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# NATIONAL CONVENTION OF SOCIALIST PARTY

Great Gathering of Socialists from Nearly Every State and Territory Now Meeting, in Chicago.

Convention Larger Than Any in the History of the Party, a Total of 218 Delegates Being Present, Including Many from Southern States That Have Hitherto Not Been Represented, and Eighteen Women Delegates-Great Meeting in Garrick Theater-Convention Occupied with Preliminary Work the First Two Days-Nominations Will Not Be Made Before Thursday.

The national convention of the Socialist Party was called to order in Brand's Hall, Chicage, at 12:40 a.m. Sunday, May 10. In the morning a reception was held for the delegates in the Garrick Theater, which was were turned away. Marcus Taft of Chicago presided and Jos. Wanhope, May Wood Simons, Morris Hillquit, and John Spargo spoke. The enthusiasm

Mrs. Simons spoke in the name of the unemployed, the hungry and the helpless to whom Socialism brings the light of hope, and in the name of the women and children who auffer and cannot help themselves. Her remarks were eloquent and pathetic and had a unced effect on the audience.

Comrade Hillquit reviewed the last four years of history, a history pregnant with manifestations of the class struggle. He dwelt on capitalist aggression, the usurpation by the Reimbecility of the Democratic party. the attempt to force Haywood and others to mount the scaffold, the remarkable resistance the workers op-posed to that conspiracy and the solidarity it promoted in the labor world. He said the labor movement is grow-ing stronger and wiser and Socialism sed everywhere, even in presidential messages. Neither silence, nor lles nor sneers, nor, clubs, nor fake reforms can check it. We now begin a campaign that will make Socialism a here as in Germany, France and England. Hillquit's speech won stormy applause at its close. Chicago singing societies sang the "Marselllaise" in English, German, Yiddish, and Swedish and the audience joined in hear-

# First Session.

At the first session on Sunday, greetings were read from the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, the Austrian Social Democrats, the national convention of the Arbeiter ding, the Jewish "Daily Forward" and many locals and state committees.

Morris Hiliquit was elected temporary
chairman and the Rules Committee mended election of the following

Platform, 9 members; Resolutions, 9; Constitution, 9; Women in Relation to the Socialist Movement, 9; Socialist Press, 5; Auditing, 5; Ways and Means, 9; General Program, 9; Farmers' Program, 7; Immi-gration, 5; Relation of Foreign Speaking

The convention later made provisions for committees on General Program and Farmers' Program. The debate on the latter developed an inter-esting situation. Farmer delegates Texas, and Oregon opposed any special program. Berger, Seidel, Steadmen, Brower, and Toole favored it. The farmers contended that capitalism is making Socialists of farmers and there is no necessity for any special bid for their The Committee on Immigration was stricken out as the question will be handled by the Resolutions Com-

# Credential Committee's Report.

Omrade Solomon of New York, for 218 delegates entitled to seats and nearly all present. The convention of 1904 reported 173 delegates and 32 al-ternates. Of the latter, 21 were sented in place of delegates not attending. There was thus a total of 114 votes in that convention, about 50 less than the various states and territories were entitled to Florida, Georgia, Maine, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Delaware and Nevada were Virginia. Delaware and Nevada were not represented. Of these unrepre-sented states in 1904, Delaware, theorgia, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina and Virginia are represented rolina and Virginia are represented the present convention. A. W. ace and E. B. Drury of Toronto re seated with a voice, but no vote, fraternal delegates of the Socialist ty of Canada. Protests were made sinst seating the Washington and breaks delegations. They were sted temporarily till the committee

Antoinette Koulkow, Mass.; Mila Tupper | Boomer (Wash.), Buchanan (Tex.), Young Maynard, Colo.; May Wood Simons, Ill.; Ida Crouch Hazlett, Mont.; and Josephine | R. Cole, Cal. Two California delegates—J. | Barzee (Orc.), Wills (Okla.), Stedman (Ill.), C. Osborne and H. C. Tuck—are billed men.

On Monday, Miller (Colo.) got the personal privilege. He read a telegram he wished the convention to send the Western Federation of Miners, congratulating them on past victories and promising support for Steve Adams. The miners not meeting in convention Hillquit moved to refer to the Resolutions Committee. Miller replied in a bitter speech. Brown (Wash.) protested and Miller charged his opponents with favoring the mine owners, for which language he afterwards apologized. A bot discussion followed. The matter was finally referred to the committee by a vote of 93 to 92.

Rules Committee recommended ele tion of a committee of 7 on Trade Unions. Goebel (N. J.) moved to strike out. Said he was instructed. Moore (Pa.) took the same attitude, saying that Socialism appeals to the whole working class without distinction. Cole (Cal.) favored electing the committee and Berlyn (Ill.) 'declared the class struggle is in the mines and factories. Unions are fighting for their class, some better than others, but all for the working class against the capitalist class. Berger (Wis.) said we must have a trades union declaration and, if defeated, he wou solt. Clark (Tex.) favored industrial form of organization and Lee (N. Y.) said it was not a question of craft vs. industria unionism, but one of all unions against capitalists. Osborne (Cal.) favored no declaration. Pope (Mo.) said Supreme Court's action was equal to the Dred Scott decision in favor of slavery and this is no time for evasion. (Md.) moved to substitute "Labor Or-ganizations" for "Trade Unions", which was carried and the motion to trike out was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

# Two-Thirds Rule Defeated.

The convention will elect a member of the International Socialist Bureau and the National Secretary was given a voice but no vote. A proposed rule requiring a two-thirds vote to nominate candidates was defeated, and it was decided to make nominations not later than Thursday night:

On motion of the Oklahoma delegate convention will elect a committee to consider the system of commission government of cities. The idea is not clear, but it seems to be opposed to the present tendency to deprive cities of self government.

On Monday Slobodin (N. Y.) moved to reconsider action in establishing committee on Farmers' Program, but the motion was tabled by a heavy

Credentials Committee recomme seating of Porter (Neb.) as other facorganization after the state charter was revoked. Minority report favored hearing the whole case. Majority report adopted. Also recommended seating of Washington delegates and that the National Executive Committee consider the case and report to the convention. The day was hot and un comfortable. Chairman Carey's quick wit and good humor did valuable service for the convention.

John W. Slayton (Pn.) was elected chairman on Tuesday. New York got four committee chairmanships: Spargo on Resolutions, Lee on Labor Organi-zations, Peiser on Auditing and Soloon Foreign Speaking Organiza tions Following are the committees:

# The Committees.

Pletform: Simons (Illinois), Hiliquit (N. Y.), Untermann (Idaho), Carey (Mass.), Wort (Iowa), Clark (Tex.), Berger (Wis.), Miller (Colo.), Brandsstetter (Okla.), Resolutions: Rhodes (Tex.), Kapian (Minn.), Wilson, (Kas.), Kerr (Ill.), Moore (Pa.), Kearns (N. J.), Wagenknecht (Wash.), Thomas (Wis.)

Constitution: Gaylord (Wis.), Lipscomb (Mo.), Snyder (Kas.), Berlyn (Ill.), Fenton (Mass.); Slobodin (N. Y.), Krafit (N. J.), Rell (Tex.), Baner (Cal.).

dass.), Slobodin (N. Y.), Krafft (N. J.), eil (Tex.) Bauer (Cal.), Women in Relation to the Party: Mila upper Maynard (Colo.), Gertrude B. Hunt il.), Josephine Cole (Cal.), Antoinette online (Mag.), Margaret Prevey (O.), leidman (N. Y.), Grace Brower (Kan), aux Payne (Tex.), Winnie Brandstefter

Foreign Speaking Organizations: Solomon (N. Y.), Goaziou (Pa.), Hiltonen (Mich.), Esther Nieminen (Mina.), Knopfnagel (III.). Government of Cities by Commission Ambrose (Mont.), Tuttle (Wis.), Bentall (III.), Hills (lown).

Ways and Means: Sandberg (Wis.), Davis (Okla.), Schwarts (Pa.), Smith (Tex.), l'errin (Ark.), Brandt (Mo.), Buie (Colo.), Ger-ber (N. Y.), Dorsey (Mass.).

Labor Organizations: Lee (N. Y.), Band-), Weber (Wis.), Miller (Nev.), (Mo.), Morgan (III.), Graham (Mont.), Maurer (Pn.), Reynolds (Ind.).

The personnel of the last committee indications that the reaffirmation of our present policy of vigorous support of all unions against capitalism and no interference in international ques tions of unions.

The reports of the National Secretary and the International Secretary were taken up Wednesday.

Haywood has issued a signed state nent which appears in the Chicago Lally Socialist". He states he will not be a candidate. The essential part of the letter follows:

"I feel that at the present time"I can best serve my co-workers myself, and above all else, our cause, by working as a private in the ranks. No matter who may be nominated, and we certainly have abundance of excellent material in our ranks. L desire nothing better than to devote every effort to advocating our principles and our can-didates and be able to do so without in any way considering the personal equation. For what my comrades have done for me in the past I am grateful. Their loyal fellowship has greatly aided me when I needed aid, and I am anxious now to help in the struggle that is impending. Because I am satisfied that I can do more good for our cause if not a candidate and I never was with my consent-I have asked my friends to discontinue any suggestion that I become a contestant for any honors at the disposal of the present convention."

The question of nominations is quite unsettled, but Debs, Carey, Hanford. and Stedman are mentioned in the convention.

Many delegates from the Far West and some from the East seem determined to secure a declaration favoring industrialism against craft union ism. It is probable that the majority of the convention will favor maintaining practically the same attitude taken four years ago, but it will not be done without a heated and, perhaps, a prolonged debate. There is a tendency selves in the labor movement to favor whatever sounds most revolutionary

even if it is not exactly clear. There is also the tendency of delegates wasting time in speech making. symptom that always develops in the early sessions of conventions, but as the convention proceeds with its work and delegates become tired, this gradually subsides. While it has been decided to make nominations not later than Thursday night, it is possible that important work will delay nominations until Friday.

