

PENNSYLVANIA CONVENTION.

Enthusiastic Gathering of Socialists in Philadelphia.

State Ticket is Nominated, the Outrage at Chester is Denounced in Vigorous Resolutions and an Excellent Platform is Adopted—57 Delegates in Attendance.

Thomas H. Kennedy of Wilmerding was chosen to head the Socialist Party's state ticket in Pennsylvania, being nominated for Judge of the Superior Court by the state convention which met in Philadelphia on April 25 and 26. A full list of electoral candidates was also nominated.

Fifty-seven delegates were present, representing 20 locals. Edward H. Davies presided on the first day and John W. Slayton on the second, and F. A. Sillis was secretary.

A resolution recommending to the national convention the choice of Eugene V. Debs and William D. Haywood as our presidential and vice-presidential candidates was adopted by a vote of 30 to 22.

The Chester Outrages.

By a unanimous vote the convention adopted the following resolution on the recent events in Chester and ordered 50,000 copies printed for distribution:

"Whereas, Civil law assures some measure of justice to the working class when it combines and refuses to work at unsatisfactory wages to produce wealth for its masters; and

"Whereas, Workingmen in the National Guard, feeling a fellow-sympathy for their brother workingmen's efforts to get better treatment and higher wages, will not 'shoot to kill' strikers at the command of business men, corporation attorneys and ambitious politicians in officers' uniforms of the citizen soldiery, corporation magnates, coal barons, kings of finance, lords of industry, and merchant princes found it necessary to call into existence a body of armed servitors dressed in state uniform, and assuming to be above the restrictions of civil law; and

"Whereas, At the order of the capitalist class a law establishing the State Constabulary was enacted, a body under the command of Captain John C. Groome, a wine merchant, and it is used, not to preserve peace and protect the people in their lawful rights, but to act as military despots, defying the civil authorities, terrorizing all who protest against the greed of corporations, and treating communities as if they were conquered enemies; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania is opposed to the State Constabulary, and it denounces the declaration of Captain Groome made to the Mayor of Chester, 'I have the power of life and death' in a community in which there is a strike as the utterance of a rabid anarchist unfit to be in command of armed men;

"Resolved, That the Socialist Party of Pennsylvania urge the working class to elect as its representatives the candidates of the Socialist Party, to the State Senate and the House of Representatives, who will vote for repealing the law which brought into being the State Constabulary."

It was decided that the state headquarters shall remain in Reading until a referendum is taken in December. The following is the state platform adopted:

The State Platform.

"We, the Socialist Party of the state of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled in the city wherein, one hundred and thirty-two years ago, this nation was born, declare that the great mass of the American people were never more oppressed and enslaved than they are to-day, and we affirm that the ideal of freedom and fraternity will be realized only in the victory of the Socialist Party and the winning of the world to Socialism.

"The Revolution of 1776 was the political expression of the great industrial revolution then shaking the foundations of society. The mechanical inventions and discoveries that resulted in the introduction of machinery and the application of steam and electricity, stirred the colonies to a sense of their industrial and commercial possibilities and stimulated them to sever their political relations with the mother country. It was thru this same industrial revolution that the genius and energy of labor transformed Pennsylvania from a collection of scattered farms and villages into one of the foremost agricultural, mining and manufacturing commonwealths in the world.

"Accompanying this change, due to the institution of private property in the tools of production, there has arisen a privileged class of landlords, coal barons, iron and steel kings, railroad magnates, mill owners, financiers and the like, who control the vast resources of the state and dictate the

terms upon which access is to be had to the means of life.

"It is this ownership that enables the capitalist class, the few, to riot in idleness and luxury at the expense of the many, the working class, who toil long and late for a mere subsistence wage. It is this ownership that divides society into two contending camps with absolutely irreconcilable interests, elevating the capitalist class to the station of masters and degrading the working class to the condition of slaves, and that is responsible for the struggle that wages between the two classes—a struggle that will not cease until the working class free themselves and abolish all economic slavery.

"In their rapacity for profit, the capitalist class have substituted the tenement of the slums for the home, the factory for the school and playground, the house of shame for the family hearth. They have made of their workshops veritable human slaughter houses, placed a premium upon the toll of children and poisoned the springs of mother love. They have misappropriated enormous tracts of the public domain, sapped the vigor of the soil, destroyed the forests, polluted the streams, reduced the once independent farmer to a state of economic inferiority and converted the mechanic into a mere appendage of the machine. They fettered science, prostituted the arts, subsidized the press, and corrupted the rostrum. They have, by the lavish expenditure of their funds, made the dominant parties subservient to their purposes, bribed legislators, purchased executives, and contaminated the courts; they are nullifying our dearly purchased liberties and vitiating the right of suffrage to the point of preventing peaceful redress of grievances.

"For fear their ascendancy may be jeopardized, they now throttle inventive genius and paralyze the productive forces. Their criminal incompetency brings recurring periods of hard times and unemployment with the consequent impoverishment of labor and intensification of the contrast between the two classes. Instead of relieving the distress their iniquitous rule inflicts, they busy their guilty hands in their overflowing coffers. In short, the supremacy of the capitalist class rests upon chaos instead of order; it rests upon the exploitation and enslavement of the men, women and children of the working class.

"In the face of this colossal failure of the master class to properly administer affairs, the Socialist Party calls upon the working class to renounce their connection with the dominant parties, thru the instrumentality of which the master class perpetuate their reign. We call upon the working class, because they are the only class necessary to the maintenance and welfare of society, to unite with the Socialist Party to win the political victory that will bring the collective ownership by labor of the land, mines, mills, railroads and other means of wealth production and its administration in the interests of the workers; that will end all class rule and class oppression, that will make of society an association of free men and women.

"As the party of the working class, we pledge ourselves, as soon as we come into possession of political power, to wield that power to remove all restrictions from the franchise; to grant to every municipality complete self-government; to stamp out disease and furnish greater educational facilities; to reduce the hours of adult labor and abolish child labor; to exercise the right of eminent domain to appropriate for the public benefit all land not in use; to secure possession of all industries of a public character, and, at all times, to safeguard the interests of the workers and pave the way for their ultimate emancipation.

"We therefore make our appeal to the working class of Pennsylvania, and to all citizens who have the courage to endorse our platform and embrace our principles, to unite with the Socialist Party to win the government from the control of the capitalist class, to break the shackles that bind industrial progress, to make the state a keystone in the arch of commonwealths of free and contented workers and to hasten the dawn of the universal brotherhood of labor."

Warren to Trial Next Week.

The trial of Fred D. Warren, manager of the "Appeal to Reason," will be called in the federal court at Fort Scott, Kas., on May 4. The charge made against him is merely a part of the general crusade against the Socialist press which the postal department has maintained for a number of years. The government may not be so anxious to obtain a conviction as it is to burden the paper with court costs and attorneys fees and so drain its resources. The trial will be watched with interest and it is a good omen to see a number of trade union journals giving space to a statement of the case.

Vote as you strike—against the master class.

POLICEMEN ARE ARRESTED.

Philadelphia Socialists Take Legal Action Against Police.

Warrants are Issued for a Sergeant and Patrolman for Inciting to Riot and Assault and Battery—Cases Will be Vigorously Prosecuted.

An interesting event has taken place in the struggle of the Philadelphia Socialists for free speech. It will be remembered that on April 12 the police broke up a hall meeting called by the party organization. Sam Sadler, the chairman, was in the midst of his brief speech introducing the speaker when a police sergeant and fifteen policemen appeared and stopped Sadler. Then the speaker started to speak, without introduction, and he was also stopped, the officer declaring him under arrest, although he was not afterward locked up. The police had forcibly cleared the hall, and pushed several comrades down the stairs; one comrade, wearing glasses, was struck in the face.

Warrants were sworn out for the arrest of Sergeant Kennedy and Policeman Osterheldt, charging them with inciting to riot and assault and battery. The cases came up for a hearing before Magistrate Gorman on Tuesday afternoon, April 28. About one hundred comrades were present, packing the court room to its utmost capacity. The Socialist Party was very ably represented by Attorneys Budd and Wallerstein, who kindly offered their services free, as they are ardent believers in free speech and public assembly.

The first case to be called was that of Sergeant Kennedy, charged with inciting to riot. About a dozen witnesses were produced to show that Kennedy had entered the hall with a large platoon of police and then proceeded to throw the entire audience into the street. The evidence was overwhelming, while the argument of the lawyer for the police was laughable.

