, 8 p. m.—Col. Alexander Bacon, "The War in France, Its Causes and Cure."

PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road, near Flatbush avenue, 11 a. m.—Rev. John D. Long, "Ethical Bimetallism."

INTANTIAN HALL, Fourth avenue and Fifty-third street, 7:45 p. m.—Subject: "The Bomb in Union Square."

Jersey City.

FRIDAY, APRIL 3. PEOPLE'S PALACE, Bergen avenue and Forrest street, 8 p. m.—Edmond B. Gearhart, "Our Heritage of Servility."

THURSDAY, APRIL 2. PEOPLE'S PALACE, Bergen avenue and Forrest street, 8 p. m.—Alexander Irvine, "How I Became a Socialist."

Philadelphia.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Broad street and Montgomery avenue, 8 p. m.—Debate, Sol Fieldman and Mr. Perrin, speakers.

Boston.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5. LABOR LUCEY, 64 Washington street, 8 p. m.—Senator Frank J. Lanehan, "Government Ownership of Railroads."

THE "DAILY CALL."

Geo. H. Gordon, preliminary manager of the "Daily Call," is under contract with the Board of Management of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association and is rapidly perfecting arrangements for the publication of the daily on May 1. A loft at No. 6 Park place, near Broadway, has been leased at \$550 per year, the month of April being free of rent, and the linotype plant will be moved at once and editorial and composing rooms will be fitted up. A telephone has been installed and a contract made for 4,300 calls per annum at \$16 per month, and all beyond that number at 4 cents each.

A business manager is wanted immediately, and comrades who are competent are asked to communicate at once with the secretary, J. Chant Lipsch, 880 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. The Association meets Friday, April 3, 8 p. m., at 14 N. William street. The regular meetings are every first Friday. Election of officers and board takes place next Friday night and a good attendance is anticipated.

Arthur Morrow Lewis, who has been lecturing to immense audiences in Chicago, has consented to come to New York to deliver his lecture on "Socialism and Science" for the benefit of The New York Socialist. The lecture will be given at Murray Hill Lyceum, on Thirty-fourth street, between Third and Lexington avenues, on Tuesday, April 28, at 8 o'clock. The admission charge will be 25 and 50 cents. Seats in boxes, \$1. Boxes with six seats, \$5. As the demand for seats has already started it will be well for comrades in New York and surrounding towns to send in their orders, accompanied by

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DEBATE Capitalism vs Socialism EDWARD DOBSON, Author and Lecturer, Secretary of the Brooklyn Philosophical Association, will attack Socialism and defend CAPITALISM.

SOL FIELDMAN, Socialist Party agitator, will attack Capitalism and defend SOCIALISM, at CLINTON HALL, 151 CLINTON ST.

Under the auspices of the Young Socialist League in conjunction with the Sixth Assembly District, Socialist Party. Alexander Irvine of the Church of Ascension, will act as chairman.

Sunday, Apr. 5, 2 P. M. Sharp. Doors Open 1 P. M. Admission, 15 cents.

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SOCIALIST MINE AGENCY, "DEPT. R." 841 N. 53d Ave., Chicago. References: Anybody in the Chicago and of our movement! The Young Socialist League. Alexander Irvine will tell what the young people can do for Socialism in Tom Hall, 150th Street, and THE WORKER, Brooklyn, on April 23, at 8 p. m.