The large delegations present and the presence of delegates from four or five Southern states, a field that has been almost barren of Socialist sentiment, shows the great progress the Socialist movement is making in the United States.

At the time The Socialist goes to press the committees are at work and it will be a day or two before the convention takes final action on the questions submitted to them. Next week a complete report will be made

# The Ability of Labor.

The assumption that capitalist ability creates value and is a factor apart from the work of wage laborers is a fallacy. The capitalist does not contribute any ability in the management of industry and what ability is necessary resides in the working class. Directing and managing ability is developed among the workers and hired by the possessing class. If the orkers sell their ability for wages to another class, they can employ that ability for their own class, and avoid paying the capitalist class a premium for the opportunity to work. That is proposal of Socialism.

# "EVENING CALL" ANNOUNCED TO APPEAR ON MAY 30.

Final Arrangements Being Completed for the Great Event Looked Forward to for Years.

Many Obstacles Overcome and a Staff of Editors, Reporters and Cartoonists Nearly Completed-Big Mass Meeting in Grand Central Palace on Decoration Day to Celebrate Launching of the Daily.

New York Evening Can met Monday night and decided to issue the paper on May 30, Decoration Day. This is final. Several times curing the past two years tentative dates of issue have been announced and recentlywithin the last two months-when the matter of publishing The Evening Call" was taken up in real earnest the Board from time to time in response to inquiries from anxious comrades expressed the hope and belief that it would be possible to get the paper out by May 15.

So many obstacles were in the way, however, and there was such a vast amount of labor involved in preparatory work that the Board unanimously deferred the date of publication until Decoration Day. The Board appreclates that some of the comrades will be disappointed, but it begs all such to be patient yet a little while.

City Editor George Gordon has practically completed the organization of the staff and has been fortunate in finding trained newspaper writers who are either members of the party or sympathizers.

Mr. Gordon has discovered a cartoonist whose work will prove to be the sensation of the year in Park Row newspaper circles. Artists who have seen it say it is marvellous and predict as big a stir when it appears as Davenport created in 1896 and Davenport cannot be compared with this newly arisen genius. A department for women and children will also be in charge of competent writers.

To celebrate the publication of "The Evening Call" the Board of Manage ment will hold a great mass meeting. probably in the Grand Central Palace on the evening of Decoration Day. There the comrades will be given housands of sample copies for distribution and in other ways directed in the work of the mighty campaign for its success which they have everywhere shown their determination to fight.

John B. Menz will from now on derote his efforts exclusively to the work of getting advertisements, and he has a comprehensive plan prepared to that

The Board of Management of "The | Evening Call" The New York Socialist will be radically changed, but will continue to be a fearless, able and uncompromising advocate of Socialism. by many tens of thousands and beindustrialism is developed in its highest degree and with more than a score of millions of people right at its door. the outlook for it is bright.

> n-chief was again put over for where making haste slowly will in the

The Board calls the attention of the comrades and all those who sympathize with "The Evening Call" to the bond issue which is now ready. These bonds, secured by the Association's plant, can be bought for \$5 each. The rate of interest will be 4 per cent.

The bonds are issued largely for the many non-Socialists who have asked what they can do for the paper. To the comrades who have been members of the party in good standing for not less than six months the stock of the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, which will issue and "The Evening Call", can be awo bought for \$5 a share. This may be paid for at the rate of \$1 cash and the balance at the rate of \$1 quar-

Under the management of . "The

# The reorganized New York Socialist will, if the plans in contemplation go thru, increase its present circulation come "The" Socialist weekly of the United States. With the advantage of seing in the heart of the East where The matter of choosing the editor

week The Board realizes how vital this problem is and that it is a case end prove thewisest policy. There is no doubt that the final choice will be a man about whom the comrades will rally as one.

Six month's subscription cards are now ready at \$1.50 and should be bought by every active comrade in the United States as from now until after the November election every phase of the social problem will be discussed in The Evening Call" by the ablest minds and contributors in the world. Special correspondents will write from every center of population in the United States and the big cities of Europe.

All communications for various de partments should be addressed to "The New York Evening Call", 6 Park

struggles of the working class and

will ask the latter to be quiet while

their hands are being tied. The con-

gress will continue as a central agency

for perfecting the control of America

The lives and health and happiness

of the wealth producing men, women

and children are not considered and

never will be so long as the great "interests" rule society. And if this

long suffering class looks for relief to

the Democratic party, it sees its chief representative, William Jennings

Bryan, making a deal with Tamusany

Hall, the most rotten political organi-

zation in America. Here, too, notwith-

standing the lofty utterances of its

foremost spokesman, the Democratic

party is nursed by the big interests

that always care for their friends.

Neither the past achievements or pres-

ent promises of either party give any

hope to the working class. And it did

not require the "deals" both are mak-

The big interests for the working

class are their own, the interests they

have neglected or have unwittingly

sold to those who live at their ex-

pense. Their interests will only be

cared for by those who are interested

in doing so-themselves. They have

the numbers, they have the votes. To

unite their great numbers and direct

their votes so that government will be

administered in their behalf, is the

task of to-day. The Socialist Party

serves the workers' interests and will

ing to emphasize that fact.

by a few enormously rich men.

place

# BIG "INTERESTS" RULE.

The news from Washington is that | he "interests" have decided to make no further objection to the nomination of Taft for President. Roosevelt has reached an agreement with the big financiers by which they are to support his candidate and he in turn is to reward them by giving up the progam of prosecuting violators of the Sherman Auti-Trust Law. Taft's brother came to New York a few weeks ago and made arrangements f the most powerful capitalists in the country for this "deal" So the spectacular crusade of Roosevelt against "rich malefactors", a crusade that never did more than keep them on the anxious seat, will give way to an alliance with "practical men". Big capital will again disprace the small fry that applauded the swish of the big stick for the past three years High finance will ascend the throne. The smaller capitalists, whose property is being seized by their larger brethren, will be deserted until the otes are counted.

After the great mass of workingmen have given their votes to the "Interests" and seated the ponderous Secre tary of War in the White House, that gentleman will take up the rôle of clown where Roosevelt left off. other campaign of messages filled with glowing promises and threats of disaster to "malefactors" will follow. But big capital will thrive. It will continue to gather the industrial resources into huge organizations and so press the smaller exploiters to the wall. The Supreme Court will continue to issue decrees that outlaw the

The Power of the Masters.

driven to desperation are in no posi-

tion to make a free contract; the man

who owns the job is the master of

the man who wants it. The maste

twages

can dictate the terms, fix the

and hours, force him out of "

organization, compel him to rati

certain religion or suppede Co. ticular party; and what clubbin

do these very things for a wider Clothing Trades. Id more succe aggles.

en t them into law when the workers awake to the opportunity they baye in the polling booth.

The Earth's Crust, "Earth's Geographers speak of the It is said: Deprive a man of three Crust" as if there were only one-in meals and he will lie; deny him six reality, there are, as in a pie, two crusts-the UPPER CRUST and the meals and he will steal; nine meals, and he will commit murder. Men UNDER CRUST.
The upper crust is pleasantly sit-

uated on the top, and is light and agreeable and much sought after. The under crust is DULL and

MEAVY and disagreeable. The only apparent reason for its efistence is to support the Upper Crust. When, as sometimes happens, the

SOCIAL PIE is turned upside down, the under crust then becomes the upper crust,-Life.

# THE ONE VITAL FACT.

when overtures are made that they change their demands or unite with some "practical" movement is the position of the worker in capitalist society. Labor power is the energy of a human being who, when denied the control of instruments to work with, must sell it to those who possess such instruments. Such a sale carries with it the sale of the worker for the time being, and the buyer only purchases such labor power on condition that the worker will produce a surplus above the wage received. This surplus is the basis of the colossal fortunes of the past and present century and represents the terrible cost the worker pays for the chance to sell his brains and muscles. Nor is it a voluntary sale for the

worker. His life, and that of those dependent on him, is a perishable commodity. He cannot wait for a raise in the price of his labor power because there is too many offering themselves for sale and to wait means to starve and bring weakened tissues into the market. A scrawny, ill-fed laborer does not afford "good picking" to his exploiter who is looking for vigorous material for his factory as well as for his stables. It is a forced sale, and no man is free who is forced to sell a commodity regardless of the conditions of the market. Neither is he free if he is fortunate enough to find a buyer only to have to sell himself at a

Every source of employment is closed to the worker who does not agree to a profit reward for the capitalist owner of mills, mines and factories. And the sum total of these owners constitute a great class who practically own all the opportunities of employment and who withhold realized and his class is free.

One point kept in mind by Socialists | them at will. As these opportunities are concentrated into great corporations, the owners dominate all indus tries and have closed every avenue of escape for the working class. As a class the workers must remain dependent wage staves and subsist on the small earnings they can win from the sale of themselves in a glutted labor market. These are the fundamental conditions the working class face in capitalist society. Will the various measures urged by

'practical" reformers change these onditions? Will money reform, trustregulation and all other nostrums offered release the workers from the necessity of selling themselves to the capitalist class? Will they lessen the economic dependence of the workers or release the grip of the capitalist class on the sources of wealth? Will, they give the workers economic conditions whereby they will not have to struggle for jobs or restore to them the great surpluses they produce and a small ruling class take? If not, what value are the "practical" reforms put forward by social and political

So long as the workers sell labor power to live, their problems are not solved. Free access to the machinery of wealth production is required to release the working class from exploitation. And that will never be realized until industry is the collective property of society and the rewards of cooperative effort go to those who produce the wealth that makes civilization. The workers will then be free collective employers of themselves and industry will be liberated from the profit control of a few millionaires. The workingman who realizes this great fact will never be swerved from voting for Socialism until its ideals are

International Booth: Mrs. Malkiel,

L. Malkiel, F. Bennet, John Spargo,

The following assisted in selling

chances or books not connected with

any booth: Miss Kaplan, Lottle Ber-

man, Bella Berman, Gertrude Weil,

Isabel Reichenthal, Miss Silverstein,

Mrs. Youslaf, Sara Gordon, Henry

Feigenbaum, Mrs. Niciaus. Miss Fox.