Then came the surprise of the day. Magistrate Gorman, who was trying the case, spoke as follows:

"The evidence clearly shows that the action of the police was criminal. The officer had no right even to attempt to stop a meeting of citizens who had assembled to give vent to their grievances. It has been shown that Sergeant Kennedy ordered his men to clear the hall, throwing its occupants bodily out of the hall. I therefore place him under \$300 bail to appear in court. Free speech, free press, and free assemblage are three things dear to civilization and who is to decide whether or not a meeting can be held. Surely not the Supreme Court. Surely not the Common Court. Surely not the Chief Executive and most assuredly not an insignificant police sergeant. If we are to permit a policeman to break up a peaceable meeting of our citizens what are we to expect next?" He then went on to explain that the mission of the Socialist is the most magnificent man could conceive of.

"At the close of the speech, from which the above is culled, those in the court room could not suppress their enthusiasm and for a few moments the room rang with applause. Officer Osterheldt, who came next up for trial, charged with assault and battery on Emanuel Nides, a young university student, was also held in \$300 bail for his appearance before the grand jury.

Praying for Work.

A pitiful scene was witnessed in Granite City, Ill., this week. Fifty men knelt before various churches pleading for work, and when their pilgrimage from church to church ended in failure Christo Antoniss, a Hungarian, shot himself thru the abdomen. Thru pouring rain and knee deep in mud the men, nearly all foreigners, bare-headed and many without coats or shoes, straggled from church to church, such unkempt Hungarians, Slav and Magyar begging for bread for himself and children. This description reads like the scenes witnessed by Arthur Young, an Englishman, who traveled in France on the eve of the French Revolution. The French peasants prayed, too, but it brought no relief. The workers here can substitute ballots for prayers and will soon have an opportunity to do so.

Haywood's "Dismissal."

The Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners has announced that it has terminated the services of William D. Haywood as a representative of the organization. The capitalist press in the west is endeavoring to use this against Haywood. The facts are that the action is due to personal differences and not to any change in the policy of the organization or repudiation of any act of Haywood.

TO LAUNCH THE WORKMEN'S DAILY.

May-Day Fair and Congress of Nations in Labor Temple.

On Friday, May 1, Will Begin the Ten Days' Festivities at Headquarters of Progressive Labor Organizations, to Swell the Fund for Establishing the "Evening Call", the First Number of Which Will Appear Within Two Weeks.

The First of May—Friday of this week—will be signalized in New York by the opening of the May-Day Fair and Congress of Nations in the Labor Temple at 243-247 E. Eighty-fourth street. The plan of the fair makes it a demonstration of internationalism, which is appropriate to the day. The purpose of the fair is one which must appeal to all who take part in or sympathize with the upward movement of the working class—it is to swell the fund for the establishment of the "Evening Call", the daily paper about to be launched by the Socialists of New York and the vicinity for the purpose of serving the interests and helping to fight the battles of the class which every existing English daily in this region now systematically misrepresents.

The committees have been hard at work for many weeks making arrangements so that the ten-days' fair shall be a source of varied enjoyment for all the thousands who will visit the Labor Temple. There will be thirteen booths. The American Branch of the Social Democratic Women's Society will have charge of the ice-cream and soda booth. The Japanese booth will be conducted by the Brooklyn Ladies' Auxiliary. The West Side Agitation Committee will have charge of the literature booth, where a great variety of books, pamphlets, magazines, and papers will be exhibited and for sale. The fourth booth will be devoted to German needlework and will be conducted by Branch 3 of the Social Democratic Women, with the assistance of Mrs. Scheer and Mrs. Arnold of the 20th A. D. The German Village will come next, with Miss Florence Margolies, Wm. Kohn, and others in charge. The Austro-Hungarian booth will be managed by the Gotscheer Socialist Club and branches of the Hungarian Socialist Circle. The Russian Social Democratic Party, the Polish Social Democratic Party, and other organizations of the various nationalities of the Tsar's domains will have a Russian-Polish-Finnish booth; Miss Sapherstein, the Misses Kaplan, and Simon L. Lipshitz are the committee. The eighth booth will be the headquarters of the committee on voting contests. The Dutch Branches of the Socialist Party will conduct a Hollandish grocery booth. Next door to them will be the Bohemian and Slavic booth, in charge of the party branches of those nationalities. A Harlem committee will run an Italian wine booth. The Westchester comrades will have an industrial booth, where you can find all the world in miniature. Last, but perhaps not least in popularity,

will be the Bavarian Bierstube. This will be under the direction of a committee representing Breweries' Union No. 1, the Yorkville Damen Chor, and the Frauen and Mädchen Club of the Workmen's Educational Association. H. Greenberg, J. Scheinfreund, and M. Scheer will have charge of the registration bureau, where it is hoped that every visitor will register their names and the organizations they belong to in competition for a grand prize for the organization best represented. The fair will be open every evening from May 1 to May 10 and also on the Saturday and Sunday afternoons. On the opening evening, Friday, Morris Hillquit will deliver an address appropriate to the International Labor Day and to the special purpose of the fair. Mrs. J. W. Gates will sing, and all those who have heard her at the Commune festival and at the Lewis lecture will be glad to hear her again. The Brooklyn Letter Carriers' Band will also render several selections. Saturday afternoon will be devoted to the children, with a special entertainment for their amusement and with lots of candy. On Saturday evening every Socialist Party member in Greater New York and the vicinity is expected to be present. Joshua Wanhope will speak and there will be a musical program. Sunday afternoon will be reserved for New Jersey; Sunday evening for the mutual benefit societies; Monday evening for the carnival and parade of nations; Tuesday evening for the miscellaneous trade organizations; Wednesday evening for the building trades; Thursday evening for the food trades; Friday evening for the East Side; Saturday afternoon, May 9, dramatic entertainment for women and children; Saturday evening, singers' night; Sunday afternoon, awarding of prizes; Sunday evening, grand finale, with Letter Carriers' Band. There will be dancing every evening, a continuous performance by musicians, humorists, acrobats, and joke-smiths in Room 16, and many other attractive features. Comrades, turn out in force and bring your friends. They will enjoy themselves and get acquainted with Socialists and their aims and ideas. The purpose of the fair is one worthy of your heartiest support. We need an English daily paper, and have long needed it. Now we are to have one started within the next two weeks, and it is of the utmost importance to launch it with sufficient funds to assure its success from the beginning. All hands on deck! Man the guns! Prepare for action!

BIG MEETINGS FOR HAYWOOD.

Cincinnati and Dayton Workers. Extend Him a Great Ovation.

Thousands Greet the "Undesirable Citizen" and Enthusiastically Cheer His Defense of the Labor Movement and Its Ideals.

The Haywood meetings in Cincinnati were successful beyond the wildest hopes. The hall was packed every night. Tuesday night the Central Trades and Labor Council adjourned its regular meeting, tho there was much business to be attended to and attended the Haywood meeting in a body. They applauded Haywood vociferously. He explained why he became a Socialist from the trade union standpoint. They could not help being convinced by him. They could not say that he was a sentimentalist, a dreamer, or a scientific bigot. He told them he became a Socialist because he saw the necessity of his union and organized labor having political power. Over 3,000 people were present at the Turner Hall meeting. The Central Trades and Labor Council had a protest meeting the same night with only 120 present. Haywood handled Taft without gloves and was widely applauded in Taft's home city.

The Dayton meeting was also a success. Seven thousand people met in the Exposition Building at the fair grounds to hear Haywood. It was fully twenty minutes before the audi-

ence would let him begin, and they applauded almost every sentence. They shouted and clapped until exhaustion compelled them to quit. He gave Taft some telling blows. The feeling became constantly more tense and when Haywood said: "The say out West, 'To hell with the constitution,' but I say, 'to hell with the injunction,'" the crowd broke loose with enthusiastic cheering.

St. Petersburg Students

Defy the Autocracy.

The Russian Minister of Public Education recently issued an order abolishing the Council of Students' Elders of the University of St. Petersburg, thus depriving the students of all share in the administration of the university. Seeing in this a step toward the entire destruction of academic freedom, the students held a general meeting to consider the question, and, by a vote of 1,769 to 148, adopted the resolution proposed by the Social Democratic group and seconded by the Social Revolutionary group. This resolution, after reciting the facts, affirms that only by an organized protest of the student body can the plans of the Ministry to re-establish arbitrary government of the universities be frustrated and accordingly declares that the Students' Council shall continue its work and that any interference with it will be resisted by the whole body of students by all means, even to a general students' strike.

—The "peerless champion of democracy" has decided that the principles of Democracy do not include equal rights for negroes.

TWO WRONG WAYS AND ONE RIGHT.

Many union men are to-day seriously considering the question of independent political action by and for the working class.

The logic of events has forced the question upon them. Two things within the last six months have compelled many thousands of workmen who have always before been "safe, sane, and conservative" in their politics to realize that now they must think and act as workmen on the political field. One of those things is the industrial crisis, brought about by no fault of the workers, but by the operation of the existing system of business and industry, and inflicting indescribable hardship on multitudes of workers. The other, coming along with it, is the series of blows dealt by the state and federal courts against the labor unions—decisions which seek to strike the two most important weapons of unionism, the boycott and the sympathetic strike, from the hands of organized labor, and further to make each member of a union personally responsible for every alleged unlawful act committed by its officers or its other members. The union men begin to realize that, if these decisions are enforced, their unions will be paralyzed; and that the only way to prevent their enforcement and secure their reversal is to assert the power of labor in politics.

Three ways of doing this are being discussed. One of these is the method proposed by President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor. According to him, workmen should examine the records of Republican and Democratic candidates and should ask them questions as to their attitude on the labor question and then should split their tickets, voting for those candidates of each old party who have the least objectionable records and who give the most flattering promises.

President Gompers has announced this as if it were a new and great discovery. There is nothing new about it. For years and for decades organized labor has been trying to do just this thing. And it has got just the result it should have expected from such a half-hearted policy. It has helped to build up the reputations of individual politicians, and has accomplished absolutely nothing more.

Men elected to office on party tickets are no longer individual free agents. They represent, and they ought to represent, the parties that elect them. And to say that is to say that they finance those parties. A man who has been elected to office by a certain party must do one thing or the other: He must vote with his party; or he must break with his party and doom himself to political failure.

Nothing could please the masters better than that the workmen should confine themselves to this sort of politics. The Republican party will then nominate good Republican "friends of labor" in every sure Democratic district and the Democratic party will nominate good Democratic "friends of labor" in every sure Republican district. If, once in a long while, one of these candidates, put up to be slaughtered, happens to be elected, the party machine will see to it that he is tamed or kept out of mischief. For the policies of parties are not decided by their delegations in Congress or in the legislatures. They are decided by the party organizations. If the organization is favorable to labor interests, so will be the men it elects to office; if the party organization is favorable to capitalist interests, its elected representatives will be true to the capitalist class.

The second proposition is that organized labor give its united support to Mr. Hearst's Independence Party.

Now the peculiarity of this party is that it is independent of everything except Mr. Hearst. We commented upon it when it was reorganized a few months ago out of the remnants of the Independence League. We noted that, according to the plan then adopted and reported in the Hearst papers, the members of its National Committee were to be appointed by Mr. Hearst. The Secretary and Treasurer of the

National Committee were to be appointed by Mr. Hearst. The Executive Committee was to meet when Mr. Hearst, as Chairman, saw fit to convene it. The only thing not publicly specified was that Mr. Hearst was to pay the expenses and dictate the policy. And why should organized labor give its united support to Mr. Hearst? Mr. Hearst has gone on record with regard to these very court decisions which have stirred organized labor to consider the question of political action. Mr. Hearst's editor, Mr. Brisbane, wrote a very good editorial on those decisions. He criticized the courts in unsparring terms and declared that the workmen must take independent political action against them. And then his employer, Mr. William Randolph Hearst, wrote an open letter, which was published in the Hearst morning papers, expressly repudiating the views set forth by his editor and declaring that the court decisions were right and just. Mr. Brisbane took his medicine and stopped writing editorials against the court decisions.

The Independence Party is a phantom. It has no existence except as Mr. Hearst, a capitalist who chooses to play the rôle of "people's friend" part of the time, allows it to exist as a mask for his own political or journalistic purposes. If organized labor commits itself to this "party", it will simply be committing itself to the personal leadership of a man who has nothing in common with the labor movement, who has distinguished himself in Congress by nothing but his "masterful inactivity", and whose one clearly defined position is that of endorsing the Supreme Court's declaration that the boycott is and ought to be unlawful and punishable.

There is a third course. The organized workmen can give their support to the Socialist Party. They can join its organization. They can take part in electing its party officers and choosing its candidates. They can pay their little quarter a month in dues to provide its funds. And, as sharers in the burden of carrying on its work, they can share equally in determining its policies and governing its action. The Socialist Party is thoroughly democratic. Its democracy is assured by its use of the dues system and of the initiative and referendum in its party work. The great majority of its members are workmen and it will welcome every recruit who will help to swell that majority. It does not leave it to the individual choice of its candidates to support or oppose labor interests. They are obligated to the support of the demands of labor. Anyone who does not like the obligation is welcome to stay outside the Socialist Party. There is no doubt where the Socialist Party stands on the question of the abuse of the law against labor—no more than there is any doubt where Mr. Hearst stands on the same question. Just as surely as Mr. Hearst stands committed in favor of the anti-labor decisions of the Supreme Court, so surely does the Socialist Party stand committed against them.

Workmen, think before you decide. And then, if you decide in favor of really independent political action by and for the working class—that is, in favor of the Socialist Party—do not content yourself with adopting resolutions of endorsement, but get into the ranks and work and fight, get into the organized Socialist Party and do your full share for its victory.

A Clerical Defamer. The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur of New York City has forgotten the injunction that "thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." His statement that "New York seems to be the nursery of the plots of anarchists, Socialists and Hunchakists and the various Black Hand gangs," is that of a malicious slanderer. These clerical defenders of capitalism frequently outdo other professional men in their attacks on the Socialist movement, and insofar as their calling is more dignified, so much deeper is their infamy.

Taft "trusts" the labor question will be settled peacefully. His own activities as an injunction issuer has not favored peaceful settlement.

The New York Socialist

Published every Saturday by the Socialist Party of the State of New York, 230 E. Eighth Street, New York. John C. Chase, Secretary; William Koenig, Treasurer.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance. One year \$3.00. Six months \$1.50. Single copies .05.

As the Socialist goes to press on Wednesday, correspondence and news should reach this office by Monday, whenever possible.

When renewing subscribers are requested to mark their subscriptions "renewal".

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



BRYAN, THE REACTIONIST.

Socialists may be thankful to William J. Bryan for his frank defense of disfranchisement of the colored workmen in the Southern states which he made in Cooper Union last week.

ROOSEVELT WANTS FOUR MORE BATTLESHIPS.

Nicholas wants four more battleships. Other nations will follow suit till the relative power of each is again equalized.

BINGHAM'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR PUBLIC DISORDER.

All doubts of Police Commissioner Bingham's incapacity or unwillingness to preserve the rights of citizens have been dispelled by the disgraceful conduct of some two thousand hoodlums at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, Monday night.

THE CYNICAL ATTITUDE OF THE PRESS IS ALSO WORTHY OF NOTICE.

These organs of "public opinion" vied with each other in regarding the incident as a matter for jest. Even the customary regard for women as mothers of the race, which this press is ever ready to express on its readers, was lost in the effort to extract "humor" from the shameless act.

had the apparent sanction of the "peace" authorities finds no recognition in the New York papers. When American cities are policed by officials with the unsavory record of the New York Police Department, better conduct from them can hardly be expected.

Referring to the struggle between McCarren and Murphy of Tammany Hall, the New York "World" says:

"When a man has been felled by a blackjack and robbed of his money he has the natural instinct and the legal right to express his opinion of the robber, to seek the recovery of his property and to try and secure the punishment of the criminal."

Good enough, but when the welder and the victim of the blackjack are both accustomed to get their living by holding up others, why should we aid either when assaulted by the other? If Murphy and McCarren fight each other for the control of public awag it wouldn't be a bad idea to give the blackjack a chance to exterminate both.

AID FOR THE PRESS.

The representatives of nearly 800 newspapers have sent an address to Congress asking for relief from the exactions of combinations of paper makers. It is more than probable that the request will be heeded and there will be none to cry out that legislative relief will be "class legislation".

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS.

Do you want to know in brief the difference between President Roosevelt's position and ours? Here it is: The President says in his latest message: "Every far-sighted patriot should protest first of all against the growth in this country of that evil thing which is called 'class consciousness'."

The President deals with phrases, we with facts.

The President deals with phrases, we with facts. The President would have us remain unconscious of a thing of fundamental importance. We would have all men become conscious of the thing in order that the thing may be swept away.

We have classes in this country.