Mrs. Graebier, M. Jacobson and

The following is a partial list of the

msiness men who contributed articles:

J. R. Keane & Co., Third avenue and

Seventy-seventh street; J. M. Gold-

berg & Son, 171 E. Broadway; Adle-

berg & Berman, 34 W. Houston; F.

Handrich, 309 E. Fifty-sixth street:

Shulman Bros., 86 Leonard street,

Brooklyn; L. Heschenberg, 202 Delan-

cey; Klein, 206 E. Eighty-sixth; Blum

& Cohn, 112 Canal; S. Zachnowitz, 193

Division: J. Hirsch, 1501 First ave-

nue; Paul Helfer, 1557 Third avenue;

J. Bartlet & Son, 28 Hudson; Levine

Bros., 26 Wooster: New York Waist

Co., 141 Wooster. The following brew-eries donated beer: Eichler & Son,

l'eter Doelger, Bernhelmer & Son, Heupfel & Son, W. E. Peters, George

Ringler, E. Heene, J. Ruppert, Con-

The contests resulted as follows:

sumers' Brewing Co.

# DAILY CALL FAIR CLOSES.

Ten Day's Congress Will Net a Good Sum for the Socialist Daily.

Hard Work of Comrades and Assistance of Sympathizers Make the Fair a Success--- A Partial List of the Most Active Workers.

The Daily Call Fair closed last Sunday night with a good attendance and while the sum realized is not as large as could be wished, it was a complete success. The bad weather kept large numbers away several nights, and it was apparent that the unemployed problem effected the receipts. Credit is due to the many faithful comrades who worked months for the fair and the volunteers who gave liberally of their time while the fair was on.

ganizations and individuals were not as spirited as expected. Usually the contests are the most popular feature of such affairs but, with one exception, the visitors took little interest in them. The only organization that attended in a body was the "Light and Truth" group.

Those who may be mentioned as active workers are General Manager Reichenthal and his assistant, J. Chant Lipes, who were kept busy night and day; E. Ramm, cashler, and Mrs. U. Solomon, assistant. Comrade Eckert served in the Bayerisch Bierstube. One of the most successful was the Italian Booth, in charge of the Brony Women's Society, including Comrades Scheler, Wegener, Marx. Wittekind Miller, Simon, H. Hesse, M. Felbeck, D. Wymer, J. Obrist, Holleried, Vanduffe, Schmidt, J. Rosenberg, and S. Glassner.

The Dutch Booth was in charge of the Dutch Branch with G. De Yong, O. Benger, M. Swart, B. Swart, D. Swart, L. De Yong, M. De Yong, and R. De Yong, assisting.

One of the most artistic booths was that of the Germans, with Comrades Arnold, A. Meyer, Lang, Nachem, A. Kaplan, B. Kaplan, Sapherstein, F. Meyer, M. Wachenburg and Ginsberg in charge.

In charge of the soda fountain were 'omrades Murdoch, Scheuman, Engfert, Eckert, Sharp, A. Block, Stillman, Rosenthal Crimmins, and Hauke. Japanese and Coffee Booth:

rades Yahei, Mrs. Schneppe, Greenwood Fraser, Cheatle, Miss Schneppe Maube, Beichauer, and Reichenthal Hungarian Booth: Comrades Koe-

nigsknecht, Mrs. Szabo. Bohemian and Slovak Booth: M. Androvich, Danda. Russian Booth: Miss Levin, ComAt Smithboro, Ilil., a rich inhabitant

offered to donate sufficient land and \$1,500 to the town if the voters would defeat the Socialists at the recent election. However, the people re o be bribed. The Socialist ticket, with the exception of one candidate, was elected. A year ago not a Socialist vote was cast in the place.

Most popular candidate for President; Debs. 164; Haywood, 119, Most popular Socialist agitator, Alexander Jouas, 100; Morris Hillquit, Sc. Most popaler trade union secretary, Kruger. 9; M. Brown, 7. Most popular

trade unionist. J. Mahlon Barnes, 7. Most popular worker at the fair, Kussrow, 171; Adler, 103. Most popular walking delegate, Paulitsch, 112; Stulle. 9. Most popular woman Corker. Mrs. U. Solomon, 829; Florence Mar-golles, 820. Owing to a dispute between the two contestants, it was decided to declare the vote a tie, giving each \$29 votes and award the prize by chance.

Comrades are requested to make an early settlement for outstanding tick-Money should be sent to Mrs. Solomon, 239 E. Eighty-fourth street.

Socialists Defeat Opposition.

Last year no Socialist votes were cast in Casseyville, a St. Louis suburb. A few weeks ago the Socialists, who had organized, carried the town over the combined opposition.

Socialists Carry a Town.

# The New York Socialist chlished every Saturday by the Social Party of the Sinte of New York, 259 E hirs-fourth street, New York, John C use Secretary; William Koenig, Treas Phone, 3586-79th St. Editorial eet. 'Phone, 3500—18th St. 15 Spruce street. 15 Spruce street. Address all communications, money or s. etc., to The Socialist, 250 E. Eighty-arth street. New York. TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS. Invariably in Advance.

CANADA. 

I wo weeks are required to make changes Subscribers should not expect the paper for at least two weeks from the date when subscriptions are sent in. Acknowledgement of receipt of individ-ual subscriptions is made by changing the date on wrapper.

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

As The Socialist goes to press on Wednesday, correspondents sending news should mall their communications to time to reach his office by Monday, whenever possible. Communications concerning the editorial epartment of the paper should be advensed to the Editor of The Socialist, 15 price street, New York. One of the editors may be seen at the fice every Tuesday and Wednesday be-

THE SOCIALIST VOTE

The Socialist Party has passed thru its ind general election. Its growing power indicated by the increase of its vote: 96.961 



MR. ROBINSON AGAIN. The "Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades" is a bright little union publication, but we confess some surprise at its editorial denunciation of the Cleveland "Citizen's" lashing of Herman Robinson Robinson virtually charged Socialists with being assassins by stating they favored "bombs and bullets". This also was an indirect way of saying that Socialists were responsible for the bomb throwing in Union Square. The charges were made thru the medium of capitalist journals and given wide circulation. The Socialist and the "Citizen" both resented these contemptible tactics for the same reason that the "Bulletin' and other union journals have resented the charges of violence and assassination made by C. W. Post against mion men. Robinson's statements are on a par with Post's and equally false. Now the "Bulletin" ignores the thorges made by Robinson entirely ind assumes that that gentleman is he agrieved party, and that he is enitled to sympathy. If the editor of he "Bullletin" is correct then Mr. Post of Battle Creek should take a hint from this method of reasoning and use t to enforce his charges against union nen. He will then be able to quote at east one union publication in his own lefense. But we do not think the "Bulletin" is willing to invite disaster y conceding its methods of defense or Robinson to Mr. Post in his atacks on unions. However that may e we would like to ask the editor: If a man charges you and your colcagues with being assassins, would ou consider a defense of him a sound tie when it ignored the charge itself?" If course the man in this hypothetical juestion is not necessarily Herman tobinson. Will the editor of the Bulletin" answer?

The "good patriot" Roosevelt has entioned is an interesting gentleman. mong his characteristics can be ininded the trafficker in child labor, the ank looter, the political grafter, the wner of death-trap mines, the capalist food poisoner, the military man ishing to glut his thirst for blood, the delived worker who joins the army to satisfy that thirst, every positician with a "pull" and millionaire "patriots" of all stripes. In fact, the "good patriot" still bears a remarkable resemblance to what an eminent man once called a scoundrel.

Announcement is now made in Washington that no further efforts will be made at this session of Congress for the passage of the Anti-Injunction bill or for consideration by the House of Hepburn's amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law. The responsibility for the failure of both measures is laid at the door of Gompers and his followers who have asked for some genuine relier. This is the final result of begging for what you have the power to take. The next turn in the vaudeville performance will be to ask for more promises which the beggars will get. But that is all the workers will get until the next Congress convenes, when the vaudeville will open for another season.

"THE KING CAN DO NO WRONG".

That men of the highest intellectual trainments will perform tricks of questionable character is attested by the action of Prof. Seligman in the Hillquit-Seligman debate in Cooper Union last week. The performance of the professor in protesting against any criticism of Theodore Roosevelt enabled him to distract attention of a part of the audience from the main argument of his opponent, and to secure some notoriety in the daily papers the following morning. This is what one might expect from a politiclan, but demagogic appeals reflect littie credit on men who are chiefly known for their "culture".

It is also a strange doctrine that men in public life may be immune from criticism and stranger still when the man in whose behalf this defense is made should be Theodore Roosevelt. Even if we grant the doctrine as sound it certainly cannot hold with regard to any man who in his public acts and utterances has forfelted such immunity. The man who stigmatizes private citizens as "nature fakirs". "llars", "undesirable gitizens", and so on thru the list, is not entitled to any more respect than any other bully. The fact that he holds the highest office in the gift of his countryman does not mitigate his offense; it merely adds to it. His words have weight in proportion to the prestige his office confers on him, a fact that should make even the bully think twice before speaking words that may blast or even ruin his fellowman. As for Roosevelt's sincerity in sup-

porting social reforms, the Professor has a fight to his opinion, but he will have a hard time to reconcile it with the President's double dealing with Harriman. The man who verbally places "rich malefactors" in the public pillory and then writes personal notes to one of the chief offenders as one. who, like himself, is a "practical man", is unworthy of the confidence or esteem of any man. This, at least, is an ethical code that honest men practise in ordinary affairs, and, if we mistake not, Prof. Seligman may be counted among them. Unfortunately, there are few men in public life who are willing to apply this code to Roosevelt the same as any other citizen. There is, of course, the fear that the President may consign them to the 'Anannias Club" or coin some word of slander as a punishment for their temerity. Many are thus cowed into either a silent acquiescence or an open defense of the grossest violation of civilized conduct in the President. which they would indignantly protest against and denounce in any other

Socialists have no reverence for the halo that attaches to any man in public life, tho at the same time they are willing to accord him due respect if he has earned it. "The King can do no wrong"; may be a good lesson to teach young students in universities that too often train men for capitalist servility. But it is not calculated to develop strong, free men and women equipped for the task of dealing with great social questions or delivering a greater civilization to posterity.