Even President Roosevelt has inadvertently admitted that, again and again; and, as we noted last week, his chosen successor, Secretary Taft, has of late frankly recognized that these classes are inevitably coming into gigantic conflict.

the means by which I live." The men who own the means by which the masses of the people work, control the masses' lives. The proletarians—the propertyless wage-workers—cannot live without working and cannot work without getting permission from the capitalists, the men who own the means of production.

And the consequence is that the men who work without owning are poor and the men who own without working are rich. And the riches of the rich enable them to grow even richer, while the poverty of the poor keeps them in poverty; and, if it is not true (as we think it is) that the poor are growing poorer, at least it is certain that they are growing more numerous.

We have classes. It is a fact.

The interests of the two classes are opposed. It is a fact. The fact cannot be removed by denying it. One class now rules the other. It is a fact. The fact cannot be removed by denouncing those who proclaim it.

It is rather silly to "protest against the growth of class consciousness."

The consciousness of a fact is a result of the existence of the fact. If we do not like the consciousness, the only possible thing is to do away with the fact. Suppose a man is conscious of pain. Are we to blame him for his consciousness? Are we to protest against the growth of his "pain consciousness"?

We have had classes and class rule and class conflict in this country for a long time.

As the years go by the class rule has grown more galling, the class conflict more acute. And in the presence of facts—of such undeniable facts as trusts, industrial crises, unemployment, strikes, lockouts, blacklists, boycotts, injunctions, police clubs, martial law, bull pens, and mine owners' conspiracies to hang labor leaders—in the face of these facts, presented to us by capitalism itself, workmen are growing conscious of the fact that they constitute a class by themselves and must act as a class if they would escape these evils.

So long as the evils continue, not all the protesting of all the "far-sighted patriots" will stop the growth of that consciousness.

But as the consciousness of the working class grows, so will grow its power, until at last it is able to throw off the rule of the capitalist class and in so doing to put an end to the class struggle.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER.

H. H. B.—The Financial Secretary of the association to publish the "Evening Call" is Julius Gerber, who may be addressed at the office, 6 Park Place, New York.

Comrades in New York and neighboring cities who intend to visit Chicago on the occasion of the national convention should communicate at once with U. Solomon, Acting State Secretary for New York, at 230 E. Eighth Street.

Members of Local New York should take note of the fact that tickets for the party picnic on June 7 have been sent to the branches and should push their sale.

A reviewer of Prof. Munsterberg's latest book remarks that most people admit that "Harry Orchard told the truth as nearly as a human being can tell it, and that his religion, tho of a low, bargaining sort, is perfectly sincere."

This is an admission that the professed religion of Orchard was a "bargain", and, presumably, the price was the preservation of his neck in exchange for his confession.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN: A Study of Child Labor. By Mrs. John Van Vorst. With Introduction by Albert J. Beveridge. Moffat, Yard & Co., 1908. Cloth, pp. 246. Price, \$1.25.

The title of Mrs. Van Vorst's book is so like that of John Spargo's, published a couple of years ago, that one cannot refrain from instituting a comparison between them; and it must be said that the result of the comparison is at all points favorable to the earlier work.

It is an added reason, that is, from the standpoint of all who take an impartial humanitarian view of the subject and for that of the victims themselves, could the victims only see the possibility of establishing such a rule. But, as we have said, organization is generally lacking among the "hands" in mill towns, and the masters see to it that every obstacle is put in the way of attempts to organize the workers or educate them to their own interests.

We say this only to make it clear that "The Cry of the Children" by no means takes the place of Spargo's book, which still remains the most valuable work on the subject. We do not mean the comparison to be invidious to the book here under review. In its different way, for its immediate purpose of stirring people up and compelling them to think about the gigantic crimes now being committed against childhood, we believe that it may prove immensely useful.

Senator Beveridge, in introducing the book, says that when the agitation against child labor was begun he at first felt sure that the agitators were guilty of gross exaggeration; he could not believe that such horrible conditions were tolerated and that eminent respectable citizens were profiting by them. But he found that Spargo, DuRand, Lovejoy, Miss Ashby, Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Van Vorst, and the other agitators gave names, dates, places, figures, and that their statements were consistent as well as specific.

As to what is to be done and how it is to be done, Mrs. Van Vorst does not seem at all too sure. She hopes for the enactment of more stringent laws in the various states raising the age-limit below which children may not be employed and requiring their attendance at school, as well as for the more vigorous enforcement of the laws. Senator Beveridge has little faith in state laws. He argues that only national legislation can be effective; the states either will not enact adequate laws or, having enacted them, for the simple reason that any state which really prohibits child labor within its borders puts its manufacturers at a disadvantage in competition with the manufacturers in states which permit it.

A certain kind of "constitutional lawyer" with which the people have been unpleasantly familiar since the Constitution was adopted insist that such a law "violates the rights of the states" and is a dangerous tendency toward centralization. From the beginning such men have always tried with the Constitution to put shackles on the hands of the people whenever the people made war upon any practice which was cursing and destroying the people on the one hand but which, on the other hand, was putting ill-gotten gains into the pockets of those who indulged in such practices.

We are inclined to give the Senator full credit for sincerity in his advocacy of such a law. But he is quixotically sanguine if he thinks that it will ever be enacted by a Republican Congress and enforced by a Republican Administration; and the Democrats are a little less likely to enact or enforce it, had they the power, than are the Republicans. Of the inefficiency of state laws against child labor, he says, among other things:

Even when temporary public opinion gets a good law on the statute books and compels its enforcement for a year or two, the executive departments that see that the law is not enforced and the shame goes on. That is true. But we have yet to see any convincing evidence that capitalist interests are less powerful at Washington than at Concord or Montgomery, Augusta, Me., or Augusta, Ga. National laws do not automatically enforce themselves, nor are federal inspectors and district attorneys of other fash than state officials.

We find the problem, therefore, much more difficult than the Senator seems to think. That the work of the National Child Labor Committee, the publication of such books as Spargo's and Mrs. Van Vorst's, and the fight which Senator Beveridge has begun and, it is to be hoped, will keep up in the Senate will aid toward a solution we do not doubt. State laws and their enforcement will be improved, and if they be supplemented by a national statute of the kind proposed, all the better. The evil may be much reduced, and every reduction is to be welcomed; but we do not believe that it will be abolished while capitalism lasts; and we are sure that no efforts of individuals or societies directed against this specific evil will help so much toward its amelioration as will a strengthening of the general attack of the conscious working class against capitalism all along the line.

THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNE.

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

PART II. The Great Land Fortunes.

CHAPTER VI.—(Continued.)

During its control of the city administration from 1868 to 1871 alone the Tweed ring stole directly from the city and county of New York a sum estimated from \$45,000,000 to \$200,000,000. Henry F. Taintor, the auditor employed by Andrew H. Green to investigate Comptroller Connelly's books, testified before the special Aldermanic Committee in 1877, that he had estimated the frauds during those three and a half years at from \$45,000,000 to \$50,000,000. The committee, however, evidently thought that the thefts amounted to \$80,000,000; for it asked Tweed during the investigation, whether they did not approximate that sum, to which question he gave no definite reply.

It is an added reason, that is, from the standpoint of all who take an impartial humanitarian view of the subject and for that of the victims themselves, could the victims only see the possibility of establishing such a rule. But, as we have said, organization is generally lacking among the "hands" in mill towns, and the masters see to it that every obstacle is put in the way of attempts to organize the workers or educate them to their own interests.

Every intelligent person knew in 1871 that Tweed, Connelly and their associates were colossal thieves. Yet in that year a committee of New York's leading and richest citizens, composed of John Jacob Astor, Jr., Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, E. D. Brown, George K. Sistrare and Edward Schell, were induced to make an examination of the comptroller's books and hand in a most eulogistic report, commending Connelly for his honesty and his faithfulness to duty.

From trade came the original money of the landholders; and then by a combination of cunning, bribery, and a motley of what was considered legitimate investment, they became the owners of immense tracts of the most valuable city land. The rentals from these were so great that continuously more and more surplus wealth was heaped up. This surplus wealth in slight part went to bribe representative bodies for special laws giving them a variety of other exclusive property, or was used in buying stock in various enterprises the history of which reeked with corruption.

Expanding Wealth. From being mere landholders whose possessions were confined mainly to city land, they became part owners of railroad, telegraph, express and other lines reaching throughout the country. So did their holdings and wealth-producing interests expand by a cumulative and ever-widening process. The prisons were perennially filled with convicts, nearly all of whom had committed some crime against property, and for so doing were put in chains behind heavy bars, guarded by rifles and great stone walls.

Other capitalists were either indifferent or positively in favor of the prohibitive measures; practically every manufacturer or merchant in the land is financially interested in the exploitation of children, and practically none of the propertied class has any other than a humanitarian interest in abolishing it.

We find the problem, therefore, much more difficult than the Senator seems to think. That the work of the National Child Labor Committee, the publication of such books as Spargo's and Mrs. Van Vorst's, and the fight which Senator Beveridge has begun and, it is to be hoped, will keep up in the Senate will aid toward a solution we do not doubt. State laws and their enforcement will be improved, and if they be supplemented by a national statute of the kind proposed, all the better. The evil may be much reduced, and every reduction is to be welcomed; but we do not believe that it will be abolished while capitalism lasts; and we are sure that no efforts of individuals or societies directed against this specific evil will help so much toward its amelioration as will a strengthening of the general attack of the conscious working class against capitalism all along the line.

Proceedings of the Sinking Fund Commission, 1892: 2020-2028. Documents of the Board of Aldermen, 1877: Part II, No. 8. New York Senate Journal, 1871: 482-83.

See Exhibits Doc. No. 8, Documents of the Board of Aldermen, 1877. For a full account of the operations of the Tweed regime see the author's "History of Tammany Hall".

(To be continued.)

We Will Speak Out.

We will speak out, we will be heard. The all earths systems crack; We will not bate a single word. Nor take a letter back.

We speak the truth and what care we for hissing and for scorn, While some faint gleaming we can see Of freedom's coming morn. Let lions roar; let cowards shrink; Let traitors turn away; Whate'er we may dare think That dare we say.

Hilquit-Seligman Debate.

Attention is again called to the debate between Prof. Edwin R. Hilquit of Columbia University and Morris Seligman of Cooper Union, Wednesday evening, May 2, at 8 P. M. John Spargo will preside. The subject for debate is: "Resolved, that Socialism is Desirable, Practical and Inevitable." Admission, 25 cents. Tickets can be secured at the headquarters of the S. C. A., 212 Grand Street, the Rand School, 212 Ninth Street, and the office of the "Forward", 372 E. Broadway.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT

ional conventions of unions will be held next week as follows: Cut-Die and Cutters Makers at Boston, Mass., and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Workers at Youngstown, O.

Denver will soon have a union label plant accommodating 350 to 400 cuts, and that city is now the headquarters for the National Union for Hospital Association, which proceeded with the erection of hospitals for members of labor unions in large cities.

The miners of Douglas Island, Alaska, are on strike for recognition of the union, an eight-hour day, a minimum wage of \$3.50 for underground men, abolition of the company hospital and establishment of one by the union. The Western Federation will also endeavor to establish a state union in California.

Class War in Australia.

In spite of arbitration acts the class war in Australia grows more keen. The strike of wharf laborers is supported actively by the seamen's, carters', engineers', petty officers', dockmen's, and other unions. A strong section of the employers favor the precipitation of a general strike throughout the Australian ports and fighting to a finish, hoping by two months' bitter war to secure ten years' "peace". The trade unions demand preference for unionists, and bitterly oppose the proposal for wages boards, declaring that they prefer reverting to strikes as a method of settling industrial disputes.

The strike of the street car men at Chester, Pa., is still on. The board of trade has sent a committee to Washington to induce the Interstate Commerce Commission to interfere. The trolley men will lay their grievances before the Department of Commerce and Labor. Some cars are running under guard of the state police. The strike at Pensacola, Fla., is also continued while the military patrols the city.

Spies in Montana Unions.

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co., at Butte, Mont., is trying to bribe union men to do its dirty work in that city. From various parts of the state reports are being received at Butte that men in the unions are trying to raise the boycott and desert the operators and line-men who are still on strike. The company is practically beaten after a long struggle.

Scab breakers, who were secured to break the strike of the scow trimmers in New York City last week were induced to quit work. Police are on guard to prevent union men from talking to strike breakers.

Miners' Strike Ended.

The two hundred thousand idle miners in the central competitive district, including Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, have resumed work. An agreement between miners and operators was reached which provides for the old rate of 90 cents a ton; a referendum vote to be taken by districts and a call of the committee to receive the returns of the vote, the referendum being on the proposition to make the agreement hold for two years; a uniform screen of one and one-fourth inches, an eight-hour day, the referring of all local differences as to prices and conditions to the districts for settlement, an invitation to Illinois operators to join in the next interstate convention, and the next joint interstate conference to be held in Toledo in February, 1910.

A mass meeting of workmen at Erie, Pa., decided by a unanimous vote to demand employment of the mayor and city council. A committee was elected with instructions to send these resolutions broadcast to all labor, fraternal and educational organizations in Erie with an urgent request that they be forwarded to the mayor and council.

Some of the mine owners of the West boast that they have obtained control of a labor-saving drilling machine that will assist them to smash the union without fail. The machine is said to do the work of 50 men.

The "Switchmen's Journal" is the one progressive organ among the railway workers of the United States. The editor, Frank Cassidy, in a recent number, reviews the attitude of the various political parties towards the working class and concludes that the Socialist Party represents the workers. He adds: "This being true, how in the name of common sense can a union man have any hesitancy in joining the Socialist Party."

State Capitalism in Japan.

The nursing of Japanese industry by government aid has produced fortunes for capitalists and poverty for the workers. The workers in the Tokio arsenal are terribly punished for the slightest infraction of rules, and 15,000 threaten to strike. In one factory the workmen have to wait two and three months for their miserable wages. Since the purchase of the railroads by the government the conditions of employees have become worse and wrecks have increased. Wages are low, and 90 per cent of government employees suffer from brain and lung troubles. Army desertions are becoming frequent because of ill treatment of soldiers and the anti-military sentiment is on the increase.

Possible Strike in Canada.

Canada, a suburb of British capitalism, may soon witness a great class war between the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. and its "hands". The company has posted an open-shop notice in all its shops from Fort William to Vancouver, which affects 4,000 men. At the same time mechanics in the shops at Fort William to Montreal abrogated an agreement with the company preparatory to joining the other shopmen in a federation of all unions to fight the open shop rule of the company. Should a strike occur it may involve other railway workers and precipitate a struggle similar to that of the A. R. U. strike of 1894.

The Pope gave an audience last week to 1,500 half starved peasants from the Roman Campagna. The ragged starvelings presented quite a contrast with the gorgeous trappings of the Vatican.

COBB, THE FUNNY ONE!

By Louis Kopelin.

Irvin S. Cobb, the "Evening World's Humorist", earned his room-rent and a few meals at Childs' by being funny at and about Socialists last Sunday. The readers of the Sunday "World" were the victims. No one should imitate that Cobb's style is an imitation of Mr. Dooley. Far from it.

Anyway, the Hotel Clerk and the House Detective, via Cobb, relieve themselves of their views about the Downrod (strong suspicion of being a joke). They take a rap or two at the Settlement Workers, a rap or possibly two at the Parlor Socialists; then puns, jokes, raps, and the whole Cobb outfit of breadwinners come flying thick and fast at the Socialists and the unemployed at Union Square.

Mark Twain and the Immortal G. B. S. would blush with shame to see the humor Cobb can extract out of a policeman's club in the infamous part it recently played at the Union Square unemployed demonstration, or the "copy" this Pulitzer prostitute can grind out of the misery and agony of the starved and the homeless.

The "people" must be amused. The capitalist editors must be pleased. And what can do both better than a satire on Socialists handled by one so competent as Cobb?

Here is part of his unearned increment:

"The Socialist has a constitutional hatred for the capitalistic group, especially such as are engaged in the manufacture of bath-tubs and soap. He feels that any man who shaves his neck regularly is a foe of the common people. He generally comes from somewhere else, and knows just as soon as he lands that this country is wrong and will have to do over again right away."

Original! Funny! Altogether, laugh!

A FRENCH JUNGLE.

It is rather a late day for France to come forward with a "Jungle" story, but as she may have heard that the United States "leads civilization", she has determined to "show us". The director of the state laboratory, Professor Bordas, who has been examining the sausages seized in various centers in the neighborhood of Paris, is reported to have found all the samples that he has analyzed to have been manufactured in deplorable conditions. He discovered only vague traces of pork, the rest being a composite mixture of starch, tendons, scrapings of every kind utterly unsuitable for human food, and without nutritive value. Moreover, the matter contained in these sausages easily decompose under changes of temperature, and becomes poisonous. What is there left for our patriotic sausage kings to boast of now?