If some little political Peterkin were to ask to-day what the glorious battle between parties is all about "and what they fought each other for", his would be hard put to it for an answer .- New York Evening Post.

A tree indictment and one that will be pressed by Socialists during the coming campaign. Roosevelt may make more noise than Bryan and the latter may execute more political flips than the organizer of the "Anannias Club", but fundamentally both of them are in agreement that one class shall produce and the other take. But their failure to find an issue between them will be compensated by the fact that both will meet one that will test their capacity to answer. Socialism is rapidly becoming the foremost question in political campaigns and both old parties can be relied on to oppose it just as faithfully as they have guarded the interests of the ruling class to-day.

In the "American Federationist" for May President Gompers writes on 'Labor's Political Campaign" - by which he means the "non-partizan" campaign waged by the A. F. of L. in 1900 against certain individual candidates of the old parties. In the course of the article he says: "An itemized statement of every penny of income and expenditure has been printed, and given full publicity, something that has never been done before in the history of a political party or movement." President Gompers surely knows that the Socialist Party has been making such public accounting of its receipts and expenditures for years. And many of his readers know it, too.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

A bill has been introduced in the Philippine Assembly to give women vote in the Philippines but not to hold office. The measure provides that a woman to vote must be 23 years old and that a married woman must have the consent of her husband in writing before she will be allowed to cast her ballot. A woman who is under the care of her parents must have the parents consent, also in writing.

This announcement would serve an excellent piece of satire on the benevolence" of governments who claim to rule subject peoples for their own good. But it is not satire: it is fact. Such a bill has been introduced to appease a demand for woman suffrage in the Philippines and, what is more to the point. It is understood that the bill is to be "killed" by the upper house, which is appointed by Roose velt and has a veto power over legislation. The provisions of the bill show the real regard in which woman is held by the politicians and adventurers who control the Islands. If a married woman can only cast ber vote with the consent of her husband, or a single woman with the consent of her parents, the bill still leaves women political ciphers as before and doubles the voting power of the men. And if the men are to be the decisive factor in this matter, then the bill would accomplish its purpose just as well by vesting the additional vote in a horse or a mule and at the same time save the women the humiliation of officially proclaiming their "inferiority"

It seems almost incredible that pollticians, brazen, vulgar and corrupt as most of them are, could seriously introduce such a measure. But most anything can be expected from those whose influence reaches Washington, the center and official agency of the most reckless and domineering ruling class of any country, with the possible exception of Russia.

## ROOSEVELT, THE KING.

In discussing his authority over the army and navy and his opposition to restoring the negro soldiers of Brownsville to the army. President Roosevelt is said to have written two Senators that he would veto any bill favoring such restoration and would refuse to obey its provisions if it was enacted over his veto. The President is also quoted as having declared that the King of England was not amenable to Parliament in any order affecting an officer or enlisted man of the army, and, drawing an analogy between his own status and that of the English sovereign, said: "I am like the King".

It is more than probable that these reports are true for concentration of power in the government must inevitably follow the concentration of industries into a few hands. The executive and judicial branches of the government have for years been seizing powers that properly belong to the legislative branch and it is notorious that the Supreme Court to-day is supreme over Congress. It is not surprising. therefore, that a President has at last threatened this further invasion of the functions of Congress. Roosevelt is fitted both by temperament and a lofty appreciation of his own importance to proclaim himself "the King". As for Congress, that body has under the racy that if it rebukes the President for interference with its powers, it will be only because it feels that capitalist interests are better guarded by it than they could be by some irresponsible swashbuckler. At any rate, the changes taking place in the form of government are just as interesting as those taking place in industry, and both indicate the soundness of the forecasts made by Marx and Engels a half century ago.

The vital statistics of France for 1907 show a further marked decrease in the birth rate which, in a century, has fallen from 1.007,000 to 774,000 a year. The reduction in the number of births last year was 33,000 as against an average decrease of 12,000 for the last seven years. The ceaths in France in 1907 totaled 793,000-19,000 more than the total of births. It is unfortunate that the capitalist class of France has no Roosevelt to preach rabbit butch ethics to the workers so that the supply of living factory food will not decline.

An advertisement in the New York "Times" states that "the 'Sunday Times' is always sold out early". We are willing to believe that the Sunday issue is not only "sold out", but that every issue is. Why make a virtue of one thing when it is merely a dunvolute of all the rest?

tronize our advertisers.

NOTE, COMMENT, AND ANSWER. H. RUEMMELE.-It is true that the

Postmaster General, with the approval of the President, has issued an order excluding from the mails the Italian Auarchist paper, "La Questione Sociale", published in Paterson, N. J. Also that the Mayor and Police Chief. of that city are threatening to "drive the Anarchists out of town", regardless of the methods, legal or illegal, to be used in doing it. For years the capitalist press has made a practise, whenever it needed a sensation, of pub lishing lurid reports about the "bloodthirsty Auarchists" who "infest" Paterson, with abundant details about "inner circle" and their "secret emissaries", drawn chiefly from the space-writers' imagination.

There are, in fact, a few professed Anarchists in Paterson, as in all cities -perhaps a few more than the averige, in consequence of the fact that the anarchistic profit-takers grind their working people a little harder there than in most places and drive more of them to desperation. There is no evidence to show that the propagauda of the Anarchist groups has ver been the cause of a single act of violence. But the sensational and the city authorities and the Roosevelt Administration do not care about facts. It suits their purposes at the present time to follow, just so far as they dare, the very policy which is best calculated to promote Anarchism of the shallowast type and to provoke wretched and ignorant persons to acts of violence.

A large number of exchanges have reached us containing a reprint of the series of "Historic Utterances of Great Men" which appeared in The Socialist of April 4. While the marked appreciation given this collection of sayings by some of our "great men is appreciated, we confess some surprise that a number of papers have failed to give credit where credit is due, and a few have credited the collection to other journals. A ludicrous example of this was the case of one Socialist weekly published in a Western state. The editor became very indignant that another publication had reprinted from the columns of the Western weekly without credit. The same issue in which the protest was made contained our "Historic Utterances of Great Men", and the form in which it appeared gave the impression that the matter was compiled by the Western editor! Of course, mistakes will be made occasionally, sometimes by the compositor, sometimes by the

editor, and not infrequently by both. But it is rather strange that in reading the first issue of The Socialist following the unemployed demonstration in Union Square on March 28, an issue that must have been, for that reason looked forward to with interest by other Socialist papers, that any editor should have failed to give credit to that was so prominently dis-

# THE NOISELESS GUN.

played as the one referred to.

(A Tribute to Maxim.) guns and smokeless powder! W. are making progress still: ce spleudidly assists us when we sally

We have done with ancient methods; they were poor and they were slow, Bunglingly the warriors did it when they slew men long ago:

great cannon booms no longer and no powder smoke betrays; We are marching on to glory, and will halt not while it pays.

We would scorn to basely poison wells from which our foemen drink.

Stabbing in the back is something from

which gailantly we shrink; But, concealed where we may slyly use the noiseless, smokeless gun, may shoot the foe, regarding it as duty

bravely done; Let us wave the flag of progress; day by day we move abend With new engines for increasing the large

numbers of the dead.

Hall to thee, O gifted Maxim! for the wondeer thou host wronght! will tell us your invention must sure peace, will you not?

For the wars, despite machine guns, keep

hundred fell before: Oh, the cannon booms no longer and no powder smoke betrays: We are marching up to glory, and will fight

on while it pays.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

## SHERIFFS IN WARREN CASE TO FACE CHARGES.

new and interesting turn has taken place in the trial of Freds War ren of the "Appeal to Reason", and one that has set the government officials thinking and may cause them considerable trouble. After the federal court postponed the Warren case until the next term. Warren's attorneys Darrow and Boyle, handed to Judge West 300 postal cards which have been sent out by sheriffs offering a re-ward for the arrest of criminals want-ed on different charges and asked that an indictment be returned against hem for sending such matter United States mail. thru th If Warren is liable for his alleged

offense, he committed no greater offense than the officers of the law who sent out reward cards, some of which hore a picture of the man wanted. Of the 300 men advertised for on the cards, many had never been indicted on the charge for which they were wanted. It is now up to the guardians of the 'law" to apply a dose of their own medicine to their partizans and the outcome will be awaited with inleres?

n.Ryan regards his jug-Thomas e ropolitan as a "fertile clove: der. asy picking, so

# Current 🚜 🚜 # Literature

In the course of a letter to the Editor expressing his dissent from the judgments set forth by Joshua Wanhope concerning Upton Sinclair's "The Metropolis" and Jack London's "The Iron Heel". John Spargo says of the latter book:

It is not to take issue with Comrade Wanhope's literary judgment that I pen this protest. Here is a book, heralded by dalist press as a great contribution to the Socialist propaganda, conspicuously advertised as such, the comrades being urged to use it to "make Socialists", when, in fact, nothing more calculated to keep people out of the Socialist movement has ver been put forward. It is simply a con tribution to pessimism; to the anarchistic idea that political action is vain, and that only by long and bitter ploody rebellion will capitalism be overthrown. Of course, Comrade London has a perfect right does, it seems to me, his place is not in the Socialist Party. But I can imagine nothing more foolish than that the Socialist Party, thru its members, should be asked to circulate a book teaching such theories.