A Wooden Head.

A cold-blooded, inhuman, incarnate devil blows to pieces an ex-governor upon the doorstep of his home, is caught, and confesses, and, before the grave of the man who died a martyr to law and order is green, sentimentalism puts a halo upon the brow of the blackest spirit that ever escaped the crypts of hell.—Senator Borah, in the Senate.

The Senator is wrong. Does he forget that Orchard has the testimony of the mine owners, Pinkertons, two governors and a judge as to his truthfulness? Does he forget that the capitalist press devoted columns to Orchard's "moral regeneration" and that preacher Dean vouched for him as a Christian gentleman, and that even Roosevelt and the Supreme Court proved to be Harry's friends? Senator Borah has a reputation as a dealer in lumber and his head adds further lustre to it.

LET US CO-OPERATE.

To the Editor of New York Socialist.—The Socialist movement, it seems, must likewise follow the usual course of development in its various enterprises that are a part of its progress. The individual tendencies of past development are still prominent in our press and publishing companies; each run by separate, and sometimes inharmonious, groups, wasting a tremendous energy. Similar inconsistencies we are found of pointing out in the chaotic state of present civilization, and "live a lie" ourselves. Surely the social conscience is sufficiently ripe within our movement—as without—to organize the co-operative management of our present and forthcoming periodicals.

The long displayed sacrifice of our German comrades who have been publishing their daily and the New York Socialist has the unrecognized endeavor of those who are trying to make the New York Socialist a success and keep it from sinking, as well as the somewhat dubious issue of the "Daily Call" next May—all point to a condition of affairs that require a heroic application of our own care.

If co-operative method is more effective, why could it not be applied to our press? Some of us do not believe this proposition so utopian or impractical as to be scoffed at—not should it be—and it ought to receive discussion by comrades of greater experience than mine. To issue a Socialist daily, the "Call" and a German daily, the "Volkszeitung" and their weekly or propaganda numbers, the New York Socialist and the German "Vorwärts" and perhaps (oh, too utopian dream), the Jewish "Daily Forward" and other necessary publications, all from one office and under a single treasury, etc.—is this an impossibility not to be striven for at once, without loss of time? Then the Socialist movement itself is an impossibility or too idealistic and our Socialist slogan should be reversed or modified.—Fraternal yours, JOHN LIBSKIR.

Brooklyn, March 21.

Young Socialists' Concert.

The Young Friend's Socialist and Literary Circle have arranged a grand anniversary "Concert and Literary Eve", in Manhattan Lyceum, 66-68 E. Fourth street, on May 30, Decoration Day. Admission, 15 cents; no hat check. Tickets can be secured in the office of the Jewish "Forward" or at the headquarters of the 8th A. D., 313 Grand street.

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"Passing of the Panic." Banking friends gave Joseph G. Robin, president of the Washington Savings Bank, a dinner at Delmonico's recently "to celebrate", according to one of the party, "the passing of the panic". My lords and ladies of France once celebrated the "passing of a panic" also, but it turned out to be the passing of their power over to another class that now rules the world. This class in turn may celebrate while the workers suffer, but what is passing is the old age of capitalism and the panic it breeds and champagne corks in Delmonico's cannot retard the change very long.

One kind of boycott has not been outlawed—the boycott against capitalist candidates on Election Day.

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 Following Districts meet every Saturday: Dist. 1 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 2 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 3 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 4 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 5 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 6 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 7 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 8 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 9 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 10 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 11 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 12 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 13 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 14 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 15 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 16 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 17 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 18 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 19 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 20 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 21 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 22 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 23 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 24 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 25 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 26 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 27 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 28 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 29 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 30 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 31 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 32 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 33 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 34 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 35 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 36 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 37 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 38 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 39 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 40 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 41 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 42 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 43 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 44 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 45 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 46 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 47 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 48 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 49 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 50 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 51 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 52 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 53 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 54 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 55 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 56 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 57 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 58 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 59 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 60 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 61 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 62 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 63 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 64 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 65 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 66 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 67 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 68 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 69 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 70 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 71 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 72 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 73 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 74 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 75 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 76 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 77 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 78 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 79 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 80 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 81 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 82 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 83 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 84 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 85 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 86 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 87 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 88 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 89 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 90 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 91 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 92 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 93 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 94 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 95 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 96 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 97 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 98 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 99 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.; Dist. 100 (Hoboken)—311 E. 7th St., 8 p. m.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS' UNION) meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a. m., at Clubhouse, 243 W. 4th Street. Secretary, Hermana Walter, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, Local Union No. 476, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m. in the Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Street, Financial Secretary, Joseph J. McGee, 542 E. 15th Street, City; Recording Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1902 Anthony Avenue, Bronx.

UNITED JOURNEMEN TAILORS' UNION meets second and fourth Friday days in Links' Assembly Rooms, 231-233 East Thirty-eighth Street.

LABOR SECRETARIAT—Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 10 a. m., at Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Street, Brooklyn. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. Secretary, 320 Broadway, Telephone 3817 or 3818 Worth.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee, 100 West 12th Street, New York, meets the first Thursday of the month at 11 a. m. in the New Temple, 243 E. 84th St., New York City.

BROOKLYN, 224 A. D., Br. 1 (American) meets the second and fourth Friday at 675 Glenmore Avenue; Br. 3 (German) meets the second Monday of the month at 675 Glenmore Avenue.

LABOR SECRETARIAT Society for the protection of the legal rights of the working class. 320 BROADWAY. TELEPHONE: 59787; FRANKLIN

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

Arbeiter - Kranken - Sterbe - Kassa 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 1894 by workmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and Socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present, composed of 253 local branches with 3,567 males and 6,408 female members) is rapidly increasing among workmen who believe in the principle of the modern labor movement. Workmen between 15 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches upon payment of an initiation fee of \$4.00 for the first class and \$2.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the second class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 per week for 13 weeks, for another 40 weeks, whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive during the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$4.00 respectively. 3,250 death benefits is 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 \$4.00. Monthly assessments are levied upon the three different classes of members of \$1.75 cents and 25 cents respectively. Members at large are not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In cities where no branch exists, a new branch can be formed by 15 workmen 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.

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

OFFICE: 241 E. Eighty-fourth street, Office hours, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. BROOKLYN: Every Tuesday evening, from 7-9, at the Labor Lyceum, 949 Wiloughby Ave. For initiation and increases see change of address notices. Branches: Albany, Yonkers, Troy, Gloversville, Binghamton, Oneida, Tonawanda, Schenectady, Rochester, N. Y., Trenton, Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Passaic, South River, Rahway, N. J., New Haven, Bridgeport, Stamford, Conn., Adams, Boston, Holyoke, Springfield, Mass., Lowell, Philadelphia, Allegheny, Altoona, Scranton, Erie, Allentown, Pa., Chicago, Ill., San Francisco, Los Angeles, Cal., Cleveland, O., Manchester, N. H., Baltimore, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Providence, R. I., Milwaukee, Wis.

For addresses of the branch financial Secretaries see "Vorwaerts."

BUY YOUR HAT OF L. FLASHENBERG. THE UNION HATTER 202 Delancey St., New York Two blocks below Williamsburg Bridge. Phone, 3135 Orchard.

OGUSHWITZ & HERSHOW FINE STATIONERY, Blank and Business Books, Rubber Stamps, Fountain Pens and Law Blanks. 65 RIVINGTON STREET. Old and New Books sold and exchanged. Orders promptly attended to.

Klein's Hall and Restaurant. 206-208 E. Eighty-sixth St. nr. 3rd Ave Suitable for Meetings, Banquets, etc. Hungarian Kitchen. Music every evening by celebrated Gypsy Band.

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

High-Class Eyeglasses and Spectacles at moderate prices. Kodak and supplies always on hand. M. EISING, 1322 Third Ave. Betw. 75th and 76th Sts.

PARTY NEWS

National.

No special rates have been granted by the Associated Railroads for delegates which will apply for our resolution. A rate has been decided upon for such gatherings as will have an assured attendance of one thousand or more. Under the circumstances the only chance for getting any reduction from the regular fare will be by the delegates of several neighboring states making arrangements with a given road to travel together. The distribution of the mileage to delegates will in general be handled as follows: The delegates wherever possible will pay their own fare to the convention, and by Tuesday noon, May 12, will be reimbursed by the National Office for the amount advanced, upon filing a requisition upon a blank form which will be distributed at the first session. However, any delegate who will receive a remittance before leaving home will receive a check by return mail by stating the cost of trip and amount given full name and home address.

The Chicago Branch of the Italian Socialist Federation has recently started a weekly paper entitled "La Promessa". The publication office to which all communications should be addressed, is 108 E. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Vernon F. Kling has been re-elected a member of the National Committee for Michigan. The first issue of the "Volkszeitung", a Socialist monthly, printed in the Dutch language, will appear in May. Subscription rates, 50 cents per year. In clubs of ten or more, 25 cents. Address the publication office, Holland, Mich.

The National Executive Committee has decided that a stenographic report of the proceedings of the national convention shall be taken. The committee will also select two auditors to audit the accounts of the National Office. The questions have been submitted as to the advisability of the National Executive Committee holding two meetings and another ballot is being taken for the third member.

National lecturers and organizers are working as follows: Stanley J. Clark in Arkansas, George H. Goebel in New York, George R. Kirkpatrick in Connecticut, Clarence H. Taylor in Maryland, M. W. Wilkins in Michigan.

Massachusetts.

The following have been elected delegates to the national convention: James F. Carey, Franklin Wentworth, Antonette Kankow, Dan A. White, Eliot White, Patrick Mahoney, Squire B. Putney, Matt Lalala, Geo. G. Cutting, Alva E. Fenton. The alternates are: Chas. C. Hitchcock, John Mullen, Harriet D'Orsey, Theodore Curtis, Parkman Flanders, Robert Lawrence, J. H. Oikemus, Marion Wentworth, Chas. Fenner, J. W. Merriam. The delegates will meet at headquarters Sunday, May 3, to arrange for the trip to the convention.

BOSTON.

The Lecture Committee wishes to continue the lectures at the Labor Lyceum and urges the comrades to be more active in advertising them.

New Hampshire.

The Socialists of New Hampshire met in state convention at Manchester last week with 28 delegates present. A state ticket was nominated headed by Sumner F. Clifton of Manchester for Governor. W. H. Wilkins and B. L. Nutting were nominated for State Secretary of the party and Asa W. Drew and James S. Murray for National Committeemen.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA.

At the state convention held in Philadelphia last week a resolution was adopted favoring E. V. Debs for President and William D. Haywood for Vice-President. Delegates are instructed to vote for these comrades.

Ohio.

Wm. D. Haywood will speak at Toledo, Friday night, May 8, under the auspices of Local Lucas County, Socialist Party.

Missouri.

The delegates to the national convention from Missouri are G. A. Heahn, W. M. Brandt, L. G. Pope and W. L. Garver.

Wisconsin.

As the Socialists of Milwaukee grow more formidable the Republicans and Democrats draw closer together. It is understood that they have agreed to set together on the new county board which has six Socialist members. This gives the Socialists a majority, where the other two parties are divided and forces them to some kind of agreement. The Italian Socialists are organizing and conducting a vigorous propaganda in Rose's ward. The Italian priests are taking a hand and are, as usual, on the capitalist's side.

New York State.

Local Albany, in conjunction with the Workers' Circle, will hold a May Day Festival and celebration Sunday evening, May 3, at 371 So. Pearl street. Lectures in Jewish and English, music and refreshments will be had. Admission free. Workmen, their wives and children are invited.

The following delegates and alternates for the national convention have been chosen: District 3 (Nassau, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk Counties), Mark Peiser delegate, Wm. Burckle alternate; Dist. 4 (Dutchess, Orange, Rockland, Westchester), John Spargo delegate, L. A. Malisei alternate; Dist. 5 (Albany, Fulton, Jefferson, Rensselaer, Schoenectady, Warren), W. E. Cole delegate, J. A. Munson alternate; Dist. 6 (Herkimer, Madison, Oneida, Otsego, Schoenectady, Tompkins, Ulster, Warren), Strubbe delegate, Wm. W. Arland alternate; Dist. 7 (Cayuga, Monroe, Ontario), W. Fuhrman delegate, J. Vanderhook alternate; Dist. 8 (Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Warren), A. Kleucke delegate, P. J. Cargill alternate.

New York City.

Twenty applications for membership were received at the last meeting of the Executive. Reports of delegates from all Agitation Districts showed efforts being made to get ready for good campaign work. Organizer Solomon was granted leave of absence in order that he may attend the national convention as delegate. The plan referred by the General Committee for establishing a committee on unemployment was considered and it was decided to report that it is deemed impracticable. Under the special order of plans for the campaign the following motions were adopted: That the outdoor agitation be begun about June 1, districts to be free to act earlier if they choose; that Agitation Committees proceed at once to decide on suitable work-corners, number of meetings desired weekly, and events to be referred; that a large ratification meeting be held about July 1, the national candidates to speak if possible; that Agitation Committees be advised to engage halls as early as possible; that noon meetings be begun about August 1; that the Organizer endeavor while in Chicago to take steps toward engaging outside speakers; that outside speakers be paid \$21 a week and local speakers \$1 an evening; that all applications be passed on by the Executive. Comrades Edwards, Gill, and Oppenheimer were elected a committee on campaign literature. In the near future a meeting of party members who are members of unions will be called to consider agitation in the unions; Comrades Paulitsh, Shanahan, Baker, Cassidy, Winkler, Redding, Hertle, and Ch. Ludwig were elected a committee to outline a plan.

The General Committee met Saturday, April 25. Twenty-six applications were acted on. Alfred Freundlich was seated from the 3d and 10th A. D. Request of Sol. Arkin to belong to 2d A. D. granted. The "Daily Call" Fair Conference was urged all districts to bring out good attendance on Saturday night. Motion passed to donate \$5 toward raising fund for Chicago "Daily Socialist"; also to bring communication of National Secretary regarding further funds for expenses of delegates to convention before the general party meeting. Question of open-air meetings was referred to the Executive Committee. A motion that Organizer call a standing committee on the unemployed question, to collect and keep on file data, etc., referred to the Executive Committee for further elaboration. Comrades Raphael, Staring and Harwood were appointed to confer with the Forward Association regarding finances of the "Forward" hall. Order of business for general party meeting voted to be Immigration, Trades Unions and general matters. Grievance Committee reported on charges against Comrades DeYong and Luodo, that Comrade DeYong had consented to withdraw his statement, and recommended that charges against Comrade Luodo be dismissed. Motion passed that State Committee be instructed to make arrangements with "Daily Call" Association to print the New York Socialist.

The Young Men's Progressive Organization has organized a Pile and Drum Corps which meets every Monday night at the Labor Temple, 243 E. Eighty-fourth street. All young men are invited to join. The proposition submitted to referendum to amend the by-laws of the local so that the representation in the General Committee shall hereafter be one from each district and one for every 20 members in good standing (instead of 10, as now) has been carried by a vote of 610 to 94.

Kings County.

The County Committee will allow delegates to the national convention \$5 per day. They are instructed to vote against any particular kind of unionism and to assist the "Daily Call" all they can. They are instructed as to a candidate for president. The proposal of the 18th A. D. that the delegates call for a report from the delegates to the International Congress on the unity resolution and favoring a conference with the S. L. P. was laid on the table. A second resolution of the same branch that a plan of unity be referred to the membership was defeated. Comrades Hanford, Gerber, Furman and Vander Porten were elected delegates, and Comrades Hanford, Gerber, Furman and Vander Porten were elected delegates.

LECTURE CALENDAR.

New York City.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

20TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Fourth street, 8 p. m.—J. B. Williams, "Industrial Unionism." LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 206 E. Broadway, 8 p. m.—Henry George, Jr., "Why Socialism is a Failure."

SUNDAY, MAY 3.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 8 p. m.—Ana A. Maley, "Some Current Fallacies." MONDAY, MAY 4. COLONIAL HALL, 102 W. One Hundred and First street, 8:30 p. m.—William Madly, "Organizing for Labor's Freedom."

Jersey City.

FRIDAY, MAY 1.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Bergen avenue and Forrest street, 8 p. m.—Joseph Wanhope, "Leisure and Compulsory Idleness." PHILADELPHIA. SATURDAY, MAY 2. SOUTH BROAD STREET THEATER, 8 p. m.—Debate: "Socialism vs. Capitalism." Speakers: "Socialism" and Raymond Perrin. Admission 25, 35 and 50 cents.

SUNDAY, MAY 3.

PALACE HALL, Twenty-third and Columbia avenue, 8 p. m.—Debate: "Single Tax vs. Socialism." Speakers: Haines D. Albright and Ed. Moore. Admission free.

Boston.