If some one were to write a namphlet urging that Socialism will never be attained by political methods, advocating physical force . methods and arguing that would take three long centuries of terrible. bloody carnage, in which hundreds of thousands of people would be slaughtered, would any sane man propose that we should use it for Socialist Party propaganda—and would the party stand for it? ot. Yet, that is exactly what Jack Lon written story an old and familiar anarchistic argument against the very political basis of the Socielist movement, and our foremost Socialist paper, owned by the members of the party, booms the book assisted therein by

assisted therein by a member of the ! floral Committee of the Socialist Party! Unpleasant as it may be, I am comp just as well eleculate the writings of the most rabid Anarchists as "The Iron Heel". Certainly, the book has no more to do with Socialist Party propaganda than "Rome or Reason?" and some other books consplcu ously advertised in The New York Socialist ist Party have come to the conclusion that political action is vain; that we must opes of winning by ball our faith to bullets, the circulation of the book by our membership is the logical thing concentrate our energies upon. that case we should withdraw from the International Socialist Bureau and avor

A number of Jack London's works have been adopted as text books in some of the colleges. This is true of "The Road" and "The People of the Abyss", both of which are used in courses of sociology. And now comes the news that "Before Adam". London's story of primitive man, has been chosen for required reading in Prof. A. G. Keller's course in Anthropology in Yale University, Prof. Keller makes the statement that this book is "In all essentials correct and scientific in its conception of early man."

# COMMUNAL DEMOCRACY.

If there was but one slave in the world there would be one too many. If there were but one master in the world there would be one too many. For if there is one slave all the rest are masters and if there is one master all the rest are slaves and in either case civilization is a sham. The society that withholds its opportunitie from one is as vicious as the one that gives them to one and disinherits the emainder. Democracy and social freedom are communal. They cannot exist unless they are shared by all and if a man or class witholds opportunities from others, it is usurpation and a crime. And fust as society should have common possession of the earth and the powers of wealth production and all men should share in its blessings, so should economic and socinl disaster be borne by ali. An in a common ruin, for seismic power grants no favors to the inhabitants of the boulevards and drawing rooms.

Economic disaster to-day is not only borne by those least able to bear it. but it is precipitated by those who mismanage industry and who therefore ought to be the sufferers, if any are to suffer at all. Socialism will pro vide the communal basis for a society in which there will be no masters an no slaves and where opportunities will be open to all. And if some catastrophe should limit the supply of the world's goods, its equal distribution minish its fil effects for each individual that each will hardly be award that a calamity had happened at all. The race will then be able to meet whatever crisis the future has in store. and the shameless spectacle of mill ions suffering because of the malad pass away never to afflict society again.

# APOSTLES OF LIBERTY.

# By Joyce Kilmer.

To, you, Tom Paine, great Freedom's chosen priest, To you, Lassalle, who joined the West and East, To you, Karl Marx, who wrote our

Book of Life. To you, our Morris, Knight of Love and Strife-

To all of you, brave comrades, who have bled. bleeding, died beneath the Flag of Red-

To all of you be love and laud to-day, And as you showed us, still we carre our way.

# THE HISTORY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN FORTUNES.

By Gustavus Myers.

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

## PART II. The Great Land Fortunes.

CHAPTER VI.-(Continued.) THE PROPULSION OF THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

# An Exalted Capitalist.

To return, however, to William B. Astor. He was the owner, it was reckoned in 1875, of more than seven hundred buildings and houses, not to mention the many tracts of uniunproved land which he held. His inome from these properties and from his many varied lines of investments was stupendous. Every one knew that be, along with other laudlords, derived great revenues from indescribably malodorous tenements, unfit for human habitation. Yet, little can be discerned in the organs of public opinion, or in the sermons or speeches of the day. which showed other than the greatest deference for him and his kind. was looked up to as a foremost and highly exalted capitalist; no church or other institution disdained his gifts; far from it, these were accepted gratefully, and even with servility. None questioned the sources of his wealth, ertainly not one of those of his own class, all of whom more or less used the same means and who extolled them as proper, both traditionally and legally, and as in accordance with the 'natural lawsi' of society. No condemnation was visited on Astor or his fellow-landlords for profiting from such ghastly results of disease and death. When William B. Astor died in 1875, at the age of 83, in his somore brownstone mansion at Thirtyfifth street and Fifth avenue, his funeral was an event among the local aristocracy; the newspapers published the most extravagant panegyries and the estimated \$100,000,000 which he left was held up to all the country as an illuminating and imperishable example of the fortune that thrift, enterprise, perseverance, and ability would bring.

"No church disdalacd his gifts". The morals and methods of the church, as exemplified by Trinity Church, were, judges by standards, much worse than those of Astor or of his fellow-landlords or capital ists. These latter did not make a profes sion of hypocrisy at any rate. The condi-tion of the tenements owned by Trinity Church was as shocking as could be found the testimony given by George C. Booth of the Society for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor before a Senate Investigating Committee in 1885:

Senutor Plunkett: Ask him if there is not a great deal of church influence [in The Witness: Yes, sir, there is Trinity

Q.: Which is the good, and which is the

I think Trinity is the bad.

Q.: Do the Triuity people own a great deal of tenement property?

Q.: Do they comply with the law

people do? No. sir; that is accounted for in one way—the property is very old and rickety, and perhaps even rolten, so that some allowance must be made on that account. (Investigation of the Departments of the City of New York, by Special Comm the Senate, 1885. Vol. 1 : 193-194.)

CHAPTER VII THE CLIMAX OF THE ASTOR FORTUNE.

The \$100,000,000 fortune which William B. Astor left was mainly bequeathed in about equal parts to his sons John Jacob II. and William. These scions, by inheritance from various family sources, intermarriage with other rich families, or both, were Furthermore, having the backing of their father's immense riches, they had enjoyed singularly exceptional opportunities for amassing

wealth on their own account In 1853 William Astor had married one of the Schermerhorn family. The Schermerhorns were powerful New York City landholders; and if not quite on the same pinnacle in point of wealth as the Astors, were at any rate very rich. The immensely valuable areas of land then held and still in the possession of the Schermerhorns were largely obtained by precisely the same means that the Astors, Goelets, Rhine landers and other conspicuous land families had used.

# Inter-Related Wealth.

The settled policy from the start of the rich men and very greatly of rich women was to marry within their lass. The result obviously was to increase and centralize still greater wealth in the circumscubed ownership of a few families. In estimating, therefore, the collective wealth of the Astors, as in fact of nearly all of the great fortunes, the measure should not be merely the possessions of one fam-ily, but should embrace the combined wealth of inter-related rich families.

The wedding of William Astor (as was that of his son John Jacob Astor thirty-eight years later to a daughter of one of the richest landholding famiiles in Philadelphia) were events of the day if one judges by the commotion excited among what was represented as the superior class and the amount of attention given by the newspapers. In reality, viewing them in their proper perspective, these matriages of the would scarcely deserve a mention were it not for the effect that they had in centralizing wealth and for the clear that they give of the ideals of

(Copyright, 1908, by Gustavus Myers.) the times. Posterity, which is the true arbiter in distinguishing between the enduring and the evanescent, the important and the trivial, rightly cares nothing for essentially petty matters which once were held of the highest importance. Edgar Allan Poe, wearing his life out in extreme poverty. William Lloyd Garrison, thundering against chattel slavery from a Boston garret, Robert Dale Owen spending his years in altruistic endeavorsthese men were contemporaries of the Astors of the second generation. Yet a marriage among the very rich was invested by the self-styled creators and dispensers of public opinion with far more importance than the giving out to the world of the most splendid products of genius or the enunciation of principles of the profoundest significance to humanity. Yet why slur the practises of past generations when we to-day are confronted by the same perversions? In the month of February, 1908, for instance, several millions of men in the United States were out of work; in destitution, because something or other stood between them and their getting work; and consequently they and their wives and children had face starvation. This condition might have been enough to shock even the most callous mind, certainly enough to linve impressed the community. But what happened? The superficial historian of the future who depends upon the newspapers and who guages his facts accordingly will conclude that there was little or no misery or abject want; that the people were interested in petty happenings of no ultimate value whatsoever; that an Oriental dance and partomime given in New York by "society" women, led by Mrs. Waldorf Astor, where a rich young woman reaped astonishment and admiration by colling a live bon constrictor around her neck, was one of the great events of the day, because the newspapers devoted two columns to it, whereas scarcely any mention was made of armles of men being out of work.

## Money and Humanity.

As it was in 1908 so was it in the decades when the capitalists of kind or another were first piling up wealth; they were the weighty class of the day; their slightest doings were chronicled, and their filmslest sayings were construed oracularly as those of public opinion Number sickened and died in the industrial strife and in miserable living quarters; ubiquitous capitalism was a battlefield strewn with countless corpses, but none of the professed expositors of morality, religion or politics gave heed to the wounded or the dead, or to the conditions which produced these hideous and perpetuat slaughters of men, women and children, human flesh all of them and all incarnate with divine spirit. But to the victors, no matter what their methods were, or how much desolation and death they left in their wrath, the richest material rewards were awarded; wealth, luxury. station and power; and the Law, the majestic, exalted Law, upheld these victors in their possessions by force of courts, police, sheriffs and rifles loaded with bullets if necessary.

Thus, as we have seen, the Astors debauched, swindled and murdered the Indians; they defrauded the city of land and of taxes; they assisted in corrupting legislatures; they profited from the ownership of blocks of deathladen tenement houses; they certified to thieving administrations. Once having wrested into their possession the results of all of these and more fraudulent methods in the form of millions of dollars in property, what was their strongest ally? The Law. Yes, the Law, theoretically so impartial and so reverently indued with awe—and with force. From fraud and force the Astor fortune came, and by force, in the shape of law, it was fortified in their control. If a starving man had gone into any one of the Astor houses and stolen even as much as a silver spoon, the Law would have come to the rescue of outraged property by sentencing him to prison. Or if, in case of a riot, the Astor property was damaged, the Law also would have stepped in and compelled the county to indemnify This Law, this extraordinary code of print which governs us. has be is nothing more or less, it beseemeth. than so many statutes to encourage, and guarantee the retention of the proceeds of fraud and theft if the piracy were committed in a sufficiently large and impressive way. The in disputable proof is that every single fortune which has been obtained by fraud, is still privately held and is greater than ever; the Law zealously and Jealously guards it. So has th Law practically worked; and if a thin is to be judged by its practical re sults, then the Law has been an i gator of every form of crime, and bulwark of that which it instigate Seeing that this is so, it is not so Seeing that this is so, it is not so he to understand that puzzling proble of why so large a portion of the comunity has resolved itself into a comittee of the whole and while no inally and solemnly professing the customed and expected respect Law, deprecates it, as it is comunied.

(To be continued)

VORKERS OF THE WORLD. UNITE!

ALL: THE WORLD'S LABOR

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE WORKERS

VOL. 1, NO. 1.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1908.

PRICE, ONE CENT

TO OUR NON - SOCIALIST

WHATEVER YOU THINK OF THE

AFFAIRS OF THE WORKING CLASS, WHETHER YOU TAKE

DEEP INTEREST IN ITS STRUG-

GLES OR HAVE GIVEN IT BUT

CASUAL NOTICE YOU MUST LONG

SINCE HAVE REALIZED THAT

ITS ONE GREAT NEED TO-DAY IS

A POWERFUL DAILY NEWSPA-PER WHICH WILL FIND IN THE

STRUGGLE OF THE MASSES OF

OUR PEOPLE FOR A LIVELIHOOD

A SUBJECT OF AT LEAST EQUAL

NEWS IMPORTANCE WITH THE

SCANDALS OF THE DAY. A FEW WORKINGMEN AFTER YEARS OF SACRIFICE AND PRIVATION

HAVE ACCUMULATED THE FUNDS BY WHICH SUCH A PA-

PER, "THE NEW YORK EVENING

CALL", IS LAUNCHED.
TO KEEP THIS PAPER IN THE

FIELD AND TO MAINTAIN ITS EFFICIENCY AT THE HIGHEST STANDARD IT WILL NEED YOUR

SUPPORT. WE HAVE A RIGHT

TO IT. WE ARE NOT FIGHTING FOR SOCIALISTS ALONE, BUT

FOR THE VAST WORKING MUL-

TITUDES. ISSUES WHICH HAVE ARISEN IN THE LAST YEAR GIVE

YOU LITTLE OR NO ALTERNA-

TIVE BUT TO STAND SHOULDER

TO SHOULDER WITH US IN THIS FIGHT. THE RECENT DECISIONS

OF THE UNITED STATES SU-PREME COURT AND THE AN-NOUNCEMENTS FROM WASHING

TON IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS REJECT LABOR'S

MODEST DEMANDS AND LAUGH AT YOU FOR YOUR IMPOTENT METHODS OUGHT TO CONVINCE BY ASSISTING US TO MAINTAIN THE CALL", WHICH MEANS TO

MAKE YOUR FIGHT ITS OWN, YOU CAN DO MUCH. THE TIME

HAS INDEED COME FOR THE

WORKINGMEN OF THE WORLD-PARTICULARLY OUR END OF

Fraternally.

The Workingmen's Co-op. Pub. Ass'n

TO COMRAI S

THE WORKING LEN'S CO-OPER-ATIVE PUBLISHING ASSOCIA-TION BELIEVES THAT EVERY SOCIALIST IN THE UNITED STATES WANTS "THE NEW YORK EVENING CALL" TO BE A SUC-CESS. THE COMRADES, PER-HAPS MORE THAN ANYBODY ELSE IN THE LABOR WORLD, ARE AWARE OF THE CRISES NOW CONFRONTING THE AMERI-CAN PROLETAIRE. THEY REAL-IZE THE VITAL NEED OF A DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE ENG-LISH LANGUAGE WHICH SHALL FEARLESSLY STAND FOR THESE

THAT ALL MAY CONTRIBUTE
TO THE SUCCESS OF "THE CALL"
THESE BONDS, AN ISSUE OF
\$25,000 BEARING FOUR PER CENT INTEREST, PAYABLE ANNUALLY AND TO RUN FIFTEEN YEARS, ARE PLACED BEFORE THEM. NOT ONLY SHOULD EACH COM-RADE STRIVE TO BUY ONE OR MORE BONDS, BUT GO TO ALL NON-SOCIALISTS WHOM HE HAS REASON TO BELIEVE SYMPA-THIZES WITH SUCH A PROJECT. CONFRONTED AS THEY ARE WITH CONDITIONS WHICH EN-DANGER THEIR VERY EXIST-ENCE THE TRADE UNIONISTS OUGHT TO BE EASILY INTER-ESTED. NOT ONLY INDIVIDU-ALS, BUT SOCIALIST LOCALS AND UNIONS AS SUCH OUGHT TO GIVE US THEIR SUPPORT BY TAKING SOME OF THESE BONDS. WITH THAT CO-OPERATION WHICH WE HAVE A RIGHT TO EXPECT "THE CALL" WILL BE SUCH A TRIUMPH AS WILL MAKE MANY A CAPITALIST-REALIZE THAT THERE IS A "CLASS CONSCIOUS" SPIRIT IN OTHER CLASSES THAN HIS OWN, OUR PREACHING PRESIDENT NOTWITHSTANDING.

Fraternally, The Workingmen's Co-op. Pub. Ass'n

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Treasurer, this.....

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# PARTY NEWS

National.

Charters have been granted by the Na-

tional Office to locals in unorganized states as follows: Vicksburg, Miss., S members; Hickory, N. C., 7; Alberene, Va., 14.

John Kerrigan of Dallas, Texas, is working upon a form of a monthly fluancial statement, with a view to devising one that may be used by the several party divisions. He makes the request that state secretaries send him a sample of one of their fluancial statements.

nancial statements.

The third ballot for the election of a maintee of three to arrange rules and rder of business of the national conven-ou resulted in the election of Carl D. hompson with 20 votes, John M. Work. 19. compson with 20 votes, John M. Work. 19. In reply to a general request from the utional Office for names and addresses of reign speaking comrades and secretaries, mes of a great many localities have ached this office without the mention of a rrespondent. It is urged that names and dresses be not overlooked.

ecretary acknowledges receipt of \$200.73 in contributions from locals through the country to assist in paying mileage of delegates to the national con-

rention.

The National Secretary's financial report for April shows total receipts of \$8,412.50; expenditures, \$1,983.40, and a balance on hand of \$6,977.40. The main receipts were as follows: Dues, \$1,912.15; convention assessment, \$4,163.10; supplies, \$182.40. The chief items of expense were: Postage, \$125; wages, \$705.10; printing, \$231.25; Organizera, \$265; rent, \$100.

Dues were received from organized states as follows:

as follows:

Aintama, \$8,50; Arizona, \$23; Arkansas,
40; California, \$190; Colorado, \$47; Connecticut, £55; Flórida, \$10; Idaho, \$35; Illinois, \$185,50; Indiana, £35,75; Kansas, \$105;
Ecentucky, \$10; Louisiana, \$15; Maine, \$28;
Maryland, \$5; Massachusetta, \$71,75; Michigan, \$75,65; Minnesota, \$85,55; Missouri,
100; Montana, \$22,25; New Hampshire,
\$11,50; New Jersey, \$50; New York, \$150;
North Dakota, \$0.35; Ohio, \$54; Okiahoma,
\$111,20; Oragon, \$40; Pennsylvania, \$5;
Khode Island, \$17; South Dakota, \$24; Teutussase, \$6; Texas, \$28, 40; Utah, \$25; Washington, \$63,90; West Virginia, \$15; Wisconsin, \$43,80; Woming, \$38,25;
Unorganized states; Alaska, \$10; Georgia,
\$6; Missisajppl, \$2; Nebraska, \$24; New
Mexico, \$10,10; Nevada, \$22,80; North
Carolina, \$5; Virginia, \$8; members-at-large,
\$7,70.

James H. Brower, South Dakota; y J. Clark, Arkansas; E. E. Carr, rivania; John Collins, Indiana; Ed. A. Cantrell, Illinois; J. L. Fits, Ingeorge R. Kirkpatrick, Connecticut; H. Maurer, Indiana; Clarence H. Delaware; M. W. Wilkins, Michiams Williams, Pennayivania.

### Pennsylvania PHUADELPHIA

PRILADELPHIA

PRILADELPHIA

In the socialist campuign and the socialist cam

sington Lodge of Machinists No. 217, \$2 The local is to be represented in all legal matters from now on by Attorney Henry John Nelson, whose services we have obtained for the sum of \$120 a year,

Wisconsin.

The Socialists of Milwaukee have, in accordance with a state law, filed a sworn cordance with a state law, filed a sworm account of their campaign expenses. The total expense was \$5,371. Of this \$1,110 was for newspaper advertising. Socialist matter having been inserted as advertisements in the capitalist papers: \$2,491 for printing and literature; \$893 for speakers; \$101 for help cont. \$63 for citizens' numers. \$191 for hal rent; \$63 for citizens' papers; \$224 for postage; \$310 for bill posting; \$17 for stationery; \$16 for car fare. Compare with these expenses just one item of the expenses of the Democratic candidate—an item of \$120 for toothpicks! The Wisconsin item of \$120 for toothpicks. The visconstrate convention has been called for June 12 and 14. The basis of representation will be one delegate for every branch and one additional delegate for every 100 Socialist votes cast in the respective districts.

New York City.

The Young Men's Progressive Organiza-tion has organized a fife and drum corps, which meets every Monday night at the Labor Temple, 245 E. Eighty-fourth street.

The West Side Agitation Cludes its lecture course with a social at the headquarters at 585 Eighth avenue, Sunday, May 17, 8 p. m. A good time is promised to all comrades and friends who attend. to all comrades and friends who attend.

Admission is free.

The 9th A. D. has ordered 500 copies of

the first issue of the "Evening Call" for free distribution.

The General Committee met Saturday

The General Committee met Saturday evening, May 9. Thirty-eight applications were acted on. Floor was granted to Guatave Victor Hugo, who stated that he was from Russia, that he had been arrested there by the government, was without funds, and needed money to get to Kansas Ciry. He was referred to Dr. Romm of the Russian Revolutionary Society, and a collection was taken up for him. An overwhelming desire of the delegates to attend the Daily Call Fair resulted in pn early adjournment.

adjournment.

The Sunday evening lecture course has closed at 25) W. One Hundred and Twentyfifth street, but social gatherings, with re-freshments, will be given.