SUNDAY, MAY 3.

LABOR LYCEUM, 699 Washington street, 8 p. m.—Robert A. Luce, "The State, Its Present Functions and Future Possibilities."

BROOKLYN'S GENERAL PARTY MEETING

A very well attended meeting of members of Local Kings County was held Sunday afternoon, presided over by Dr. Furman and Wm. Koenig, to consider questions that will come before the Chicago convention. A resolution in favor of unity with the S. L. P. was defeated. A resolution was adopted in favor of reaffirming the present attitude with regard to trade unions. It was decided to leave the delegates a free hand in the matter of nominations. A motion was adopted to allow each delegate \$5 a day in addition to the railway fare, which will be paid by the national organization.

C. L. Furman, Julius Gerber, Benjamin Hanford, and Charles Vander Porten have been elected delegates.

GENERAL MEETING OF LOCAL NEW YORK.

Discusses Questions Likely to Come Up in the National Convention at Chicago.

The general meeting of Local New York on Sunday afternoon, called to discuss the questions likely to arise in the national convention, devoted most of its time to the two questions of immigration and the attitude of the party toward trade unions. Morris Hillquit was elected chairman with Moses Oppenheimer as vice-chairman and Frances M. Gill secretary.

On the first order the committee submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That in dealing with the problem of immigration the Socialist Party of the United States should be guided by the economic conditions of this country and by the paramount interests of our working class, as distinct from the exploiting class, which naturally desires cheap, docile and defenseless labor, and for that reason alone advocates the open door for the importation of labor recruited from races with backward economic and social development.

Resolved, That we consider the resolution of the Stuttgart Congress on immigration as not dogmatic and binding, but only advisory in character. Resolved, That our party reserves to itself the right of dealing with the immigration problem according to its own conditions, as absolutely distinct from the conditions of Europe.

Resolved, That any pledge or promise given by any of our representatives in that respect could only express the personal views of such representatives.

After several comrades had spoken, Algerian Lee moved a substitute as follows: Taking into consideration the declaration of the International Congress at Stuttgart on the question of emigration and immigration of working people, which declaration expressly disapproves the enactment of laws excluding immigrants of specific races or nations and recommends certain other measures as being proper and sufficient to combat the abuses connected with such migrations; considering also the action of our National Executive Committee in repudiating the decision of the International and of our National Committee in first disapproving and then approving the action of the Executive:

Holding that only the gravest reasons of self-preservation under exceptional circumstances can justify the Socialist Party of any country in disregarding the decision of the International; and recognizing the serious dangers which might arise from admitting the principle of exclusion; This meeting declares: 1. It does not see in the existing situation in this country sufficient reason for repudiating the decision of the Stuttgart Congress on this point, and is of the opinion that the national convention ought to reverse the action of the National Executive thereon.

2. The party ought to oppose any further measures of exclusion, at the same time vigorously advocating, as a substitute therefore, the series of regulative measures recommended by the Stuttgart Congress; 3. In the matter of exclusion measures already in force, for whose existence it is not responsible, but which have been enacted by the bourgeois parties under pressure from the labor movement, the party ought to regard these as unsatisfactory compromises and ought to favor their repeal on condition that they be replaced by regulative measures more in harmony with the spirit of international solidarity and adequate to protect the labor movement of this country from the serious dangers involved in the free importation of coolie labor; and

4. The party ought to seek to extend the propaganda of Socialism and trade unionism among the various Asiatic workers already present in this country and so to help in averting future danger from this source.

The resolutions were debated at length. Comrades Oppenheimer, Slobodin, Harwood, and others favoring the committee's resolution, while Comrades Hillquit, Lee, Stein, and others supported the substitute. Comrade Jones closed the debate, speaking against the substitute. When a vote was finally ordered, the substitute was adopted by a majority of 80 to 60.

The committee's resolution on the trade-union question was as follows: Whereas, Experience has shown that the attitude of our party toward the trade-union movement in its various forms has been wise and sound in not interfering as a party with internal problems of trade organizations, at the same time pointing out, in our press and in other ways, how organizations of working people should safeguard their interests by using the political power as a class, distinct and apart from the exploiting class; and

Whereas, our activity in the Moyer-Haywood campaign has fully justified that policy in showing to what a large extent we have been recognized as the trustworthy exponents of working-class interests and policies; Resolved, That we reaffirm in its main features the policy of our party toward trade organizations.

Comrade Pick moved to amend by changing "trade organizations" to "economic organizations" and Comrade Stein moved to add a paragraph commending the industrial form of organization and pledging the party to promote this form of union organization. Comrade Oppenheimer opposed the amendments as did also Comrades Berlin and Abrahams, while Comrade Mendelson spoke in favor. By a decisive vote the amendments were defeated.

The question of candidates was discussed, but it was decided that on this matter the delegates can best judge when they meet in convention and no action was taken.

Workers' Circle Organized.

The Socialist is requested to announce that a branch of the Workers' Circle, No. 187, has been organized in Carteret, N. J. The branch meets the first and third Sundays of each month and expects to increase the membership considerably.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Among the Workers.

Miss Sara Gordon visited a branch of the Workers' Circle in New Jersey and eight new subscribers is a result.

E. A. Vogel of Yonkers brought five subs last week. Stephen O'Leary of Charleston, Mass., sent in four six month subscriptions.

Oliver Troth of Camden, N. J., sent \$2.25 for sub cards.

Three subs were sent in by George Saunders of North Lubec, Me.; R. Bessler of Florida, and A. E. Palmer of Boston.

Louis Arnstein of Dover, N. H., and M. Fullhardt of Sheepshead Bay sent in two yearly subscriptions.

B. Vogel of New York renewed for two years.

The 14th A. D., Brooklyn, has a committee at work canvassing for subscriptions for The New York Socialist. As a result of its activity 14 new members were admitted to the branch and a number of new readers added to our list. Newspaper files, with the time and place of meeting of the district printed on them, are furnished to barber shops and The Socialist is in this way prominently displayed and not lost in the pile of daily papers.

Book Bargains.

"The Iron Heel", 90c.; "The Metropolis", 90c.; old price, \$1.20. "Socialism and Modern Science", 50c.; old price, \$1.

"Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy", by Marx, 75c.; old price, \$1.50. Postage, 10c. extra.

ADD SQUIBS.

"The things that 'God knows' are also those that Taft feels it necessary to dodge.

Schmittberger's club wouldn't be a bad emblem for the Democratic party for he is not the first one of his party to offer it to workingmen.

The Populist party has nominated a presidential ticket just to confound those who do not believe in the resurrection of the dead.

A HOLY TRINITY.

By Jos. E. Cohen.

Just as the "Simultaneous Evangelistic Revival" is drawing to a close in Philadelphia, the "North American", which has been adding its puff of wind to the religious wave, makes a confession: It says editorially: "The Catholics, the Protestants and the Jews form the great conservative force of the Republic. The Philadelphia 'King's Business' meant simply the strengthening of one branch of perhaps the most important force in our civilization."

They say a voluntary confession is good for the soul. If so, the "North American" should now be quite tranquil—quite prepared to meet its maker. But the confession itself was gratuitous. The most that it did was to verify the patent fact.

The "King's Business" wave was one of the most sacrilegious abortions ever perpetrated. Throughout, yellow journal advertising methods were used. And to make the hypocrisy and cant the more sickening, thousands of dollars were squandered upon hiring halls, paying loafers to harangue, exhort and sing songs, while tens of thousands of Philadelphia workmen were suffering for the very necessities of life.

To cap the climax, the money was secured by John H. Converse, intimately connected with the Baldwin Locomotive Works—popularly known as the "Little Hell on Earth". The money that footed the foolish bills came dripping with the life blood of countless workmen.

This is not the first time Mr. Converse crucified Christ for his own selfish ends. In 1906, when the working class was awakening to a realization of its class interests, Mr. Converse provided the wherewithal to stamper them into the "Torrey-Alexander Revival". And for fear the workmen would not bite of this bait, Mr. Converse brought Mohamet to the mountain by having religious vaudeville shows in his works during the lunch hour. Yes, Mr. Converse is quite an adept in raising the Holy Ghost and capitalizing the Holy Grail.

"The Catholics, the Protestants and the Jews form the great conservative force of the Republic," says the "North American". How true! In Philadelphia it is Mayor Reyburn, Protestant, Boss "Jim" McNichol, Catholic, and Power-behind-the-Throne Clarence Wolf, Jew. Isn't that a holy trinity to be proud of? And these are the saviors of society?

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