Kings County:

The Central Committee met May 9 and allowed bills to The Socialist of \$25.40 and the Financial Secretary of \$1.50, who also reported receipts of \$28.25; expenses, \$227.50 and a balance of \$55.70. Delegates to the county convention will be apportioned according to the good standing membership vomehed for by branches. Five hundred reports of the vote for delegates to the national convention will be printed and subdivisions are asked to contribute one dollar or more to the National Office to assist in paying expenses of delegates to the mational convention. An unemployed mass meeting will be held in Day's Hall on May 22.

Special Meeting of the

East Side Districts. A special meeting of the East Side disricts will be held in the Theater at 15 E. hird street, on May 17, at 10:30 a. m.
trangements will be made with Julius
lopp to give a series of performances of
The Dolis' and other plays for the benefit
f the campaign fund. The plan is to hold
anday moraling free lectures at the Theawill performances are given during the
reak. The plan contemplates performaces in Joyana and English. Proletarian Society Dinuer.

The second dinner of the Proletarian So-dety wil be held at Klein's Hall, 206 E. Eighty-sixth street, Sunday evening, May 24. Members and guests are requested to assemble at half-past six. Informal reception will precede dinner. Subject for discussion: "The Work of the National Convention", the opening speakers to be delegates. Comrade Oppenhelmer will precide. In order to meet expense of printing, postage, etc., the price of the dinner has been made 50 cents. Tickets can be secured from Comrade Raphael, 250 W. One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. Guests can be seated together by sending number of 24. Members and guests are requested to be scated together by sending number of tickets to Comrade Raphael twenty-foot hours before date of dinner. An appropriate souvenir has been prepared by Com-rade Kling and will be given to members and guests.

THREE PLAYS AT THE BERKELEY THEATER.

Berkeley Theater on May 20, when a carefully selected group of artists will present three interesting one-act plays by the well known dramatic and art critic, Clara Ruge. The plays deal with problems of modern life and embody the striving for something higher than the time-honored conventions. The first play, "On the Road", deals with Capital and Labor. The second, "The Strugglers", presents the problems of love and matrimony from a modern point of view, while the third, "Inconsistency", tries to find a solution of the suicide ques-

The last named play has been selected by Kate Parsenow to show her great abilachieved great successes at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin, the most artistic theater of Germany, in such parts as "Salome" and "Antuja" in "The Night Lodging House" by Gorky. Otto Schrader, who has taken character parts at the German Theater in New York this season, besides hav-ling acted successfuly for several seasons on the American stage, will take part in all three dramas, in which the widely differing characters will give him ample opportunity to display his ability of characterization. The stage management will also be under bis direction. Your Grahn, another representative from the German Theater, will be seen in an ingenue and a sentimental part.
Agnes Ruge, the young and talented daughter of the author, will make her debat on the stage in the emotional part of Jeannette in the play, "On the Road". A distinctive character will be given the performance by a selected musical program.

Labor Crooks Slander Debs.

If anyone tells you that Debs em ployed non-union labor to do certain work about his home tell him that he has been imposed upon or lies. This report, started by a cheap labor polftician, is hardly worth denying. But certain alleged labor papers which support, and are supported by capitalist politicians, are peddling this falsehood. The miserable skates will not face Debs, nor dare they publish his letter. The labor record of Debs needs no defense, and ward-heeling labor crooks can pay him no better compliment than to squirt their ven-om at his name when he is far away. —Cleveland Citizen. MR. TAFT EXPLAINS.

Aspirants for presidential honor resilize the necessity of meeting Socialist criticism to-day. A remarkable incident of this kind occurred in the dispatch from Washington shortly after Secretary of War Taft predicted a great struggle of classes in the future. Taft is quoted as follows:
"My attention has been called to the

action of the New York section of the Socialist Party in respect to certain alleged utterances of mine in a recent speech before the Order of Railroad Conductors in Chicago. In the report I am made to say: "There is no denying the fact that we must look forward to a gigantic controversy between labor and capital, hoping and trusting that it will be settled peace

"This is not an accurate report of what I said. I have the stenographic notes taken of what I did say. What said was this: 'That unless laborers united into organization, the laborer would stand no chance in that inevitable controversy that we always hope will be peaceful, but that must existthat inevitable controversy as to how labor and capital shall share the joint product of both.'

"From nothing I said could the in-ference be drawn that I was prophesying a gigantic controversy in the future. I was only referring to an existing and always present condition, an ever recurring controversy."

The man who can detect any real difference between the words attributed to Taft and the language he ascribes to himself, would be a marvel. Taft's explanation is like that of the boy who said he did not say two and three are five, but that three and two are five. The Secretary of War is big in tissue but that constitutes the sum of his greatness.

POLICE REFUSE TO CLUB. The strike of the street car men at

Pensacola, Fla., seems to be developing the peculiar situation that distinguished the strike at Chester, Pa. The police force has refused to be the cat's paw of those who seek to keep down the earnings of the worker, and for that refusal the entire force has been dismissed by the city authorities. The city ordered that the police pro-tect the strikebreakers and naturally club union men for daring to better the conditions under which they sold their labor power. The police refused to do this. For this insubordination the 25 men who constitute the force were at once discharged. This was caused by the order under which the men were sent to take care of the strikebreakers who are operating cars for the Pensacola Electric Co. When the police rebel against clubbing their class there is hope for a wider solidarity of labor and more success in

working class struggles.

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LABOR DIRECTORY.

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

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UNJON No. 20—Office and Employment
Bureau, 241 E. 34th St. The following
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Ghotemiani—315 E 71st St., 8 p. m.; Dist.

II (Germani—316 E 3th St., 8 p. m.; Dist.

III (Clubhouse, 243 E. 84th St., 7.30 p.
m.; Dist. IV—342 W. 42nd St., 8 p. m.;
Dist. V—2309 Third Are., 8 p. m.; Dist.

VI—2059 Third Are., 8 p. m.; Dist. VII—
255 E. 75th St., 8 p. m. The Board of
Supervision meets every Tuesday at Faulhabers Hall, 1531 Second Ave., 8 p.

CARL, SAHM, CLUB, MUSICIANES, IN.

CARL SAHM CLUB (MUSICIANS UN-ION), meets every Thursday of the month, 10 a.m., at Clubhouse, 243-247 E. 84th street. Secretary, Hermann Wend-ler, address as above.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPEN-TERS & JOINERS OF AMERICA, LO-CAL UNION No. 476, meets every Tres-day at 8 p. m. in the Labor Temple, 243 East Sith street, Financial Secretary, Jo-Maetter, 542 E. 150th street, City; Record-ing Secretary, Arthur Gonne, 1992 An-thony avenue, Bronx.

UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNITED JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNITED HOLD HOLD HOLD HOLD TO THE TAILORS' UNITED HOLD HOLD TAILORS' UNITED HOLD

LAROR SECRETARIAT. — Delegates' meeting the last Saturday of the month, 8 p. 2a. at Labor Lyceum, 949 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn. Board of Directors meets the first Thursday of the month, 8 p. 1b., at the office, 320 Broadway, R. 703. Address correspondence to Labor Secretariat. 320 Broadway, Telephone 2817 or 2818 Worth.

SOCIALIST WORKING WOMEN'S SO-CIETY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Branches in New York, Brooklyn, Faterson, Newark, Elizabeth, Syracuse, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Control Committee meets second Thurs-day in the month at 11 a. m. in the Laboe Temple, 243 E. 84th st., New York City.

BROOKLYN, 22d A. D. Br. 1 (American), meets the second and fourth Friday at 675 Glemmore avenue: Br. 3 (German), meets the second Monday of the month at 675 Glenmore avenue.

Workmen's 'hildren's Benefit Fund of the Unit States of America.

The address of the Financial Secretary the Natio I Executive Committee is: ILLIAN SC ARZ, Buse House, Room b, Astor Place ew York City.

Arbeiter - Apenken - Sterbe - Kassa fuer die Vo laaten von America. WORKMEN'S and Death Sensit Fund of the United States of America

WURKMEN's the United States of America
The above society was founded in the
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creasing among workingmen who becerve in
the principles of the modern labor
of age may be admitted to membershing
of age may be admitted to membershing
any of the branches upon payment of
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\$3.00 for the second class. Members beloning to the first class are entitled to a sict
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for another 40 weeks, whether continuous
or with interruption. Members belonging
to the second class receive under the same
circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and
\$3.00 respectively. \$250 death benefit is guaranteed to the beneficiaries of every member,
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may be admitted to the third class upon
payment of an initiation fee of \$1.00.
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75 cents and 25 cents respectively. Members at large age not accepted, but all candidates have to join existing branches. In
cities and towns where no branch exists, a
new branch can be formed by 15 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to
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Address all communications to William
Meyer, Financial Secretary, 1—8 Third
avenue, Room 2. New York City.

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Baltimore, Md. St. Louis, Mo. Providence, R. I. Milwaukee, Wis. For addresses of the branch unancial Secretaries see "Vorwaerts."

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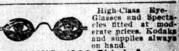
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# THE LABOR MOVEMENT

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\* tral imported into Marshalltown, la., for their shops, were surrounded and driven to the city limits. A crowd of rikers followed them for more than mile. Some of the strikebreakers

As a result of the referendum vote taken by the unions of Toledo, O., a city convention will be held on May 31 to take independent political action in the coming election.

### Old Age Benefits.

Forty of the principal trade unions of Great Britain paid in 1904 \$1,336,-980 in superannuation benefits. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers tiself is paying more than \$500,000 a year to its aged members. All this is in addition to large expenditure on the memployed, which again is swelled by those who are made workless thru The Northumberland Durham Miners' permanent relief fund has for many years made provision for its aged members. In 1905 there were 4.5% on the fund, the total amount paid in superannuation for the year being \$300,000.

Henry White, expelled ex-secretary of the Garment Workers, has made a written defense of his conduct which appears in the "Weekly Bulletin" of clothing trades. White charges that his successor, B. A. Larger, was exposed in a letter in the "Daily Peosome years ago. Larger produces a letter from W. Block, who states he signed the letter which was prepared by White himself. The more that is known of White the less respect can nion men have for him.

At a mass meeting of union men in Erie, Pa., resolutions were adopted asking the owners of vacant lots in the city to place them at the disposal of the unemployed.

National conventions of unions held this week are the Actors' National Protective Union in New York City, and the American Federation of Musiclans at St. Louis. The Tin Plate Workers also meet in Detroit and the Print Cutters at York, Pa., this onth, but no dates are given.

A movement has been started to imalgamate with the Journeymen failors National Union, 22,000 memers, the Shirt Waist and Laundry Vorkers, 34,000 members, the Internaonal Women's Garment Workers' nion, 27,000 members, and the United farment Workers with 67,000 memers. The amalgamated body will ave about 150,000 members and will e the third largest national body in ne A. F. of L. The two largest are ne United Mine Workers, with a nembership of 375,000, and the srotherhood of Carpenters, with a embership of 350,000.

The Belmont County Labor Congress ill again meet in Bellaire, O., on May 1. The membership of the unions as, by a vote of four to one, voted favor of independent political actn. Over 3,000 men voted in the refrendum. Bellaire County is across le river from Wheeling, W. Va., and

lkebreakers whom the Iowa Cen | includes a string of cities with mills and factories in abundance

> The San Francisco Building Trades Council dedicated its new Labor Tem ple, Fourteenth and Guerro streets, on Saturday evening, April 25. Invitations were sent out for the occasion and it was fittingly celebrated with literary exercises and a grand ball.

## School Children Boycott.

school building last week unless two of the teachers were removed. The teachers rode on a trolley car of the Chester Traction Co., against which there is a strike. When threats of arrest under the trusncy law and pleas by the feachers falled to move the young boycotters the city superintendent declared a holiday. The trouble began, when two teachers, because rain was falling in torrents, boarded a trolley car that would take them within a block of their homes.

Ten prisoners were arraigned in the New York Court of Special Sessions last week on a charge of violating the factory law in employing children under sixteen years of age. Four of the prisoners were released under sus pended sentence, and one, Isldor Reissler, had his bond of \$100 forfelted. The others were fined from \$10 to \$20

Fully 2,500 unemployed men paraded in Winnipeg, Manitoba, on May 1. The Socialists had issued a call for the demonstration and great crowds marched thru the streets to St. John's There was no Schmittberger on hand with clubs and as a conse quence the demonstration passed off

## Class Struggle in the North.

the Arctic Circle. At Fairbanks, Alaska, the business men formed a citizen's alliance against the striking miners and subsidized a capitalist sheet for one month for \$2,000. The paper was boycotted and its circulation reduced one-half. The Alliance boycotted the union paper and its circulation increased two-fold. Some business men lost their nerve and profits, and then came over to the side of the miners. Strikebreakers were imported but, with the assistance of the troops, failed to break the strike. The struggle is still on.

All the members of the editorial staff of a dally paper in Matsuya, Japan, to re-engage some writers who had

The German master painters are go ing to lock out all the members of the Painters' Union in South Germany and a secret circular has been sent to all the masters asking them to join the lockout. The circular has been published by the Socialist press; despite, however, the efforts of the Masders' Association, it is said that Würtemberg will not take part in the lock-

# HOW WE MAKE "LAW".

The following press dispatch tells how laws are made in this state, ind when workers read, let them ness how many labor bills were assed in this manner-let them reall how the workers' demands are abmitted to the closest inspection, nd then remember that in the closng days of the Ohlo regislature, one

"What the b- are we voting on?" To any man who thinks, the follow-

ng is urged for his consideration; "Utter disregard to rules and order narked the closing hours of the Sevnty-seventh general assembly. While resident Williams of the senate and Speaker Eagleson of the house pounded the gavel until their arms ached, the members did as they pleased.

"It will be weeks before many know anything about the bills on which they oted. Whenever there was a roll call they rushed out of the smoking room and shouted 'aye' or 'nay' JUST AS ONE TO DO.

"WHAT THE H-L ARE WE VOTING ON?" asked one senator.

"I don't know," said another, "but I voted aye anyway. I guess it's all right.' The other member voted the These are your SACRED LAWS.

Union Leader.

Send for a copy of the May Number of

The Little Socialist Magazine, contains up to the minute arti-cles on Socialism and Sunday School work by State Secretaries Kline, Floaten. Willert, Killingeck. Hurst and Ringler, by Nickolas Klein, Louis Sutton. Bertha Gluck, Herman Kellett

and many others.

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The Little Socialist Magazine, LAWRENCE, MASS.

Three hundred school children at Chester, Pa., refused to enter the

The class struggle almost reaches

went on strike against the proprietor In consequence, the latter was obliged been previously discharged.

# Gooding Reprieves Orchard.

Harry Orchard is so distressed with the treatment other prisoners accord him in the penitentiary that he wants to die. He failed to get an extra dose of "Pettibone dope" to accomplish this laudable act and now his friend, Governor Gooding, much against Harry's will, has granted a stay of execution until July 2. This action is in perfect accord with the general be-Hef that Orchard will never hang. It is probable that reprieve will follow reprieve or some other legal machinery will be employed to stay execu-tion until all interest in the matter is practically forgotten. Harry will then live to a venerable old age, and enjoy the confidence of Gooding et. al. and be consoled with the knowledge that the life of a "Christian" murderer is not to be despised when he has "friends at court."

# LECTURE CALENDAR.

# New York City.

New York City.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.

oth A. D., 293 E. Third street, 8:30 p. m.—Edmund Kelly, "Socialist Tactics". Admission 5 cents.

LIBERAL ART SOCIETY, 296 E. Broadway, S. p. m.—Amy Hicks, "What will Women Accomplish by the Vote at Present and Under Socialism".

26TH A. D., 64 E. One Hundred and Footh Street, S. B. m.—B. H. Williams. "Industrial Unionism".

MONDAY, MAY 18.

17TH A. D., Colonial Hall, 192 W. One Hundred and First street, 8:30 p. m.—Dr. S. Berlin. "Morality".

# Brooklyn.

FRIDAY, MAY 15.
PARKSIDE CHURCH, Lenox Road, near
Flatbush avenue, 8 p. m.—Rev. G. G. Mills,

Ret. John D. Long, 11 n. m.—"The Mon

# Boston.

PILGRIM HALL, 694 Washington street, 8 p. m.—Arthur R. Hubbard. "Our Work for the Children".

## The Earth's Use. What is the Earth for?

Nobody knows. Some say the Earth was made to supply the wants of man. This may be true, but as man is part and parce of the Earth Ifself, it does not answer

Other more practical people say "We don't care what the Earth was made for, it's a GOOD THING," and proceed to grab as much as they can for their private enjoyment.-Life.

# THE DEBATE IN COOPER UNION.

Hillquit and Seligman Discuss Socialism Before a Large Audience.

The Professor Gets Indignant Over Criticism of President Roosevelt and Is Ably Answered for His Uncalled for Attempt to Limit the Discussion.

The debate between Morris Hiliquit nd Prof. E. A. R. Sengman in Cooper Union, Wednesday, May 6, was a blg success in every way. Every seat was occupied and many stood in the real of the hall. The length of the debate prohibits its publication in The Socialist, but one incident took place that is worthy of notice. Comrade Hillquit in the course of his opening remarks spoke in part as follows:

"We notice, as a rule, that people who would otherwise carefully avoid fields of knowledge with which they are unfamiliar, for fear of making themselves absolutely ridiculous, will discuss all phases of Socialism without having taken the pains' of informing themselves on its first essentials.

A Maryland lawyer of mediocre ability is promoted to high office in the national government, and he at once acknowledges the honor by delivering a lecture on "Socialism and Charity". just to show how little he knows of either. A well-known politician aspires to presidential honors, and he unhesitatingly proceeds to give to the country his valuable opinions on Socialism and on all social problems, all based on the alleged reading of one booklet on Socialism, written by a non-Socialist. A very enthusiastic, strenuous

and somewhat noisy gentleman, thru the fortunes of war and misfortunes of peace, happens to find himself in the highest office in the land. He is under a bounden duty to disturb the quiet of our somnolent congress by perodic message eruptions and therein he gives most violent maledictions against the sordid Socialist philosophy, which you may be sure he has never studied "

Prof. Seligman became highly fudignant at this reference to Roosevelt and proceeded to chastise Comrade Hillquit in the following language:

"I shall not attempt to rival the eloquence of my opponent, but will call attention in sober terms to the points that have been made. I must take exception only to one point, from the point of view of decorum or tactfulness. I object absolutely to the bringing into this discussion any spirit of criticism or objurgation of the chief magistrate of the United States. If there is any one man who is trying to accomplish the very ends and ideals that are being sought by the party rep-resented by my antagonist, it is the President of the United States. If there is any one man who has shown that he is obnoxious to both extremes. to the extreme individualist of whom spoke at the beginning of the discussion, and to the radical, rampant Socialist, of whom I have heard so much to-night, it is President Roosevelt. For that he deserves, not objurgation and criticism, but thanks of every loyal citizen of the United States.'

This unwarranted attempt to prescribe a limit to the discussion was listened to with astonishment by the audience, and Comrade Hillquit resented it in the following vigorous language:

"Before going into the substance of the discussion I think I am bound to repel a certain charge made by Professor Seligman. I certainly never intended to imply or to say anything disrespectful or discourteous to Professor Sellgman. I also do not suppose that he is responsible for the expression of my personal sentiments, and I must absolutely object to any effort or endeavor to place any kind of limit to any legitimate criticism I may desire to make against any man living, be he president or anybody else. And I will say next, and that with all due respect to my adversary. that if there is any man in high executive office who has forfelted the claim of immunity from criticism, it is Theodore Roosevelt. I say the man who, in high executive office, dares to brand men charged with crime before trial as undesirable citizens, invites criticism."

This statement brought forth tremendous applause. The following day the daily papers garbled the story and made much of the fact that a "lady". who was "shocked" at Hillquit's remarks, left the platform while he was speaking. Prof. Seligman also provoked surprise and amusement by his rehash of the discredited statement that Socialists wished to divide up. His defense was a weak one and scarcely creditable for one of his ability and knowledge.

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